

A1 / A2

Some, any e le espressioni **there is, there are**

- **Some** e **any** corrispondono al partitivo italiano **del / dello / della / dei / degli / delle** e a **un po' di, qualche, alcuni/e**.
 - **Some** si usa nelle **frasi affermative**:
 - con **sostantivi numerabili** al plurale;
 - con **sostantivi non numerabili** (sempre al singolare!).

I'm eating **some biscuits** and **some yoghurt**.
 - **Any** si usa nelle **frasi negative e interrogative** sia con i **sostantivi numerabili** sia con i **sostantivi non numerabili**.
- We haven't got **any eggs**. You haven't got **any bread**.
 Is there **any milk** in the fridge?
 Are there **any apples** on the table?
- **Would you like + sostantivo** si usa per offrire qualcosa, ma attenzione, nella domanda si usa **some** e NON **any**.
- Would you like **some tea**?
 Yes, please! / No, thanks!



Would you like to + forma base del verbo si usa per fare un invito o una proposta:

Would you like to watch a film?

A questo tipo di costruzione si può rispondere:

Yes, please. / Yes, I'd love to. / Yes, I would. oppure

No, thanks. / Sorry, but I have to go...

- **There is** e **there are** si usano con i **sostantivi numerabili** e **non numerabili** con significato di **c'è, ci sono**.

Forma affermativa	Forma negativa	Forma interrogativa	Risposte brevi
There is / There's	There isn't	Is there ...?	Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
There are	There aren't	Are there ...?	Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

- **There is** si usa con sostantivi numerabili singolari e con sostantivi non numerabili.

There is a pizza and some flour on the table.

- **There are** si usa con sostantivi numerabili plurali.

There are ten eggs on the table.

- Le **preposizioni di stato in luogo** indicano dove si trova un oggetto, un luogo o una persona.



in = dentro, in



on = su



under = sotto



above = sopra



in front of
= davanti



behind = dietro



between = tra



near = vicino a



Mentre **on** indica sopra con **contatto**, **above** indica sopra **senza contatto**.

The cat is **on** the table. The spider is **above** the table.

- Altre preposizioni di luogo molto comuni sono:
next to (accanto a); **opposite** (di fronte); **in front of** (davanti); **between** (tra); **behind** (dietro); **on the left** (a sinistra); **on the right** (a destra); **at the end** (in fondo).



1 Completa con **some** o **any**.

✓ There aren't **any** olives in my salad.

1 Do you need eggs for dinner?

2 I have got French books in my library.

3 We don't have drinks in the fridge.

4 I want to make soup for lunch.

- 2 Scrivi frasi con there is / isn't, there are / aren't, some e any come nell'esempio.

✓ eggs (✓) / tomatoes (✗)

→ There are some eggs. There aren't any tomatoes.

1 milk (✓)

4 pasta (✗)

2 cheese (✗)

5 meat (✓)

3 sausages (✓)

6 apples (✗)

- 3 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

✓ The bank is above / in front of the school.

1 The keys are in / on my purse.

2 My shoes are between / under the bed.

3 There's a lovely park in / near my house.

4 Inman street is in front of / between Cambridge street and Harvard street.

5 The mouse hides behind / in the curtain (= tenda).

6 There's a blanket (= coperta) in / on the sofa.

★ ★ A1 / A2

A lot of, much, many e gli interrogativi How much?, How many?

- A lot of, much e many corrispondono a molto, molta, molti, molte e si usano per parlare di grandi quantità.

	Frasi affermative	Frasi negative	Frasi interrogative
Con sostantivi non numerabili	They have got a lot of time.	They haven't got much time.	Have they got much time?
Con sostantivi numerabili plurali	They have got a lot of books.	They haven't got many books.	Have they got many books?



Quando a lot non è seguito da un sostantivo, NON si usa of.

Have you got any butter? Yes, I've got a lot.

(NON Yes, I've got a lot of.)

- **How much?** (quanto? / quanta?) e **How many?** (quanti? / quante?) sono delle **question words** (espressioni interrogative) che si usano per fare domande sulla quantità di qualcosa.

Con sostantivi non numerabili	How much food is there?
Con sostantivi numerabili plurali	How many lemons do you need?

●○○ **1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.**

- 1 I don't know **much** / **many** words in Portuguese.
- 2 Italians eat **a lot of** / **much** pasta.
- 3 Are there **many** / **much** sweets in that box?
- 4 We haven't got **much** / **many** time before the film starts.

●○○ **2 Completa con How much o How many.**

- 1 soap do you buy?
- 2 friends are coming to the party?
- 3 people work in that restaurant?
- 4 women play football in the world?
- 5 milk do you put in that cake?
- 6 children has Mandy got?

A2

I composti di **some**, **any**, **no** ed **every**

	some	any	no	every
people	someone somebody (qualcuno)	anyone anybody (qualcuno)	no one nobody (nessuno)	everyone everybody (ognuno, tutti)
things	something (qualcosa)	anything (qualcosa)	nothing (niente)	everything (ogni cosa, tutto)
places	somewhere (da qualche parte)	anywhere (da qualche parte)	nowhere (da nessuna parte)	everywhere (dovunque)

- Come **some** e **any**, i composti di **some** si usano al singolare nelle frasi **affirmative** e quelli di **any** nelle frasi **negative** ed **interrogative**. I composti di **no** si usano nelle **frasi affermative** di senso negativo.

No one came to the party. = **Non è venuto nessuno** alla festa; She **said nothing** and left. = **Non ha detto nulla** e se ne è andata

- L'italiano "tutti" è tradotto in inglese con **everyone** / **everybody** ed è seguito dal **verbo al singolare**.

Everybody uses social networks.

= **Tutti usano** i social network.

●○○ 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

✓ **Everybody** / **Someone** is happy to welcome you.

- 1 Would you like **something** / **anything** to eat?
- 2 Emma lives **somewhere** / **nowhere** near Manchester.
- 3 Does **anyone** / **someone** have a battery charger?
- 4 **No one** / **Somebody** left the door open.
- 5 💬 What would you like to do tomorrow? 🌟 **Nobody** / **Nothing**. I'm very tired.
- 6 We don't have **anything** / **something** to say.
- 7 💬 Where do you want to go on holiday? 🌟 **Anywhere** / **Somewhere** by the sea will be OK.
- 8 There's **something** / **someone** wrong with Jim. He looks angry.

●●○ 2 Completa con i composti adatti.

✓ I'll do **anything** you want!

- 1 Has seen my umbrella?
- 2 Fred is brilliant. he does is good!
- 3 likes them. They're kind and generous people.
- 4 When we arrived at the meeting place, was there.
- 5 Martin didn't tell about his promotion.
- 6 needs to love.

1 Trasforma al plurale. Se non è possibile, scrivi x.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 happiness | 5 pencil case |
| 2 banana | 6 desk |
| 3 orange juice | 7 rain |
| 4 life | 8 cloud |

2 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 There's **any** / **some** bread on the table.
- 2 We haven't got **many** / **much** pasta.
- 3 There are **any** / **a lot of** students today!
- 4 **How many** seats are available?
How many seats are available?
There are a lot / any.
- 5 You've got **many** / **a lot of** housework!
- 6 I haven't got **any** / **many** food in the fridge.

3 Completa il dialogo tra Ann e Ben con le espressioni date.

anyone • on • anything • some • in front of •
 How many • nobody • money • in • Would you like to

Ann: We're ready to go!¹ suitcases have we got?

Ben: We've got two suitcases. They're² the bed.
³ bring your laptop too?

Ann: No, that's fine, thanks. How much⁴ do we
 need for the trip?

Ben: Not much. We just need⁵ cash (= denaro
 contante) for food and drinks. If we need⁶
 else, I've got my credit card.

Ann: That's good. Where are the car keys?

Ben: They're safely⁷ my pocket, Ann!

Ann: What about the car?

Ben: It's⁸ the house, as usual.

Ann: Er... one more question, my dear. Does⁹
 know about our holiday?

Ben: Oh, no!¹⁰ knows about it. It's our secret!