

train(s) bus(es) (singolare e plurale)

A

Di norma, il plurale di un nome si ricava dal singolare aggiungendo -s:

singolare	plurale	
a flower un fiore	→ some flowers	dei fiori
a train un treno	→ two trains	due treni
one week un settimana	→ a few weeks	alcune settimane
a nice place un bel posto	→ some nice places	molti bei posti
this student questo studente	→ these students	questi studenti



a flower

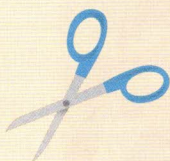
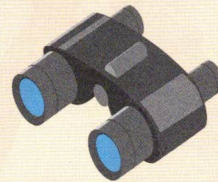
some **flowers**

In certi casi la formazione del plurale comporta variazioni ortografiche:

-s / -sh / -ch / -x → -es	bus → buses	dish → dishes
	church → churches	box → boxes
anche	potato → potatoes	tomato → tomatoes
-y → -ies	baby → babies	dictionary → dictionaries
ma -ay / -ey / -oy → -ys	day → days	monkey → monkeys
	boy → boys	
-f / -fe → -ves	shelf → shelves	knife → knives
	wife → wives	

B

I nomi di questi oggetti sono plurali in inglese:

scissors
forbiciglasses
occhialitrousers
pantalonipyjamas
pigiamamabinoculars
binocolocompass
compasso

plurali anche in italiano

singolari in italiano

- ☐ Do you wear **glasses**? Porti gli occhiali?
- ☐ Where **are** the **scissors**? I need **them**. Dove sono le forbici? Mi servono.
- ☐ I bought **some pyjamas**. (non a pyjama) Ho comprato un pigiama.

Si dice anche **a pair of scissors** / **a pair of trousers** / **a pair of pyjamas** ecc. (a pair of = un paio di):

- ☐ I need **a new pair of jeans**. oppure I need **some new jeans**.
Mi serve un paio di jeans nuovi. Mi servono dei jeans nuovi.

C

Alcuni plurali sono irregolari, cioè, non seguono la regola generale (+ -s):

this man (uomo) → these men	one foot (piede) → two feet	that sheep (pecora) → those sheep
a woman (donna) → some women	a tooth (dente) → all my teeth	a fish (pesce) → a lot of fish
a child (bambino) → many children	a mouse (topo) → some mice	

Osserva anche: a **person** → two **people** / some **people** / a lot of **people** ecc.

- ☐ **She's** a nice **person**. È una persona simpatica.
- ma ☐ **They** are nice **people**. (non nice persons)
Sono persone simpatiche.

D

People (= persone/gente) è plurale, perciò si dice **people are** / **people have** ecc.:

- ☐ **A lot of people speak** English. (non speaks)
Molta gente parla inglese. / Molti parlano inglese.
- ☐ I like **the people** here. **They are** very friendly.
Mi piace la gente di qui. È molto cordiale.

Anche **police** (= polizia) è plurale:

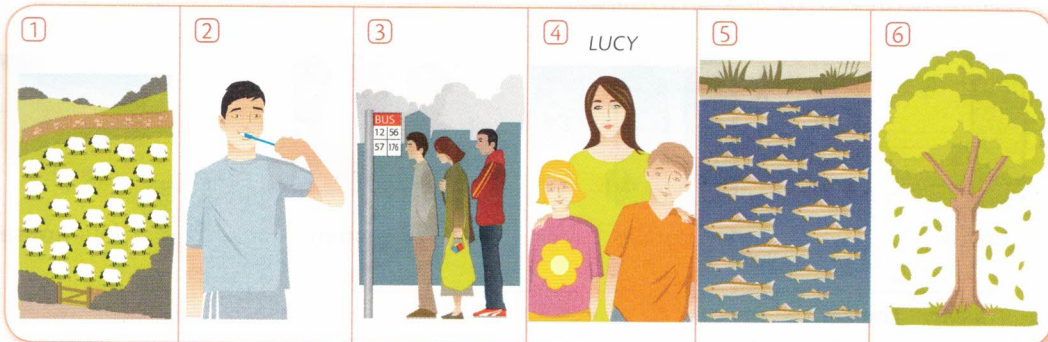
- ☐ **The police want** to talk to anybody who saw the accident. (non The police wants)
La polizia vuole parlare con chiunque abbia visto l'incidente.

70.1 Scrivi il plurale delle seguenti parole.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1 flower | <u>flowers</u> | 5 umbrella | ..... | 9 family | ..... |
| 2 boat | ..... | 6 address | ..... | 10 foot | ..... |
| 3 woman | ..... | 7 knife | ..... | 11 holiday | ..... |
| 4 city | ..... | 8 sandwich | ..... | 12 potato | ..... |

70.2 Osserva le illustrazioni e completa le frasi corrispondenti.

foglia = leaf



- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 There are a lot of <u>sheep</u> in the field. | 4 Lucy has two |
| 2 Gary is cleaning his | 5 There are a lot of in the river. |
| 3 There are three at the bus stop. | 6 The are falling from the tree. |

70.3 La maggior parte di queste frasi sono sbagliate. Correggile. Per le altre scrivi OK.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 I'm going to buy some flowers. <u>OK</u> | ..... |
| 2 I need a <u>new jeans</u> . | <u>I need a new pair of jeans.</u> o <u>I need some new jeans.</u> |
| 3 It's a lovely park with a lot of beautiful tree. | ..... |
| 4 There was a woman in the car with two mens. | ..... |
| 5 Sheep eat grass. | ..... |
| 6 David is married and has three child. | ..... |
| 7 Most of my friend are student. | ..... |
| 8 He put on his pyjama and went to bed. | ..... |
| 9 We went fishing, but we didn't catch many fish. | ..... |
| 10 Do you know many persons in this town? | ..... |
| 11 I like your trouser. Where did you get it? | ..... |
| 12 The town centre is usually full of tourist. | ..... |
| 13 I don't like mice. I'm scared of them. | ..... |
| 14 This scissor isn't very sharp. | ..... |

70.4 Completa le frasi scegliendo la forma corretta del verbo.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 It's a nice place. Many people <u>go</u> there for a holiday. | <u>go</u> o goes? |
| 2 Some people always late. | <u>is</u> o are? |
| 3 The new city hall is not a beautiful building. Most people like it. | <u>don't</u> o doesn't? |
| 4 A lot of people TV every day. | <u>watch</u> o watches? |
| 5 Three people injured in the accident. | <u>was</u> o were? |
| 6 How many people in that house? | <u>live</u> o lives? |
| 7 the police know the cause of the explosion? | <u>Do</u> o Does? |
| 8 The police looking for the stolen car. | <u>is</u> o are? |
| 9 I need my glasses, but I can't find | <u>it</u> o them? |
| 10 I'm going to buy new jeans today. | <u>a</u> o some? |

injured = ferito

70.5 Traduci in inglese.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Mi servono due scatole di puntine. | 5 Molta gente gioca a tennis. |
| 2 I canarini mangiano pomodori? | 6 A: Maria ha dei bambini? |
| 3 Paul vuole comprare un pigiama e due paia di pantaloni. | B: Sì, due bambine. |
| 4 Vedo due case, tre uomini, due donne e delle pecore. | 7 La polizia sta cercando Jim Harris. |
| | 8 C'era molta gente alla tua festa? |

puntina = drawing
pin
canarino = canary