

PRONOMI PERSONALI SOGGETTO	AGGETTIVI POSSESSIVI	PRONOMI PERSONALI COMPLEMENTO
I	my	me
you	your	you
he	his	him
she	her	her
it	its	it
we	our	us
you	your	you
they	their	them

NB: in inglese il soggetto va sempre espresso.
 Gli aggettivi possessivi si usano per esprimere una proprietà.
 I pronomi personali complemento si trovano dopo un verbo o una preposizione e hanno la funzione di complemento oggetto o di complemento indiretto.

PRESENT SIMPLE DI TO BE				
Forma affermativa		Forma negativa		Forma interrogativa
	Forma contratta		Forma contratta	
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	am I ?
you are	you're	you are not	you aren't	are you ?
he is	he's	he is not	he isn't	is he ?
she is	she's	she is not	she isn't	is she?
it is	it's	it is not	it isn't	is it ?
we are	we're	we are not	we aren't	are we ?
you are	you're	you are not	you aren't	are you ?
they are	they're	they are not	they aren't	are they ?

PRESENT SIMPLE DI TO HAVE				
Forma affermativa		Forma negativa		Forma interrogativa
	Forma contratta		Forma contratta	
I have got	I've got	I have not got	I haven't got	have I got ?
you have got	you've got	you have not got	you haven't got	have you got ?
he has got	he's got	he has not got	he hasn't got	has he got ?
she has got	she's got	she has not got	she hasn't got	has she got ?
it has got	it's got	it has not got	it hasn't got	has it got ?
we have got	we've got	we have not got	we haven't got	have we got ?
you have got	you've got	you have not got	you haven't got	have you got?
they have got	they've got	they have not got	they haven't got	have they got ?

Per formulare una domanda con il verbo be, si inverte la posizione di soggetto e verbo.

Esempio: You are a student → **Are you** a student?

La risposta affermativa prevede:

yes + virgola + soggetto + verbo essere coniugato in forma affermativa (Esempio: yes, I am)

La risposta negativa prevedere:

no + virgola + soggetto + verbo essere coniugato in forma negativa (Esempio: no, I am not)

Per formulare una domanda con il verbo have, si inverte la posizione di soggetto e verbo e si lascia got dopo il soggetto.

Esempio: You have got sisters → **Have you got** sisters?

La risposta affermativa prevede:

yes + virgola + soggetto + verbo avere coniugato in forma affermativa (Esempio: yes, I have)

La risposta negativa prevedere:

no + virgola + soggetto + verbo avere coniugato in forma negativa (Esempio: no, I haven't)

PRESENT SIMPLE DI TO LIKE (valido anche per gli altri verbi diversi da be e have)			
Forma affermativa	Forma negativa		Forma interrogativa
		Forma contratta	
I like	I do not like	I don't like	do I like ?
you like	you do not like	you don't like	do you like ?
he likes	he does not like	he doesn't like	does he like ?
she likes	she does not like	she doesn't like	does she like ?
it likes	it does not like	it doesn't like	does it like ?
we like	we do not like	we don't like	do we like ?
you like	you do not like	you don't like	do you like ?
they like	they do not like	they don't like	do they like ?

NB: alla terza persona singolare (he, she, it) si aggiunge al verbo -s.

Si aggiunge **-es** quando i verbi terminano in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o.

Esempio: go → he goes.

Si aggiunge **-ies** quando i verbi terminano con -y preceduta da consonante.

Esempio: study → he studies.

Quando il verbo termina in -y preceduto da vocale si aggiunge solo -s.

Esempio: play → he plays.

Per formulare una domanda con un verbo diverso da be e have, si utilizza do (per la 1° e 2° persona singolare e plurale) o does (per la 3° persona singolare) seguito dal soggetto e dal verbo (non coniugato → nel caso della 3° persona, infatti, è does a prendere la -s quindi non deve essere messa al verbo)

Do/does + soggetto + verbo + ... ?

Esempi:

You play tennis → do you play tennis?

He plays tennis → does he play tennis?

La risposta affermativa prevede:

yes + virgola + soggetto + do/does (Esempio: yes, I do. Oppure: yes, he does)

La risposta negative prevede:

no + virgola + soggetto + don't/doesn't (Esempio: no, I don't. Oppure: no, he doesn't)

AVVERBI DI FREQUENZA

- Always (*sempre*)
- Often (*spesso*)
- Usually (*di solito*)
- Sometimes (*qualche volta*)
- Never (*mai*)

Si collocano prima del verbo principale.

PREPOSIZIONI DI STATO IN LUOGO

- in (*in, dentro*)
- on (*su, sopra*)
- under (*sotto*)
- behind (*dietro*)
- between (*tra, fra*)
- in front of (*davanti*)
- near (*vicino*)
- next to (*accanto, di fianco*)
- opposite (*di fronte*)
- at (*a*)

PREPOSIZIONI DI TEMPO

AT	ON	IN
→ ore → festività → at night, at the weekend	→ date → giorni della settimana	→ mesi, stagioni, anni → parti del giorno
Esempi: I get up at seven o' clock. I don't work at Christmas. I study at the weekend. I sleep at night.	Esempi: I was born on 4 ^a February. I visit my uncle on Sunday.	Esempi: I was born in February. My birthday is in Winter. I was born in 2005. You study in the afternoon.