Grammar

future tense	interrogative	negative
I we > **shall** leave	**shall** < I we > leave?	I we > **shall not** leave
he you they > **will** leave	**will** < he you they > leave?	he you they > **will not** leave

Note:

1) Il futuro semplice si ottiene con gli ausiliari **shall** [ʃæl], per la prima persona singolare e plurale, e **will** [wil] per tutte le altre persone, seguiti dall'infinito senza *to* del verbo.

2) **Will** è spesso usato anche per le prime persone, quando si vuole esprimere intenzione o volontà da parte del soggetto. Es.: *I promise I will come* = Ti prometto che verrò.

3) Forme contratte: *will, shall* = **'ll**, *shall not* = **shan't** [ʃɑ:nt], *will not* = **won't** [wount].

EXERCISES

1 — Studia il questionario a pag. 282 e preparati a ripeterlo con un compagno.

2 — Inserisci *shall* oppure *will*:

1. Tomorrow I .... be thirteen years old.

2. My uncle .... arrive from Canada in two weeks.

3. Where .... you spend your holidays next summer?

4. They .... fly to London the day after tomorrow.

5. We are sure we .... have a nice time.

6. It .... take two weeks to go by ship.

7. It .... be more pleasant to go by sea.

8. We promise we .... come to see you tomorrow.

9. The whole family .... leave for Canada next year.

10. .... you be afraid on the plane?

Vocabulary

association = *associazione*
[əˌsousiˈeiʃən]
business (*sing.*) = *affari*
[ˈbiznis]
colony [ˈkɔləni] = *colonia*
daddy [ˈdædi] = *papà*
fall [fɔ:l] = *cascata*
free [fri:] = *libero*
(to) hope [houp] = *sperare*
independent = *indipendente*
[ˌindiˈpendənt]

plane [plein] = *aereo*
(to) promise [ˈprɔmis] = *promettere*
(to) remember = *ricordare*
[riˈmembə*]
ship [ʃip] = *nave*
stamp [stæmp] = *francobollo*
state [steit] = *stato*
sure [ʃuə*] = *sicuro*
tomorrow [təˈmɔrou] = *domani*
too [tu:] = *troppo*
whole [houl] = *intero, tutto*

IRREGULAR VERBS

to fly [flai] **flew** [flu:] **flown** [floun] = *volare*
to teach [ti:tʃ] **taught** [tɔ:t] **taught** [tɔ:t] = *insegnare*

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

it takes = *ci vuole*
it will take you two hours = *ti ci vorranno due ore*
to show someone around = *accompagnare qualcuno in giro*
to go on with = *continuare con*
if you like = *se vuoi*

by plane = *in aereo*
by ship = *in nave*
on business = *per affari*
as soon as = *(non) appena*
for the time being = *per il momento*
the next time you go = *la prossima volta che andrai*

AT A TRAVEL AGENCY

Can I help you, Madam? — *In che posso servirla, signora?*

I am leaving next Monday for London, and I want to buy a ticket. — *Voglio partire per Londra lunedì prossimo e desidero comperare il biglietto.*

Will you go by train or by plane? — *Vuole andare in treno o in aereo?*

How long does it take by train? — *Quanto tempo ci vuole in treno?*

The train journey from Milan takes about 24 hours, while the flight takes less than two hours. — *In treno da Milano ci vogliono circa 24 ore, mentre in aereo ci vuole meno di due ore.*

How much is the fare? — *Quanto costa il biglietto?*

The plane fare to London is about 40,000 lire, a second-class train fare about 20,000 lire. — *Il biglietto aereo per Londra costa circa 40.000 lire, il biglietto ferroviario di seconda classe costa circa 20.000 lire.*

Single or return? — *Andata o andata e ritorno?*

Single, Madam. — *Andata, signora.*

Grammar

present conditional	if clauses
I / We → *shall* show you around	if you *stay* here a few days.
I / We → **should** show you around	if you **stayed** here a few days.
He / You / They → *will* come with us	if we *go* to the cinema.
He / You / They → **would** come with us	if we **went** to the cinema.

Note:

1) Il condizionale presente si forma con gli ausiliari **should** [ʃud] (passato di *shall*) e **would** [wud] (passato di *will*), seguiti dall'infinito senza *to* del verbo principale.
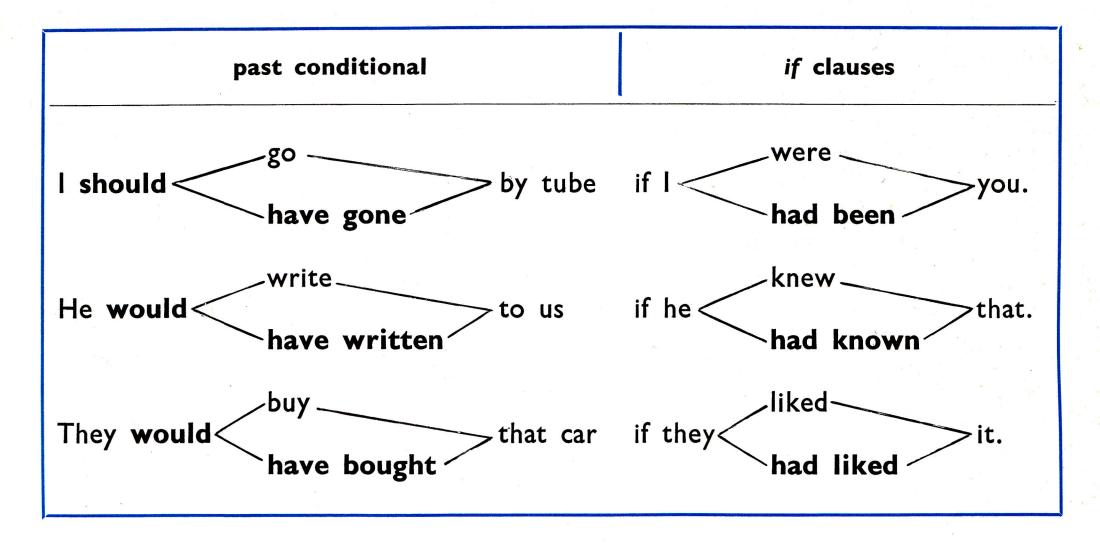**Should** si usa per la prima persona singolare e plurale, **would** per tutte le altre persone. È tuttavia molto comune l'uso di **would** anche per le prime persone, specialmente quando si vuole esprimere volontà.

2) Le forme interrogativa, negativa e interrogativo-negativa del condizionale si ottengono analogamente a quelle del futuro. Es.: *Would you like? I would not like. Wouldn't you like?*

3) Forme contratte: *should, would* = **'d**; *should not* = **shouldn't** [ʃudnt]; *would not* = **wouldn't** [wudnt].

4) Il congiuntivo imperfetto è uguale all'indicativo passato. Fa eccezione il verbo *to be* che, nel periodo ipotetico, richiede *were* per tutte le persone. Es.: *if I were* = se io fossi; *if he were* = se egli fosse.

The Cenotaph stands in the centre of Whitehall. It commemorates those who lost their lives in the two World Wars.

Grammar

past conditional	if clauses

I **should** < go / **have gone** > by tube   if I < were / **had been** > you.

He **would** < write / **have written** > to us   if he < knew / **had known** > that.

They **would** < buy / **have bought** > that car   if they < liked / **had liked** > it.

Note:

1) Il condizionale passato si forma con il condizionale presente del verbo *to have* seguito dal participio passato del verbo principale.

2) Forma interrogativa: *Would you have come?*
Forma negativa: *You would not have come.*

3) Il congiuntivo piuccheperfetto è uguale al trapassato indicativo: **had** seguito dal participio passato del verbo principale.

4) Si usa il condizionale presente, anzichè quello passato, quando dipende da un verbo al passato ed esprime idea di futuro rispetto al verbo principale *(future in the past)*. Es.: *He said he would come.* = Disse che sarebbe venuto.

5) **Too** assume diverso significato a seconda della posizione che occupa nella frase:

He *is too fat.* = È troppo grasso.
He *is short and fat too.* = È piccolo e grasso, per giunta.

Osserva l'uso di **too, too much** = *troppo*, e **too many** = *troppi*:

aggettivi e avverbi	It is / It is < **too** < expensive. / late.
sostantivi singolari e verbi	There is / I have < **too much** < noise. / to do.
sostantivi plurali	There are / You have < **too many** < people. / friends.

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Vocabulary

abbey ['æbi] = abbazia
cathedral [kə'θi:drəl] = cattedrale
circus ['sə:kəs] = piazza rotonda
(to) close [klouz] = chiudere
department = reparto
 [di'pɑ:tmənt]
(to) depend [di'pend] = dipendere
fashionable = alla moda
 ['fæʃnəbl]
glad [glæd] = contento
government = governo
 ['gʌvnmənt]
idea [ai'diə] = idea
only ['ounli] (agg.) = solo, unico

parliament = parlamento
 ['pɑ:ləmənt]
quarter ['kwɔ:tə*] = quartiere
ride [raid] = corsa
smart [smɑ:t] = elegante
still [stil] = tuttavia
store [stɔ:*] = magazzino
(to) suggest [sə'dʒest] = suggerire
tower ['tauə*] = torre
(to) travel ['trævl] = viaggiare
tube [tju:b] = ferrovia
 metropolitana
(to) visit ['vizit] = visitare

IRREGULAR VERBS

(to) ring [riŋ]   rang [ræŋ]   rung [rʌŋ]   = suonare

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

to go sightseeing = fare un giro turistico
if I were you = se fossi in te
it depends on ... = dipende da ...
to take a ride = fare una corsa
on our own = per conto nostro, da soli

of course = naturalmente
never mind! = pazienza! non importa!
to ring up = telefonare
half an hour = mezz'ora

AT THE HOTEL

Good evening, Madam. Can I help you?

Did you book them in advance?

Well, we're practically full up, but I'll see what I can do for you. How long do you intend to stay?

I'm sorry, we've no single rooms, Madam, but you can have a double room with a bathroom on the third floor.

It's three pounds for bed and breakfast.

I'd like two single rooms, please.

No, I didn't. I think it would have been better if I had done so.

We'll probably stay here for a fortnight.

How much is it, please?

All right. I'll have that.

who,   which

people	Elizabeth II, Bob, My parents,	**who**	is the Queen of England, lives in London. lives next door, is my best friend. are now at the seaside, will come back tomorrow.
things	The Clock Tower, My house, Tea,	**which**	stands on your left, houses Big Ben. is very old, is surrounded by a garden. is very popular in England, comes from India.

Nota:

Who e **which** sono pronomi relativi soggetto. **Who** si riferisce a persone, **which** si riferisce a cose e animali.

← **The Houses of Parliament and the Victoria Tower.**

Grammar

object	The Browns, Bob,	**who(m)** you met yesterday,	are very nice people. is my best friend.
	My dog, My house,	**which** you like so much,	is a spaniel. was built in 1899.
prepositional	Mr. Jones, The Smiths,	**of whom** I spoke to you, **who(m)** I spoke to you **of**,	lives next door to us. are coming tonight.
	Football, Geometry,	**about which** I know nothing, **which** I know nothing **about**,	is very popular in Italy. must be quite difficult.
possessive	Their friends, His dog, That building,	**whose** name I can't remember,	come from London. is a spaniel. looks very old.

who(m), which, whose

Note:

1) **Whom** e **which** sono pronomi relativi complemento. **Whom** si riferisce a persone, **which** ad animali e cose. **Whom** è usato soltanto nell'inglese scritto formale. Nella lingua parlata **whom** è generalmente sostituito da **who**; se è retto da una preposizione, questa viene posta in fondo alla proposizione relativa.

2) **Whose** indica possesso e precede di solito il nome della cosa posseduta. Nell'inglese non formale può essere riferito sia a persone che a cose.

Buckingham Palace, the official residence of the Queen in London.

Vocabulary

actually [ˈæktjuəli] = di fatto; effettivamente

almost [ˈɔːlmoust] = quasi

also [ˈɔːlsou] = anche

(to) associate [əˈsouʃieit] = associare

Cabinet [ˈkæbinit] = Gabinetto

chapel [ˈtʃæpəl] = cappella

church [tʃəːtʃ] = chiesa

closely [ˈklousli] = strettamente

common [ˈkɔmən] = comune

(to) compare [kəmˈpɛə*] = paragonare

(to) compose [kəmˈpouz] = comporre

coronation [ˌkɔrəˈneiʃən] = incoronazione

(to) crown [kraun] = incoronare

(to) elect [iˈlekt] = eleggere

(to) govern [ˈgʌvən] = governare

here [hiə*] = qui

hereditary [hiˈreditəri] = ereditario

(to) house [hauz] = ospitare

imposing [imˈpouziŋ] = imponente

interest [ˈintrist] = interesse

leader [ˈliːdə*] = capo

lord [lɔːd] = 'lord'

majority [məˈdʒɔriti] = maggioranza

masterpiece [ˈmɑːstəpiːs] = capolavoro

medieval [ˌmediˈiːvəl] = medievale

member [ˈmembə*] = membro

memorial [miˈmɔːriəl] = monumento commemorativo

minister [ˈministə*] = ministro

monarch [ˈmɔnək] = monarca

mostly [ˈmoustli] = per lo più

nation [ˈneiʃən] = nazione

party [ˈpɑːti] = partito

place [pleis] = luogo

power [ˈpauə*] = potere

prime [praim] = primo

seat [siːt] = sede

symbolic [simˈbɔlik] = simbolico

tale [teil] = racconto

tomb [tuːm] = tomba

writer [ˈraitə*] = scrittore

IRREGULAR VERBS

(to) choose [tʃuːz]   **chose** [tʃouz]   **chosen** [ˈtʃouzn]   = scegliere

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

here we are = eccoci

over there = laggiù

to make up = formare

to hear of = sentir parlare di

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DIALOGUE

TOM: Where did you go yesterday, Paola?

PAOLA: I went to the West End with an English boy I met at the Beatle Club two days ago.

TOM: How did you like the West End?

PAOLA: Oh, I think it's fabulous! I was really impressed by the busy traffic, the crowds of people of every nationality, the great number of smart hotels, theatres, cinemas and clubs I saw there. Most of the girls I met in Carnaby[1] Street wore mini-skirts or slacks, and most of the boys had long hair and eccentric clothes: coloured trousers and flowered shirts.

TOM: Did you walk down Regent[2] Street?

PAOLA: Yes, I did. I walked up and down all the elegant streets **that** radiate from Piccadilly Circus, stopping in front of every shop. I'd have liked to buy everything I saw in the windows!

TOM: Did you have lunch in the West End?

PAOLA: Yes, John took me somewhere near Piccadilly. The snack-bar we went to was in a picturesque district, where I saw lots of restaurants with Italian names, such as ' La Dolce Vita ', ' Pinocchio ', ' Santa Lucia ' ...

TOM: I see **what** you mean. The district you are talking about is Soho[3], London's Latin quarter. What did you do in the afternoon?

PAOLA: After lunch we went to the National Gallery, in Trafalgar[4] Square. I think that the Gallery houses one of the most beautiful collections of paintings **that** I have ever seen.

TOM: By the way, why don't we go to the British Museum one of these days?

PAOLA: That would be interesting; I'd love to see the mummies!

---

1. Carnaby ['kɑːnəbi]. – **2.** Regent ['riːdʒənt]. – **3.** Soho ['souhou]. – **4.** Trafalgar [trə'fælgə*].

Grammar

defining relative pronouns	
people	**things and animals**
This is the boy **that (who)** studies with me.	This is the house **that (which)** was bought by Tom.
This is the girl ⟨ **that (whom)** I met. / I met.	This is the car ⟨ **that (which)** I like. / I like.
This is the man ⟨ **to whom** I spoke. / **that** I spoke **to**. / I spoke **to**.	This is the house ⟨ **in which** I live. / **that** I live **in**. / I live **in**.

← Piccadilly Circus.

Note:

1) I pronomi relativi possono essere:

a) ' non-defining ', quando introducono una proposizione incidentale che potrebbe essere messa tra parentesi. Es.: *My uncle Bob, whom you don't know, lives in London.* (La relativa ' che tu non conosci ' può essere omessa senza che il senso del contesto venga alterato).

Le proposizioni relative di questo tipo vengono poste fra virgole.

b) ' defining ', quando introducono una proposizione che è parte essenziale del discorso. Es.: *The boy that was here yesterday is my cousin.* (Quale ragazzo? Quello che era qui ieri).

2) Le proposizioni relative ' defining ' sono generalmente introdotte dal pronome **that.**

3) **That** si riferisce a persone, animali e cose. Può essere usato con funzione di soggetto e di complemento, ma non può essere preceduto da una preposizione.

That non può essere usato in proposizioni ' non-defining '.

4) Quando il pronome **that** ha funzione di complemento, viene generalmente omesso soprattutto nella lingua parlata. Se è retto da una preposizione, questa viene posta alla fine della frase relativa. Es.: *This is the boy I spoke to you about.*

I pronomi ' non-defining ' non possono essere omessi.

5) L'uso di **that** è obbligatorio dopo un superlativo relativo.

6) Osserva:

what = *ciò che*

all that = *tutto ciò che.*

EXERCISES

1 — Trascrivi le seguenti frasi omettendo *that* quando è possibile:

1. She is the most intelligent girl that I know.
2. All the things that he told me were interesting.
3. These are the most expensive clothes that are sold in this store.
4. The British Museum houses one of the most interesting collections of mummies that I have ever seen.
5. This is the girl that went to England with me last year.
6. John is the boy that I met at the Beatle Club.
7. The building that stands just in front of you is the British Museum.
8. Regent Street is one of the most elegant streets that radiate from Piccadilly Circus.

2 — Inserisci *who, which* oppure *that*:

1. The National Gallery, ... houses a famous collection of paintings, is in Trafalgar Square.
2. These are the most expensive things ... are sold in this shop.
3. My friend Bob, ... is very fond of art, will take me to the British Museum.
4. The building ... stands on your left is Westminster Abbey.
5. I went up and down all the smart streets ... radiate from Piccadilly Circus.
6. Regent Street, ... radiates from Piccadilly Circus, is always crowded with people.
7. Mrs. Smith's children, ... come to school with me, are very clever.
8. The children ... come to school with me live next door.

Grammar

simple present	imperative		negative imperative	
you go with him	**go** with him		**don't** go with him	
I go with Tom		**me** **go** with Tom		me go with Tom
he speaks		**him** **speak**		him speak
she wears slacks	**let**	**her** **wear** slacks	**don't** let	her wear slacks
it goes out		**it** **go** out		it go out
we play tennis		**us** **play** tennis		us play tennis
they come with us		**them** **come** with us		them come with us

Note:

1) L'imperativo esiste in pratica solo per la seconda persona singolare e plurale, e corrisponde all'infinito senza *to* del verbo.
Per le altre persone si ricorre a una perifrasi che si costruisce con l'imperativo del verbo **to let** = *lasciare, permettere* seguito dal complemento diretto e dall'infinito senza *to* del verbo. Es.: *Let him study!* = Lasciatelo (fatelo) studiare!

2) L'imperativo negativo si ottiene premettendo **don't** alla forma positiva.

3) *Let us* viene normalmente contratto in **let's** [lets].

EXERCISES

1 — Volgi in forma negativa:

1. Let her go to the cinema.
2. Turn to the right.
3. Let's study after lunch.
4. Let him go to school by tube.
5. Be good to them.
6. Let them come with us.
7. Let her wear a mini-skirt.
8. Take him to the British Museum.
9. Have something to eat now.
10. Let's waste our time.
11. Let her go out.
12. Do it.

2 — Volgi all'imperativo:

1. You are a good girl.
2. I have a look at the map.
3. He goes where he likes.
4. It drinks its milk.
5. Mary comes with us.
6. We spend the night at the Beatle Club.
7. Father takes me to the zoo.
8. You tell the truth.
9. They go out.
10. We buy some stamps.
11. She wears slacks.
12. The children play in the garden.

3 — Volgi le seguenti frasi all'imperativo seguendo l'esempio:

You must study harder. = Study harder!

1. She mustn't waste her time.
2. They must do that.
3. He mustn't talk loudly.
4. We must remember to buy some presents.
5. You must write a letter to your family.
6. Bob mustn't wear those trousers.
7. You mustn't be silly.
8. You must have a drink before leaving.
9. Your friends mustn't come with us.
10. You must turn to the right.

4 — Rispondi alle seguenti domande:

1. What's the best place to buy presents in London?
2. What are London's biggest department stores?
3. What can you find there?
4. In which department store is there a zoo?
5. Where is Selfridge's?
6. Are there any department stores in the town where you live?
7. What kind of articles do they sell?
8. Where do you generally go to buy clothes?

Vocabulary

clothes [klouðz]	= *abiti*	**picturesque**	= *pittoresco*
club [klʌb]	= *circolo*	[ˌpiktʃə'resk]	
collection [kə'lekʃən]	= *collezione*	**pin** [pin]	= *spillo*
coloured ['kʌləd]	= *colorato*	**present** ['preznt]	= *regalo*
crowd [kraud]	= *folla*	**(to) radiate** ['reidieit]	= *irraggiar(si)*
eccentric [ik'sentrik]	= *eccentrico*	**restaurant** ['restərɔnt]	= *ristorante*
elegant ['eligənt]	= *elegante*	**saying** ['seiiŋ]	= *detto*
elephant ['elifənt]	= *elefante*	**shirt** [ʃə:t]	= *camicia*
fabulous ['fæbjuləs]	= *favoloso*	**silly** ['sili]	= *sciocco*
flowered ['flauəd]	= *a fiori*	**slacks** [slæks]	= *calzoni*
gallery ['gæləri]	= *galleria*	**snack-bar**	= *tavola calda*
(to) impress [im'pres]	= *impressionare*	['snæk'bɑ:r]	
money ['mʌni]	= *denaro*	**straight** [streit]	= *dritto*
mummy ['mʌmi]	= *mummia*	**such** [sʌtʃ]	= *tale*
museum [mju:'ziəm]	= *museo*	**then** [ðen]	= *allora, poi*
nationality	= *nazionalità*	**trousers** ['trauzəz]	= *pantaloni*
[ˌnæʃə'næliti]		**(to) waste** [weist]	= *sprecare*
painting ['peintiŋ]	= *dipinto*	**zoo** [zu:]	= *zoo*

IRREGULAR VERBS

(to) wear [wɛə*]	**wore** [wɔ:*]	**worn** [wɔ:n]	= *indossare, portare*
(to) let [let]	**let** [let]	**let** [let]	= *lasciare, permettere*

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

how do you like ...?	= *ti piace ...?*	**how the saying goes**	= *come si suol dire*
up and down	= *su e giù*	**straight on**	= *sempre dritto*
such as	= *come*	**by the way**	= *a proposito*
to have a look at	= *dare un'occhiata a*	**I haven't got much money**	= *non ho molto denaro*
come on	= *via! andiamo!*		

DIALOGUE

PAOLA: Haven't we arrived in the City yet? I'm tired of being on this boat!

TOM: Be patient! We're almost there. We'll get off as soon as the boat gets to Tower Bridge. You **can** already see the bridge in the distance.

FRANCO: Is that the famous drawbridge?

TOM: Yes, it is. Tower Bridge is the most famous of all the bridges over the Thames. You **may** be surprised to hear it, but though it weighs 2,000 tons, the bridge **can** be raised in less than two minutes to let ships pass through... Look, Paola, that's the Tower of London on your left.

FRANCO: **May** I have your London guide, please, Paola? I'd like to read something about the Tower.

PAOLA: Here it is.

FRANCO: Our history teacher told us that once the Tower was a famous state prison, and that hundreds of people were imprisoned and executed there, especially during the reign of Henry VIII. **Could** we go and see the place where Anne Boleyn[1] was executed?

TOM: Yes, we **could** go there, if you like, but you **might** also be interested to see the Crown Jewels.

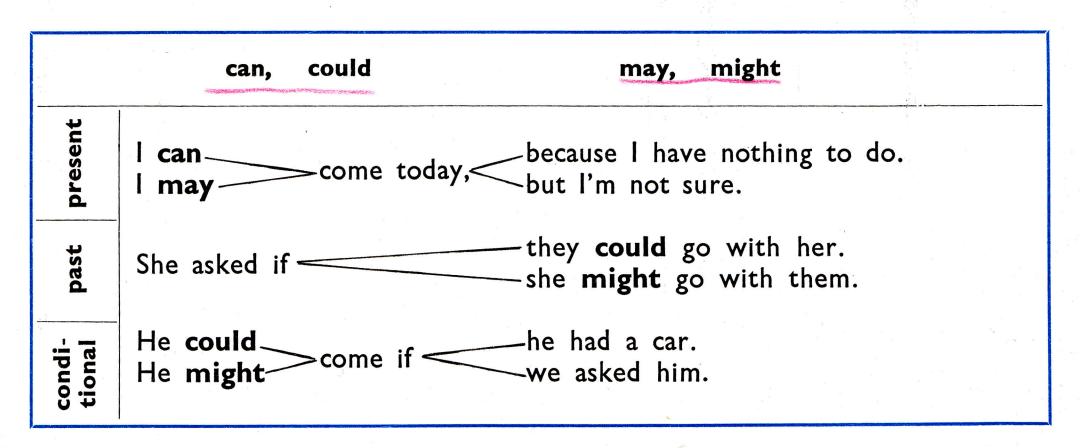FRANCO: Have you already seen them, Paola?

PAOLA: No, I haven't. The first time I came here I **couldn't** enter the Wakefield[2] Tower, where they are kept, because there were too many people, and I hadn't time to queue up for hours. Perhaps we shan't find so many people today.

---

1. Anne Boleyn [æn ′bulin]. – 2. Wakefield [′weikfi:ld].

━━━ Grammar ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━

	can, could	may, might
present	I **can** I **may** ⟩ come today,	⟨ because I have nothing to do. but I'm not sure.
past	She asked if	⟨ they **could** go with her. she **might** go with them.
conditional	He **could** He **might** ⟩ come if	⟨ he had a car. we asked him.

← **The Tower of London.**

Note:

1) **Can, could** [kud] e **may** [mei], **might** [mait] sono verbi difettivi corrispondenti all'italiano *potere*. (I verbi difettivi mancano di alcuni modi e tempi, sono ausiliari, non prendono la *s* alla terza persona singolare del presente e sono seguiti dall'infinito senza *to* del verbo principale).

2) **can** e **may** hanno valore di presente.

could (passato di *can*) ha valore di passato, condizionale presente e congiuntivo imperfetto.
might (passato di *may*) ha valore di condizionale e di congiuntivo imperfetto.

3) **can** e **could** esprimono capacità e abilità e corrispondono all'italiano *essere in grado di*.

Es.: *I can speak English.* = So parlare inglese. *He could not answer my questions.* = Non seppe rispondere alle mie domande. *Could you tell me the time?* = Potresti dirmi l'ora?

may e **might** vengono usati per chiedere e concedere un permesso o per esprimere possibilità incerta o eventualità. Corrispondono all'italiano *può darsi che ..., è possibile che ..., forse ...*

Es.: *May I open the door?* = Posso aprire la porta?
He may be in the garden. = Può darsi che sia in giardino.
It might be true. = Potrebbe essere vero.

4) Forme contratte:

cannot = **can't** [kɑ:nt], *could not* = **couldn't** ['kudnt].

EXERCISES

1 — Inserisci *can* oppure *may*:

1. ... I enter?
2. ... the bridge be raised?
3. I ... come, but I ... not promise you.
4. You ... see the Tower in the distance.
5. They ... arrive today, but we aren't sure.
6. You ... be surprised to hear it.
7. They are not here. They ... be in the garden.
8. ... you give me your London guide?
9. It ... be true, but I don't think it is.
10. ... we have a look at the map?
11. He ... come or he ... not.
12. ... I wear my new mini-skirt this afternoon?

2 — Volgi al passato:

1. He cannot enter the Wakefield Tower.
2. How can they pass through?
3. Can she get off the bus?
4. We cannot answer his letter because we don't know his address.
5. They can see the Crown Jewels.
6. I study as much as I can.
7. He says that he can do something for you.
8. How can you get there in time?

Grammar

will, would	shall, should
present I promise I **will** do it. We promise we **won't** tell lies. **Will** you have a cup of coffee?	You **shall** do it because I want you to. They **shan't** go there because I don't want them to. **Shall** I open the window?
conditional I **would** come with you if I could. We **wouldn't** go there if we could. **Would** you have some beer?	You **should** know that. They **shouldn't** tell lies. How **should** I know that?

Note:

1) I verbi difettivi **shall, should** e **will, would,** oltre ad avere funzione di ausiliari nella formazione del futuro e del condizionale, hanno significato proprio.

2) **Shall** e **should** esprimono dovere, comando, obbligo.
   Shall ha valore di presente e viene usato soprattutto per la seconda e per la terza persona singolare e plurale.
   Es.: *You shall go!* = Devi andare, andrai.
   He shan't do that! = Non lo deve fare, non lo farà.
   Osserva:
   Shall I ...? = Devo ...? Volete che io ...?
   Shall we ...? = Dobbiamo ...? Volete che noi ...?
   Should (passato di *shall*) ha valore di condizionale presente e congiuntivo imperfetto.
   Es.: *You should go.* = Dovresti andare.
   If it should happen. = Se dovesse accadere.

3) **Should** può essere spesso sostituito da **ought to.** Osserva che **ought,** pur essendo un verbo difettivo, è seguito dall'infinito con *to.*
   Es.: *You ought to study more.* = Dovresti studiare di più.

4) **Will** e **would** esprimono volontà, intenzione, determinazione.
   Will viene usato con valore di presente, soprattutto per la prima persona singolare e plurale.
   Es.: *I will go!* = Voglio andare, andrò.
   We won't go! = Non vogliamo andare, non andremo.
   Osserva:
   Will you ...? = Vuoi ...? Volete ...?
   Would ha valore di condizionale presente e di congiuntivo imperfetto.
   Es.: *I would go.* = Andrei, vorrei andare.
   If he would help me. = Se mi volesse aiutare.

5) **Will** e **would** non possono reggere un complemento e devono essere seguiti da un infinito.
   Es.: *Will you have a cup of tea?* = Vuoi una tazza di tè?

Vocabulary

(to) arrive [əˈraiv]	= *arrivare*	**jewel** [ˈdʒuːəl] = *gioiello*
bank [bæŋk]	= *banca*	**paper** [ˈpeipə*] = *carta; giornale*
bowler-hat	= *bombetta*	**(to) pass** [pɑːs] = *passare*
[ˈboulə͵hæt]		**patient** [ˈpeiʃənt] = *paziente*
bridge [bridʒ]	= *ponte*	**perhaps** [pəˈhæps] = *forse*
crown [kraun]	= *corona*	**prison** [ˈprizn] = *prigione*
distance [ˈdistəns]	= *distanza*	**probably** [ˈprɔbəbli] = *probabilmente*
drawbridge	= *ponte levatoio*	**reign** [rein] = *regno*
[ˈdrɔːbridʒ]		**rest** [rest] = *riposo*
during [ˈdjuəriŋ]	= *durante*	**rush hour** [ˈrʌʃˈauə*] = *ora di punta*
empty [ˈempti]	= *vuoto*	**Stock Exchange** = *Borsa Valori*
(to) enter [ˈentə*]	= *entrare*	[ˈstɔk-iksˈtʃeindʒ]
especially [isˈpeʃəli]	= *specialmente*	**striped** [straipt] = *a righe*
(to) execute	= *giustiziare*	**(to) surprise** = *sorprendere*
[ˈeksikjuːt]		[səˈpraiz]
funny [ˈfʌni]	= *buffo*	**though** [ðou] = *benchè*
guide [gaid]	= *guida*	**through** [θruː] = *attraverso*
(to) imprison	= *imprigionare*	**ton** [tʌn] = *tonnellata*
[imˈprizn]		**traditionally** = *tradizionalmente*
ink [iŋk]	= *inchiostro*	[trəˈdiʃnəli]
jacket [ˈdʒækit]	= *giacca*	**(to) weigh** [wei] = *pesare*

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

here it is	= *eccolo*	**to have a rest**	= *riposare*
to enter the tower	= *entrare nella torre*	**what a lot of people**	= *quanta gente*
as well	= *pure, anche*	**that's why**	= *ecco perchè*
I would rather	= *preferirei*	**to get off**	= *scendere*
to arrive in, at	= *arrivare in, a*	**in the daytime**	= *di giorno*
we happen to be	= *per caso siamo*	**in the distance**	= *in lontananza*

DIALOGUE

FRANCO: Yesterday I saw the Trooping of the Colour, one of the most spectacular shows I have ever seen. You **should have gone** to Whitehall to see it; you would have liked it.

PAOLA: I'm really sorry I missed it. I **ought to have known** that the 13th of June is the Queen's official birthday, and that the ceremony takes place on that day. I **would** certainly **have come** if you had asked me.

FRANCO: Actually I **could have rung** you up, but I didn't think of it.

PAOLA: Never mind, Franco. But tell me, what was the ceremony like?

FRANCO: It was very picturesque. The Queen arrived on horseback from Buckingham Palace, and the Guards rode down Whitehall and saluted her handing their 'colours', their flags, I mean.

PAOLA: It must have been quite exciting!

FRANCO: Yes, it was. The bright uniforms of the troops made a colourful sight. Even the Queen wore a uniform, since she is the colonel of her Guards. Don't miss the ceremony next year, Paola!

PAOLA: No, I won't.

Grammar

present conditional	past conditional
I **could work** harder. He **might be** surprised. You **shouldn't tell** her. They **would buy** a new car. You **ought to be** more patient.	I **could have worked** harder. He **might have been** surprised. You **shouldn't have told** her. They **would have bought** a new car. You **ought to have been** more patient.

Nota:

Il condizionale passato dei verbi difettivi si costruisce come segue:

could (might)
should (ought to)   } + **have** + participio passato del verbo principale.
would

← **The Ceremony of the Trooping of the Colour.**

Grammar

present	past	future
I can do it.	I **could** do it. I **was able to** do it.	I **shall be able to** do it.
You may come.	You **were permitted to** come. You **were allowed to** come.	You **will be permitted to** come. You **will be allowed to** come.
He must work.	He **had to** work.	He **will have to** work.

Note:

1) **To be able to, to be permitted (allowed) to, to have to** sono sostituti dei difettivi *can, may, must* e vengono usati nei modi e tempi (infinito, futuro, passato prossimo ecc.) di cui i difettivi mancano.

2) **To be able to** = *essere capace, essere in grado di* è sinonimo di *can*:

Es.: *You'll not be able to do this exercise.* = Non saprai fare questo esercizio.
I have not been able to come. = Non son potuto venire.

3) **To be permitted to, to be allowed to** sono sostituti del difettivo *may*, nel senso di *avere il permesso di.* Osserva che i due verbi si costruiscono personalmente.

Es.: *I was permitted to enter.* = Mi fu permesso di entrare.
I shall not be allowed to come. = Non mi sarà permesso di venire.

4) **To have to** supplisce tutti i modi e tempi di cui *must* manca.

Es.: *He will have to leave early.* = Dovrà partire presto.

EXERCISES

1 — Volgi al futuro:

1. May I enter the forecourt?
2. You can take some pictures with your camera.
3. They must ride in front of the Queen.
4. Can you do this exercise?
5. The troops must salute their colonel.
6. May we go through the gates?
7. May I take a few pictures of the Guards?
8. He must wear a uniform.
9. I don't know whether I can come with you.
10. You mustn't get up late.

7 — What's the English for ... ?

se fossi in te	a proposito	ora di punta
dipende da te	fare una foto	ecco perchè
naturalmente	laggiù	a cavallo
non importa	eccoli	sempre dritto

—— Vocabulary ———

able ['eibl]	= *capace*	**gate** [geit]	= *cancello*
(to) allow [ə'lau]	= *permettere*	**guard** [gɑːd]	= *guardia*
anyway ['eniwei]	= *comunque*	**(to) hand** [hænd]	= *presentare*
bright [brait]	= *brillante*	**(to) miss** [mis]	= *perdere*
camera ['kæmərə]	= *macchina foto-*	**official** [ə'fiʃəl]	= *ufficiale*
	grafica	**(to) permit** [pə'mit]	= *permettere*
ceremony ['seriməni]	= *cerimonia*	**(to) salute** [sə'luːt]	= *salutare*
certainly ['səːtnli]	= *certamente*	**several** ['sevrəl]	= *parecchi*
changing ['tʃeindʒiŋ]	= *cambio*	**show** [ʃou]	= *spettacolo*
colonel ['kəːnl]	= *colonnello*	**since** [sins]	= *poichè*
colourful ['kʌləful]	= *variopinto*	**spectacular**	= *spettacolare*
even ['iːvn]	= *persino*	[spek'tækjulə*]	
exciting [ik'saitiŋ]	= *eccitante*	**troop** [truːp]	= *truppa*
flag [flæg]	= *bandiera*	**uniform** ['juːnifɔːm]	= *uniforme*
forecourt ['fɔː-kɔːt]	= *cortile*	**whether** ['weðə*]	= *se*

IRREGULAR VERBS

to ride [raid]	**rode** [roud]	**ridden** ['ridn]	= *cavalcare*

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

to take place	= *aver luogo*	**on horseback**	= *a cavallo*
to take a picture (of)	= *fare una foto (a)*	**to troop the colour**	= *sfilare in parata*
to think of	= *pensare a*		

DIALOGUE

TOM: Would you like **me to take** you somewhere tonight, Franco?

FRANCO: Oh, that would be wonderful! I've never seen London at night. Is there anything interesting to see?

TOM: London is full of attractions! **I wish I had** a lot of money to take you out every night. I would show you all the theatres, cinemas, clubs, pubs, concert halls, discotheques and ball-rooms that London provides.

FRANCO: I needn't see everything. I would just like **you to show** me something.

TOM: Where do you want **me to take** you?

FRANCO: I'd love to go to a theatre.

TOM: I know there is a very interesting play at the Drury[1] Lane Theatre, but we should have bought tickets in advance. What about going to the cinema or to a concert?

FRANCO: I'm not so fond of concerts; I'd rather go to see a picture.

TOM: There are lots of cinemas in Leicester[2] Square. We could go there, so you'll be able to choose the film you fancy.

FRANCO: All right. **I wish Paola could** come with us; but, as a rule, her English friends don't like **her to go** out at night.

TOM: Do you want **me to ring** them up and ask them to let her come with us?

FRANCO: Oh, please do.

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1. Drury ['druəri]. – 2. Leicester ['lestə*].

Grammar

verbs of request, will or command	object	infinitive	
He wants	me	to go	with him.
I'd like	you	to take	me there.
They don't want	him — Bob	to tell	lies.
She asked	us	to buy	the tickets.
He ordered	them	to work	harder.

Note:

1) I verbi che esprimono volontà e comando (tra cui i più comuni sono *to like, to want, to wish, to order, to ask*) richiedono una costruzione con l'accusativo e l'infinito.

Es.: *They wanted me to study.* = Volevano che io studiassi.

← **A night view of St. Paul's Cathedral from Waterloo Bridge.**