

Present Simple

Forma

be

In breve:

I	am / 'm
you	are / 're
he/she/it	is / 's
we	are / 're
you	are / 're
they	are / 're

- Forma affermativa** Soggetto + am / are / is
I'm Italian.
- Forma negativa** Soggetto + am / are / is + **not**
I'm not Italian.
- Forma interrogativa** Am / Are / Is + sogg. ...?
*He **is** old -> **Is** he old?*
- Short answers** - Yes, I am. (NO forme contratte)
 - No, I am/'m not.

Tutti gli altri verbi (tranne modali)

- Forma affermativa** soggetto + verbo
-> si aggiunge una **-s** solo alla terza persona singolare
(he/she/it)
- Forma negativa** soggetto + **DO NOT/ DOES NOT** + verbo base
-> si usa *do not/don't* e, solo per la terza persona singolare,
does not/doesn't.
Nel caso della terza persona singolare, il verbo perde la -s
perché viene "spostata" su *doesn't*: *Luigi doesn't study.*
- Forma interrogativa** **DO/DOES** + soggetto + verbo base
-> avviene l'inversione tra *do/does* ed il soggetto nelle yes/no-
questions: *Do you come from France?*
Nelle Wh-Questions le parole come where / when / why / what /
which -/ how precedono *do/does*: *Where **do** they live?*
Anche qui, nel caso della terza persona singolare, il verbo
perde la -s perché viene "spostata" su *does*.
- Short answers** - Yes, I do. Yes, she does.
 - No, I do not / don't. No she does not / doesn't

ATTENZIONE!

Ci sono delle modifiche nell'ortografia alla terza persona singolare (he/she/it):

- ♦ Se un verbo termina in -o; -ch, -sh, -ss, -x si aggiunge **-es** alla terza persona singolare.
- ♦ Se un verbo termina con una consonante -b, -c, -d, + y, si cambia -y in **-ies** per la terza persona singolare: *I study, she **studies**.*

Uso

Si usa il Present Simple per:

- fatti o azioni sempre vere (come programmi ad orario e fatti scientifici):
The plane leaves at 5.00 in the morning.
- Abitudini o azioni ripetute: *I go to school by bike.*
- Con avverbi ed espressioni di frequenza
He gets up at eight o'clock every day.
Tom practices the piano three times a week.
- Quando si usano verbi di stato (*be, seem, ecc*), verbi che esprimono attività della mente e sentimenti (*understand, know, want, hate, love, like*), verbi di possesso (*have, own, belong*):
 - *I know Maurice very well.*
 - *I have a house by the sea.*
 - *She doesn't like this ice-cream.*
 - *They don't understand you.*

Espressioni di frequenza

		Esempio
Every...	... day / ... week / ... month / ... year	<i>I play tennis once a week.</i>
Once a...		
Twice a...		
Three times a...		

Si usa il Present Simple anche con *at weekends* e il giorno della settimana con la -s (*on Sundays*) perché indicano la ripetizione dell'azione come abitudine.

Avverbi di frequenza

Confronta le due tabelle:

Soggetto	Verbo essere	AVVERBIO DI FREQUENZA	Compl.	Compl.
I	am	ALWAYS / USUALLY / NORMALLY / OFTEN / SOMETIMES / RARELY HARDLY EVER/ NEVER *		late.

Soggetto	Ausiliare	AVVERBIO DI FREQUENZA	Verbo base	Compl.
I	(don't)	ALWAYS / USUALLY / NORMALLY / OFTEN / SOMETIMES / RARELY HARDLY EVER/ NEVER *	walk	to work.

- Con il verbo essere, l'avverbio di frequenza va DOPO il verbo essere.
- Con i verbi principali, l'avverbio di frequenza va PRIMA del verbo base.

* *Never* e *hardly ever* si usano con il verbo alla forma affermativa:

I never watch TV at weekends. I hardly ever drink coffee.

Ever è un avverbio di frequenza che si usa nelle domande: *Do you ever play football?*

ATTENZIONE: have got / have

Entrambi significano avere, hanno però due formazioni diverse al Present Simple:

	have got	have
Forma affermativa	I have got He / she / it <u>has</u> got	I have He / she / it has
Forma negativa	I haven't got He / she / it hasn't got	I don't have He / she / it doesn't have
Forma interrogativa	Have you got...? Has he/she/it got...?	Do you have...? Does he/she/it have...?
Short answers	Yes, I have . / Yes, he has . No, I haven't . / Yes, he hasn't .	Yes, I do . / Yes, he does . No, I don't / No, he doesn't .

Have got si arrangia, cioè per la forma negativa, interrogativa e le short answers utilizza solo se stesso. Invece have ha bisogno di un aiuto, cioè dell'ausiliare: do/does, don't/doesn't.

Esercizi

Ex. 1 - Completa le frasi con la forma corretta del verbo BE (essere).

1. Germany, England, and Spain (not) cities.
2. A lemon (not) sweet. It sour.
3. Copper cheap. Diamonds expensive.
4. Airplanes (not) slow. They fast.
5. Ice cream and candy sweet.
6. Today (not) cloudy. It bright.
7. My brother (not) married. He single.
8. I (not) from Turkey. I from Canada.
9. Maths (not) hard. It easy.
10. Mariah a beautiful girl.

Ex. 2 - Inserisci la forma corretta del verbo BE (frasi interrogative) e rispondi con le *short answers*.

1. _____ you tall ? No, _____ .
2. _____ the dog black? Yes, _____ .
3. _____ I strong? Yes, _____ .
4. _____ the food good? No, _____ .
5. _____ they dogs? No, _____ .
6. _____ the doctor in his office? Yes, _____ .

7. _____ the children in school? No, _____ .
8. _____ the water cold? No, _____ .
9. _____ it hot outside? Yes, _____ .
10. _____ the floor clean? Yes, _____ .

Ex. 3 - Aggiungi *s*, *es* o *ies* ai verbi per formare la terza persona singolare:

do _____	worry _____	hurry _____
fix _____	play _____	stop _____
study _____	dance _____	teach _____
grow _____	say _____	watch _____
cry _____	miss _____	

Ex. 4 - Sottolinea la forma corretta del verbo per ogni frase.

1. I **plays** / **play** tennis every afternoon.
2. My parents **live** / **lives** in Ramat-Gan.
3. Tom **listens** / **listen** to the radio in the morning.
4. We **eat** / **eats** eggs for breakfast every morning.
5. My dog **barks** / **bark** at night.
6. Mrs. Gold **sweep** / **sweeps** the stairs once a week.
7. My brother never **watches** / **watch** television.
8. My family **go** / **goes** to the beach together in the summer.
9. I often **eat** / **eats** dinner at my grandmother's house.
10. Sharon **do** / **does** her homework regularly.
11. They **takes** / **take** a bath daily.
12. You seldom **listen** / **listens** in class.
13. Dana and Liam **goes** / **go** to the swimming pool every afternoon.
14. I never **hurt** / **hurts** my cat.
15. He never **finish** / **finishes** his work on time.

Ex. 5 - Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi al Present Simple.

1. I (not, play) football.
2. Lola (play) basketball.
3. Miguel (speak) English.
4. I (not, like) pop music.
5. Peter (enjoy) swimming in summer.
6. We sometimes (eat) pizza on Friday night.
7. My friends (not go) out. They prefer staying in.
8. My dog (not eat) meat. He is a vegetarian dog.
9. Jane (watch) TV every morning.
10. I (not study) French at school.
11. Rick (do) his homework in his bedroom.
12. Mrs Wright (teach) science.
13. Jack (not listen) to jazz music.
14. Elsa never (tidy) her bedroom.
15. We (not play) hockey at school.
16. Dad (go) shopping every Wednesday.

Ex. 6 - Riscrivi le frasi inserendo l'avverbio di frequenza al posto corretto.

1. They go to the movies. (often)
2. She listens to classical music. (rarely)
3. He reads the newspaper. (sometimes)
4. Sara smiles. (never)
5. She complains about her husband. (always)
6. I drink coffee. (sometimes)
7. Frank is ill. (often)
8. He feels terrible (usually)
9. I go jogging in the morning. (always)
10. She helps her daughter with her homework. (never)
11. We watch television in the evening. (always)
12. I smoke. (never)
13. I eat meat. (seldom)
14. I eat vegetables and fruits. (always)

Ex. 7 - Riordina le frasi. Attenzione agli avverbi di frequenza!

1. always / jogging / on / Fridays / go / I
.....
2. the students / don't / do / their homework / usually
.....
3. English / ever / hardly / speaks / my / mother
.....
4. Sundays / sometimes / they / play / football / on
.....
5. is / brother / often / ill / my
.....
6. is / for / class / late / never / she
.....
7. we / get / to / early / school / usually
.....
8. home / never / at / Mary / smokes
.....

Ex. 8 - Costruisci delle frasi al Present Simple.

1. (he / drive to work every day)

2. (I / not / think you're right)

3. (we / have enough time?)

4. (I / eat cereal in the morning)

5. (they / write e-mails every day?)

Espressioni idiomatiche di BE e HAVE

BE

- be cold = avere freddo
- be hot = avere (molto) caldo
- be hungry = avere fame
- be thirsty = avere sete
- be sleepy = avere sonno
- be right = avere ragione
- be wrong = avere torto
- be in a hurry = avere fretta
- be afraid (of) = avere paura (di)
- be (15) years old = avere (15) anni

HAVE

- have flu = avere l'influenza
- have a headache = avere mal di testa
- have breakfast = fare colazione
- have lunch = pranzare
- have dinner = cenare
- have a snack = fare uno spuntino
- have a swim = fare una nuotata
- have a shower = fare una doccia
- have a bath = fare il bagno
- have fun / a good time = divertirsi
- have a party = organizzare/fare una festa
- have a ride (on a bike) = fare un giro (in bici)
- have a chat = fare una chiacchierata
- have a walk = fare una passeggiata
- have a nap = fare un riposino

RICORDA

Si usa solo HAVE e **non** HAVE GOT quando:

1) si tratta di un'azione ripetuta nel presente: I always have some sweets in my bag.

2) si tratta di un'azione nel passato: I had long hair when I was young;

3) quando si usa una forma idiomatica in cui have non indica il possesso, esempio: have breakfast, have a shower, ecc.

Esercizi

Ex. 9 - Inserisci HAVE o HAVE GOT coniugati alla forma corretta. In alcuni casi possono andare entrambi.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. She a car. | 5. I your keys. |
| 2. I a headache. | 6. I often meetings. |
| 3. Jane a new boyfriend. | 7. Sorry, I any beer. |
| 4. I flu last week. | 8. Have you got a pen? 'No, I |

Ex. 10 - Alcune frasi sono sbagliate. Correggi quelle sbagliate e metti una spunta a quelle corrette, come negli esempi.

- We've got a holiday in Mexico every year. *We have a holiday in Mexico every year.*
- Paul's got a sister in Scotland. ✓
- 1 She is tired, but she doesn't have a cold.
- 2 I haven't got lunch every day.
- 3 Have you got a shower every day?
- 4 Have you got an English dictionary?

- 5 Do you have a headache?
- 6 I have got a holiday in Spain every year.
- 7 We've got a large garden.
- 8 I've got a bath at ten and I go to bed at eleven.
- 9 They're having got dinner at the moment.
- 10 They've got two dogs.
- 11 Have got a good weekend!
- 12 Have you got a motorbike?

Ex. 11 - Traduci le seguenti frasi.

1. Hai freddo?
2. Mia sorella ha 17 anni.....
3. Perché sei di fretta?
4. Mio papà sta facendo un riposino ora.
5. Alla mattina faccio sempre la doccia.
6. Stiamo pranzando.
7. Vado a casa perché ho mal di testa.
8. Il bambino sta piangendo perché ha fame.
.....

Present Continuous

Forma

Forma affermativa

soggetto + **am / is / are** + verbo forma **-ing**
I am watching tv now.
She is sleeping.

Forma negativa

soggetto + **am / is / are NOT** + verbo forma **-ing**
She's not reading a book.
They aren't playing videogames.

Forma interrogativa

am / is / are + soggetto + verbo forma **-ing**
Is the child playing?
Are they sleeping?

Short answers

- Yes, I am. / Yes, she is. (NO forme contratte)
- No, I am/'m not. / No, she isn't.

ATTENZIONE!

Ci sono delle variazioni ortografiche per il verbo alla forma -ing:

- ◆ Se il verbo finisce in **-e**, questa cade e si aggiunge **-ing**: take -> taking
- ◆ Se è una doppia e, si aggiunge semplicemente **-ing**: see -> seeing
- ◆ Se il verbo finisce in **-ie**, questa diventa **-y** e si aggiunge **-ing**: die -> dying
- ◆ Se finisce in **-y**, non cambia: study -> studying
- ◆ Quando il verbo formato da una sillaba termina con una vocale ed una consonante, si raddoppia la consonante: win -> winning, swim -> swimming, get -> getting, travel -> travelling (quest'ultimo è un verbo con due sillabe, ma la consonante finale raddoppia lo stesso).

Uso

- per parlare di azioni che sono in corso nel momento in cui si parla:
Oh, look! The bus is coming!
- per parlare di una situazione o un'azione temporanee, diverse dalle normali abitudini di una persona (siamo nel mezzo di qualcosa, ma non la stiamo facendo esattamente nel momento in cui parliamo):
What are doing these days? I'm studying Spanish.
- per parlare di cambiamenti e tendenze: *The earth's climate is getting warmer.*

Espressioni:

- **nowadays**
- **these days**
- **at the moment / at present**
- **always** (col significato di *very/too often*) per esprimere irritazione verso qualcosa che avviene troppo spesso: *Tom is always inviting friends here.*

Esercizi

Ex. 12 - Scrivi le frasi utilizzando il Present Continuous (forma affermativa e forma negativa).

1. (he / walk to school now)
2. (I / study at the moment)
3. (I / not / sleep)
4. (you / play badminton tonight)
5. (we / watch TV)
6. (she / not / work in Spain)
7. (he / not / wait for the bus)
8. (they / read)
9. (we / not / go to the cinema tonight)
10. (you / not / read the newspaper)

Ex. 13 - Scrivi le frasi utilizzando il Present Continuous (forma interrogativa).

1. (how long / you / stay in Paris?)
2. (you / drink / tea ?)
3. (where / you / stay?)
4. (why / you / watch TV now?)
5. (she / work in a bar?)
6. (what / he / do?)
7. (why / she / call her friend now?)
8. (I / lose weight?)
9. (we / work tomorrow?)
10. (when / you / arrive?)

Ex. 14 - Completa le frasi coniugando i verbi tra parentesi al Present Continuous.

1. Hurry up! Everybody _____ (wait) for you!
2. I must go now. It _____ (get) late.
3. He _____ (listen) to pop music at the moment.
4. We _____ (have) lunch now.
5. The water _____ (boil). Can you turn it off? (= Puoi spegnerla?)
6. Let's go out. It _____ (not rain) now.
7. At the moment Donna _____ (travel) in the Sahara Desert.
8. Be quiet. Arturo _____ (sleep).
9. George _____ (not, play) videogames now.
10. Look! The boys _____ (come) home.
11. The dog _____ (barking). It's so annoying.
12. Don't disturb me, please. I _____ (work).

Wh- Question Words



What ?



Which ?



Who ?



Where ?



When ?



Why ?



Whose ?



How ?

I pronomi interrogativi (Question Words) si trovano sempre all'inizio della domanda:

- **Where** do you live? I live in Brescia.
- **When** do you play football? I play tennis on Friday afternoon.
- **How** old are you? I'm 15 years old.
- **How** are you? I'm fine, thanks.
- **What** do you usually do in your free time? I play tennis.
- **Whose** school bag is this? It is my school bag. / It is mine.

	Question Word	Ausiliare	Soggetto	Verbo	Complementi vari	
Present Simple - BE	Who	are	you			?
Present Simple	Where	do	you	live		
Present Continuous	What	are	you	listening	to	

Esercizi

Ex. 15 - Inserisci il pronome interrogativo corretto.

1. do I get a newspaper? At the shop.
2. is your favourite colour? Black.
3. does the game start? On Sunday.
4. do you live here? It's hotter here.
5. do you like most as a friend? I like Sally most.
6. does she go to school? By bus.
7. does she call you? She never calls me.
8. do you like you coffee? With no sugar.
9. does your father work? He works at a car factory.

Ex. 16 - Crea delle domande come nell'esempio, con il verbo BE. Fai attenzione: sono WH- Questions. Example: Where / John? -> Where is John?

1. Why / they / hungry?
2. Where / we?
3. Who / you?
4. Why / he / late?
5. What / this?
6. Where / Jimmy ?
7. How old / she ?
8. How / you ?
9. Where / the station?

Ex. 17 - Formula delle domande al Present Simple con le parole date.

1. where / you / go / to school?
.....
2. what / you / do?
.....
3. where / John / come / from?
.....
4. how long / it / take / from London to Paris?
.....
5. how often / she / go / to the cinema?
.....
6. how many children / you / have?
.....
7. when / you / get up?
.....
8. how often / you / study / English?
.....
9. what time / the film / start?
.....
10. where / you / play / tennis?
.....

Ex. 18 - Scrivi delle domande per la parte in grassetto di ogni frase.

1. Ashley is going **to a restaurant**.
.....
2. **Gareth** is reading the paper.
.....
3. Stacey is playing **in the garden**.
.....
4. **She** is wearing a red dress.
.....
5. Britney is doing **her homework**.
.....
6. Mandy is leaving **at nine**.
.....
7. Joe is repairing **his bike**.
.....

8. **Amanda** is going out with Dan.

.....

9. They are meeting **at two o'clock**.

.....

10. Sandy **is looking for Phil**.

.....

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

Present Simple	Present Continuous
1) per parlare di fatti che sono veri in qualsiasi momento: <i>I come from Norway.</i>	1) per parlare di azioni che stanno avvenendo nel momento stesso in cui si parla: <i>Look! The bus is coming!</i>
2) per parlare di situazioni che sono stabili nel tempo e per azioni che si ripetono, per abitudini/routine. Sono spesso utilizzate parole come <i>usually, often, every, ecc.:</i> <i>I usually go out to dinner at weekends.</i>	2) per parlare di azioni o situazioni che durano per un periodo limitato di tempo riferito al momento in cui si parla: <i>John is living in New York at the moment.</i>
3) con i verbi di stato: <i>I know Matthew very well.</i> <i>I own a house by the sea.</i>	3) di solito non si usa con i verbi che esprimono attività della mente e sentimenti e i verbi di possesso. ATTENZIONE: alcuni verbi di stato hanno un secondo significato che può reggere la forma in -ing.
4) Con avverbi ed espressioni di frequenza come <i>always, often, usually, every..., once/twice/ three times a... .</i>	4) Con espressioni come <i>at the moment, now, right now, nowadays, at present.</i> Si può usare anche con <i>always</i> per dire che qualcosa succede troppo spesso e che quindi ci provoca fastidio: <i>They're always complaining.</i>

* Verbi di stato

- stative verbs: *be°, cost, fit, mean, remain, suit*
- possession verbs: *have°, belong;*
- sense verbs: *feel, hear, see°, smell°, taste°, touch*
- verbs of thought and recognition: *believe, know, seem, think°, understand, realise, recognise*
- verbs that express feelings: *hate, hope, like, love, prefer, regret, want, wish.*

Esercizi

Ex. 19

Scegli l'opzione corretta tra quelle date per completare ogni frase.

1. I a letter now.
a) write b) am writing c) am writting
2. Susan the garden at the moment.
a) is diging b) digs c) is digging
3. Jane to bed at 10 o'clock on weekdays.
a) goes b) is going c) go
4. I am in London this summer. I English.
a) learn b) am learning c) learning
5. We our friends next week.
a) are meeting b) meet c) met
6. My brothers letters every week.
a) writes b) are writing c) write
7. The bus sometimes in the morning.
a) is arriving b) arrive c) arrives
8. James is a student. But he this week.
a) works b) work c) is working
9. Lions in Africa.
a) are living b) live c) is living
10. Our train at 9.25.
a) leaves b) leave c) is leaving
11. She to the cinema tonight.
a) is going b) goes c) gos
12. My parents TV now.
a) are watching b) watch c) watching

Ex. 20 - Quali frasi sono corrette e quali sbagliate?



Frase corretta



Frase sbagliata

Per le frasi sbagliate, riscrivi il verbo nella forma corretta.

1. I don't drink very much coffee. ____ | _____
2. He's not understanding what I'm saying. ____ | _____
3. What do you think about? ____ | _____
4. She doesn't believe what you're saying. ____ | _____
5. The food is tasting fantastic. You're such a good cook. ____ | _____
6. I see what you mean. ____ | _____
7. I need to see the doctor. ____ | _____
8. He isn't agreeing with me. ____ | _____
9. He's looking a lot better than he did a few days ago. ____ | _____
10. They're knowing him well. ____ | _____

Ex. 21 - Completa le frasi coniugando i verbi al Present Simple o al Present Continuous, fai attenzione agli indizi.

1. Maria _____ (work) for a TV station. [È il suo lavoro]
2. **At the moment** she _____ (travel) in the Sahara Desert.
3. Dan _____ (love) wild animals. [A Dan piacciono gli animali selvatici sempre]

4. He _____ (not visit) Alaska **at the moment**.
5. Marta _____ (not live) in Africa.
6. She _____ (stay) in Africa **at the moment**.
7. Dad **usually** _____ (cook) dinner.
8. My parents _____ (go) to Italy **every year**.
9. My sister _____ (walk) to school **every day**.
10. We _____ (have) lunch **now**.
11. I never _____ (stay in) **on Saturday evening**.
12. I _____ (go) to the cinema **now**.

Ex. 22 - Completa le frasi coniugando i verbi al Present Simple o al Present Continuous.

1. Peter _____ (not like) rap music.
2. He _____ (listen) to pop music at the moment.
3. Donna usually _____ (go) shopping on Saturdays.
4. Let's go out. It _____ (not rain) now.
5. Hurry up! Everybody _____ (wait) for you!
6. The sun _____ (rise) in the east.
7. Water _____ (boil) at 100 degrees.
8. The water _____ (boil). Can you turn it off?
9. I must go now. It _____ (get) late.
10. I usually _____ (go) to work by car.
11. It _____ (not rain) very much in the summer.
12. The moon _____ (go) round the earth.

Ex. 23 - Completa il testo coniugando i verbi al Present Simple o al Present Continuous.

'My name (be) Peter; I (live) in the suburbs of Boston with my family. Most people (believe) we (be) rich because we (live) in a big house. But our family (seem) to be like any other one. Have a look:

Maggy, my wife, (like) cooking. She (enjoy) being in the kitchen with her friends. At the moment she (to make) a cake and you can't talk to her.

What really (worry) her is our daughter who (prefer) to chat in front of her computer instead of cooking with her. Like many teenagers, Jenny (think) it (be) easier to get advice from someone you (not, go) to see later. It's 5 pm. Paul, my son, (play) basketball in the garden and I (watch) TV, I (wait) for this delicious cake that Maggy (cook) . I told you, a family as yours.

Peter

Plurale dei sostantivi

La regola generale per la formazione del plurale dei sostantivi è aggiungere la **-s**:
chair -> chairs boy -> boys girl -> girls teacher -> teachers
toy -> toys

Esistono però delle regole diverse che si applicano in altri casi:

	Si aggiunge	Esempi
Sostantivi terminanti in -s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -x, -z, -o	-ES	Bus -> buses, kiss -> kisses, box -> boxes, hero -> heroes
Sostantivi abbreviati terminanti in -o e i sostantivi terminanti in -o preceduta da vocale	-S	radio -> radios, photo -> photos video -> videos
Sostantivi terminanti in -y preceduta da consonanti	-IES	lady -> ladies, city -> cities
(Alcuni) sostantivi terminanti in -f/-fe	-VES	wolf -> wolves, wife -> wives, knife -> knives

Ci sono anche sostantivi irregolari, tra cui:

- child -> children
- person -> people
- man -> men (anche i composti)
- woman -> women (anche i composti)
- foot -> feet
- tooth -> teeth
- mouse -> mice
- goose -> geese
- sheep -> sheep (non cambia)
- fish -> fish (non cambia)

Police e *people* sono sempre plurali. *Hair, homework, housework, information, money, news, spaghetti* sono singolari.

Esercizi

Ex. 24 - Scrivi il plurale dei seguenti sostantivi.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. desk →..... | 6. watch →..... |
| 2. pencil →..... | 7. game →..... |
| 3. bike →..... | 8. cage →..... |
| 4. cat →..... | 9. cake →..... |
| 5. invitation →..... | 10. box →..... |

Ex. 25 - Scrivi il plurale dei seguenti sostantivi.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. life →..... | 3. boy →..... |
| 2. family →..... | 4. house →..... |

5. city →.....
6. man →.....
7. child →.....

8. sandwich →.....
9. nurse →.....
10. shelf →.....

Ex. 26 - Scrivi il plurale dei seguenti sostantivi.

1. half →
2. kilo →
3. woman →
4. mouth →
5. foot →

6. sheep →
7. bus →.....
8. day →
9. fish →

Ex. 27 - Riscrivi le frasi al plurale.

Ricorda: this (questo/a) -> these
that (quello/quella) -> those

This computer is very useful.

These computers are very useful

1) *That glass is full of wine.*

.....

2) *This bus is red.*

.....

3) *This shoe is broken.*

.....

4) *This radio is excellent.*

.....

5) *That child is very nice.*

.....

6) *That woman is very beautiful.*

.....

7) *This book isn't very interesting.*

.....

8) *That church is very old.*

.....

9) *This watch isn't expensive.*

.....

10) *That bottle is empty.*

.....

Esercizi on-line: <http://www.agendaweb.org/grammar/plural-exercises.html>

Crossword on-line:

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/nouns_articles/plural6.htm