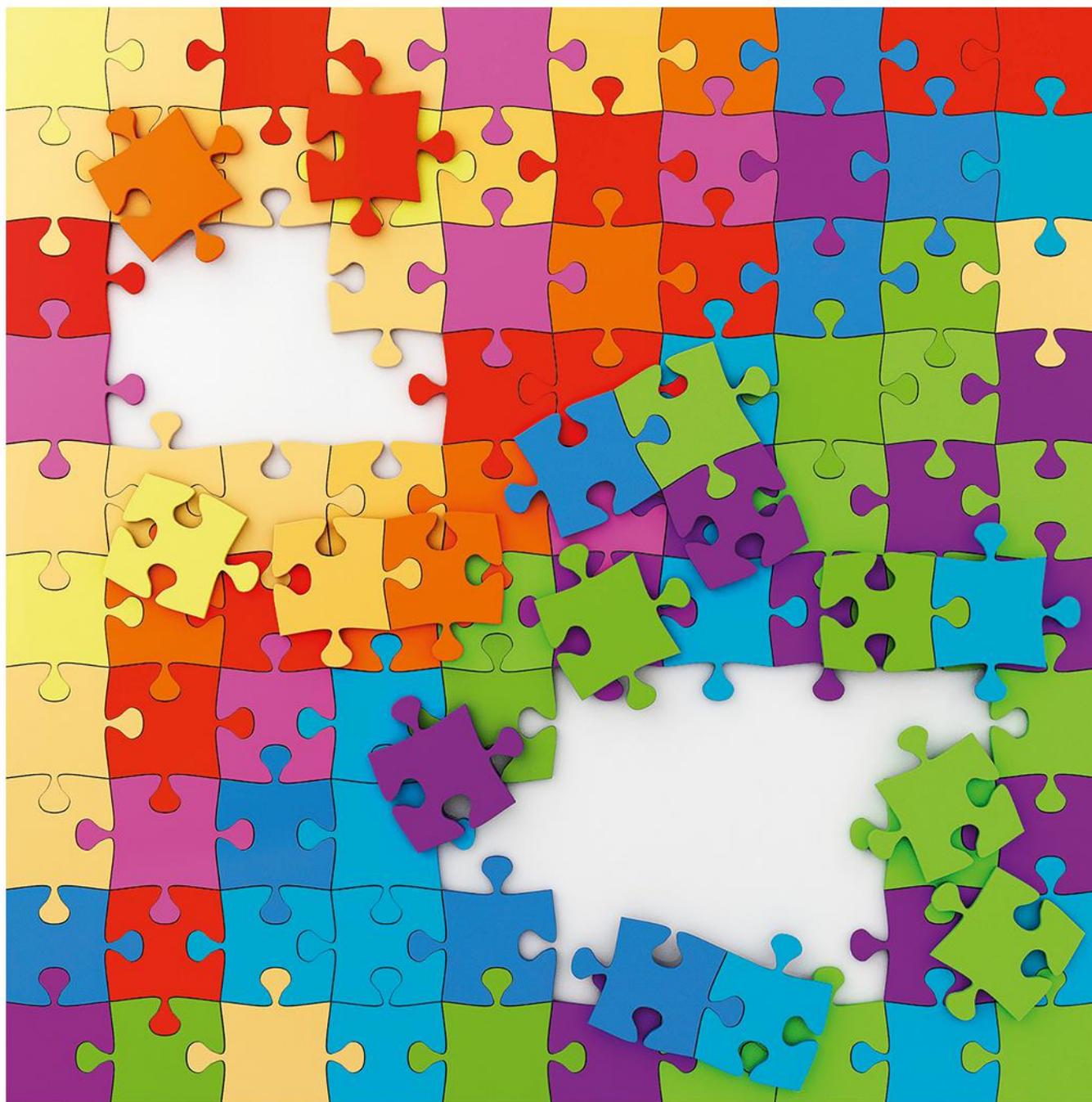


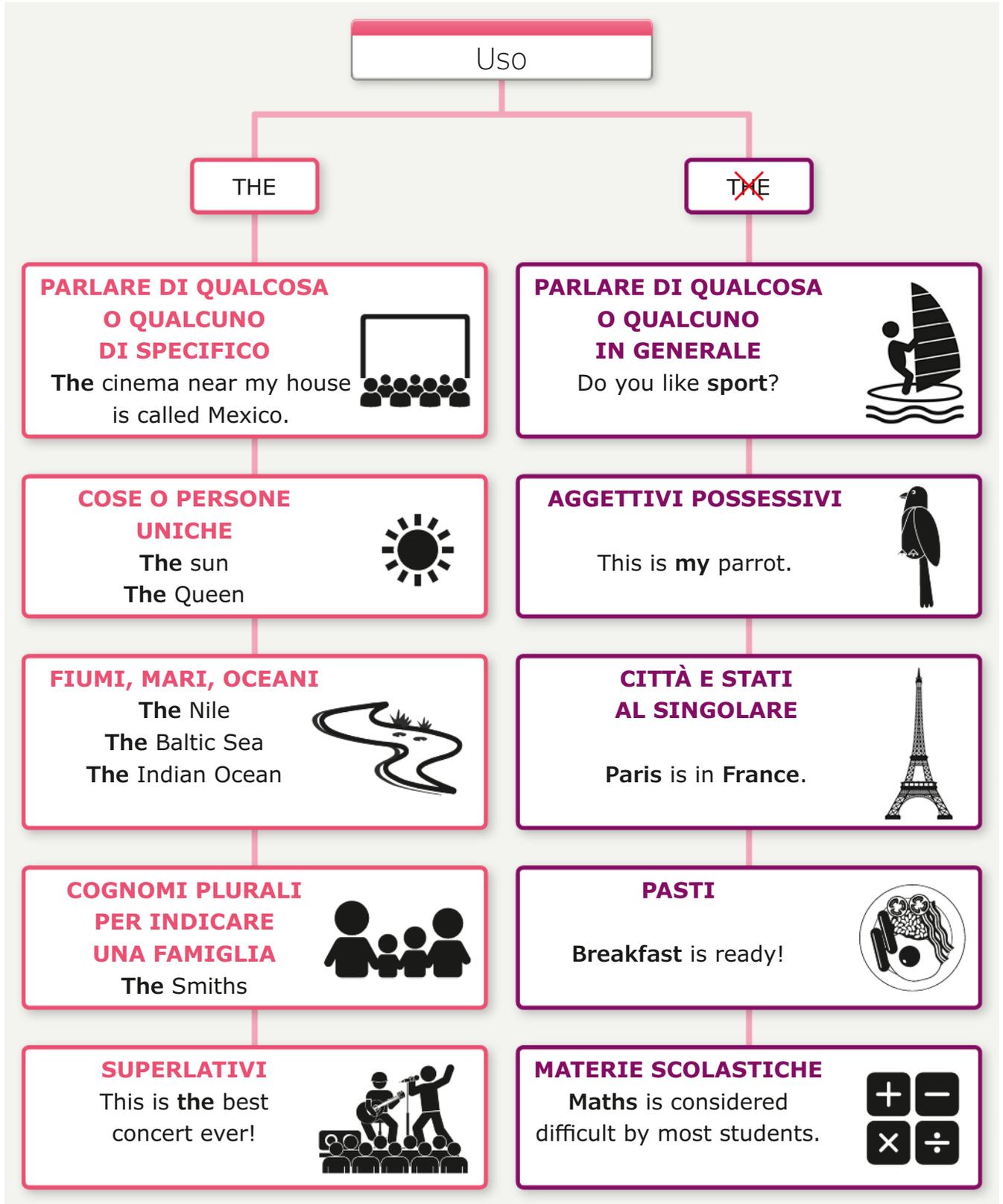
# Elementi della frase



# 01

# Articoli determinativi e indeterminativi

## Articoli determinativi



Forma

**THE** è invariabile nel numero e nel genere.  
Corrisponde all'italiano **il, lo, la, i, gli, le.**

## Articoli indeterminativi

Uso

### COSE IN GENERALE

There was  
**an** accident  
yesterday.



### MESTIERI

Chloe is a journalist.



### ESCLAMAZIONI

What **an**  
interesting  
story!



### UN SOSTANTIVO NUMERABILE APPARE PER LA PRIMA VOLTA

Look! There's a ladybird.



### ALCUNI DISTURBI FISICI O MALATTIE

She's got a bad  
headache.



Forma

**A**

parole che  
iniziano con  
**CONSONANTE**

a pen  
a computer

parole che  
iniziano con  
**U / EU**  
(con suono /ju/)

a union  
a European

**AN**

parole che  
iniziano con  
**VOCALE**

an apple  
an orange

parole che  
iniziano con  
**H MUTA**

an honour,  
an hour, an heir,  
an honest boy

**1 Articoli determinativi e indeterminativi. Scegli l'alternativa corretta.**

Esempio: **A / The** new secretary had a difficult time on her first day at work.

- 1 **A / The** freelance journalist works for many different newspapers or magazines.
- 2 Our head office is on the banks of – / **the** River Thames.
- 3 Peter resigned from **a / the** position of head manager because of the long working hours.
- 4 I'm applying for a job in **the** / – law firm where my uncle used to work.
- 5 Their company has **a / the** most experienced financial advisors in the area.
- 6 – / **The** Williams are our favourite neighbours.

**2 Articoli determinativi e indeterminativi. Scegli l'alternativa corretta.**

Esempio: My daughter has made **a / the** / – career in the field of finance.

- 1 The cost of employees has made it difficult for **a / the** / – companies to hire people.
- 2 **A / The** / – new executive team is very demanding and makes everyone work hard.
- 3 This new smartphone comes from **a / the** / – China.
- 4 Did you book a table at the local restaurant to have **a / the** / – dinner with the clients tonight?
- 5 What **a / the** / – shame! I can't go to the party as I don't feel well.
- 6 You might feel feverish without actually having **a / the** / – temperature.

**3 Completa le frasi con the, a, an oppure – (nessun articolo).**

Esempio: Mary works in **the** bank in the High Street.

- 1 Judy enjoys her job as ..... beauty therapist.
- 2 ..... Bank of Europe is an institution dealing with all European nations.
- 3 Nestlé is ..... big multinational.
- 4 My boss is expecting ..... important call from the human resources office.
- 5 If you don't get used to working with ..... technology, you'll find it difficult to get a job.
- 6 They liked spending time reading ..... classic literature.

**4 Completa il testo con a oppure the.**

IBM is (0) ..... A ..... US multinational company which deals with information technology. It is one of (1) ..... most important companies in (2) ..... field of computers. (3) ..... headquarters are in New York. It has branches all over (4) ..... world and operates in more than 170 countries. IBM is also (5) ..... major research organisation, which held the record for most US patents generated by (6) ..... business in 2018.

# 02

# Pronomi indefiniti, riflessivi e reciproci

## Pronomi indefiniti

Uso

**PARLARE DI PERSONE,  
COSE O LUOGHI NON DEFINITI**

Is **anybody** home?



Fraasi **affermative**:

**SOME + BODY / ONE**

**Somebody** called you but I can't remember his name.

PERSONE

Fraasi **negative** e **interrogative**:

**ANY + BODY / ONE  
NO + BODY / ONE**

Did **anybody** call yesterday?  
No, **nobody** called.

**SOME + THING**

There's **something** in my eye!

COSE

**ANY + THING  
NO + THING**

Can you see **anything** wrong?  
No, I can see **nothing** wrong.

**SOME + WHERE**

The village is **somewhere** in Somerset.

LUOGHI

**ANY + WHERE  
NO + WHERE**

Is there **anywhere** you like?  
I've been **nowhere** near here.



- Pronome indefinito + **3ª persona singolare del verbo**. → Someone **is** knocking at the door.
- Composti di **NO**: significato negativo ma verbo alla forma affermativa. → Nobody **was** at the door.
- **Anybody / Anyone, anything** e **anywhere** possono essere usati anche in frasi affermative, ma in questo caso significano chiunque, qualunque cosa e qualunque luogo. → You can be **anything** you want to be.
- Per esprimere l'idea di 'tutti, tutto e ovunque', si usano i composti di **EVERY**: **everybody / everyone, everything** e **everywhere**. → Everyone enjoyed Maggie's party.

### 1 Pronomi indefiniti. Abbina come nell'esempio.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>0</b> Look in that bag.</p> <p><b>1</b> It was boring on our last cruise last summer.</p> <p><b>2</b> The guide told us</p> <p><b>3</b> This restaurant is very expensive.</p> <p><b>4</b> If the phone rings, I'm not at home.</p> <p><b>5</b> The house looks empty.</p> <p><b>6</b> We looked for him everywhere,</p> | <p><b>A</b> there is a good hotel somewhere near here.</p> <p><b>B</b> I don't want to talk to anybody this weekend.</p> <p><b>C</b> I've bought something for you.</p> <p><b>D</b> Does anybody live there?</p> <p><b>E</b> You can't buy anything for less than £70.</p> <p><b>F</b> but he was nowhere to be found.</p> <p><b>G</b> There was nothing to do.</p> |
|--|---|

### 2 Scegli il pronome indefinito corretto tra A, B o C.

Esempio: I can't find my diary **anywhere** in my room.

**A** somewhere

**B** anywhere

**C** nowhere

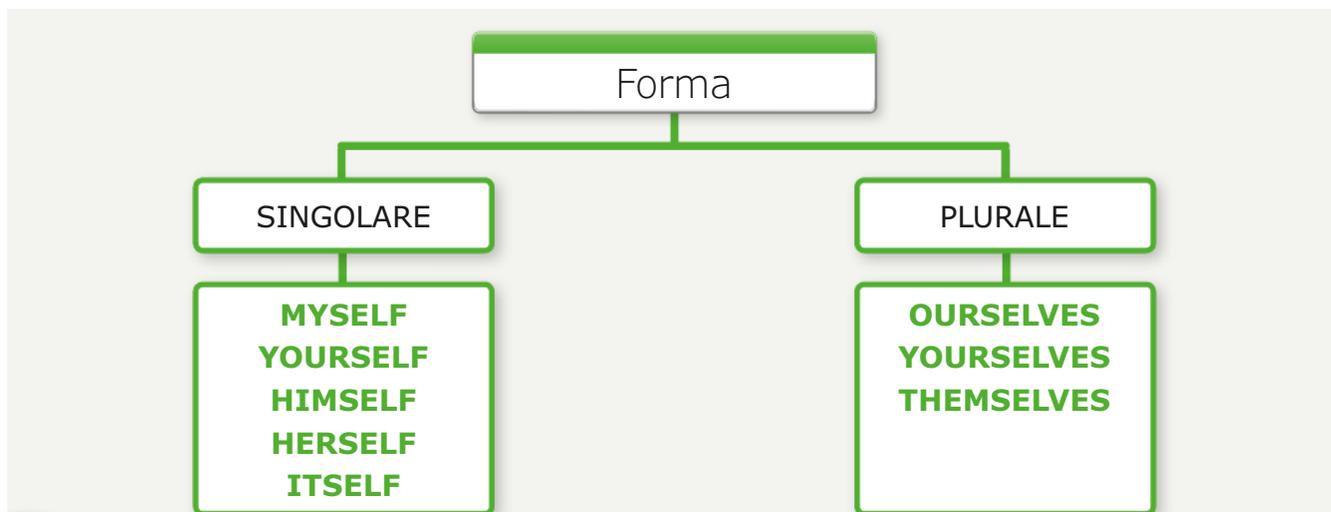
- 1** Do you know ..... who has already taken this exam?
  - A** somebody
  - B** anyone
  - C** everyone
- 2** Noah saw Sally take ..... from Sharon's bag.
  - A** something
  - B** anything
  - C** nothing
- 3** Did your parents go ..... this summer?
  - A** anywhere
  - B** nowhere
  - C** somewhere
- 4** ..... came to the office this morning but didn't leave a name.
  - A** Anybody
  - B** Nobody
  - C** Someone
- 5** We are free today so we can go ..... we want.
  - A** nowhere
  - B** somewhere
  - C** anywhere
- 6** Although she said ....., I could sense her disappointment.
  - A** something
  - B** nothing
  - C** everything

### 3 Leggi l'inizio della storia e completa con il **pronome indefinito** corretto.

It was a dark stormy night and Mary was at home watching television.

(0) NOBODY was at home with her because (1) ..... had gone out to a party. Mary became hungry so she decided to cook (2) ..... to eat. She looked in the fridge but didn't see (3) ..... interesting. She looked for her smartphone to find the number of the local pizza restaurant, but couldn't find it (4) ..... . So she took her laptop, searched on the Internet and found a Chinese takeaway. She ordered a meal and sat waiting for the delivery. After some time the doorbell rang and Mary opened the door. It was very dark outside and pouring with rain. Mary screamed. (5) ..... was out there.

## Pronomi riflessivi



Alcuni verbi che sono riflessivi in italiano, NON lo sono in inglese:

**Feel** → I feel ~~myself~~ happy. = Mi sento felice.

**Forget** → She always forgets ~~herself~~ her keys. = Si dimentica sempre le chiavi.

**Relax** → Relax ~~yourself~~ and close your eyes. = Rilassati e chiudi gli occhi.

### 1 Pronomi riflessivi. Trasforma le frasi usando le parole date. Fai attenzione ai pronomi e alla forma dei verbi.

Esempio: Do you do the homework by yourself? HE

**Does he do the homework by himself?**

- 1 Peggie has to wash herself quickly or she will be late. I  
.....
- 2 Those students behaved badly. They should be ashamed of themselves. YOU  
.....
- 3 He asked himself if it was the right thing to do. WE  
.....
- 4 They don't rely on anyone. They prefer to do everything by themselves. SHE  
.....
- 5 She only thinks of herself. SOME PEOPLE  
.....
- 6 I didn't fix it myself. Susan did it for me. HE  
.....

## Pronomi reciproci

Uso

**L'AZIONE DI DUE O PIÙ  
SOGGETTI È RECIPROCA**

They aren't talking  
to **each other** any more.



Forma

**EACH OTHER**



due persone

Maya and Andrew really love  
**each other**.

**ONE ANOTHER**



gruppi di persone

At the social evening, all the students  
knew **one another**.

Questa distinzione sta scomparendo e nell'inglese moderno si possono usare in maniera intercambiabile.



# 03

## Comparativi e superlativi

### Comparativi degli aggettivi

Uso

PARAGONARE DUE TERMINI

#### Comparativo di maggioranza

##### AGGETTIVI BREVI

aggettivo + **ER**  
+ **THAN**

The Nile is **longer than** the River Volga.

#### Variazioni ortografiche

aggettivo in **E**

+ **R**

nice → **nicer**

aggettivo in  
**CONSONANTE + Y**

~~X~~ + **IER**

pretty → **prettier**

aggettivo in **VOCALE**  
+ **CONSONANTE**

**DOPPIA CONSONANTE + ER**

big → **bigger**

##### AGGETTIVI LUNGI

**MORE** + aggettivo  
+ **THAN**

The Cliffs of Moher are **more impressive than** the Niagara Falls.

##### IRREGOLARI

good → **better**, bad → **worse**,  
far → **further / farther**

#### Comparativo di uguaglianza

=

**AS** + aggettivo + **AS**

Edinburgh is **as lively as** London.

≠

**NOT AS / NOT SO** +  
aggettivo + **AS**

The climate in Ireland is **not so mild as** in Italy.

## Comparativo di minoranza

**LESS** + aggettivo + **THAN**

New York City is **less crowded** than Tokyo.

## Superlativi degli aggettivi

Uso

**ESPRIMERE LA QUALITÀ AL SUO MASSIMO O MINIMO E CONFRONTARLA CON ALTRI TERMINI**

Emma is **the best** footballer in her team.



I think Fuerteventura is **the windiest** place on Earth!



## Superlativo di maggioranza

**AGGETTIVI BREVI**

**THE** + aggettivo + **EST**

Sloths are **the slowest** mammals in the world.

Variazioni ortografiche

aggettivo in **E**

+ **ST**

nice → **the nicest**

aggettivo in **CONSONANTE + Y**

~~X~~ + **IEST**

pretty → **the prettiest**

aggettivo in **VOCALE + CONSONANTE**

**DOPPIA CONSONANTE + EST**

big → **the biggest**

**AGGETTIVI LUNGI**

**THE MOST** + aggettivo

New York is one of **the most interesting** cities in the world.

**IRREGOLARI**

good → **the best**, bad → **the worst**,  
far → **the furthest / the farthest**

Superlativo di minoranza

**THE LEAST** + aggettivo

Vatican City is **the least populated** country in the world.

I superlativi degli aggettivi possono essere seguiti da **AMONG, IN, OF, ON**.

## Comparativi e superlativi degli avverbi

Comparativi: **MORE / LESS** + avverbio + **THAN**

A cheetah runs **more quickly than** a lion.

Superlativi: **THE MOST / THE LEAST** + avverbio (+ **AMONG, IN, OF, ON**)

The sloth moves **the most slowly among** mammals.

Attenzione: con alcuni avverbi (**early, fast, hard, late, loud...**), si aggiungono **ER** al comparativo e **EST** al superlativo di maggioranza, rispettando le stesse variazioni ortografiche degli aggettivi:

Mary works **harder than** her colleagues.

Jake talks **the loudest of** all his classmates.

Alcuni avverbi formano il comparativo e il superlativo in modo **irregolare**. Tra i più comuni: much → **more** → **the most**, little → **less** → **the least**.

### 1 Scrivi il **comparativo** e il **superlativo di maggioranza** degli aggettivi e avverbi qui sotto.

Esempio: good → better → the best

- 1 bad → ..... → .....
- 2 little → ..... → .....
- 3 tasty → ..... → .....
- 4 interesting → ..... → .....
- 5 carefully → ..... → .....
- 6 cold → ..... → .....

### 2 **Comparativi e superlativi**. Completa le frasi con la parola corretta.

Esempio: At the painting class, he paints the best of all.

- 1 This is the most terrible disaster which ever happened ..... our planet.
- 2 I visit my grandparents more often ..... my sisters do.
- 3 Saturday is the best day ..... the week.
- 4 Ricky doesn't play football so well ..... his sister.
- 5 Are you the eldest ..... three children?

### 3 Comparativi e superlativi. Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

Esempio: The Edinburgh Festival is **more** / **the most** important festival in Scotland.

- 1 The **oldest** / **older** olive trees in the world are on the island of Crete.
- 2 Tolstoy's 'War and Peace' is not as long **as** / **than** Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables'.
- 3 According to a poll in the United Kingdom, 'Romeo and Juliet' is the **more** / **most** read of Shakespeare's plays.
- 4 Is modern art **most** / **more** popular among young people than traditional art?
- 5 We can't say that one form of art is **worse** / **worst** than another.
- 6 Could you speak more **slowly** / **slow**, please? I can't understand you.

### 4 Completa le frasi con il **comparativo** (di maggioranza o uguaglianza) o il **superlativo** (di maggioranza) delle parole tra parentesi.

Esempio: The Louvre is **the largest** art museum in the world. (large)

- 1 Museums in Rome aren't ..... as those in London. (expensive)
- 2 An opera is ..... to follow than a musical. (difficult)
- 3 According to this website, 'The Phantom of the Opera' is one of ..... musicals of all time. (good)
- 4 Peter thinks that Julia Roberts is a ..... actress than Cameron Diaz. (good)
- 5 Many people think that the Sistine Chapel is Michelangelo's ..... work of art. (great)
- 6 Alice writes ..... in her masterclass. (creatively)

### 5 Completa le frasi con i **comparativi** e i **superlativi** del riquadro.

funnier • the loudest • ~~worse~~ • less successful • the most (x2) • as skilful

Esempio: Cloe did **worse** than she thought in her Maths test.

- 1 Bill laughed ..... out of the whole audience.
- 2 This new quiz show is ..... than the old one. I like it!
- 3 None of the students in our class is ..... at painting as Emma.
- 4 Adrian thinks he always knows .....
- 5 Is this performance ..... than her previous one?
- 6 The two girls who enjoyed the film ..... were Claire and Sue.

### 6 Completa le frasi con il **superlativo** (di maggioranza o minoranza) delle parole nel riquadro.

expensive • efficiently • happy • elegant • far • ~~good~~

Esempio: Christie is Jane's **best** friend.

- 1 This is ..... house on the street. It's a magnificent Tudor house.
- 2 The Rolls-Royce is one of ..... cars on the market.
- 3 School days are supposed to be ..... days of your life.
- 4 All the students of the class live far from school but Jonathan lives .....
- 5 The machines that worked ..... were finally replaced.

Uso

## AZIONI SEQUENZIALI

The more I sleep, the more tired I feel.



THE + comparativo

THE + comparativo

Uso

## CAMBIAMENTI CONTINUI

She's getting  
taller and taller.My heart was beating  
more and more quickly.

comparativo

AND

comparativo

Per i comparativi degli aggettivi e degli avverbi, vedi p. 10 e p. 12.

### 1 Espressioni con i comparativi. Completa le frasi con la forma corretta delle parole tra parentesi.

Esempio: **The more** I listen to rap music, **the less** I like it. (much, little)

- 1 It's becoming ..... difficult to find tickets for the popular musicals. (much)
- 2 Harry found the novel ..... interesting as he continued reading. (little)
- 3 The longer the film, ..... boring it becomes. (much)
- 4 The sooner the concert begins, ..... we'll be. (happy)
- 5 ..... a play runs, ..... the actors become. (long, good)
- 6 ..... an author publishes, ..... he'll gain in popularity. (much, much)

# 05

## Avverbi per rafforzare comparativi e superlativi

Uso

### DARE MAGGIORE ENFASI AL CONFRONTO

This job is **much** tougher than I thought.



This is **by far** the best amusement ride in the park!



MUCH / A LOT / FAR / A LITTLE / A BIT / SLIGHTLY / FAIRLY / EVEN

comparativo

BY FAR

superlativo

### 1 Scegli l'avverbio corretto per rafforzare comparativi e superlativi.

Esempio: 'The Lord of the Rings' is by far / **much** the best epic fantasy.

- 1 This task is **a lot** / **lots** easier than I thought.
- 2 Sally thinks that 'Inception' is **much** / **by far** more interesting than 'Star Wars'.
- 3 Today is **far** / **a little** hotter than yesterday. The temperature is 10 degrees higher!
- 4 The film 'Avengers' was good but its sequel was **fairly** / **even** greater.
- 5 Queen is still considered by many to be **by far** / **far** the most creative band on the music scene.
- 6 The author's first book wasn't good and his second was only **even** / **slightly** better.

### 2 Completa le frasi con gli avverbi del riquadro.

a bit • ~~a little~~ • much • slightly • by far (x2)

Esempio: I can't finish by tomorrow. May I have **a little** more time, please?

- 1 This ice cream is delicious! It's ..... the best I've ever had.
- 2 **A** Are you feeling ..... better today?  
**B** No, I'm feeling worse.
- 3 We can't wait for David ..... longer. We have to leave in five minutes.
- 4 It's still cold but it's ..... warmer than last week.
- 5 The Jeddah Tower is ..... the highest skyscraper in the world.