

Use of English: trasformare frasi senza cambiare il significato

Scheda 3 di 4 · Pasiva, objeto y deducciones sobre el pasado.

LA REGOLA

Una trasformazione conserva esattamente il significato, inclusi tempo verbale, agente, negazione e grado di certezza. Leggi la frase iniziale e individua ciò che non può cambiare. La parola chiave tra parentesi deve comparire senza modifiche nello spazio. Poi scegli la struttura: too/enough e so/such cambiano la forma; present perfect + since/for conserva la durata; nella passiva l'oggetto diventa soggetto senza cambiare il tempo; must/could/can't have + participio distingue certezza e possibilità nel passato. Infine confronta le due frasi intere.

Attenzione! — l'errore tipico. Cambiare una parola e perdere informazioni: «was painted by Ana» non equivale a «is painted by Ana»; «could have» non esprime la certezza di «must have». Controlla chi ha agito, quando e con quale grado di certezza.

1 Completa senza cambiare la parola chiave né il senso.

Someone repaired the laptop yesterday. (WAS) The laptop yesterday.

2 Completa senza cambiare la parola chiave né il senso.

A local artist painted this mural. (BY) This mural a local artist.

3 Completa senza cambiare la parola chiave né il senso.

People expect the train to be late. (BE) The train late.

4 Completa senza cambiare la parola chiave né il senso.

The teacher forced the students to repeat it. (MADE) The teacher it.

5 Completa senza cambiare la parola chiave né il senso.

It is possible that she missed the train. (COULD) She the train.

6 Completa senza cambiare la parola chiave né il senso.

I am sure he forgot the meeting. (MUST) He the meeting.

7 Completa senza cambiare la parola chiave né il senso.

I am sure she did not see the message. (CAN'T) She the message.

8 Collega l'indizio alla deduzione adatta.

His signature is on the form; he ___ signed it. · She was with me in Paris at noon; she ___ been in Rome then. · The cake is in the oven; someone ___ put it there. · The email was sent in 2020; he ___ sent it in 2015. · The museum was closed all day; he ___ visited it today. · The receipt shows her payment; she ___ paid.

must have	cannot have
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

9

Which rewrite preserves "I am sure he forgot the meeting"?

- ☐ He must forget the meeting.
- ☐ He could forget the meeting.
- ☐ He must have forgotten the meeting.
- ☐ He cannot have forgotten the meeting.

Use of English: trasformare frasi senza cambiare il significato

Soluzioni · scheda 3 di 4

Ritaglia o piega questa pagina prima di consegnare la scheda.

- 1 Someone repaired the laptop yesterday. (WAS) The laptop was repaired yesterday.
- 2 A local artist painted this mural. (BY) This mural was painted by a local artist.
- 3 People expect the train to be late. (BE) The train is expected to be late.
- 4 The teacher forced the students to repeat it. (MADE) The teacher made the students repeat it.
- 5 It is possible that she missed the train. (COULD) She could have missed the train.
- 6 I am sure he forgot the meeting. (MUST) He must have forgotten the meeting.
- 7 I am sure she did not see the message. (CAN'T) She can't have seen the message.
- 8 must have: The receipt shows her payment; she ___ paid., His signature is on the form; he ___ signed it., The cake is in the oven; someone ___ put it there. · cannot have: The museum was closed all day; he ___ visited it today., She was with me in Paris at noon; she ___ been in Rome then., The email was sent in 2020; he ___ sent it in 2015.
- 9 Which rewrite preserves "I am sure he forgot the meeting"?
→ He must have forgotten the meeting.