

# Verbo "To Be"

Il verbo "to be" ossia il verbo essere è un ausiliare e serve per descrivere persone, oggetti, stati, età, nazionalità ecc

## ESEMPI:

- I am a student
- She is happy
- they are at school
- We are Italian

## FORMA AFFERMATIVA

I am / I'm

you are / you're

he  
she  
it } is / he'  
she' s  
it'

We are / we're  
you ARE / you're  
they ARE / they're

## • FORMA NEGATIVA

I am NOT / I'm not  
you ARE not / you aren't  
he  
she  
it } is not / he  
she  
it } isn't  
we are not / we aren't

you are not / you aren't  
they are not / they aren't

## Esempi

- I'm not Tired
- She isn't at home

**N.B.** ATTENZIONE!!!

NELLE DOMANDE SOGGETTO E VERBO  
SI INVERTONO

## • FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Am I?  
are you?  
is he?  
is she?

/ it ?  
Are we ?  
ARE you ?  
Are they ?

## Esempi

- Are you Tired ?
- Is she your friend ?

My name **is** Lisa

I'm 22

My FAVOURITE COLOUR **is** BLUE

I'm American.  
I'm from Chicago

My FAVOURITE SPORTS **ARE** FOOTBALL AND SWIMMING

I'm a student

LISA I'm interested in ART

My FATHER **is** a doctor  
And my mother **is** a JOURNALIST

**N.B.**

In Inglese, a differenza dell'ITA-

liano, è indispensabile usare i pronomi personali: soggetto => I / you / he / she / ecc.

• **It's** late (non **Is** late)

**N.B.**

Alcune espressioni con AM/IS/ARE

corrispondono a forme italiane con "AVERE"

Esempi:

**I'm** hot

hot

**I'm** cold

cold

V. ESSERE

**Ho** caldo

**Ho** freddo

V. AVERE

**I'm** hungry

hungry

**I'm** thirsty

thirsty

V. ESSERE

**Ho** fame

**ho** sete

V. AVERE

I'm right / I'm wrong

V. ESSERE

Ho ragione

ho torto

V. AVERE

I'm afraid  $\Rightarrow$  Ho paura

I'm in a hurry  $\Rightarrow$  Ho fretta

**N.B.** Per dire l'età di qualcuno si usa

AM/is/ARE

Esempi:

- I'm 32 years old  
My sister is 39

# Verbo "To have (got)"

In Inglese "have" e "have got" significano la stessa cosa, si può

dire: • I have a car

• I have got a car

Entrambe sono corrette, ma:

"have got" è più comune nell'Inglese britannico parlato;

"have" è più usato nell'Inglese americano e nello scritto formale

## STRUTTURA

### FORMA AFFERMATIVA

I have a dog

I've got a dog

you have a cat

you've got a cat

he  
she } HAS A BIKE  
it }

WE HAVE A HOUSE

YOU HAVE A BOOK

THEY HAVE A CAR

he  
she } 'S GOT A BIKE  
it }

WE 'VE GOT A HOUSE

YOU 'VE GOT A BOOK

THEY 'VE GOT A CAR

## FORMA NEGATIVA

I DON'T HAVE A DOG

YOU DON'T HAVE A CAT

he  
she } DOESN'T HAVE A BIKE  
it }

WE DON'T HAVE A HOUSE

YOU DON'T HAVE A BOOK

THEY DON'T HAVE A CAR

I HAVEN'T GOT A DOG

YOU HAVEN'T GOT A CAT

he  
she } HASN'T GOT A BIKE  
it }

WE HAVEN'T GOT A HOUSE

YOU HAVEN'T GOT A BOOK

THEY HAVEN'T GOT A CAR

# FORMA Interrogativa

Do I have a dog?  
Do you have a cat?

Have I got a dog?  
Have you got a cat?

Does she <sup>he</sup> have a bike?  
Does it have a bike?

Has she <sup>he</sup> got a bike?

Do we have a house?  
Do you have a book?  
Do we have a car?

Have <sup>it</sup> we got a house?  
Have you got a book?  
Have they got a car?

**N.B.**

"DON'T / DOESN'T" CAN HAVE

"HAVEN'T / HASN'T" CAN HAVE GOT

## ESEMPI A CONFRONTO:

- He's got a motorbike      He has a motorbike
- I haven't got time      I don't have time
- Have you got any brothers?      Do you have any brothers?

## QUANDO SI USA HAVE (GOT)

### POSSESSO MATERIALE

I've got a phone / I have a phone

## PARENTELA E RELAZIONI

She's got Two brothers / She has Two brothers

## CARATTERISTICHE FISICHE O CONDIZIONI

He's got blue eyes / he has blue eyes

### N.B.

• HAVE PUÒ AVERE ALTRI SIGNIFICATI TRA CUI QUELLO DI PRENDERE O FARE ES:

- I HAVE breakfast at 7 ⇒ FACCIAMO COLAZIONE

NON POSSO DIRE: I've got ~~breakfast~~ AT 7

- YOU HAVE TEA, COFFEE ⇒ PRENDI IL TÈ, CAFFÈ

- WE HAVE A WALK ⇒ FACCIAMO UNA PASSEGGIATA

• SHE HAS A shower ⇒ FA LA DOCCIA

• SHE HAS A bath ⇒ FA IL BAGNO

• they HAVE A good time ⇒ SI DIVERTONO

• He HAS A look (at) ⇒ DA UN'OCCHIATA

• I have a party ⇒ FACCIO UNA FESTA

\* CON QUESTE ESPRESSIONI NON SI USA

~~HAVE GOT~~ MA SOLO HAVE

N.B.

ATTENZIONE!!!

"HAVE GOT" SI USA SOLO AL PRESENTE

I ~~had got~~ A CAR X

I had A CAR ✓

# INTRODUCE YOURSELF

Hello / Hi  $\implies$  CIAO

My NAME is ....  $\implies$  mi chiamo

I AM ... YEARS old  $\implies$  ho ... ANNI

I AM FROM  $\implies$  VENGO DA .....

I live  $\implies$  VIVO A .....

I WORK AS A  $\implies$  LAVORO COME .....

I like  $\implies$  mi PIACE

I am  $\implies$  A student  $\implies$  SONO UNO STUDENTE  
A doctor  $\implies$  SONO UN DOTTORE  
A lawyer  $\implies$  SONO UN AVVOCATO

My FAVOURITE  $\implies$  hobby  $\implies$  il mio hobby preferito  
SPORT  $\implies$  il mio sport ...  
FOOD  $\implies$  il mio cibo ...  
COLOUR  $\implies$  il mio colore ...

N.B.

# ESPRESSIONI UTILI :

NICE TO MEET YOU

PLEASED TO MEET YOU

PIACERE  
DI CONOSCERTI

SEE YOU SOON => A PRESTO

Goodbye => ARRIVEDERCI

- What's your name?
- Where are you from?
- How are you?
- How old are you?
- Where do you live?

DOMANDE

WHAT IS YOUR FAVOURITE

COLOUR?

|| || ||

SPORT?

|| || ||

HOBBY?

|| || ||

FOOD?

• What do you like to do in your FREE TIME?

Here Two EXAMPLES

INTRODUCE YOURSELF / SAY something

About you

• Hi! My NAME is Sofia. I am 14 YEARS old.

I'm from ITALY and I live in Rome.

I am a student at middle school I like music and playing volleyball. NICE TO MEET YOU!

• Hello everyone! My NAME is Giulia Rossi.

I'M 25 YEARS OLD AND I'M FROM NAPLES, Italy.

I WORK AS A GRAPHIC DESIGNER AND I REALLY ENJOY CREATING DIGITAL ART.

IN MY FREE TIME, I LOVE READING BOOKS

AND TRAVELLING. IT'S A PLEASURE TO MEET YOU.

## Exercises about “ To be”

### 1) Scrivi la forma contratta

- 1) She is
- 2) They are
- 3) It is not
- 4) That is
- 5) I am not
- 6) You are not

### 2) Completa con am / is / are

- 1) The weather ..... nice today
- 2) I .....not tired
- 3) This bag.....heavy
- 4) These bags .....heavy
- 5) Look! There .....Carol
- 6) My brother and I .....good tennis players
- 7) Ann .....at home. Her children .....a nurse.

### 3) Completa con la forma corretta di “to be”

- 1) Your shoes / very dirty
- 2) My brother / a teacher
- 3) This house / not very big
- 4) The shops / not open today
- 5) My keys / in my bag
- 6) Jenny / 18 years old
- 7) You / not very tall

### 4) Trasforma le frasi in forma negativa

I am happy .....

**They are doctors.....**

**She is at school .....**

**We are ready .....**

**He is tired.....**

**5) Scrivi delle frasi affermative o negative**

- 1) I / interested in politics**
- 2) I / hungry**
- 3) It / warm today**
- 4) I / afraid of dogs**
- 5) My hands / cold**
- 6) Canada / a very big country**
- 7) Diamonds / cheap**
- 8) I / interested in football**
- 9) Rome / in Spain**

**6) Costruisci delle domande usando “ To be”**

- 1) You / a teacher?.....**
- 2) She / your friend?.....**
- 3) They / in the garden? .....**
- 4) It / your phone?.....**
- 5) We / late? .....**
- 6) At home / your mother? .....**
- 7) Your parents / well? .....**
- 8) Interesting / your job? .....**
- 9) The shops / open today? .....**
- 10) Interested in sport / you ?.....**
- 11) Near here / the post office?.....**
- 12) At school / your children? .....**
- 13) Why / you / late? .....**

## **Exercises about “ To have ( got )**

### **1) Scrivi la forma contratta**

- 1) We have got**
- 2) He has got**
- 3) They have got**
- 4) She has not got**
- 5) It has got**
- 6) I have not got**

### **2) Completa le frasi con “have” o “has”**

- 1) I .....a brother**
- 2) She ..... a big house**
- 3) We .....three dogs**
- 4) He.....a new bike**
- 5) You..... Many books**
- 6) My friend .....a smartphone.**

### **3) Formula delle domande utilizzando have got o have**

- 1) You / an umbrella?**
- 2) You / a passport?**
- 3) Your father / a car?**

- 4) Carol / many friends?
- 5) You / any brothers or sisters?
- 6) How much money/ we?
- 7) What / kind of car / Julia?

4) Completa con “ have got” o “ have” in forma negativa o affermativa

- 1) Sarah .....a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
- 2) They like animals. They .....three dogs and two cats.
- 3) Charles isn't happy. He .....a lot of problems.
- 4) They don't read much. They .....many books.
- 5) What's wrong? I .....something in my eye.
- 6) Where's my pen? I don't know. I .....it
- 7) Julia wants to go to the concert but she .....a ticket.

5) Completa le frasi. Usa: have/ has got oppure haven't got/ hasn't got più una delle seguenti parole.

- A lot of friends
- Four wheels
- Six legs

**A headache**

**A toothache**

**A key**

**Much time**

**A garden**

**1) I'm not feeling very well. ....**

**2) It's a nice house but it ....**

**3) Most cars ....**

**4) Everybody likes Tom. He.....**

**5) I'm going to the dentist this  
morning.....**

**6) He can't open the door. He  
.....**

**7) An insect .....**

**8) We must hurry. We .....**

**6) Trasforma in forma negativa ( don't have/ haven't got)**

**1) I have a pen.....**

**2) They have got a dog.....**

**3) She has a bike .....**

**4) We have got a car .....**

**5) He has got a sister .....**