



54 *Must v. have (got) to, would, can't* per esprimere obbligo, divieto e necessità

Must

► *Must* è uguale per tutte le persone.

must + forma base del verbo

You mustn't shout.

Non devi urlare.

| Forma affermativa | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| I/he/she/it/you/we/they | must | stop |
| Forma negativa | | |
| I/he/she/it/you/we/they | mustn't (must not) | stop |
| Forma interrogativa | | |
| Must | I/he/she/it/you/we/they | stop? |
| Risposte brevi | | |
| Forma affermativa | Forma negativa | |
| Yes, I/he/she/it/you/we/they must. | No, I/he/she/it/you/we/they mustn't. | |

Uso

Must si usa:

- per dare un ordine o un divieto

You must keep your room tidy!

Dovete tenere la vostra stanza in ordine!

- per esprimere forte necessità o obbligo

I must leave now. I don't want to be late.

Must I do the washing-up?

Devo andare via adesso. Non voglio fare tardi.

Devo fare i piatti?

- per raccomandare qualcosa che ci sta a cuore.

You absolutely must see this movie.

Devi assolutamente vedere questo film.

- *Must* si usa solo al presente. Per formare tutti gli altri tempi verbali si usa *have to*.

Have (got) to

| Forma affermativa | | go | Forma negativa | | have to | go |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|----|
| I/you/we/they | have (got) to | | I/you/we/they | don't (do not) | | |
| he/she/it | has (got) to | he/she/it | doesn't (does not) | | | |

| Forma interrogativa | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------|-----|
| Do | I/you/we/they | have to | go? |
| Does | he/she/it | | |

| Risposte brevi | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Forma affermativa | Forma negativa |
| Yes, I/you/we/they do. | No, I/you/we/they don't. |
| Yes, he/she/it does. | No, he/she/it doesn't. |

Uso

- *Have to* può spesso essere usato come sinonimo di *must* nel presente.
We must/have to finish our homework by 7.00.
Dobbiamo finire i compiti per le 7.00.

- Tuttavia si preferisce *have to* quando l'obbligo proviene da un'autorità esterna, ad esempio quando si tratta di regole stabilite da altri.
I must stop smoking.

Devo smettere di fumare. (sono io a volerlo.)

My daughter has to wear a uniform at school.

Mia figlia deve indossare la divisa a scuola. (regolamento scolastico)

- In situazioni specifiche si può usare *have got to*.

I'm sorry, it's late, I've got to go.

Scusa, è tardi, devo andare.

Mustn't e don't have to

- Nella forma negativa, questi verbi hanno significati diversi.

Mustn't esprime divieto, *don't have to* mancanza di obbligo o di necessità.

You mustn't cross the road when the red light is showing.

Non devi (= è vietato) attraversare la strada con il semaforo rosso.

You don't have to turn on the central heating. It's automatic.

Non c'è bisogno di accendere il riscaldamento centralizzato. È automatico.

In questo caso *have to* equivale a *don't need to*.

You don't need to turn on the central heating. It's automatic.

- Il divieto o la mancanza di permesso nel presente può essere espresso anche con *can't*.

No, you can't use my car tonight.

No, non puoi usare la mia macchina stasera.

Altri tempi con have to

- La forma *have to* viene usata per i tempi mancanti di *must*.

We had to postpone the meeting. (past simple)

Did you have to wake up early? (forma interrogativa)

I'll have to fill in all the forms again. (futuro con will)

I've had to translate this letter twice. (present perfect)

Abbiamo dovuto posticipare la riunione.

Avete dovuto alzarvi presto?

Dovrò ricompilare di nuovo tutti i moduli.

Ho dovuto tradurre questa lettera due volte.

Forse la prossima settimana dovrò/devo andare in Germania.

I might have to go to Germany next week.
(con il modale *might*)

Be allowed to

◆ Si può anche usare *be allowed to* per esprimere permesso e *not be allowed to* per esprimere mancanza di permesso.

I'm allowed to use my mother's car at the weekend.

Mi è permesso di usare la macchina di mia madre nel fine settimana.

We're not allowed to take photos here.

Non ci è permesso di fare fotografie qui.

ESERCIZI

1 Completa con una forma di must o have to.

▷ You mustn't tell her the truth – she'd be hurt.

- All the people who work here _____ clock in at 7.30.
- We _____ rush to the station – it's only five minutes away from here.
- I _____ be home by midnight. Otherwise, my mother will kill me.
- She _____ worry about her future – her family is wealthy.
- Help yourself to anything you want. You _____ ask.
- The children _____ play with my computer – is that clear?

2 Scegli must e have to per esprimere un obbligo oppure can't per esprimere un divieto.

▷ We must be back by 4 o'clock.

- Do you _____ work on Saturday?
- Tomorrow I _____ go to the dentist.
- You _____ be careful when crossing the road.
- Excuse me sir, _____ you smoke in here.
- You _____ stay outside, they'll call you when it's your turn.
- Bags _____ be left unattended.
- You _____ park here unless you work in this building.

3 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- She C work. Her husband is a millionaire.
A mustn't B can't C doesn't have to
- In countries like England, Australia and Japan, you _____ drive on the left.
A got to B have to C can
- You _____ type all those poems. You can download them from the Internet.
A haven't got to B don't need to C A o B
- We _____ return all library books by the end of the month.
A mustn't B have to C need
- You _____ work so hard or you'll become ill.
A will have to B don't need to C mustn't
- You _____ pay for the water – it's free.
A don't have to B don't need to C A o B

PET 4 Osserva i cartelli e poi completa le frasi con i suggerimenti tra parentesi.



- Visitors must switch off their electronic devices in the museum. (*must*)
- You _____ on the grass in the park. (*allowed*)
- Workers _____ to buy their own uniform. (*have to*)
- You _____ left. You _____ right. (*can / must*)
- Applicants for this job _____ (*need to*)
- Students _____ during the exam. (*allowed*)
- Customers _____ in cash. (*have to*)

**** 5** Completa questo dialogo tra Fiona e la sua au-pair Nina con una forma di *must*, *have to*, *can*, *be allowed to*. In alcuni casi i verbi sono alla forma negativa o al passato. A volte sono possibili più risposte.

Fiona This is your bedroom, Nina. I hope you like it.
 Nina It looks great!
 Fiona There's a computer, a telephone, a stereo, a television ...
 Nina Can I use the computer to send emails?
 Fiona Yes, you can. You (1) _____ surf the net whenever you like. We have 24 hour free connection. Of course you (2) _____ illegally download films or music, you know, it's forbidden.
 Nina I know. (3) _____ I _____ to play music?
 Fiona Yes, you (4) _____, but not too loud ...
 Nina Oh no, I won't. You see, in the other family I was living with I (5) _____ put on headphones if I wanted to listen to music.
 Fiona You (6) _____ use headphones here, don't worry.
 Nina Thanks Fiona.
 Fiona You're welcome. Oh one more thing. You absolutely (7) _____ smoke in here. And of course no alcohol.
 And you (8) _____ to have friends stay over either.

PET 6 Riscrivi le frasi usando *must o have to*.

▷ In this school students aren't allowed to run down the corridors.
In this school students mustn't run down the corridors.

- 1 We've got plenty of fruit. It's not necessary to buy any.
2 It's a holiday today, so I'm still in bed at 10 o'clock.

- 3 Is it necessary for me to attach a photo to my CV?
4 It's forbidden to touch this wire.
5 It's very important to recycle paper and glass.

7 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta di *have to*. Le espressioni di tempo ti possono aiutare.

- ▷ I had to leave the party early last night – I wasn't very well.
1 There will be no buses tomorrow, so we _____ go on foot.
2 He's been ill. He _____ stay in bed since last month.
3 She told she might _____ change her plans at the last moment.
4 _____ you _____ borrow your friend's computer for tomorrow's presentation?
5 His mother spoils him. He never _____ to make his bed.
6 How many questions _____ you _____ answer in the history test yesterday?
7 In my day, we _____ wear uniforms at school, we could wear whatever we wanted.

8 Leggi l'articolo e completalo con i verbi dati.

| 've got to do | can manage | can't do | had to copy | must stop | must value | were able to stop | will be allowed to disrupt | will have to open | had to listen |

MOZART PUNISHMENT

A school in England is using classical music to cut down on students' bad behaviour.

The head teacher started running two-hour detention sessions after school on Fridays last week.

His students (1) had to listen to Mozart and other classical music. They also (2) _____ his favourite poems and to watch educational videos.

"Well-behaved students want to study, but they (3) _____ that because of noisy students. We (4) _____ them spoiling lessons.

From now on, no student (5) _____ any school activity," said the head teacher. He believes the detention will also teach students that they (6) _____ education. "They (7) _____ their ears and their minds to an experience they don't normally have.

And I'm sure they don't want to have it again, so it's both educational and acts as a deterrent."

Music has had success elsewhere

in reducing bad behaviour. In 2004, it reduced crime on London's subway by 25 per cent. Researchers from a Belfast university (8) _____ elephants misbehaving. However, one student of the school said: "I (9) _____ six detention sessions, but I don't think I (10) _____. An hour of the head teacher's music is a real killer."



55 Should, shouldn't, ought to, had better per dare consigli

Should e ought to

► Come tutti gli ausiliari e i modali, *should e ought to* hanno la stessa forma per tutte le persone.

should/ought to + forma base del verbo

- Nella forma interrogativa si preferisce usare *should* anziché *ought to*.
- La risposta breve con *ought to*, si usa solo alla forma affermativa.
Yes, you ought to. / No, you shouldn't.

| Forma affermativa | | |
|---|---|--|
| I/he/she/it/you/we/they | should/ought to | listen |
| Forma negativa | | |
| I/he/she/it/you/we/they | shouldn't (should not) / oughtn't to (ought not to) | listen |
| Forma interrogativa | | |
| Should | I/he/she/it/you/we/they | listen? |
| Ought | | to listen? |
| Risposte brevi | | Forma negativa |
| Forma affermativa | | Forma negativa |
| Yes, I/he/she/it/you/we/they should/ought to. | | No, I/he/she/it/you/we/they shouldn't/oughtn't to. |

Uso

Should e should not (= shouldn't) si usano per:

- dare o chiedere un consiglio
You should talk to your parents about it.
Should I phone Mrs Dean first?
Dovresti parlarne con i tuoi genitori. Devo telefonare prima a Mrs Dean?
- esprimere un'opinione.
The police should arrest hooligans.
La polizia dovrebbe arrestare i teppisti.
- Al posto di *should e shouldn't* si possono usare *ought to e ought not to/oughtn't to*.
Quest'ultimo è più formale e si utilizza per ricordare a qualcuno il proprio dovere.
You ought not/oughtn't to leave your room in a mess. Non dovresti lasciare la tua stanza nel caos.
- Spesso *should e ought to* sono preceduti da *think*.
I think the government should/ought to invest more in solar energy.
Penso che il governo dovrebbe investire di più nell'energia solare.
- Nelle frasi di senso negativo si può usare *I don't think + should/ought to*.
I don't think you should/ought to go.
Penso che non dovresti andare.

Had better

► **Had better** (= sarebbe meglio) + forma base del verbo ha la stessa forma per tutte le persone.

Spesso si usa nella forma contratta 'd better alla forma affermativa e 'd better not alla forma negativa.

You'd better leave now.

They'd better not swim in the river.

The water is too cold.

Sarebbe meglio se andassi ora.

Sarebbe meglio che non nuotassero nel fiume.

L'acqua è troppo fredda.

Uso

Had better o **had better not** è più informale di **should** e **ought to**.

Si usa come avvertimento riguardo a casi particolari e non a situazioni generali.

You had better/d better clean the lounge before the owners come back.

Sarebbe meglio che pulissi il salotto prima che tornino i padroni di casa.

We'd better not waste any more time.

Sarebbe meglio che non perdessimo più tempo.

Quick Tip

Nonostante la forma verbale al passato, **had better** si riferisce al presente o al futuro.

You'd better slow down.

We'd better catch the train tomorrow.

Faresti meglio a rallentare.

Sarebbe meglio se prendessimo il treno domani.

Had better non si usa mai al presente.

NON ~~*I have better work harder.*~~

ESERCIZI

1 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

► She worries too much. She **should / had better** relax more.

1 You **ought / should** take your work more seriously.

2 My train is in an hour. I'd **better / ought** go now.

3 I don't think you **shouldn't / should** listen to Stella.

4 I feel so embarrassed – what **should / ought** I do?

5 What a nasty cough! You **ought / should** to see a doctor.

6 We **have / had better** check the train timetable before we leave.

7 You **oughtn't / should** to write in library books.

8 Lisa **had better / should** be able to speak German well by now.

9 You **ought to / shouldn't** speak to your mother like that!

10 It's cold in here. I'd **better / I ought to** turn on the heating.

2 Completa queste frasi con una parola.

► You don't look well. You ought **to** take some vitamins.

1 I _____ better not make the same mistake again.

2 I can't see well. I _____ have my eyesight checked.

3 We had _____ call a taxi now. It's late.

4 _____ we make another appointment for next week?

5 Where is he? He ought _____ be home by now.

6 You had better _____ show your mother those dirty clothes – she'll be really angry.

PET 3 Leggi l'email e completa ogni spazio con una forma corretta di **should, ought** o **had better**. In alcuni casi più di una risposta è possibile.

Send Reply Delete Attachments Print

Teresa, thanks for your email. I'm sorry to hear about your health problems. Have you seen a doctor about these headaches? I really think you **should** go to your family doctor and tell her about them. You (1) _____ underestimate the problem. Have you got any other symptoms? You (2) _____ take too many aspirins. Try these remedies: you (3) _____ drink at least a litre of water every day, and you (4) _____ eat chocolate for a few days. Also, you (5) _____ to ask for an allergy test, as this might be the cause. You (6) _____ sleep for at least seven hours every night, perhaps you're tired. And I know you're studying a lot at the moment, but you (7) _____ to take a rest sometimes. You (8) _____ go for a walk or do some exercise outside in the fresh air. Let me know how you're feeling soon!

Chris

PET 4 Leggi ciò che tre giovani hanno scritto in un forum online e formula dei consigli per ciascuno di loro.

I don't sleep well. I surf the web until late at night and when I get up in the morning I'm exhausted. And my parents keep nagging me about school.

posted by Darren17 Oct 4 01:23

I had a terrible row with my mum yesterday. She's always criticizing my boyfriend. I really shouted at her and I feel sorry.

posted by Amanda82 20 Oct 16:55

Last month a friend borrowed some money from me. 100 euros, actually. He hasn't given it back yet and he says I only lent him 50 €.

posted by Orlando 20 Oct 18:07



56 Must, can't e will per deduzioni

- Si usano *must, can't e will* con la forma base del verbo. La forma rimane uguale per tutte le persone. ▶▶ 24, 149, 174

That must/will be the postman. He always comes at this time. Quello deve essere il postino. Viene sempre a quest'ora.
That can't be Alison. She's gone on holiday. Non può essere Alison. È andata in vacanza.

Uso

- Si usa *must* per esprimere una certezza.
You got up at 5 a.m. It's 11.30 p.m. now. You must be tired. Ti sei alzato alle 5. Ora sono le 23.30. Devi essere molto stanco.
Zoe goes swimming every day for an hour. She must be fit. Zoe fa nuoto ogni giorno per un'ora. Deve essere in forma.
- Si usa *can't* per esprimere una impossibilità.
Martin's car isn't here so he can't be at home. La macchina di Martin non c'è, quindi non può essere a casa.
Ellie always gets bad marks in maths. She can't be very good at it. Ellie prende sempre brutti voti in matematica. Non può essere molto brava.
- Si usa anche *will/won't* per fare supposizioni fondate.
'There's someone at the door.' 'That'll be Henry.' C'è qualcuno alla porta.' 'Sarà Henry.'
They won't be late. They're always early. Non saranno in ritardo. Arrivano sempre in anticipo.



In italiano la deduzione affermativa e negativa può essere espressa sempre con il verbo "dovere".

Deve avere più di 70 anni.
 Non deve avere più di 70 anni.

In inglese, invece, non si deve usare *mustn't* per esprimere una deduzione negativa.

He must be over 70 years old.
He can't be over 70 years old.
NON *He mustn't be over 70 years old.*

ESERCIZI

- 1 Osserva queste illustrazioni e scegli la frase più adatta per ognuna.

a

b

c

d

e

f

- Try room 4. She must be there.
- I think he must be a tourist.
- This can't be the right house!
- I think your watch must be wrong.
- This can't be right!
- He can't be an experienced cyclist!

2 Collega le frasi della colonna A agli elementi corrispondenti della colonna B.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> My aunt eats in a restaurant twice a day. There's a black car outside. Sara is size 14. I'm getting married. This apple pie is homemade. It's only raining a little. I'm aching all over and I feel feverish. It's minus 7 degrees in Paris. I can tell by her accent she's a foreigner. Those can't be her shoes. | <p>B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> You can't be serious! You've just divorced. These trousers will be too small for her then. It must be freezing cold. She must have money to burn. It must be delicious. You must have flu. They're too big. She must be German. It won't do me any harm. That'll be my taxi. |
|---|---|

3 Leggi il dialogo e scegli l'opzione corretta.

Child Mum, can you help me with my jigsaw puzzle?
Mum Are you stuck?
Child Yes. It's a picture of a clown's face but I can't finish it. Look, I don't know where this piece goes.
Mum That (1) *must / mustn't* be part of the nose. It's red.
Child Oh yes, I see. And this other red piece (2) *will / can't* be part of the nose too. And this yellow one?
Mum No, it (3) *can't / mustn't* be part of the nose if it's yellow. Look, the clown has yellow hair.
Child Oh yes, it (4) *must / can* go here in the hair. But this blue one (5) *can't / mustn't* be part of the hair.
Mum Look for the blue in the picture. It (6) *'ll / mustn't* go where there's blue.
Child He's got a blue hat. It (7) *must / can* go in the hat. It (8) *can't / 'll* go anywhere else.
Mum Now, the last piece.
Child That's easy!! It (9) *must / can't* be the clown's eye!
Mum Well done! You've finished.

PET 4 Ascolta la conversazione e decidi se le frasi seguenti sono vere o false.

Correggi le frasi false.

- The girl with dark hair must be Gillian's sister Karen. X
 The girl with dark hair can't be Gillian's sister because Karen is blonde.
- The girl talking to Gillian must be a friend.
- The boy serving the drinks can't be a relative of Peter's.
- Peter's older brother can't be at the party because he's in America.
- Peter has got three brothers.
- Peter and his brothers look similar.
- Brian and Jan are looking at a woman who must be Peter's mother.
- Brian and Jan can't know Peter's family very well.



57 May/Might, could e should per supposizioni

◆ Si usano *may/might, could e should* con la forma base del verbo. La forma rimane uguale per tutte le persone. ►► 168

'Anna isn't answering the phone.' 'Anna non risponde al telefono.'
'She may/might/could be in the shower.' 'Potrebbe essere sotto la doccia.'
It's 6.30. He should be here in a few minutes. Sono le 6.30. Dovrebbe essere qui a minuti.

◆ Nelle frasi negative si usano solo *may not, might not (= mightn't) o shouldn't*. Non si può usare *couldn't* che ha un significato diverso.

Nota che non esiste la forma contratta di *may not*.
We're a bit late. Siamo un po' in ritardo.
We may not/might not find any seats. Potremmo non trovare posto.
NON *We couldn't find...*

◆ Nelle frasi interrogative non si può usare *may*.

Could/Might Anna be in the shower? Anna potrebbe essere sotto la doccia?
NON *May Anna be in the shower?*

Uso

May / Might

Si usano *may e might* per fare supposizioni, per descrivere ciò che è probabile. *Might* indica un minore grado di probabilità.

It may rain later. È probabile che piova più tardi.
Alice might come to the party. Alice potrebbe venire alla festa.
(non è molto probabile)

Could

Quando si è molto incerti sulla possibilità che si verifichi un evento, si usa *could*.

The weather could improve later, but I don't think so. Il tempo potrebbe migliorare più tardi, ma non penso.

Should

Quando si formula una supposizione basata su ciò che è logico o normale si usa *should*.

There should be some spoons in that drawer. Dovrebbero esserci dei cucchiari in quel cassetto.

Quick Tip

May, might, could e should + forma base del verbo esprimono supposizioni riferite al presente o al futuro.

Per esprimere supposizioni riferite al passato si usano *may/might/could/should* + infinito passato del verbo.

She may have told you the truth, but I doubt it.

Può averti detto la verità, ma ne dubito.

Maybe, perhaps, probably e possibly

Per fare supposizioni si possono usare anche *maybe, perhaps, possibly o probably*.

The weather might improve.

Forse il tempo migliorerà.

Maybe/Perhaps the weather will improve. The weather will probably/possibly improve.

ESERCIZI

◆◆◆ 1 Completa il dialogo con *may, might o could* e il verbo tra parentesi. In molti casi più di una risposta è possibile.

At the Modern Art Gallery.

Paul Oh dear, I'm afraid I don't understand any of these paintings.
Kerry Perhaps you're trying too hard. Just try to tell me what you feel when you look at them. Don't try to see objects or people: For example, what about this one?
Paul Well, it (1) *might be* (be) a scene at the seaside. There's a lot of blue. Are those waves?
Kerry That's right, Paul. You see, it isn't difficult. And that one?
Paul Well, I can see a lot of yellow and red and orange. It seems very hot. It (2) _____ (be) a desert scene, or it (3) _____ (be) the sun.
Kerry Absolutely right, Paul. In fact it's called *Desert Sun*.
Paul Wow! And that one over there. With all the green and blue, and all the spots and dots. I think it (4) _____ (be) a field or a wood in the early morning. The colours (5) _____ (be) what we see in the countryside on summer mornings.
Kerry You're a genius, Paul. It's called *Burnley Wood at Dawn*. Come on, let's go for a cup of tea. Then we (6) _____ (come) back and look at the other paintings.

◆◆◆ 2 Abbina le frasi con il loro completamento logico.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I may go to the cinema | a She was exhausted. |
| 2 He finishes work at 5 o'clock. | b They would have to commute. |
| 3 She should arrive in the afternoon | c We're working late. |
| 4 They may not come to the wedding. | d if I have time tomorrow. |
| 5 She could be asleep. | e if her train is not delayed. |
| 6 They might not accept that job. | f Their children have come down with flu. |
| 7 We may not be able to go shopping with you. | g He should be at home. |

◆◆◆ 3 Alcune frasi contengono degli errori. Correggili.

- ▷ "I can never find the cat in this new house." "Should she be under the bed?" *Might/Could*
1 "I need a bread knife." "I should find it in the second drawer. I always put it there."
2 Katie couldn't change school after all. She likes it here.
3 It should take long to repair my computer. Two or three days.
4 Their flight is tomorrow morning. May they catch the 7.30 bus to the airport?
5 I mayn't be at home when you arrive tomorrow, but Mum will be there.

PET 4 Trasforma le frasi usando le parole date. A volte sono possibili più soluzioni.

- ▷ We might go skiing next weekend. Perhaps *we'll go skiing next weekend.*
1 Your bag is probably in the car. Your bag could _____
2 They might sell their house. They will probably _____
3 I may not come to your party tonight. Maybe I _____
4 All the lights are off - she may be in bed. All the lights are off - perhaps _____
5 Maybe I'll apply for that job. I might _____

58 Deduzioni riferite al passato e ad azioni in corso

- I verbi modali *must, can't, may/might, could, should* + *have* + participio passato si usano per formulare deduzioni, supposizioni, critiche ecc. su ciò che è oppure non è già accaduto. Ciascun modale esprime una funzione diversa. Osserva:

| Forma | Funzione | Esempio |
|---|---|---|
| <i>must (have done)</i> | certezza | <i>I must have met her somewhere.</i> Devo averla incontrata da qualche parte. (ne sono certo) |
| <i>can't (have done)</i> | impossibilità | <i>He can't have fixed the DVD player.</i> <i>It isn't working.</i> Non può aver riparato il lettore DVD. Non funziona. (è impossibile che lo abbia fatto) |
| <i>may / might / could / should (have done)</i> | supposizione più o meno probabile | <i>She may/might/could/should have gone to the shops.</i> Può/potrebbe/dovrebbe essere andata a fare acquisti. |
| <i>might (have done)</i> | possibilità che non si è avverata | <i>I might have married him but he was too bad-tempered.</i> Avrei potuto sposarlo ma aveva un caratteraccio. |
| <i>should / could (have done)</i> | critica, recriminazione (per un'azione compiuta o non compiuta) | <i>You shouldn't have gone to bed late last night.</i> Non saresti dovuto andare a letto tardi ieri sera. <i>You could have given us a ring to say that you were working late.</i> Avresti potuto telefonare per avvertirci che lavoravi fino a tardi. |

- Analogamente, i modali possono essere seguiti da una forma di infinito progressivo: *must / can't / may / might / could / should* + *be* + forma *-ing* del verbo. Questa struttura è usata per esprimere deduzioni e supposizioni riferite al momento in cui si parla.

'Why is Tom putting on his coat?' 'He must be going out.'

'Perché Tom si sta mettendo il cappotto?' 'Evidentemente sta uscendo.'

They can't be sleeping. I hear loud music coming from their flat.

Non è possibile che stiano dormendo.

Sento musica ad alto volume provenire dal loro appartamento.

Officer, I think someone may be following me.

Agente, penso qualcuno mi stia seguendo.

ESERCIZI

- 1 Completa le frasi con un modale + *have* + participio passato del verbo tra parentesi. In alcuni casi più di una risposta è possibile.

- Gloria has won the game brilliantly. She must have practised (practise) a lot.
- Alan lost his mobile on the way to work. He (lose) it on the underground.
 - The Whites (buy) a house anywhere. Why did they choose this neighbourhood?
 - It was a bad fall. She (stand) on the broken chair.
 - She didn't do very well in the exam. She (study) much.
 - Do you think Francine (miss) the bus? She is late for school.
 - I (buy) more milk. I have almost run out.
 - It was a silly thing to do. You (set) fire to the house.
 - You (speak) to your boss before handing in your resignation.

- 2 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- I know your job is important, but you *may / can't / should* be spending more time with your family.
- 'What's that smell?' 'The neighbours downstairs *should / must / can't* be having a barbecue.'
 - Ron *mustn't / can't / may* be playing football. It's Friday morning and he has football practice on Saturday morning.
 - Mr Smith isn't at the office today but he *might / must / couldn't* be working at home.
 - Janice looks a bit gloomy. She *should / may not / must* be having problems at home.
 - I know he is honest. He *mustn't / can't / shouldn't* be lying.
 - 'What's Danny doing in his room?' 'I have no idea. He *might / can't / should* be watching a film online.'
 - Mary has moved to India? You *must / should / may* be joking!

- 3 Alcune di queste frasi contengono degli errori. Trovali e correggili. Altrimenti segna ✓.

- Sandra wasn't at work today. She must have taken a day off. ✓
- 'Where's Bob?' 'I'm not sure. He might have going home.'
 - John mustn't have rung you last night. His phone isn't working.
 - Alice is in Paris. She can be staying with André.
 - You must have asked me before you took my moped!
 - The charity event could have gone wrong. But instead, it was a success.
 - They should have been upset when they heard the news.
 - I must have helped him, but in the end he decided to do it by himself.



59 Need, needn't have, didn't need to

► Need può comportarsi come verbo regolare oppure (nell'inglese britannico) come ausiliare modale. Come verbo regolare, need può essere seguito:

- da un complemento oggetto

Jack needs help.

complemento oggetto

Jack ha bisogno d'aiuto.

- da to + forma base del verbo.

What do you need to buy?

to + forma base del verbo

Che cosa hai bisogno di comprare?

► Come ausiliare modale, need:

- si usa soprattutto nelle frasi interrogative e negative, che si formano senza do/does

Need I queue?

Devo fare la fila?

- non prende la -s alla terza persona.

Need she sign this document?

Deve firmare questo documento?

NON Needs she ...

- non regge il complemento oggetto. In questi casi, è generalmente seguito dalla forma base senza to.

She needn't bring an umbrella.

Non ha bisogno dell'ombrello.

Oppure She doesn't need an umbrella.

NON She needn't an umbrella.

- In molti casi, soprattutto nelle interrogative e nelle negative al present simple, entrambe le forme sono possibili senza cambiamenti di significato.

Need I pay now? = Do I need to pay now?

You needn't pay now. = You don't need to pay now.

Uso

- Need si usa spesso per esprimere una necessità sia specifica che generale.

I need to go to the dentist's. I've got toothache.

Ho bisogno di andare dal dentista. Ho mal di denti.

- Per parlare di necessità generali, si usa don't/doesn't need to.

We don't need to have a vaccination to travel to Greece.

Non c'è bisogno di vaccinarsi per andare in Grecia.

- Need come ausiliare modale si usa soprattutto nelle frasi negative o nelle richieste quando ci si aspetta o si spera di ricevere una risposta negativa.

Need we reserve our seats?

C'è bisogno di prenotare i posti?

(= Spero che non ci sia bisogno di prenotare i posti.)

Espressioni con need

- 'Who broke the window?'
'Need you ask? Jim.'
'Chi ha rotto la finestra?'
'C'è bisogno di chiederlo? Jim.'
- Your last maths tests were a bit of a disaster. Need I say more?
Gli ultimi compiti di matematica sono stati un po' un disastro.
Devo dire altro?
- My country house badly needs renovating.
La mia casa di campagna ha proprio bisogno di essere ristrutturata.
- He was the most popular student in the school and, needless to say, his friends were a bit envious.
Era il ragazzo più popolare della scuola e, va da sé, i suoi amici erano un po' invidiosi.

Il passato di need

- Nella forma affermativa si usa needed.

We needed your support.

Avevamo bisogno del vostro sostegno.

- Nella forma negativa si possono usare le due forme didn't need + forma base del verbo con to oppure needn't have + participio passato, ma con una differenza di significato.

I didn't need to arrive at seven.

Non c'era bisogno che arrivassi alle sette.
(E non l'ho fatto.)

I needn't have arrived at seven.

Non c'era bisogno che arrivassi alle sette.
(Ma non lo sapevo e sono arrivato a quell'ora.)

Need + -ing

- Questa forma ha un significato equivalente all'infinito passivo.

My hair needs washing.

I miei capelli hanno bisogno di essere lavati.

= My hair needs to be washed.

Need I? e Must I?

- Le forme interrogative Need I? e Must I? sono quasi sinonime. Need I? suggerisce che chi parla spera in una risposta negativa.

'Need I come?'

'Devo (proprio) venire?'

'No, you needn't. / Yes, you must.'

'Non è necessario. / Sì, devi venire.'

ESERCIZI

1 Inserisci need, don't need, doesn't need, o needn't.

▷ Leave me alone! I need to concentrate on my book.

1 Are you sure you any help? Don't stand on ceremony!

2 You really to speak so loud – that's what the microphones are there for.

3 I fill in all these forms?

4 Who can have made a complaint? '..... you ask? The neighbours, of course!'

5 The flight only leaves at 12.00 – we be at the airport so early.

6 we leave a two-month rent deposit?

7 Grandma to see a doctor. She's perfectly healthy.

8 I'm afraid I won't make it – but you to change your plans for the weekend.

FCE 2 Riscrivi le frasi usando needn't have o didn't need to e la forma corretta del verbo.

▷ It was a waste of time worrying, after all! We needn't have worried!

1 It was unnecessary for us to renovate the flat so we just moved in.

2 I sold my flat in London over the Internet – I wasn't even required to fly to England.

3 It was unnecessary for you to call a taxi – I could have taken you home.

4 It was quite unnecessary for you to switch off all the computers – they do it automatically.

5 I had a key to let myself in, so it was unnecessary for my parents to wait up for me.

60 Bound to, supposed to

Bound to

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|------|
| I | 'm (am) | bound to | know |
| he/she/it | 's (is) | | |
| you/we/they | 're (are) | | |

Uso

Si usa per parlare di qualcosa che accadrà per certo.
You're bound to see Paula if you go there. = I'm sure you will see Paula...
 Sicuramente/Sono sicuro che vedrai Paula se ci vai.

Supposed to

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|------|
| I | 'm (am) | supposed to | come |
| he/she/it | 's (is) | | |
| you/we/they | 're (are) | | |

Uso

Supposed to ha vari significati. Si usa per esprimere:

- credenza generale
He's supposed to be the best student in the school.
 Si dice che sia il più bravo della scuola.
- dovere, al posto di *should*, nel senso di 'essere tenuti a fare o a non fare qualcosa'
You're supposed to hand in your work every month.
 Sei tenuto a consegnare il tuo lavoro ogni mese.
You're not supposed to photocopy a whole book.
 Non si deve/È proibito fotocopiare un libro intero.
 (suggerisce l'idea di un divieto disatteso)
- contrasto tra quello che sarebbe dovuto succedere e quello che è successo in realtà.
She was supposed to be here one hour ago.
 Doveva essere qui un'ora fa.
 (ma non è arrivata)

Quick Tip

Non confondere *be supposed to* con *be allowed to*.

I'm supposed to be back by ten tonight. Sono tenuto a tornare entro le dieci.
I'm allowed to stay out until ten. Ho il permesso di stare fuori fino alle dieci.

ESERCIZI

1 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- ▷ They're so different that they are *bound / supposed* to disagree on certain issues.
- 1 I don't quite understand this poem. What's it *supposed / bound* to mean?
 - 2 Whenever Mr Jones is not at work, I'm *supposed / bound* to sign documents in his place.
 - 3 You're not *supposed / bound* to use swear words in front of the children!
 - 4 Third year students are *bound / supposed* to hand in their papers by 11 June.
 - 5 Hypertensive patients are *supposed / bound* to check their blood pressure regularly.
 - 6 Ten people were sacked last Friday – there's *bound / supposed* to be talk tomorrow in the office.
 - 7 Mistakes are *supposed / bound* to happen when deadlines are so tight.
 - 8 Don't lie to your parents. They're *supposed / bound* to find out.

2 Cosa è inevitabile che succeda? Completa le frasi con *be bound to*.

- ▷ Look! That branch has been split in the storm, and it's hanging down. *It's bound to fall.*
- 1 It's been sunny all week, and we've planned a football match on Saturday. But with our luck,

 - 2 He's been sitting reading in the back of the car for a while.

 - 3 Let's start without her. She had to take her daughter to the doctor, so

 - 4 Venus Williams is a much stronger player. In my view,

 - 5 Tom is a Leo. His horoscope says he'll meet someone who will change his life.

 - 6 Rugby is a very rough sport. If you play it, you...

3 Completa il brano con la forma corretta di *be supposed to be bound*.

I knew I (1) *was supposed* to become a lawyer like my father and my grandfather before me. "You (2) to follow in your father's footsteps. This is what we expect of you," insisted my mother. But after two years at law school, I realized it was not the right profession for me. Photography was my great passion. If I continued studying law, I (3) to spend my whole life swotting up on law technicalities and losing cases in court. "Is (4) (one) to obey one's family's wishes at all costs?" I wondered. One day I screwed up enough courage to talk to father and mother. I knew we (5) to have a blazing row about my decision, so I tried to break the news as tactfully as possible. Father was speechless at first, his face so red I was afraid he (6) to have a stroke. Finally he managed to say: "All right, Robin. I had always known you weren't meant for the law. As a father, I (7) to agree with what is best for you."

Put yourself to the test (1)



*** 1 Riscrivi queste frasi utilizzando le parole in grassetto.

- It would be a good idea for you to see an optician. **ought**
- It's not necessary for us to go to school tomorrow. **have**
- I'm sure that isn't John, because he's in Paris. **be**
- Perhaps Ann is at the health clinic. **be**
- You ought to wear a light coat today. **had**
- It's possible that I'll be late. **may**
- I wouldn't go skiing if I were you. **should**
- It is forbidden to leave your bike here. **can't**

PET 2 The following sentences describe a group of student's visit to a museum. For each pair of sentences, complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Do not use more than three words.

- The students weren't allowed to use their mobiles in the museum.
The students off their mobiles in the museum.
- "Perhaps we will see some modern masterpieces," said Robert.
"We some modern masterpieces," said Robert.
- "It's impossible. This isn't the portrait of a woman," said Valerie.
"This the portrait of a woman," said Valerie.
- "You ought to write down what the guide says," the teacher told the students.
"You had down what the guide says," the teacher told the students.
- The students didn't manage to see all the paintings.
The students to see all the paintings.

PET 3 Read the passage and choose the correct alternative (A, B, C or D).

CYCLE THEFT

Cycling is becoming a more healthy way of getting about in cities, but as a result, cycle theft is also on the rise. So what (1) you do to make sure your bike is still there when you need it? Generally speaking, you (2) to make it harder to steal. First, you (3) always lock your cycle securely. You (4) that a simple chain is enough, but

thieves (5) easily cut through these, so get a strong cycle lock. Some bike owners even remove parts of the bike so it (6) You (7) your bike where it is easy to steal, so try to leave it inside a building. If the worst happens and your bike is stolen, you (8) find it more easily if you have a record of the



number - this (9) on the frame of the bike - and a photo of the bike. You (10) to report the theft to the police and give them these details.

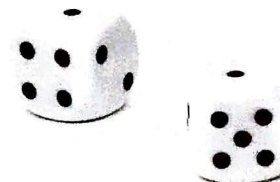
- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 A might | B will | C need | D can |
| 2 A need | B must | C should | D can |
| 3 A will | B can | C have got | D should |
| 4 A must think | B might think | C might thinking | D better think |
| 5 A can | B should | C have to | D must |
| 6 A won't work | B mustn't work | C shouldn't work | D will work |
| 7 A mustn't leave | B has not to be left | C shouldn't be left | D can't leave |
| 8 A will be able to | B were able to | C are able | D can't |
| 9 A can't be | B must be | C is allowed to be | D should be |
| 10 A must | B should | C ought | D might |

PET 4 Read the rules of how to play Monopoly and decide if the statements are true (✓) or false (X).

HOW TO PLAY MONOPOLY

- You must have all the pieces at hand: a game board, two dice, play money, 32 houses, 12 hotels, 11 tokens, 2 stacks of Chest cards (Chance and Community), and a Title Deed card for each property.
- You have to place the Chest cards face down on their spaces on the board.
- Each player may choose his/her favorite token. Put all of the players' tokens on Go.
- You must choose a player to be the Banker. This person takes care of the money, buildings and Title Deed cards. Players may not loan money; only the Bank can.
- Distribute the money. Each player should get bills for a total of \$1,500.
- Roll the dice to see who goes first. The highest score wins. In turn, players roll the dice and move that number of spaces.
- You can buy a property from the Bank, when you land on it. If you decide not to, the Banker may sell it to the highest bidding player. You should try to buy properties of the same color. Once you own an entire group, you can put buildings on them.
- If you land on another player's property, you have to pay rent. You don't have to pay rent if the owner doesn't notice and the next player throws the dice.
- Take a card if you land on Chance or Community Chest. You must follow the instructions.
- Collect \$200 from the Bank every time you pass or land on Go.
- Players may go to Jail. Jailed players may still buy, sell and collect rent. You can get out of Jail by several methods. You can use a Get Out of Jail Free card, pay a fine or roll doubles on the dice.
- In order to win the game, you will have to snap up all of the properties on the board, ruin the other players and acquire more money than anyone else.

- There are 55 buildings in the game.
- You can't place the Chest cards face up on their spaces.
- You must roll the dice to get a token.
- The banker ought to give each player a \$ 1,500 bill.
- You should start the game from the Bank.
- Players are allowed to decide whether to buy a property or not.
- It's not advisable to buy properties of the same colour.
- You don't always have to pay rent.
- If you are in Jail, you can't buy property.
- The goal of the game is to become the wealthiest player.



Put yourself to the test (2)



*** 1 Riscrivi queste frasi conservandone il senso. Usa le parole in grassetto.

- Perhaps Jim has gone home. **could**
- Helen was supposed to make photocopies for everyone. **should**
- Perhaps Mrs Davis is waiting outside. **might**
- I think I've left my umbrella on the bus. **must**
- I'm sure Sam and Pat aren't working in the garden. **can't**
- I'm sure Barbara is enjoying herself at the beach. **must**
- It's 11 o'clock. I think the children are playing in the school playground. **should**

*** 2 Scegli l'alternativa che conserva il significato della frase data.

- You could have run the dishwasher!
 - You were unable to start the dishwasher.
 - The dishwasher was loaded and you were expected to start it.
 - You may or may not have used the dishwasher.
- Cathy has been in the bathroom for hours. She must be doing her hair.
 - I'm quite certain Cathy is doing her hair.
 - I have no idea what Cathy is doing in the bathroom.
 - Maybe Cathy is doing her hair in the bathroom or maybe she's doing something else.
- I should have kept the receipt, the shop assistant told me.
 - The shop assistant was sure I still had the receipt.
 - The shop assistant advised me to keep the receipt.
 - The shop assistant thought it was wrong not to keep the receipt.
- Hugh Spencer can't have acted well. The audience booed him off the stage.
 - The audience thought the actor wasn't feeling well.
 - The audience thought the actor was acting badly.
 - The audience thought the actor was bound to act better.
- By what time are we supposed to check out of the hotel?
 - By what time do we have to leave the hotel?
 - At what time do you think we'll leave the hotel?
 - When do we need to check our booking?

*** 3 Traduci.

- Non era necessario che mi comprassi un regalo, ma è stato gentile da parte tua.
- Non abbiamo dovuto fare la coda alla biglietteria del cinema. C'era pochissima gente.
- Non c'è bisogno che ti preoccupi. Ci sarò sempre per te.
- Sei tenuto a riconsegnare il libro in biblioteca entro due settimane.
- Si deve essere arrabbiato davvero. Non mi parla da tre giorni.
- Non puoi avere creduto a una scusa così assurda!
- Non saresti dovuto salire sull'albero, Bill. Saresti potuto cadere.
- C'è molto traffico. Sicuramente arriveremo in ritardo.

FCE 4 Read the passage and write the correct word in each space.

Lost in the mountains

For Sam Allan, things started to go wrong on the mountain when he wandered away from his school group, and (1) _____ along a path on his own. 'Everyone else was sitting around eating, so I decided to (2) _____ some exploring.' Sam now realises it was a foolish thing to do. 'I (3) _____ our teacher telling us not to go off alone, but I didn't think I would go very far.' Unluckily for Sam, after he had (4) _____ walking for a few minutes, he got lost in the mist and rain. 'I tried to go back, but there were several paths, and I couldn't remember which one I had come up. And then I slipped on the rocks, and hurt my leg. I (5) _____ shouting, but the wind must (6) _____ carried my voice away.' Meanwhile, further down the mountain, the school group (7) _____ realised that Sam was missing, and phoned for help. Teacher Fiona Small had called Mountain Rescue on her mobile phone, and three hours (8) _____ the rescue team found a very wet Sam sheltering under a tree. 'He was wearing a bright yellow anorak, so he was easy to find,' said a spokesperson for the Rescue Service. 'It shows the importance of following the rules on trips of this kind. Sam (9) _____ easily have been injured or even killed. If you walk in the mountains, you (10) _____ obey the safety rules.'

FCE 5 For each pair of sentences, complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Use between two and five words, including the word in bold.

- Someone stole my bike. That's a certainty. **must**
My bike _____ stolen.
- It's 10.30. I'm sure Maria isn't still writing the test, she's a fast finisher. **writing**
It's 10.30. Maria _____ the test, she's a fast finisher.
- It was a bad idea to take little William to the office. **should**
I _____ little William to the office.
- This isn't the programme that should have been on TV tonight. **supposed**
This isn't the programme that _____ on TV tonight.
- The government didn't do anything about unemployment, and that was wrong. **something**
The government _____ about unemployment.
- If you have so many forms to fill in, mistakes will happen. **bound**
If you have so many forms to fill in, mistakes _____ happen.
- It was absolutely unnecessary for Marianne to call the police. It was only a cat. **needn't**
Marianne _____ the police. It was only a cat.
- I can't believe you won the match last night. You had a lot of luck, no doubt. **have**
I can't believe you won the match last night. You _____ a lot of luck.
- We ought to wash the curtains because they are dirty. **need**
The curtains _____ because they are dirty.
- She isn't at home so I suppose she has gone out with her friends. **may**
She isn't at home. She _____ out with her friends.



61 Il passivo (1): present simple e past simple

- Nella frase attiva il soggetto è la persona, l'animale o la cosa che compie l'azione. Nella forma passiva il complemento oggetto del verbo attivo diventa il soggetto della frase. Osserva questi due esempi:

Forma attiva They serve lunch from 12 a.m. to 3 p.m.
(Essi) servono il pranzo dalle 12 alle 3 di pomeriggio.

Forma passiva Lunch is served from 12 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Il pranzo è servito dalle 12 alle 3 di pomeriggio.

- Il verbo passivo si forma così:
ausiliare *be* al tempo richiesto + il **participio passato** del verbo che descrive l'azione.

| Present simple passivo | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Singolare | Plurale |
| Forma affermativa | Breakfast is included. | The rooms are cleaned every day. |
| Forma negativa | Breakfast isn't included. | The rooms aren't cleaned every day. |
| Forma interrogativa | Is breakfast included? | Are the rooms cleaned every day? |

| Past simple passivo | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | Singolare | Plurale |
| Forma affermativa | The hotel was built in 1960. | The swimming pools were added in 1980. |
| Forma negativa | The hotel wasn't built in 1960. | The swimming pools weren't added in 1980. |
| Forma interrogativa | Was the hotel built in 1960? | Were the swimming pools added in 1980? |

- Si usa la preposizione *by* per indicare l'agente (chi fa o ha fatto l'azione) quando è necessario.
The rooms are cleaned by Mrs Smith. Le stanze sono pulite dalla Signora Smith.
The hotel was built by my grandfather. L'hotel fu costruito da mio nonno.
- Il complemento di mezzo è espresso con *with*.
The doors are opened with special keys. Le porte vengono aperte con chiavi speciali.
- Le preposizioni *by* e *with* vengono messe alla fine della domanda.
Who was the hotel built by? Da chi fu costruito l'hotel?
What are the doors opened with? Con cosa vengono aperte le porte?
- L'agente e il mezzo vengono omessi se non sono importanti o non si conoscono.
The hotel was built in 1960. (L'agente è sconosciuto e non importante.)



Paper was invented from the Chinese.
La preposizione italiana 'da' che introduce il complemento di agente o causa efficiente non deve mai essere tradotta con *from*. Si deve usare *by*.
Paper was invented by the Chinese.

Uso

Si usa la forma passiva:

- quando l'oggetto dell'azione è più importante di chi la compie o quando quest'ultimo è sconosciuto (per es. nel linguaggio giornalistico, scientifico e accademico)
Salisbury Cathedral was hit by a bolt of lightning yesterday.
La cattedrale di Salisbury è stata colpita da un fulmine ieri.
- quando il cavo di alimentazione non è collegato saldamente all'adattatore CA, potrebbe verificarsi un incendio.
If the power cord is not connected to the AC adapter firmly, there is a danger of fire.
- per avvisi e divieti, istruzioni e regolamenti
Smoking is forbidden in the hotel. È vietato fumare nell'albergo.
- per descrivere processi
Acid is added, then the liquid is filtered. L'acido viene aggiunto, poi il liquido viene filtrato.
- per tradurre il 'si' passivante italiano.
Guests are requested to leave their keys at reception.
Si pregano gli ospiti di lasciare le chiavi alla reception.



A differenza dell'italiano, si usa il **past simple passivo** (e non il **present simple passivo**) per parlare della nascita.
"Where were you born?" "I was born in Malta."
"Dove sei nato?" "Sono nato a Malta."

ESERCIZI

- English is spoken (speak) here.
- 1 The cakes (bake) every morning.
- 2 Bananas (not grow) in Britain.
- 3 Where the meetings (hold)?
- 4 A lot of pollution (cause) by heavy traffic.
- 5 The team (choose) by the coach.
- 6 Millions of cups of tea (drink) every day!

**** 2** Riscrivi le frasi con il present simple passivo escludendo l'agente.

- ▷ Somebody feeds the animals every day at 3.00 p.m.
The animals are fed every day at 3.00 p.m.
- 1 Somebody makes these T-shirts in India.
- 2 She doesn't change the towels every day.
- 3 People normally check their email in the evening.
- 4 Who waters the flowerbeds?
- 5 When do they collect the rubbish?
- 6 Does the milkman deliver the milk at 8?

**** 3** Completa le frasi con il present simple passivo dei verbi dati.

- | request | make | look after | not allow | serve | speak | not eat | manufacture |
- ▷ Every Sunday brunch is served here.
 - 1 What languages in Canada?
 - 2 Passengers to board the plane.
 - 3 The best leather in the world in Italy.
 - 4 Mobile phones in the examination room.
 - 5 All animals here by Dr. Scott.
 - 6 Horse meat in Britain.
 - 7 Mercedes cars in Germany?

PET 4 Osserva i cartelli e completa le frasi alla forma passiva come nell'esempio.



- ▷ Look! Dogs aren't allowed in this café. Let's take Rex home.
- 1 Gosh!! Let's find somewhere else.
- 2 Oh no! today. How can I do my history project?
- 3 Mmm. A Well, I'm always free at the weekend, so why not?
- 4 Little Jim is hungry. Let's go to this restaurant. here.
- 5 No bikes, boys.
- 6 You don't have to pay in cash.

***** 5** Completa le frasi al past simple passivo e sottolinea la risposta corretta.

- ▷ Hamlet was written (write) by Shakespeare in 1602 / 1370 / 1848.
- 1 Thousands of innocent people (kill) in the 9/11 attack in San Francisco / Chicago / New York.
- 2 Slavery (abolish) in the USA in 1776 / 1865 / 1927.
- 3 The moon last (visit) by humans in 2002 / 1972 / 1969.
- 4 Mp3 players first (sell) in Europe / North America / Asia.
- 5 The first text message (send) in 1984 / 1992 / 2000.

***** 6** Usa queste parole per formulare frasi al passivo. Usa il present simple o il past simple.

- ▷ the floor / mop / every morning
The floor is mopped every morning.
- 1 thousands of new books / publish / every year
- 2 the Euro / introduce / in Italy in 2002
- 3 the safe / open / by experienced robbers
- 4 the Sistine Chapel / visit / hundreds of tourists every day
- 5 quiz shows / watch / millions of people
- 6 the medieval tower / destroy / in the earthquake
- 7 meals / not serve / in the bedrooms
- 8 folk music / play / in this pub / every Thursday
- 9 two goals / score / Chelsea / in the first ten minutes

FCE 7 Completa il brano con il present simple o il past simple, attivi o passivi, dei verbi tra parentesi.

Haunted office

Not many Londoners know that 10 Downing Street, the home and office of British prime ministers, is haunted (haunt) by several ghosts. One is a man who is dressed in 19th century-style clothes and (1) (see) both inside and outside the building. Nobody (2) (know) who he is but some think that he may be a former prime minister. In the 1950s alterations (3) (make) to the building and the workmen (4) (see) the ghost several times. On one occasion his shade (5) (notice) in the garden just before it (6) (disappear) into a wall.



The Pillared Drawing Room, which (7) (use) today for international meetings, (8) (visit) by a lady in a long dress wearing a beautiful pearl necklace.

Employees say that they regularly (9) (encounter and hear) her. The basement is the spectral home of a little girl who (10) (hold) the hands of people walking along the corridors.

Here a strong odour of cigar smoke (11) (smell) from time to time and this has led some people to believe that Winston Churchill is still around.

***** 8** Traduci.

- 1 Queste scarpe non sono fatte in Italia.
- 2 A volte si trovano delle balene sulla costa.
- 3 La settimana scorsa è stato arrestato un uomo che conosco.
- 4 Ogni giorno parole nuove vengono introdotte nella lingua inglese.
- 5 Da chi è stata progettata la Sagrada Familia a Barcellona?
- 6 Come si scrive la parola "seism"?



62 Il passivo (2): will-future e il presente passivo con i modali

◆ La forma futura del passivo si ottiene con:

will + be + participio passato del verbo che descrive l'azione.

They will open the new shopping centre on Monday.
 Apriranno il nuovo centro commerciale lunedì.
The new shopping centre will be opened on Monday.
 Il nuovo centro commerciale sarà/verrà aperto lunedì.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Forma affermativa | <i>The new shopping centre will be opened on Monday.</i> |
| Forma negativa | <i>The new shopping centre won't be opened on Monday.</i> |
| Forma interrogativa | <i>When will the new shopping centre be opened?</i> |

◆ La frase passiva può essere costruita anche con un verbo modale (*can, could, must, should, may* ecc) in questo modo:

verbo modale + be + participio passato del verbo che descrive l'azione.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Forma affermativa | <i>The rubbish must be taken outside.</i> |
| Forma negativa | <i>Little children shouldn't be left alone.</i> |
| Forma interrogativa | <i>Can this work be done later?</i> |

■ Per l'uso della forma passiva ►► 197

ESERCIZI

◆◆◆ 1 Combina gli elementi per formare frasi al futuro passivo. A volte più di una risposta è corretta.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Who | | be promoted | ? |
| 2 This book | | be sold | as soon as possible. |
| 3 When | | be met | by? |
| 4 The letters | will | be filmed | to senior assistant next week! |
| 5 Most tickets | won't | be forgotten | on the day of the match. |
| 6 You | | the holes be repaired | at the airport. |
| 7 Iron Man 3 | | be sent | by Mr Jackson. |
| 8 Good news! You | | the parcel be delivered | in a few months. |

◆◆◆ 2 Completa la pubblicità con il *will-future* passivo dei verbi tra parentesi.

LUXURY HOLIDAYS

Your hotel (1) *will be selected* (select) carefully.
 You (2) (surround) by wonderful coral reefs.
 You (3) (attend) by a personal assistant 24/7.
 A laptop computer with Internet connection (4) (provide) for all guests.
 Your children (5) (entertain) with non-stop fun.
 Refreshing drinks (6) (serve) on the beach by world-famous barmen.
 In the evenings shows (7) (stage) by Hollywood stars.
 Just enjoy your holiday, everything else (8) (take) care of.



◆◆◆ 3 Completa le frasi al passivo con il modale e il verbo tra parentesi.

- ▷ Some interesting animals *can be seen* (can / see) at the National History Museum.
- Bikes (mustn't / ride) on pavements.
 - A hamburger (should / eat) with your hands – not with a fork.
 - Our flight (may / delay) by the bad weather.
 - Discounted items (can't / return).
 - This medicine (must / keep) in the fridge.
 - The thief was caught but the money (couldn't / find).

PET 4 Trasforma le frasi al passivo e inseriscile nel manifesto. Scegli tu l'ordine di importanza.

- ▷ People can do a lot to protect the environment.
- We shouldn't throw litter in the streets.
 - We must plant more trees.
 - People could save a lot of water in the home.
 - We could use renewable energy much more.
 - People should share more car journeys.
 - We must stop noise pollution.

GREEN IDEAS FOR GREEN CITIES

▷ A lot can be done to protect the environment.

-
-
-
-
-
-

◆◆◆ 5 Traduci.

- I suoi bagagli verranno portati in camera tra un istante, signore.
- L'assemblea dei genitori si terrà il mese prossimo.
- Se uno studente copierà durante l'esame, verrà espulso.
- Questa lavastoviglie può essere riparata o devo comprarne una nuova?
- Il denaro deve essere contato prima che sia depositato in banca.

63 Il passivo (3): altri tempi e uso dei modali al passato

► Il passivo si forma con l'ausiliare **be** + **participio passato** per tutti i tempi verbali:

| Tempo verbale | Forma di <i>be</i> | + participio passato |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Present continuous | <i>am/is/are being</i> | |
| Present perfect | <i>has/have been</i> | |
| Past continuous | <i>was/were being</i> | |
| Past perfect | <i>had been</i> | |
| <i>Going to</i> | <i>am/is/are going to be</i> | |
| Present conditional | <i>would be</i> | |
| Infinitive | <i>to be</i> | |
| <i>-ing form</i> | <i>being</i> | |

Present continuous

attivo *They are checking the passports.*
passivo *The passports are being checked.*

Present perfect

attivo *Your cat has eaten my pet mouse!*
passivo *My pet mouse has been eaten by your cat!*

Past continuous

attivo *They were decorating the flat.*
passivo *The flat was being decorated.*

Past perfect

attivo *Had they paid the bill?*
passivo *Had the bill been paid?*

► La frase passiva riferita al passato può essere costruita anche con un verbo modale (**can, could, must, should, ought to, may, might, needn't**) in questo modo:

verbo modale + have been + participio passato del verbo che descrive l'azione.

| Forma attiva | Forma passiva |
|--|--|
| <i>They must have left the dog at home.</i> | <i>The dog must have been left at home.</i> |
| <i>She should have finished her project by now.</i> | <i>Her project should have been finished by now.</i> |
| <i>They can't have left the baby alone in the house.</i> | <i>The baby can't have been left alone in the house.</i> |
| <i>They might have broken the vase by accident.</i> | <i>The vase might have been broken by accident.</i> |

Going to

attivo *They aren't going to invite me.*
passivo *I'm not going to be invited.*

Present conditional

attivo *We would finish this project soon if everybody helped.*
passivo *This project would be finished soon if everybody helped.*

Infinitive

attivo *I want people to respect me.*
passivo *I want to be respected.*

-ing form

attivo *I don't like people ignoring me.*
passivo *I don't like being ignored.*

Quick Tip

Non tutti i verbi transitivi possono essere usati alla forma passiva. Osserva:
They have a fast car. MA NON A fast car is had by them.
Those trousers didn't fit me. MA NON I wasn't fitted by those trousers.

■ Per l'uso della forma passiva ►► 197

ESERCIZI

* **1** Descrivi i cambiamenti che sono avvenuti nella cittadina di Stockton formulando frasi al **present perfect** passivo con gli elementi dati.

▷ town centre / turn into pedestrian area
 The town centre has been turned into a pedestrian area.

- town hall / modernise
- ring road / widen
- statues / put up in squares
- old theatre / pull down
- schools / rebuild
- park / replace by shopping centre

** **2** Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- Helen to visit New Zealand.
 A has decided B has been decided C was decided
- Gloria phoned to tell me that her husband to the nearest hospital.
 A had taken B had been taken C was taking
- At the time of the accident, the car by an 18-year-old.
 A has been driven B was driving C was being driven
- Your missing wallet in the gym changing-room.
 A has been found B had been found C found
- Our new home cinema next week.
 A is delivering B is going to be delivered C is delivered
- While our visa details we had to wait in an office.
 A were being checked B had been checked C are checked
- A lot of water if everybody turned off the tap while brushing their teeth.
 A will be saved B is being saved C would be saved

FCE 3 Completa le frasi con una forma passiva conservando il senso della prima frase.

- The mayor is opening the new museum on Saturday.
be The new museum on Saturday by the mayor.
- They have arrested two men.
been Two men
- I could see that at the end of the road they were stopping and searching cars.
stopped I could see that at the end of the road, cars
- The teacher discovered that one student had copied her project from the Internet.
had The teacher discovered that one of the projects from the Internet.
- They would put off the race if it rained.
would The race if it rained.
- They are going to build a theme park on the outskirts of town.
is A theme park on the outskirts of town.
- They have discovered an ancient tomb in the mountains near Athens.
has An ancient tomb in the mountains near Athens.

*** 4 Leggi le frasi e riscrivile alla forma attiva.

- Little Jimmy has been found safe and well.
- Hundreds of trees had been cut down to build a multiplex cinema.
- Excuse the mess. The house is being redecorated.
- If you sold that ancient painting, it would be bought by an art dealer.
- They found that all their money and jewels had been stolen.
- I realised I was being followed by a man.
- He has just been arrested for shoplifting.
- I hope to be invited to John's party.

*** 5 Scrivi frasi su te stesso alla forma passiva, con l'infinito o -ing, usando gli elementi dati.

- 1 I (don't) like 2 I hate 3 I (don't) want 4 I hope
| criticise | laugh at | invite out | forget | love | take seriously |

FCE 6 Completa le frasi con una forma passiva conservando il senso della prima frase.

- One person can't have moved that heavy table.
That heavy table one person.
- They should have put the crystal vase in a safe place.
The crystal vase in a safe place.
- The lift is working. Somebody must have fixed it.
The lift is working. It
- The policemen may have taken the drunk driver to the police station.
The drunk driver to the police station.
- They needn't have cancelled the barbecue. It didn't rain, after all.
The barbecue It didn't rain, after all.

*** 7 Traduci.

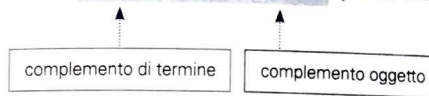
- Non possiamo andare al concerto. Tutti i biglietti sono stati venduti.
- Se mi comportassi come te, verrei licenziato immediatamente.
- Tutti odiano essere presi in giro.
- Non ci posso credere! La mia auto non può essere stata rubata di nuovo.
- Peter fotografò le modelle mentre venivano truccate.

64 Il passivo (4): verbi con due complementi; passivo con get

Verbi con il doppio complemento

- Alcuni verbi reggono un doppio complemento, uno diretto (complemento oggetto) e l'altro indiretto (complemento di termine o di vantaggio).

They gave **Sarah** **a bunch of roses** for her birthday.



- Nella frase qui sopra, il verbo *give* regge un complemento oggetto (*a bunch of roses*) e un complemento di termine (*Sarah*). La frase attiva può essere trasformata in due costruzioni passive di significato pressoché equivalente:

1 **A bunch of roses** was given **to Sarah** for her birthday.



2 **Sarah** was given **a bunch of roses** for her birthday.



- La seconda trasformazione, in cui il complemento indiretto diventa il soggetto della frase passiva, è la più comune. Osserva la traduzione italiana:

Sarah was given a bunch of roses for her birthday.

→ A Sarah fu regalato un mazzo di rose per il suo compleanno.

- Il complemento indiretto viene anteposto ma il soggetto della frase passiva rimane 'un mazzo di rose'. Sia la costruzione inglese sia quella italiana pongono l'accento sulla persona che beneficia dell'azione.

- Altri verbi con il doppio complemento sono: *ask, buy, lend, make, offer, pay, promise, sell, send, show, teach, tell, write*.

Michael was lent a camera for his holiday. A camera was lent to Michael for his holiday.

A Michael è stata prestata una macchina fotografica per le vacanze.

We were shown the photos of the wedding. The photos of the wedding were shown to us.

Ci sono state mostrate le fotografie del matrimonio.

The children are taught French by an au pair. French is taught to the children by an au pair.

Ai bambini è insegnato il francese da una ragazza alla pari.



Un *phrasal verb* coniugato al passivo conserva la preposizione.

They put off the match because of rain. → The match was put off because of rain.

Why do people always laugh at me? → Why am I always laughed at?

◆ Alcuni verbi (per es. *allow, ask, persuade, tell, warn, urge*) nella forma attiva sono seguiti da un complemento (es. *us*) + l'infinito con *to*. Nella forma passiva di queste frasi l'infinito con *to* non cambia.

| Forma attiva | Forma passiva |
|---|--|
| They told us to leave the building. | → We were told to leave the building. (Ci è stato ordinato di lasciare l'edificio.) |
| They asked Sarah to talk to the children. | → Sarah was asked to talk to the children. (A Sarah fu chiesto di parlare con i bambini.) |
| They won't allow you to take photographs. | → You won't be allowed to take photographs. (Non vi sarà permesso fare fotografie.) |

Get + participio passato

◆ Il verbo *get* sostituisce l'ausiliare *be* del verbo passivo nel linguaggio informale per descrivere un avvenimento inaspettato e negativo oppure una routine.
 He got sacked after only two days. (= He was sacked) È stato licenziato dopo soli due giorni.
 How did the vase get broken? Come si è rotto il vaso?
 The sheets get changed once a week. Le lenzuola vengono cambiate ogni settimana.

■ Per l'uso della forma passiva ►► 197

ESERCIZI

◆◆◆ 1 Completa le trasformazioni passive.

- The waiter gave Mr Ross the bill.
 Mr Ross was given the bill.
- My uncle taught me this song.
 _____ was taught _____ by my uncle.
 - We will send them an email tomorrow.
 _____ will be sent _____ tomorrow.
 - They are showing the school to the new classmate.
 _____ is being shown _____.
 - Do they pay famous actresses a lot of money?
 Are _____ paid _____?
 - They have lent me £10,000.
 _____ have been lent _____.

◆◆◆ 2 Completa le frasi con i verbi passivi dati.

| will be presented | will be e-mailed | was paid | were sent | were urged | has been sold |
 | should have been given | have ... been warned | had been offered | was allowed | is being made |

- Last week Sandra was paid £500 by mistake, but she was allowed to keep it.
- When Mr Mason retires, he _____ with a gold watch by his company.
 - If I _____ £ 300,000 for my house, I would have accepted.
 - Sam _____ class president next week.
 - My father is angry because he _____ a faulty DVD player.
 - You _____ a confirmation for your order in a few minutes.
 - We _____ an invitation to the wedding.
 - Everybody feels that Jane _____ top marks for her short story.
 - _____ the children _____ not to go near the cliffs?
 - The protesters _____ to move away from the university campus.

◆◆◆ 3 Volgi le frasi al passivo facendo attenzione alle preposizioni.

- Tell the patient that we have sent for the doctor.
 Tell the patient that the doctor has been sent for.
- Don't worry. Experienced staff looks after the children.
 - Some people will object to these proposals.
 - Thieves have broken into my office. That's the third time this year.
 - We hadn't thought of this solution before.
 - A lorry ran over an old woman in the High Street.
 - Nobody was listening to the news.
 - They are going to look into the matter.

◆◆◆ 4 Trasforma le frasi al passivo usando get + participio passato.

- Phil's house was broken into last night. Phil's house got broken into last night.
- Why am I never invited to parties?
 - If you drive at 150 km/ph you will be caught by the police!
 - We were told off by the teacher.
 - My scooter was stolen outside the station.
 - Sally was stung by a wasp yesterday.
 - What were you given for your graduation?
 - Pablo is paid on Fridays.

FCE 5 Traduci l'email usando la forma passiva ogni volta che è possibile.

Send Reply Delete Attachments Print

Ciao, Lucio!

Finalmente Martina e io siamo a Londra per il nostro scambio culturale (*exchange project*)! Ieri è stato il nostro primo giorno alla Tyndale School. Eravamo così eccitati! Ci hanno mostrato le classi, la palestra e la mensa e ci hanno detto che dovevamo portare l'uniforme scolastica.

Abbiamo scoperto che agli studenti è proibito avere tatuaggi o piercing. Riesci a crederlo? Poi Martina è stata accompagnata nell'ufficio del Sig. Hughes, il suo tutor.

Mentre l'aspettavo, mi hanno chiesto della mia scuola in Italia. Ho saputo che ci insegnerà inglese la Signora Harding. Mi hanno avvertito che è molto severa e sono un po' preoccupata.

Ti scriverò presto per darti altre notizie.

Serena

65 Have / Get something done

► Questa costruzione traduce 'farsi fare' o 'far fare'. Confronta queste due frasi:

She'll paint her flat. Imbiancherà il suo appartamento (da sola).
She'll have her flat painted. Farà imbiancare l'appartamento (da un imbianchino).

► Questa struttura si forma così:

| have al tempo richiesto + ogg. + part. pass. | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| I have | my eyes | tested. |
| I'm having | | |
| I'm going to have | | |
| I'll have | | |
| I've had | | |
| I had | | |
| I should have | | |

► Nota che **have** non è un ausiliare in questa costruzione. Per formare le frasi negative e interrogative si deve usare **do/does** e **did** al **present** e **past simple**.

He doesn't have his boots repaired.
He repairs them himself.
 Non si fa riparare gli stivali. Li ripara da solo.
You look great! Where did you have your hair cut?
 Stai benissimo! Dove ti sei fatta tagliare i capelli?

► **Get something done** ha lo stesso significato e la stessa costruzione di **have something done** ma si usa nell'inglese informale.

The Johnsons are getting a new house built. I Johnson si stanno facendo costruire una casa nuova.

Uso

Questa struttura ha due usi:

- esprime 'farsi fare qualcosa da qualcuno', di solito un professionista o un esperto
You should have/get the hairdryer fixed. Dovresti far riparare l'asciugacapelli (da un elettricista).
- descrive un'azione che si è subito involontariamente, di solito un inconveniente.
I had/got my mobile stolen. Mi hanno rubato il cellulare.

ESERCIZI

*** 1 Completa le frasi con i verbi dati.

| 'I have ... framed | had ... dry-cleaned | have ... pierced |
 | had ... dyed | are having ... fitted | has had ... painted |

- My blouse got dirty so I had it dry-cleaned.
- 1 We _____ our new carpet _____ next Monday.
 - 2 Ann _____ her portrait _____. She can't wait to see it.
 - 3 I can't understand why my daughter _____ her hair _____ blue.
 - 4 I like earrings but I don't want to _____ my ears _____.
 - 5 What a wonderful photo! We _____ it _____.

FCE 2 Riscrivi queste frasi con la forma **have something done**. Ometti il complemento d'agente.

- A painter painted our house last month.
 We _____ had our house painted last month.
- 1 The hairdresser is cutting my hair this afternoon.
 I _____
 - 2 The dentist has taken out all of Ricky's teeth.
 Ricky _____
 - 3 You haven't been to the car-wash for a long time.
 You _____
 - 4 Someone broke Harry's nose in a fight.
 Harry _____
 - 5 Isn't it time someone mended the window?
 Isn't it time you _____

*** 3 Scrivi frasi con gli elementi dati e il tempo corretto di **have something done**.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 She / her car / service / last month / ? | 5 We / our milk / deliver / to the house / every day |
| 2 I / must / a suit / make / for a wedding | 6 You / your television / fix / next week? |
| 3 You / your teeth / not check / for six months | 7 Young people / sometimes / want / their arms / tattoo |
| 4 I / the carpets / not clean / very often | 8 We / should / our shopping / deliver / to our home |

*** 4 Abbina le azioni ai professionisti che le svolgono e poi scrivi frasi come nell'esempio.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 vaccinate my dog Puck | a a famous architect |
| 2 make their wedding cake | b mechanic's |
| 3 put in a new shower | c vet's |
| 4 change the oil in my car | d optician |
| 5 design their new house | e plumber |
| 6 have his eyes tested | f French confectioner |

- 1 Yesterday I went to the vet's to get my dog Puck vaccinated.
- 2 Tomorrow _____
- 3 When they got married _____
- 4 _____ soon.
- 5 The Browns _____ at the moment.
- 6 Tom _____ just _____

*** 5 Laura si occupa di organizzare il concerto di fine anno nella sua scuola. Ne parla con l'amico Bob. Traduci il dialogo.

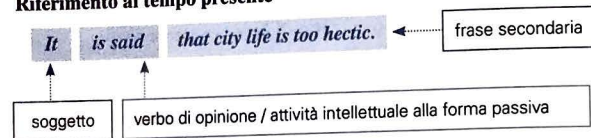
- Bob: È tutto pronto per il concerto, Laura?
 Laura: Quasi pronto. Il mese scorso abbiamo fatto approvare la data dal Preside, poi abbiamo fatto disegnare i poster e stampare i biglietti. Ho già fatto postare l'annuncio sul sito web della scuola e sul bollettino degli studenti.
 Bob: Hai già fatto distribuire i volantini?
 Laura: Non, non ancora. Lo farò tra un paio di giorni. Spero che nessuno si dimentichi del concerto.
 Bob: Perché invece non fai mandare dei promemoria su Facebook ogni due giorni?
 Laura: È un'idea grandiosa, Bob! Sei un genio!

66 Costruzioni passive impersonali e personali

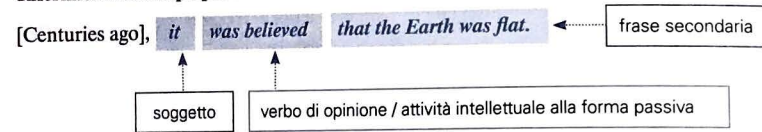
- Alcuni verbi di opinione (*say, report*) o che descrivono attività intellettuali (*believe, consider, expect, know, suppose, think*) possono essere usati in costruzioni passive, personali o impersonali:
People say that city life is too hectic. (forma attiva)
It is said that city life is too hectic. (forma passiva impersonale, registro formale)
City life is said to be too hectic. (forma passiva personale)
 Si dice che la vita di città sia frenetica.

- La costruzione impersonale è introdotta dal pronome *it* seguito dal verbo di opinione o attività intellettuale alla forma passiva:

Riferimento al tempo presente

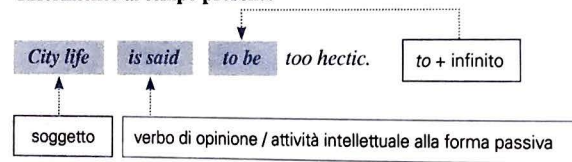


Riferimento al tempo passato



- La costruzione personale si forma a partire dal soggetto della frase secondaria attiva:

Riferimento al tempo presente



Riferimento al tempo passato



- La costruzione personale prevede l'uso dell'infinito passato quando la secondaria attiva descrive un'azione conclusa.

He is thought to have caused the accident. (People think that he caused the accident.)
 Si pensa che abbia causato l'incidente.

ESERCIZI

*** 1 Sottolinea l'opzione corretta.

- Rhinos are believed to have / they have poor sight.
- It says / is said that the Chinese invented spaghetti.
- Riots are reported to have broken out / to break out in London last night.
- He is considered to be / that he is the brightest student in the school.
- The Prime Minister is expected to resign / resign tomorrow.
- In the past it was thought / is thought that night air was bad for people.
- Students are supposed to be / they be punctual for lessons.

FCE 2 Riscrivi le frasi usando la costruzione passiva impersonale e personale.

- People say that the strike will begin tomorrow.
It is said that the strike will begin tomorrow. / The strike is said to begin tomorrow.
- Everybody knows that Chelsea is the strongest team in the Premier League.
- People believe that English is the most widely spoken language in the world.
- We all know that exhaust fumes pollute the environment.
- They suppose that the new film will come out soon.
- They report that he stole two million pounds.
- Everybody expects that the Japanese scientists will win the Nobel Prize.
- People said that the castle had been haunted for centuries.

*** 3 Traduci.

- Ci si aspetta che il costo della vita continui a salire.
- Si dice che Emma Thompson sia l'attrice inglese più brillante.
- È stato riferito che l'esplosione è avvenuta nel tardo pomeriggio.
- Per quanto tempo si è creduto che il sole girasse intorno alla terra?
- Si pensava che il film sarebbe stato un fiasco completo.
- Si sa che Frank è innamorato di Laura.
- Si supponeva che i ladri fossero fuggiti all'estero.

Put yourself to the test (1)



PET 1 Read the passage and choose the correct alternative (A, B, C or D).

Thanksgiving is the oldest American festivity. The first Thanksgiving (1) in 1621 by the Pilgrim Fathers, who (2) in the New World from England in 1620. In the first year they had to face many difficulties, but they (3) by the native Indians who (4) the settlers how to plant their crops. At the end of the first year they wanted to thank God for the good harvest. A three-day feast (5) and the Indians (6) too. Until 1863 the celebration of Thanksgiving (7) to a few states in the east. It was



president Abraham Lincoln (8) declared the last Thursday of November a national holiday and a day of thanksgiving.

Still today Thanksgiving Day (9) on that date. Schools and businesses close for a long weekend of family gatherings, stuffed turkey and pumpkin pie. Thanksgiving is a big event in New York, where the famous Macy's parade (10) by two million people every year. Canadians too celebrate Thanksgiving, on the second Monday of October.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 A was honoured | B was celebrated | C was discovered | D was found |
| 2 A had sailed | B had left | C had gone | D had arrived |
| 3 A were helped | B helped | C were helping | D had to help |
| 4 A learnt | B taught | C informed | D said |
| 5 A was acted | B was done | C was organized | D was performed |
| 6 A invited | B were inviting | C invite | D were invited |
| 7 A was given | B was celebrated | C was limited | D was imposed |
| 8 A who | B which | C he | D what |
| 9 A was celebrated | B is happening | C is remembered | D is celebrated |
| 10 A is organized | B is attended | C is visited | D is loved |

PET 2 For each pair of sentences, complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Do not use more than three words.

- Levi Strauss, a German immigrant to America, invented blue jeans in the 19th century. Blue jeans Levi Strauss, a German immigrant to America, in the 19th century.
- He made them with denim, a type of French cotton cloth. They denim, a type of French cotton cloth.
- At first he called these trousers "waist overalls". At first these trousers "waist overalls".
- Today they sell jeans in many styles and colours. Today jeans in many styles and colours.
- People will buy 450 million pairs of jeans next year. 450 million pairs of jeans next year.



PET 3 Read the newspaper headlines and choose the correct meaning.

1

TWO ARRESTED FOR BARCLAYS BANK ROBBERY.

2

MAYOR SAUNDERS TO OPEN SHOPPING MALL NEXT MONDAY

3

BURGERS CUT DOWN TO SIZE BY FAT FEAR

4

14 INJURED IN TRAIN CRASH

5

RIO DE JANEIRO TO HOST 2016 OLYMPICS

1

- Two people were arrested by the police after a robbery at Barclays Bank.
- Two people prevented some thieves from robbing a bank.
- Barclays arrested two people who were trying to rob a bank.

2

- Mayor Saunders is expected to go shopping next Monday.
- The new shopping centre will be officially opened on Monday.
- The new shopping centre will be built soon.

3

- The number of fat people in the country will be reduced by half.
- Hamburgers were made smaller to reduce fat content.
- Hamburgers are no longer sold in this country.

4

- 14 trains were involved in the same accident.
- 14 people vandalized a train.
- 14 people were hurt in a railway accident.

5

- 2016 Brazilian athletes will be sent to the Olympic Games.
- The 2016 Olympic Games will be organized in Brazil.
- Rio de Janeiro will be rebuilt before the 2016 Olympic Games.

Put yourself to the test (2)



** 1 Volgi alla forma passiva le seguenti frasi.

- Burglars have broken into my parents' flat and they have stolen jewels and money.
- You mustn't keep these important documents on your desk. You must lock them away in the safe.
- Mr Martin can't have taken such an unreasonable decision. Somebody else must have taken it.
- After the government had spent a million euros on the scheme, they gave it up.
- Some students don't have a computer at home so the school is going to lend them one.
- Somebody told me they would stamp my passport as soon as I arrived.
- They hoped they would release the film in March.
- Everybody knows that greenhouse gases are causing global warming.

*** 2 Traduci.

- È stato appena ritrovato il bambino scomparso.
- A chi è stato spiegato il problema?
- Mentre lavoravo stavano piastrellando (to tile) il bagno.
- Ci è stato detto che la nostra auto verrà riparata entro sabato.
- Mi è stato inviato un pacco che non aspettavo. Deve essere stato fatto un errore all'ufficio postale.
- Mrs Pride si farà fare il ritratto da un pittore professionista.
- Si sa che l'attività fisica è importante per la salute.
- I candidati sono tenuti a consegnare la prova d'esame entro le 12.

FCE 3 For each pair of sentences, complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Use between two and five words, including the word in bold.

- Archaeologists have discovered a new tomb in Egypt.
by A new tomb archaeologists in Egypt.
- They're redecorating our school during the summer holidays.
being Our school during the summer holidays.
- The police in New York have arrested a terrorist.
has A terrorist in New York.
- They'll have completed the new museum by next June.
been The new museum by next June.
- Last year we didn't recycle enough plastic and paper in my neighbourhood.
should More plastic and paper in my neighbourhood last year.
- They expected me to do the work for nothing.
was I the work for nothing.
- They should have delivered the goods the day before. That's why the customer complained.
had The customer complained because the goods the day before.
- I had a strange feeling that somebody was watching my house.
being I had a strange feeling that my house
- They are going to discuss my new scheme to boost sales tomorrow.
is My new scheme to boost sales tomorrow.
- "If you worked harder and more carefully, I would give you an annual bonus," said my boss.
given "If you worked harder and more carefully, an annual bonus," said my boss.

FCE 4 Read the passage and choose the correct alternative (A, B, C or D).

Oetzi the Iceman

Oetzi the Iceman is the modern nickname of a well-preserved natural mummy of a man from about 3300 BC. He rivals the Egyptian "Ginger" as the oldest known human mummy, and he offers a unique (1) _____ of the habits of Copper Age Europeans. Oetzi (2) _____ by two German tourists near the border between Austria and Italy in 1991. At first the body (3) _____ to be a modern corpse, like several others which (4) _____ discovered in the area. It (5) _____ by the Austrian authorities and taken to Innsbruck, where its true age was finally discovered. Now it (6) _____ at the South Tyrol Museum of Archaeology in Bozen-Bolzano, Italy.

Scientists (7) _____ that at the time of his death, Oetzi was a 30-to-45-year old man, approximately 160 cm tall. The Iceman (8) _____ 57 tattoos. Some (9) _____ on or near acupuncture points that are used today to treat symptoms of digestive problems and arthritis. Oetzi's clothes included a cloak, a vest and shoes. They were quite (10) _____. The cloak was made from grass, and the vest of leather. The shoes were waterproof and wide. They (11) _____ to have been designed for walking across the snow. Additionally, Oetzi was carrying two species of mushrooms. One of these mushrooms was known to have antibacterial (12) _____, and was used for medical purposes.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 A idea | B image | C view | D opinion |
| 2 A found | B was founded | C found itself | D was found |
| 3 A was thought | B would be thought | C could be thought | D was thinking |
| 4 A were already | B are already | C have already been | D had already been |
| 5 A was recuperated | B was recovered | C was saved | D was carried |
| 6 A is broadcast | B is shown | C is displayed | D is demonstrated |
| 7 A are believed | B believe | C have believed | D was believed |
| 8 A got | B presented | C drew | D had |
| 9 A took place | B were settled | C were located | D came out |
| 10 A sophisticated | B fashionable | C handmade | D state-of-the-art |
| 11 A looked | B thought | C believed | D seemed |
| 12 A abilities | B properties | C ingredients | D elements |

FCE 5 Read the passage and write the correct word in each space.

The "Kyoto box" wins prize

A solar-powered cardboard cooker has won an international environment award. The Kyoto Box, which (1) _____ designed by John Bohmer, beat 300 other inventions. Mr. Bohmer won the top prize of \$75,000 in the Financial Times Climate Change Challenge. The cooker uses the greenhouse effect and is an extremely simple design. It is made (2) _____ two boxes, one inside the other. The boxes (3) _____ covered with black paint and silver foil, which trap the sun's heat. It (4) _____ be used to cook rice, bake bread and boil water. Each cooker is estimated to prevent two tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions per year. Mr. Bohmer was (5) _____ with his prize. "This

is the simplest idea I could find," he told reporters, "but this method of cooking was actually discovered 240 years ago." Bohmer hopes that three billion of the world's poorest people (6) _____ be helped by his cardboard oven. "Human lives and trees are going to be (7) _____. I doubt if there is (8) _____ other invention that can make so (9) _____ impact for so little money." It really should make a big impact in poor countries, (10) _____ millions of people die every year from drinking dirty water. The Kyoto Box will mean they can drink boiled water and so get (11) _____ of diseases. It should also reduce the (12) _____ of firewood needed for cooking.

67 Le forme dell'infinito

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Infinito presente | to + forma base del verbo | to find, to play, to have, to understand |
| Infinito passato | (to) + have + participio passato | It's nice to have arrived home. |
| Infinito progressivo | to be + forma in -ing del verbo | It's nice to be chatting to you. |
| Forma negativa | not + to + infinito | not to be, not to have, not to have told |
| Forma passiva | (to) be + participio passato | He wanted the work to be done by a team. |

Uso

► L'infinito può essere usato:

- come soggetto di una frase
To play for Manchester United is my dream. Giocare per il Manchester United è il mio sogno.
- dopo aggettivi che esprimono stati d'animo come happy, pleased, lovely, proud ecc.
I'm proud to have well-behaved children. Sono fiero di avere figli bene educati.
- in frasi con it + to be + aggettivo/sostantivo
It is impossible to find a parking space. Trovare un parcheggio è impossibile.
It's nice to hear from you again. È bello avere di nuovo tue notizie.
- come oggetto dopo alcuni verbi, come want, wish, choose, decide, hope, afford, plan, pretend, deserve, remember, forget ecc.
I want to visit Alaska one day. Voglio visitare l'Alaska un giorno.

► To non si usa:

- dopo i verbi modali must, can, could, may, might, will, shall e should
You must take these tablets for three days. Devi prendere queste pastiglie per tre giorni.
- dopo would, had better e would rather
I'd rather stay in tonight. Preferirei rimanere in casa stasera.
- con let e make
He never lets me use his mobile. Non mi permette mai di usare il suo cellulare.
- dopo i verbi di percezione feel, hear, see e watch quando indicano un'azione finita.
I heard him lock the door. L'ho sentito chiudere la porta a chiave.

L'infinito di scopo

- L'infinito con to si usa anche per esprimere scopo.
I opened the window to air the room.
Ho aperto la finestra per arieggiare la stanza.



Quick Tip La preposizione **for** non può mai precedere l'infinito.
I opened the window to air the room.
NON I opened the window ~~for to air~~ ...
NON I opened the window ~~for air~~ ...

• Nella forma negativa è necessario aggiungere *so as* o *in order*.

Osserva anche la posizione di *not* nelle frasi negative:

She pretended to be ill **so as not to go to school.**

Finse di essere malata per non andare a scuola.



Le preposizioni italiane 'di', 'a', 'da' e 'per' seguite dall'infinito vengono omesse in inglese.

I came to pick up the kids.

Sono venuto a prendere i bambini.

It's your turn to take the dog for a walk.

È il tuo turno di portare fuori il cane.

Is there anything to eat?

C'è qualcosa da mangiare?

ESERCIZI

* 1 Completa con l'infinito dei verbi dati.

| phone | err | take | get out | forgive | touch | not catch | do |

▷ I'm not afraid to touch a snake.

1 It's your turn _____ the rubbish out.

2 The car thief watched the woman _____ of her Mini.

3 You had better _____ the exercise again. It's full of mistakes.

4 I didn't go out so as _____ a cold.

5 I must remember _____ aunt Jenny for her birthday.

6 Saying: _____ is human, _____ divine.

** 2 Leggi il dialogo e scegli l'opzione corretta.

Georgia I want (1) *go / to go* away somewhere at Easter. We could (2) *visit / to visit* my relatives in Wales.

Peter I'd rather (3) *to do / do* something with friends.

Georgia Well, I know that Sarah and James plan (4) *to spend / spend* the weekend on the coast. That might (5) *to be / be* a good idea.

Peter But that's expensive! We can't afford (6) *to stay / stay* in a hotel.

Georgia That's true. Well, how about a day trip? We can (7) *to get up / get up* early tomorrow and just go to the coast for a day.

Peter Yes, that's a good idea! We must (8) *go / to go* to bed early tonight.

Georgia Well that's not a problem. I'm tired now anyway. Goodnight, see you in the morning.

Peter Goodnight. Don't forget (9) *to set / set* the alarm!

*** 3 Osserva i verbi tra parentesi e inserisci *to* dove è necessario. Altrimenti segna X.

1 When they saw a man (X run) out of the bank with a gun, they decided (_____ call) the police.

2 I'm happy (_____ work) with you, Carla, and I think we'll (_____ become) good friends.

3 I don't (_____ want) anybody (_____ know) that I am here.

4 She made me (_____ wait) for hours and then she refused (_____ speak) to me.

5 Do you (_____ think) it's always wrong (_____ tell) lies?

6 He took off his shoes in order not (_____ make) a noise.

7 (_____ listen) to his silly jokes really annoys me.