

LNG19

DESTINATARI

Il corso Grammatica Inglese si rivolge ad utenti che desiderano fare un ripasso generale delle strutture grammaticali.

DURATA

20 ore



ENGLISH FITNESS - EVERY DAY LIFE

DESCRIZIONE

Il corso Grammatica Inglese è costituito da 30 units, ognuna sviluppata su situazioni specifiche della vita di tutti i giorni.

OBIETTIVI

Il corso offre un allenamento della lingua inglese attraverso un ripasso delle strutture grammaticali e l'utilizzo della lingua Inglese in situazioni concrete di vita quotidiana 'allenamento della lingua inglese attraverso un ripasso delle strutture grammaticali e l'utilizzo della lingua Inglese in situazioni concrete di vita quotidiana.

PROGRAMMA

- ◆ "To be", "have got", regular verbs (affirmative), short answers ("to be", "have got"), question words ("to be", "have got")
- ◆ Object pronouns, possessive adjectives, frequency adverbs, verbs: 3rd person singular spelling changes
- ◆ Present simple, question words, short answers with "do", "some" / "any" (introduction)
- ◆ Adjectives and adverbs of quantity, "can"
- ◆ Countable / uncountable, "some" / "any", quantifiers: "much", "many", "little", "a little", "few", "a few", expressing desires and preferences: "would like"
- ◆ Present continuous, building the -ing form, uses of the present continuous, spelling changes of verbs with -ing, present continuous vs present simple
- ◆ "to have", "have got", special expressions with "to have", "have to" for obligation
- ◆ Imperative, giving directions, giving instructions, instructions with impersonal "you"
- ◆ Past simple: "to be", time expressions with the past simple (on, in, last, when, ago, yesterday)
- ◆ Past simple of regular and irregular verbs, spelling variations in past regular verbs
- ◆ Possessive pronouns, Saxon genitive, "what" / "which"
- ◆ Adjectives, "seem" / "look" + adjective, "should"
- ◆ The comparative form
- ◆ Superlative: forms and exceptions
- ◆ Future with "will" and "shall", the future with "going to", difference between "will" and "going to"
- ◆ Question tags with "to be", with present simple, asking about the subject and asking about the object,

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verbs with two objects

- ◆ Auxiliaries “be”, “have” and “do” and other ways to avoid repetition (“I think so / I don’t think so”, “I hope so / I hope not”), emphatic “do”,
- ◆ Talking on the phone, “hope” / “expect” / “wait for” / “look forward to”, question words + prepositions at the end
- ◆ Modal verbs expressing ability, permission, possibility, certainty, advice, responsibility and obligation, “to be good at” / “to be bad at”
- ◆ Review of the future tenses, prepositions of place and movement
- ◆ Different uses of “like” (“to like”, “would like”, “to look like”, “to be like” and “what is he like?” vs “how is he?”)
- ◆ Past continuous, “let / make someone do something”, “so” and “such” (“so that”, “such that”)
- ◆ Review of modal verbs that express probability, possibility and certainty, “can” and “be able to”, “to be supposed to do something”
- ◆ Habitual activities in the past (“used to” vs “to be used to + ing”), “going to” in the past, revision of question tags
- ◆ Review of comparative and superlative forms, comparing adverbs, nouns and verbs
- ◆ The present perfect + for / since, use of the present perfect
- ◆ Present perfect vs past simple, relative pronouns (also defining and non-defining relative clauses)
- ◆ Verb + infinitive / verb + -ing, zero conditional, first conditional, time clauses with present simple (“when” / “if” / “as soon as”, “unless”)
- ◆ Present perfect continuous, expressing duration with the present perfect and the present perfect continuous
- ◆ Phrasal verbs (classification, separable / non-separable), second conditional