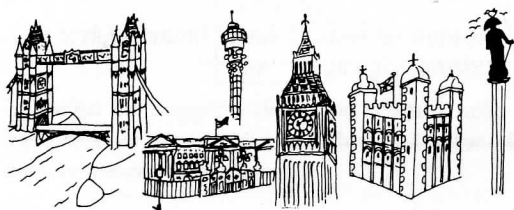


28 Used to

136 Frasi relative esplicative con **who**, **which** e **whose**

1 Osserva queste due frasi:



- ▷ London is the capital of the United Kingdom.
 ▷ London, **which has over 6 million inhabitants**, is the capital of the United Kingdom.

La frase **which has over 6 million inhabitants** ci dà un'altra informazione sulla città, ma non c'è bisogno di questa per definire Londra. Si può capire la prima frase senza quest'altra informazione. È una frase relativa esplicativa (= Non-defining Relative Clause) tra due virgole che la separano dal resto della frase.

- 2 Per le cose o gli animali, si usa **which** (ma NON **that**) in una frase relativa esplicativa:
 Fred sold his computer, **which he no longer needed**, to his cousin. (NON ... ~~that he no longer needed~~...)
 In the summer we stay in my uncle's house, **which is near the sea**.

- 3 Per le persone, si usa **who** (ma NON **that**) in una frase relativa esplicativa. Si usa **who** quando è il soggetto della frase relativa:

SOGGETTO

Umberto Eco, **who** wrote *The Name of the Rose*, is a university professor.

Si usa **who** (o talvolta **whom**) quando è il complemento della frase relativa:

COMPLEMENTO

My boss, **who** (oppure **whom**) I last saw before Christmas, is very ill.

- 4 Si può usare **whose** in una frase relativa esplicativa:



Marilyn Monroe, **whose real name was Norma Jean**, was born in Los Angeles.

- 5 Si può anche usare **which** (ma NON **that**) per riferirsi a un intero fatto:

Ann did not want to marry Tom, **which** surprised everybody.

In questo caso, **which** si riferisce al fatto che Ann non voleva sposare Tom.

Esercizi

A Combina le due frasi. Usa **who** o **which** con le parole sottolineate.

0 Mont Blanc is between France and Italy. It is the highest mountain in the Alps.

... Mont Blanc, which is between France and Italy, is the highest mountain in the Alps...

0 Arnold Schwarzenegger was born in Austria. He became one of the most successful actors in Hollywood.

... Arnold Schwarzenegger, who was born in Austria, became one of the most successful actors in Hollywood...

1 The sun is really a star. It is 93 million miles from the earth.

2 John F. Kennedy died in 1963. He was one of the youngest American Presidents.

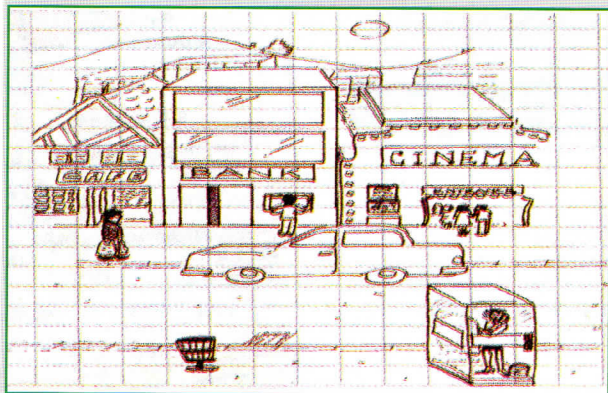
3 Mel Gibson is from Australia. He is a famous Hollywood actor.

4 The 1996 Olympics were held in Atlanta. It is in the southern state of Georgia, USA.

4. on until you get to the bridge.
5. the third on the left and you'll see it.
6. the second, but the third.
7. here! There are the double yellow lines.

LANGUAGE STUDY

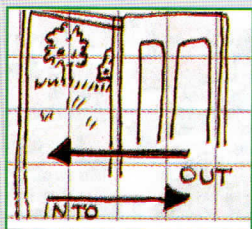
PLACE PREPOSITIONS



- A. We can use prepositions to say where people or things are. In this case they are accompanied by verbs of position, such as **be**, **stand**, **queue**, **sit**.

Example:

There is somebody **in** the phone box.
There are people queuing **outside** the cinema.
The people are standing **on** the pavement.
There are glass windows **above** the bank entrance.
The bank entrance is **under** the glass windows.
The café is **next to** the bank.
The phone box is **opposite** the cinema.



The bank is **between** the cinema and the café.
There is a hill **behind** the town.
The car is **in front of** the bank.

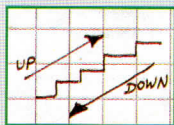
- B. There are also prepositions to describe movement. They are accompanied by verbs of motion, such as **go**, **come**, **walk**, **run**, **send**, **get**.

Example:

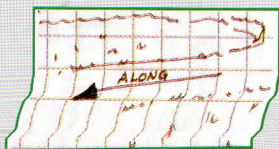
We walked **out of** the house. We walked **through** the gate.
We ran **into** the house. She ran **across** the road.
They're flying **to** Italy tomorrow. You went **along** the path.
He jumped **over** the wall. He ran **up** the steps while she was coming **down**.
She walked **under** the bridge.

Choose the correct preposition.

outside / down / opposite / across / from / up / in front of / into / to / out of / through



1. They went _____ the street to see a shop window.
2. She ran _____ the hill until she reached the top.
3. I went _____ the stairs to the ground floor.
4. We went _____ the shop and bought a tie.
5. The tourists walked _____ the town gate to reach the park.
6. The bank was _____ the café so they had to cross the street.
7. She got _____ the house and went to her car.
8. The station is just _____ the city walls, a few minutes from the city.
9. The group travelled _____ Palermo _____ Catania.
10. The man sitting _____ me was so tall that I couldn't see the top of his head.



AREA

In this module you

- describe basic
- select language
- ask and give information
- present or provide

You will also learn

- analyze and write
- destinations in

is to grammar you

- present perfect

Read the introduction

similarities among

For many centuries

over the world. In

and literary tradition

cultural identities

surprised by the

craftsmanship. So

Italy still shows

different Italies:

known as il Mezzogiorno

unifies the whole

seen all the way

These are some

monuments in Italy

La Cappella degli Scrovegni

in Verona

module 5

AREAS, REGIONS, RESORTS

this module you will learn to:

- describe basic aspects referring to main tourist areas in Italy
- select language or information from presentations, dialogues etc.
- ask and give information about tourist areas
- present or promote an area using appropriate words and expressions

you will also learn to:

- analyze and write letters of enquiry and reply concerning destinations in Italy

as to grammar you will revise:

- present perfect simple vs. simple past



INTRODUCTION TO ITALY

Read the introductory passage and present orally the diversities and similarities among the regional areas in Italy.

For many centuries Italy has always attracted travellers and tourists from all over the world. Few countries can compete with its arts, architecture, musical and literary traditions, its scenery, its food and wine. Italy shows many cultural identities within its boundaries. Visitors are often pleasantly surprised by the diversity of its dialects, cuisines, architecture and craftsmanship. Since it became a unified nation only in 1861 the 21 regions of Italy still show great cultural differences among them. They say there are two different Italies: the rich industrial north and the poorer agricultural south known as *il Mezzogiorno*, the land of the Midday Sun. However, one aspect unifies the whole country: the rich artistic and historical heritage that can be seen all the way from the Dolomites to Sicily.

These are some descriptions of famous destinations, places and monuments in Italy. Match the description to the name of the place.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Cappella degli Scrovegni | A. It is the second largest Roman amphitheatre in the world. |
| 2. Arena di Verona | B. It includes Roman archaeological ruins with streets, houses and amphitheatres. |
| 3. Piazza della libertà in Udine | C. It's in Padua and contains outstanding frescoes by Giotto. ➤ |



Reading & Speaking

Present

Reading

Match

4. Certosa di Pavia	D. Here tourists can admire imposing statues such as the colossal Hercules, and the Porticato di San Giovanni.
5. Mole Antonelliana	E. A charming monastery which includes a richly decorated church with a magnificent Renaissance façade.
6. Piazza del Campo	F. One of Europe's most important nature reserves.
7. Umbria	G. It's in Turin and is the equivalent of the Eiffel Tower in Paris which marked the dawn of the modern industrial age.
8. Nuraghe	H. It's one of Europe's greatest medieval squares
9. The Parco Nazionale d'Abruzzo	I. It offers a gentle pastoral countryside and picturesque medieval hilltowns.
10. Pompei	J. They are prehistoric cone structures once inhabited by mysterious people.

Solution: 1...., 2...., 3...., 4...., 5...., 6...., 7...., 8...., 9...., 10....

3

Reading

Find the equivalent

Read the text and find the equivalent for the following Italian words used in tourist presentation and promotion.

NORTHEAST ITALY AT A GLANCE

It's an enchanting area to explore thanks to the variety of attractions and resorts it offers. It includes Veneto, Friuli and Trentino Alto Adige. The majestic snowcapped Dolomites dominating the north offer unspoilt landscape as well as modern skiing resorts. On the plains the cities of Verona, Vicenza Padua, Udine are all famous for their outstanding artistic heritage.

The city of Venice offers incomparable and spectacular monuments, among them the *Basilica di San Marco* one of Europe's finest Byzantine buildings with its magnificent gilded interior and the Palazzo Ducale, masterpiece of Venetian Gothic architecture. Padua boasts major sights, among them the *Basilica of Sant'Antonio* and the *Cappella degli Scrovegni* with its outstanding frescoes by Giotto. Verona is one of the loveliest destinations in the region of Veneto with its spectacular Arena, the second largest Roman amphitheatre in the world, used for performances of operas and *Castelvecchio*, the impressive castle which dates back to the 14th century

and now houses one of the finest galleries in the region. Vicenza, a model Renaissance city, is dominated by the buildings of the famous architect *Palladio*, such as the *Palazzo della Ragione* and *La Rotonda*. Udine, in the region of Friuli, is a city of varied and surprising architecture. In the centre lies the elegant *Piazza della libertà*, with Venetian Gothic façades, where tourists can admire imposing statues such as the colossal Hercules, and the Porticato di San Giovanni, with a beautiful Renaissance arcade.



St. Mark's Square.

ADJECTIVES		NOUNS		VERBS	
Italian	English	Italian	English	Italian	English
attrattivo		attrazione		esplorare	
estroso		meta		essere cosperso di	
importante		patrimonio		essere dominato da	
impareggiabile		architettura		comprendere	
intimistico		interno		offrire	
principale		capolavoro		vantare	
pressionante		bellezze		risalire a	
contaminato		località turistica		trovarsi	
prezioso		loggiate		ospitare	
prominente		pinacoteca		ammirare	
prominente		facciata		usare	

Read again and write the information below.

- The name of regions included in the Northwest of Italy.
- The style of the *Basilica di San Marco* and the *Palazzo Ducale*.
- The most important artistic aspect of the *Cappella degli Scrovegni*.
- The peculiarity of the Roman amphitheatre in Verona.
- The most representative period and architect in Vicenza.



The Roman Arena in Verona.

4

Reading & Writing

Find out

Read the presentation of Northwest Italy and complete it with the missing words. You can use the repertoire in exercise 3. There may be more than one answer.

5

Reading

Complete

NORTHWEST ITALY AT A GLANCE

In the north west, with the Regions of Valle d'Aosta, Piedmont, Liguria and Lombardy, (1)..... different beautiful (2).....: the high peaks of the Alps, habitat of rare flora and fauna, the low-lying areas of the Padana Plain and the undulating shoreline of the Mediterranean Sea. Within this (3)..... landscape, often wild and , tourists can also admire a rich cultural Milan, the capital of Lombardy, with its giant cathedral in the heart of the city, considered one of the largest gothic

2

Writing

Complete

Complete the grid with similar expressions. Choose from the words given.

to hire	mostly	throughout the year	tourist centres	nearby
welcomed	sprinkled with	typical cuisine	easy reach of	plenty of
	short distance from	<i>well-known</i>	famous	
	mainly		lots of	
itors	guests	<i>wide range</i>	large choice	
	dotted with		all the year round	
ebrations	events		traditional cooking	
ekly	once a week	<i>excursions</i>	trips	
	hosted		destinations	
	in the surrounding areas	<i>artisanal</i>	hand-made	
hes	courses		to rent	

Go back to the presentation of Versilia again and take notes under the following headings

- General introduction
- Beaches
- Cuisine
- Sailing activities for holiday-makers
- Shopping
- Nightlife and entertainment
- Excursions



Use the notes taken to prepare a short oral presentation of Versilia.

Go back to the dialogue between a travel agent clerk and a customer and tick True or False at the end of the statements. Correct the false ones orally.

	T	F
The customer knows which country she wants to go to.		
The customer doesn't know which dates she wants to book.		
The customer has never been to Marina di Pietrasanta.		
The customer prefers self-catering accommodation		
The customer decides to book a holiday the same day		

3

Listening

Take notes



4

Speaking

Oral presentation

5

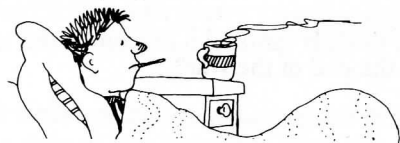
Listening

True or false



133 Because, in case, so, so that

- 1** Si usa **why** per chiedere e **because** per dire il motivo di qualcosa. Di solito si usa **because** quando il motivo non è stato menzionato prima. La frase con **because** va messa dopo ciò che deve essere spiegato:



Jack's in bed **MOTIVO** **because** he's got flu.

A: **Why** didn't you go out?

B: (We didn't go out) **because** it was raining.

Quando il motivo è stato menzionato in precedenza, si tende a preferire **as** o **since**. Di solito la frase con **as** o **since** va messa prima di ciò che viene spiegato.

It was raining on Tuesday. **As/Since** it was raining, we didn't go out.

Si usa **because of** (= a causa di) con un nome (es. **flu, storm, noise**):

Jack's in bed **MOTIVO** **because of** his flu.

We couldn't go out **because of** the storm.
I couldn't sleep **because of** the noise.

- 2** Si usa **in case** (= nel caso) quando il motivo è qualcosa che può accadere:

I'm taking an umbrella **MOTIVO** **in case** it rains.

(= Mi porto un ombrello nel caso che piova.)
I'll phone John now, **in case** he wants to come with us.

- 3** Si usa **so** (= così) per parlare del risultato di qualcosa:

I was in a hurry, **RISULTATO** **so** I took a taxi.

Jack has got the flu, **so** he's in bed.
The weather was terrible, **so** we couldn't go out.
My neighbours were having a party and making a lot of noise, **so** I couldn't sleep.

- 4** Si usa **so that** (= affinché) per parlare dello scopo di un'azione:

I took a taxi **SCOPO** **so that** I would arrive on time.

I listen to the news in the morning **so that** I know what's happening in the world.
Tom goes jogging every day **so that** he won't get fat.
I took a taxi **so that** my friends would not have to wait for me.

(Si può anche usare **to** + infinito per parlare dello scopo; vedi l'unità 117.)

Esercizi

- A** Scrivi ogni frase in modo diverso usando le parole date.

- Tom didn't want to go out because he had a cold.
..... **Tom didn't want to go out** because of **his cold**.
- Take some money because you might need to take a taxi.
..... **Take some money** in case **you need to take a taxi**.
- John and I asked for a drink because we were thirsty.
..... **John and I were thirsty** , so **we asked for a drink**.
- Mary went to bed because she was tired.
..... , so
- I couldn't sleep because it was so hot.
..... the heat.
- Jill doesn't like apples, so she doesn't eat them.
..... because
- The streets were crowded because of the football match.
..... there was a football match.

5 I'll give Jane

- B** Completa le frasi con una delle parole in ciascuna espressione.

I'll take a book **they had to wait**

- They missed
- I don't know
- I'm eating
- Peter had to
- It's a long
- We've bought

- C** Questa conversazione è un riquadro.

because (x2)

CATHY: Hello

JENNY: I'm late

CATHY: And

JENNY: 1....

hill

trip

war

friend

CATHY: And

JENNY: 6....

8....

CATHY: And

ver

JENNY: Th

- D** Quando un'azione è cancellata

0 A: Why

B: Because

1 I can't

2 Take a

3 Julie has

4 A: Why

B: I'm

A: Well

108 Passivo (1): Present Simple e Past Simple

1 La forma passiva del Present Simple si costruisce in questo modo:

am/is/are + PARTICIPIO PASSATO
<i>Cotton is grown in the USA.</i> (= Il cotone è coltivato negli USA.)

AFFERMATIVA E NEGATIVA

*This programme **is shown** on TV every Thursday.*

*These computers **aren't produced** any more.*

INTERROGATIVA

*When **is** breakfast **served** in this hotel?*

(Per informazioni sulle forme dei participi passati regolari, vedi la Tavola E a pag. 368, e per i participi passati irregolari, vedi la Tavola F a pag. 369.)

2 La forma passiva del Past Simple si costruisce in questo modo:

was/were + PARTICIPIO PASSATO
<i>The data was put into the computer.</i> (= I dati sono stati inseriti nel computer.)

AFFERMATIVA E NEGATIVA

*'Romeo and Juliet' **was written** by Shakespeare.*

*The goods **weren't delivered** yesterday.*

INTERROGATIVA

*When **was** your camera **stolen**?*

3 Osserva queste frasi:

ATTIVA: *They **sell** **cold drinks** here.*

PASSIVA: ***Cold drinks** **are sold** here.*

SOGGETTO

COMPLEMENTO

Nota che il complemento della frase attiva (**cold drinks**) è uguale al soggetto della frase passiva. La forma passiva si usa quando non è importante dire chi fa l'azione oppure quando non si sa chi la compie:

*These cars **are made** in Japan.*

(Non c'è bisogno di dire ...~~by Japanese workers.~~)

*This castle **was built** in the twelfth century.*

(Non si sa chi l'ha costruito.)

Le domande che corrispondono a queste frasi sono:

*Where **are** these cars **made**?*

*When **was** this castle **built**?*

4 Adesso osserva questi esempi:

(i) *Alfred Hitchcock **was** a great film maker.*

*He **directed** this film in 1956.*

(ii) *This is a wonderful film. It **was directed** by Alfred Hitchcock.*

Nella frase (ii) si usa la forma passiva perché si sta parlando di qualcosa (**the film**), e non della persona che l'ha fatto (**Hitchcock**). Si usa **by** per indicare chi fa, o ha fatto, l'azione:

*This film **was directed** by Hitchcock.*

La domanda che corrisponde a questa frase è: *Who **was** this film **directed** by?*

Esercizi

A Completa le frasi scegliendo i verbi dal riquadro. Usa la forma passiva al Present Simple o al Past Simple.

build check found hold ~~make~~ produce ~~repair~~ sell speak write

- Scotch whisky ***is made*** in Scotland.
- The car ***was repaired*** last week.
- The Olympic Games every four years.
- English in many countries.
- 'Yesterday' by John Lennon and Paul McCartney.
- Car speeds by radar.
- The Channel Tunnel to connect Britain with Europe.
- Souvenirs at all popular tourist places.

7 The first V

8 The Times

B Adesso form

0 Where ***is***

0 When ***was***

1 How often

2 Where ...

3 Who

4 How

5 Why

6 Where ...

7 When ...

8 When ...

C Cambia le fra

0 We sell tic

Tickets

1 Edison in

.....

2 Someone

.....

3 Several p

.....

4 Where do

.....

5 Six count

.....

6 A strange

.....

7 They don

.....

D Scegli la for

Fiat 0. ***was***

1903, Fiat 1

2.

Britain. In 1

at Lingotto,

(tested/wer

launched) t

Italian nam

(exported/v

8.

7 The first Volkswagen Beetles in 1937.

8 The Times newspaper in 1785.

3 Adesso formula delle domande alla forma passiva per le frasi dell'esercizio A.

0 Where *is Scotch whisky made?*

0 When *was the car repaired?*

1 How often

2 Where

3 Who

4 How

5 Why

6 Where

7 When

8 When

4 Cambia le frasi da attive in passive. Utilizza le parole tra parentesi.

0 We sell tickets for all shows at the Box Office. (Tickets for all shows/sell/at the Box Office)

Tickets for all shows are sold at the box office.

1 Edison invented the electric light bulb. (The electric light bulb/invent/by Edison)

2 Someone painted the office last week. (The office/paint/last week)

3 Several people saw the accident. (The accident/see/by several people)

4 Where do they make these video recorders? (Where/these video recorders/make)

5 Six countries signed the agreement. (The agreement/sign/by six countries)

6 A stranger helped me. (I/help/by a stranger)

7 They don't deliver the post on Sundays. (The post/not/deliver/on Sundays)

0 Scegli la forma attiva o passiva giusta tra parentesi.

Fiat 0 *was started* (started/was started) by a group of Italian businessmen in 1899. In

1903, Fiat 1 (produced/was produced) 132 cars. Some of these cars

2 (exported/were exported) by the company to the United States and

Britain. In 1920, Fiat 3 (started/was started) making cars at a new factory

at Lingotto, near Turin. There was a track on the roof where the cars 4

(tested/were tested) by technicians. In 1936, Fiat 5 (launched/was

launched) the Fiat 500. This car 6 (called/was called) the Topolino – the

Italian name for Mickey Mouse. The company grew, and in 1963 Fiat 7

(exported/was exported) more than 300,000 vehicles. Today, Fiat is based in Turin, and its cars

8 (sold/are sold) all over the world.

109 Passivo (2): i tempi

1 Ecco una tavola riassuntiva dei tempi alla forma passiva. Nota che si usa sempre un participio passato in un verbo al passivo (es. **typed**, **taken**). (Per altre informazioni sui participi passati, vedi le Tavole E e F a pag. 368 e 369.)

Present Simple:

	VERBO (presente)	+ PARTICIPIO
ATTIVA	Someone types the letters.	
PASSIVA	The letters are	typed .

Past Simple:

	VERBO (passato)	+ PARTICIPIO
ATTIVA	Someone took my camera.	
PASSIVA	My camera was	taken .

Present Perfect:

	have/has + PARTICIPIO	+ PARTICIPIO
ATTIVA	She has packed the books.	
PASSIVA	The books have been	packed .

Past Perfect:

	had + PARTICIPIO	+ PARTICIPIO
ATTIVA	Bob had paid the bill.	
PASSIVA	The bill had been	paid .

Present Continuous:

	am/is/are + -ing	+ PARTICIPIO
ATTIVA	They are mending the car.	
PASSIVA	The car is being	mended .

Past Continuous:

	was/were + -ing	+ PARTICIPIO
ATTIVA	They were building it.	
PASSIVA	It was being	built .

will, can, must, ecc.:

	will ecc. + INFINITO	+ PARTICIPIO
ATTIVA	We will finish the job.	
PASSIVA	The job will be	finished .
ATTIVA	We must do the work.	
PASSIVA	The work must be	done .

Futuro con **be going to**:

	am/is/are going to + be + PARTICIPIO
ATTIVA	They are going to wash the car.
PASSIVA	The car is going to be washed .

Future Perfect:

	At this time next week, they will have announced the news.
ATTIVA	
	At this time next week, the news will have been announced . (= A quest'ora la prossima settimana, la notizia sarà stata annunciata.)
PASSIVA	

Nota che il passivo si rende in italiano con 'essere' + participio passato. Si può anche rendere con 'venire' + participio passato in questi tempi: Present Simple e Continuous, Past Simple e Continuous, Futuro con **will**.

2 In tutte le frasi passive, il primo verbo (= verbo ausiliare) è singolare se il soggetto è singolare e plurale se il soggetto è plurale:

	VERBO AUSILIARE	
The house	is	being built.
The houses	are	being built.

3 Come per le altre forme verbali, le domande si fanno mettendo il soggetto dopo il primo ausiliare o modale:

Are the letters typed?
Have the books been packed?
Where is the car being mended?
When will the job be finished?
Must the work be done today?

Esercizi

A Completa le frasi.

- 0 Bread ...
- 0 I was at ...
- 1 Cakes ...
- 2 We lived ...
- 3 These le ...
- 4 All the v ...
- 5 These cu ...
- 6 Some m ...

B Formula di

- 0 (That ca ...
Where ...
- 1 (Mary w ...
When ...
- 2 (The foo ...
When ...
- 3 (This wi ...
How ma ...

C Scrivi la for

- 0 That car ...
- 1 Mary ...
- 2 The foo ...
- 3 This win ...

D Trasforma

- 0 Your ma ...
The rep ...
- 1 The Fre ...
The silv ...
- 2 A woma ...
The gua ...
- 3 People o ...
This gar ...
- 4 The secr ...
A reply ...
- 5 Two diff ...
The exa ...
- 6 A police ...
That gre ...

Esercizi

A Completa le frasi con una forma passiva del verbo tra parentesi.

- 0 Bread *is made* (someone makes) from flour.
- 0 I was at school when these houses *were being built* (someone was building).
- 1 Cakes (someone makes) from flour.
- 2 We lived in a caravan while our house (someone was building).
- 3 These letters (someone must type) before five o'clock.
- 4 All the windows (someone has cleaned) this week.
- 5 These cups (someone broke) when we arrived.
- 6 Some money (someone has stolen) from Tom's jacket.

B Formula domande per queste risposte. Mantieni la forma passiva.

- 0 (That car was made in Germany.)
Where *was that car made* ?
- 1 (Mary was examined by the doctor this morning.)
When ?
- 2 (The food will be prepared on Friday.)
When ?
- 3 (This window has been broken three times.)
How many times ?

C Scrivi la forma negativa delle frasi nell'esercizio B.

- 0 That car *was not made in Germany.*
- 1 Mary
- 2 The food
- 3 This window

D Trasforma queste frasi da attive in passive. Usa un'espressione con **by**.

- 0 Your manager must write the report.
The report *must be written by your manager.*
- 1 The French team has won the silver medal.
The silver medal
- 2 A woman was training the guard dogs.
The guard dogs
- 3 People of all ages can play this game.
This game
- 4 The secretary sent a reply.
A reply
- 5 Two different teachers have marked the exams.
The exams
- 6 A police car is following that green van.
That green van

Tavola F Verbi irregolari: Passato e participio passato

INFINITO	PASSATO	PARTICIPIO PASSATO
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone/been
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost

INFINITO	PASSATO	PARTICIPIO PASSATO
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
show	showed	shown/showed
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written