

Tom Hudson (hʌdsn)

- My name is Tom Hudson. I have black hair and brown eyes.
Tom is my first name. Hudson is my surname.
I am American. I speak English. English is my language.
I live in New York.
I am engaged. Margaret Taylor is my fiancée.
I love my fiancée. She is a nice girl. She is English and she lives in London.
I have a car. My car is red. I like red things. I like red wine. And I like sport. I like football.
My fiancée is different. She likes art and music.

Margaret Taylor (teɪlə)

- My name is Margaret Taylor. I have blonde hair and blue eyes.
My first name is Margaret. My surname is Taylor.
I am English. I speak English. English is my language.
I live in London.
Tom Hudson is my fiancé.
I love my fiancé. He is handsome and strong. He is American and he lives in New York.
Tom has a new red car. He likes red things.
I have a green dress. I like green. I like green things.
My fiancé and I like different things. I like art and music, he likes sports and cars.

UNIT 2**2****AGGETTIVI POSSESSIVI**

my	<i>mio - mia</i>	<i>miei - mie</i>
your	<i>tuo - tua</i>	<i>tuoi - tue</i>
his	<i>suo - sua</i>	<i>suoi - sue (di lui)</i>
her	<i>suo - sua</i>	<i>suoi - sue (di lei)</i>
its	<i>suo - sua</i>	<i>suoi - sue (di animale o cosa)</i>
our	<i>nostro - nostra</i>	<i>nostri - nostre</i>
your	<i>vostro - vostra</i>	<i>vostri - vostre</i>
their	<i>loro</i>	

PRONOMI PERSONALI

I	<i>io</i>
you	<i>tu</i>
he	<i>egli</i>
she	<i>ella</i>
it	<i>esso</i>
we	<i>noi</i>
you	<i>voi</i>
they	<i>essi</i>

I am English. England is **my** country.
 You are French. France is **your** country.
 He is Spanish. Spain is **his** country.
 She is Italian. Italy is **her** country.
 It is a Persian cat. **Its** name is Kosmo.

We are German. Germany is **our** country.
 You are American. America is **your** country.
 They are Russian. Russia is **their** country.

WARNING = *avvertimento*

suo - sua - suoi - sue si traducono con:

his (Se il possessore è di sesso maschile.)

- **Tom** has a car. **His** car is red.

her (Se il possessore è di sesso femminile.)

- **Margaret** has a car. **Her** car is green.

its (Se il possessore è un animale o una cosa.)

- Margaret has a Persian **cat**, **its** name is Kosmo.

his = *suo - sua suoi - sue (di lui)*

- **Tom** is a man.
He is a nice young man.
He has black hair. **His** hair is black.
He has brown eyes. **His** eyes are brown.
He is American. America is **his** country.
He lives in New York. New York is **his** city.
He likes red things. **His** car is red.
He has a fiancée. Margaret Taylor is **his** fiancée.

her = *suo - sua suoi - sue (di lei)*

- **Margaret** is a woman.
She is a pretty woman. She is a pretty young woman.
She has blonde hair. **Her** hair is blonde.
She has blue eyes. **Her** eyes are blue.
She is English. England is **her** country.
She speaks English. English is **her** language.
She lives in London. London is **her** city.
She has a green dress. **Her** dress is green.
She has a fiancé. Tom Hudson is **her** fiancé.

its = *suo - sua suoi - sue (di un animale o di una cosa)*

- Margaret has a **Persian cat**, **its** name is Kosmo.
Its fur is white and **its** eyes are green. (fur = pelo)

WARNING = *avvertimento*

1. *Gli aggettivi possessivi sono invariabili*

my = *mio - mia - miei - mie*

2. *Non sono mai preceduti dall'articolo.*

My name is Margaret Taylor.

(~~The~~ my name is Margaret Taylor.) *Errore!*

UNIT 2

to like = *piacere*

I like music = (*lett. Io piaccio musica.*) *Mi piace la musica.*

- Tom **likes** red things.
He **likes** red wine.
He **likes** apples.
He **likes** sports. He **likes** football.
His fiancée **likes** different things.
She **likes** art and music.
Their tastes are different.

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tastes = *gusti*

WARNING	= <i>avvertimento</i>
<i>In italiano si dice:</i>	
• “ <u>A Tom piace il vino rosso.</u> ”	
<i>In inglese si dice:</i>	
• Tom likes red wine. = (<i>lett. Tom piace vino rosso.</i>)	

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to have = *avere*

PRESENT SIMPLE = *presente semplice*

- | | | | |
|----|------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1° | I | have | = <i>io ho</i> |
| 2° | you | have | = <i>tu hai</i> |
| 3° | he | has | = <i>egli ha</i> |
| ” | she | ” | = <i>ella ha</i> |
| ” | it | ” | = <i>esso ha</i> |
| 1° | we | have | = <i>noi abbiamo</i> |
| 2° | you | have | = <i>voi avete</i> |
| 3° | they | have | = <i>essi hanno</i> |

IRREGULAR PLURAL = plurale irregolare

SINGOLARE**PLURALE**

man	= <i>uomo</i>	men	= <i>uomini</i>
woman	= <i>donna</i>	women	= <i>donne</i>
child	= <i>bambino -a</i>	children	= <i>bambini -e</i>
foot	= <i>piede</i>	feet	= <i>piedi</i>
tooth	= <i>dente</i>	teeth	= <i>denti</i>
mouse	= <i>topo</i>	mice	= <i>topi</i>
goose	= <i>anatra</i>	geese	= <i>anatre</i>

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a young man	= <i>un giovane uomo</i>	(<i>un giovane</i>)
an old man	= <i>un vecchio uomo</i>	(<i>un vecchio</i>)
a young woman	= <i>una giovane donna</i>	(<i>una giovane</i>)
an old woman	= <i>una vecchia donna</i>	(<i>una vecchia</i>)

WARNING = avvertimento

Se in italiano diciamo: **un giovane, un vecchio**, si capisce che si tratta di due persone di sexso maschile.

Se in inglese diciamo: **a young, an old**, non si capisce se stiamo parlando di un uomo o di una donna, quindi si dice:

- **a young man** = *un giovane*
- a young woman** = *una giovane*
- an old man** = *un vecchio*
- an old woman** = *una vecchia*

fiancé = fidanzato
fiancée = fidanzata

“Fiancé” forma il femminile aggiungendo una “e”, perché è un termine francese usato anche in inglese.

summer holiday = estate
summer holiday = vacanza
summer holiday = vacanza estiva

foot ball = piede
football = palla; pallone
football = calcio

engaged = fidanzato
I am engaged = sono fidanzato

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WARNING = avvertimento

Alla terza persona del **Presente Semplice** si aggiunge una “s”.

- Tom lives**s** in New York.
 He speaks**s** English.
 He likes**s** sport.

Margaret lives**s** in London.
 She likes**s** art and music.
 She loves**s** Tom.

L'articolo **"the"** = il - lo - la i - gli - le

In molti casi in italiano si usano gli articoli determinativi, mentre in inglese **non** si usano.

- **Italy is a beautiful country.** ~~The~~ Italy is a beautiful country.
- **Tom likes red wine.** Tom likes ~~the~~ red wine.
- **Margaret has blonde hair.** Margaret has ~~the~~ blonde hair.
- **My name is Marco.** ~~The~~ my name is Marco.

Non c'è una regola semplice che ci permetta di sapere quando usare l'articolo **"the"**.

Bisogna quindi imparare a memoria le frasi date sopra e frasi simili, man mano che s'incontrano.

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dress = vestito; abito da donna

- Margaret has a beautiful green **dress**.

suit = vestito; abito da uomo

- Tom has a modern brown **suit**.

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hair = capelli; capigliatura

- Margaret has blonde **hair**. (Margaret ha la **capigliatura** bionda.)
Her hair **is** blonde. (La sua capigliatura è bionda.)

"Hair" è collettivo singolare. Il verbo va quindi al **singolare**.

Her hair **is** blonde. (Her hair ~~are~~ blonde.) **Errore!**

WARNING

La parola **hairs** (plurale) significa **pele**.

1. in = a

- Tom lives **in** New York. = (Tom abita **a** New York.)

2. in = in

- Paris is **in** France. = (Parigi è **in** Francia.)

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PRONUNCIATION = pronuncia

æ	ʌ	a:	i:	ɜ:
black	Russia	France	feet	girl
cat	Brother	car	geese	first
grammar	Summer	are	green	German
language	Country	art	he	Germany
man	Colour	Barcelona	she	Berlin
Jack	London		to be	Persian
Paris	Russian		we	surname
apple	to love			fur
have	Young			
Spanish				

PHONETIC SYMBOLS = simboli fonetici

- æ cat = suono fra la "a" e la "e"
- ʌ love = "a" breve
- a: car = "a" lunga
- i: green = "i" lunga
- ɜ: girl = suono neutro lungo
- : = I due punti indicano che il suono vocalico è **lungo**.

1. Tom Hudson is an American young man.
2. He lives in New York.
3. New York is his city.
4. He has a fiancée.
5. Her first name is Margaret. Her surname is Taylor.
6. She lives in London.
7. She is a pretty girl.
8. She has blonde hair and blue eyes.
9. She likes art and music.
10. She likes green things. She has a green dress.

11. Margaret Taylor is an English young woman.
12. She lives in London.
13. She has a fiancé, his name is Tom Hudson.
14. He lives in New York.
15. He is a handsome, strong man.
16. He likes sports, he likes football.
17. He has a red car, he likes red things.
18. He likes red wine. His car is red.
20. They are in Spain for a holiday.
21. They like Spain. Spain is beautiful.
22. It is a beautiful country.
23. Margaret likes Spanish art and music. Tom likes Spanish wine.

1.	<i>Traduci oralmente.</i>
2.	<i>Copia tutta la pagina.</i>

1. I am English. My name is Jack.
2. You are Spanish. Your name is Dolores.
3. The pretty girl is my sister. Her name is Jane.
4. The man in the red car is American. His name is Tom.
5. The blonde girl is his fiancée. Her name is Margaret.

6. Jane and I live in England. England is our country.
7. You, Juan - and you, Dolores, live in Madrid. Madrid is your city.
8. Tom and Margaret are in Barcelona for their summer holiday.
9. Karl is a German boy, he has two sisters;
10. their eyes are blue and their hair is blonde.

11. Gina is an Italian girl. She has two brothers;
12. their eyes are brown and their hair is black.

13. A handsome young man - two handsome young men.
14. A pretty young woman - two pretty young women.

15. Tom likes sport. Margaret likes art.
16. He likes new things; he is a modern man.
17. She likes old things.
18. They have different tastes. Their tastes are different.
19. Men and women like different things.

TRANSLATION = *traduzione*

1.	<i>Fai la traduzione scritta dall'italiano in inglese.</i>
2.	<i>Correggi gli eventuali errori guardando la pagina precedente.</i>
3.	<i>Fai la traduzione orale.</i>

NOTA *Le parole tra parentesi non si traducono.*

1. Io sono inglese, (il) mio nome è Jack.
2. Tu sei spagnola, (il) tuo nome è Dolores.
3. La ragazza carina è mia sorella; (il) suo nome è Jane.
4. L'uomo nell'automobile rossa è americano, (il) suo nome è Tom.
5. La ragazza bionda è (la) sua fidanzata, (il) suo nome è Margaret.
6. Jane ed io abitiamo in Inghilterra. (L') Inghilterra è (il) nostro paese.
7. Tu, *Juán* - e tu, Dolores, abitate a Madrid. Madrid è (la) vostra città.
8. Tom e Margaret sono a Barcellona per (la) loro vacanza estiva.
9. Karl è un ragazzo tedesco, egli ha due sorelle;
10. (i) loro occhi sono blu e (i) loro capelli sono biondi.
11. Gina è una ragazza italiana. Ella ha due fratelli;
12. (i) loro occhi sono marrone e (i) loro capelli sono neri.
13. Un bel giovane - due bei giovani.
14. Una giovane carina - due giovani carine.
15. (A) Tom piace lo sport. (A) Margaret piace l'arte.
16. (A) lui piacciono cose nuove; egli è un uomo moderno.
17. (A) lei piacciono cose antiche.
18. Essi hanno gusti differenti. (I) loro gusti sono differenti.
19. (Agli) uomini e (alle) donne piacciono differenti cose.

NOTA *L'italiano di questa traduzione è stato "inglesizzato" per facilitarne la traduzione.*

Non scrivere sul libro. Copia le frasi sul quaderno, inserendo le parole mancanti.

1. *Inserisci gli aggettivi possessivi.*

Esempio (I am Spanish, Spain is **my** country.)

1. I am Italian, Italy is country.
2. **You** are English, England is country.
3. **He** is French, France is country.
4. **She** is Russian, Russia is country.
5. **Kosmo** is a Persian cat fur is white. (fur = pelo)
6. **We** are Italian, Italy is country.
7. **You** are German, Germany is country.
8. **They** are American, America is country.

2. *Inserisci gli aggettivi mancanti.*

Esempio (New York is a **big** city.)

1. Margaret has hair.
2. Tom has eyes.
3. Jack is a boy.
4. Jane is a girl.
5. Men and women like things.
6. Tom likes wine.
7. Margaret has a dress.
8. Madrid is a city.
9. Rome is an city.
10. Jack and Jane are students.
11. Tom has a car.

3. *Scrivi il plurale delle seguenti parole.*

apple man tooth child woman ball colour
eye foot car goose taste mouse boy

ATTENZIONE!

Non scrivere sul libro. Copia le frasi sul quaderno, inserendo le parole mancanti.

4. *Inserisci gli aggettivi possessivi: his - her - its - their*

1. Tom Hudson is American, first name is Tom, surname is Hudson.
2. Margaret Taylor is English, first name is Margaret, surname is Taylor.
3. They are in Spain for holiday.
4. Tom lives in New York. New York is city.
5. Margaret lives in London. London is city.
6. Tom has black hair. hair is black.
7. Margaret has blonde hair. hair is blonde.
8. He likes new things, she likes old things. They have different tastes, tastes are different.
9. Tom has a red car. car is red.
10. Margaret has a green dress. dress is green.
11. Jack and Jane are brother and sister. He is brother. She is sister.
12. They are English. England is country.
13. They speak English. English is language.
14. Margaret has a Persian cat, name is Kosmo. fur is white and eyes are green.

VOCABULARY

American	əˈmerɪkən	americano
art	ɑ:t	arte
ball	bɔ:l	palla, pallone
Barcelona	bɑ:sɪləʊnə	Barcellona
black	blæk	nero
blue	blu:	azzurro
blonde	blɒnd	biondo
brown	braʊn	marrone, castano
but	bʌt	ma, però
child	tʃaɪld	bambino, -a
children	tʃɪldrən	bambini, -e
colour	kʌlə	colore
different	dɪfrənt	differente, diverso
dress	dres	vestito (da donna)
engaged	ɪnɡeɪdʒd	fidanzato, -a
eye	æi	occhio
feet	fi:t	piedi
fiancé	fiənsé	fidanzato
fiancée	fiənsé	fidanzata
foot	fʊt	piede
football	fʊtbɔ:l	calcio
for	fɔ: / fə	per
fur	fɜ:	pelo (di animale)
geese	gi:s	oche
goose	gu:s	oca
green	ɡri:n	verde
hair	heə	capelli
hairs	heəz	pelì
handsome	hændsəm	bello
to have	tu hæv	avere
her	he: / hə	suo (di lei)
his	hɪz	suo (di lui)
holiday	hɒlɪdeɪ	vacanza
its	ɪts	suo (di animale o di cosa)

VOCABULARY

language	læŋgwɪdʒ	lingua
to like	tu laɪk	piacere, gradire
man	mæn	uomo
men	men	uomini
mice	maɪs	topi
mouse	maʊs	topo
music	mju:zɪk	musica
new	nju:	nuovo
nice	nais	simpatico
our	auə	nostro -a -i -e
Persian	pɜ:zɪən	persiano
Russia	rʌfə	Russia
Russian	rʌfən	russo
second	sekənd	secondo
to speak	tu spi:k	parlare
strong	strɒŋ	forte
suit	su:t	vestito (da uomo)
summer	sʌmə	estate
surname	sɜ:neɪm	cognome
taste	teɪst	gusto
teeth	ði:θ	denti
their	ðeə	loro (agg. poss.)
thing	θɪŋ	cosa
tooth	tu:θ	dente
two	tu:	due
white	waɪt	bianco
wine	wain	vino
woman	wʊmən	donna
women	wɪmɪn	donne
young	jʌŋ	giovane
your	jɔ: / jə	tuo -a tuoi tue / vostro -a -i -e