

Comments for grammar analysis, 'NEIGHBOURS FROM HELL' article:

Vocabulary:

Make a glossary of single new words.

Look up the meaning in the dictionary and start building your own glossary.

Send me the list to verify pronunciation.

Write the pronunciation // next to each new word.

VERBS:

1. Notice that in this article most of the verbs are in the present simple or in the past simple.
2. The present simple is used to speak about a habitual situation and the past simple is used to talk about events that have taken place in the past (with no referral to the present). There are also several examples of modal verbs used here.

One example of a modal verb used in the past: (second page: "The council argued that he **should have got** planning permission"- avrebbe dovuto ottenere permessi per il progetto

3. Present continuous: (Page 2)...."to expect people **who are trying to sell** their house"..... (this refers to a present situation, implying that it is temporary. Once the house is sold, they will stop trying to sell it).
4. Note whether a verb is active or passive (Remember: any verb with 'to be' + past participle is passive). The use of 'by' could be an indication that the passive was used.

Prepositions:

1. After having spotted (trovato) the prepositions used to indicate place/movement, and the prepositions which are noun-adjective/verb specific (to shout **at**, to throw **at**, for example), note the phrasal verbs. There are many examples of phrasal verbs here:
2. Make a list of them to study as vocabulary:

To get away from

To move in

To set up

To be put off

To break out

To pour in

To take the trouble

To keep awake

(Look these phrasal verbs up in the dictionary)

Sentence structure and identifying parts of speech:

Now start from the beginning of the article and identify parts of speech:

Look for adjectives and adverbs and what they refer to (what noun/verb they are describing)

Identify pronouns and if they are possessive or refer to a subject or object.

Remember that a noun placed before another noun describes the noun after it.

Example:

A nightmare neighbor – a neighbor who resembles/is like a nightmare

Look at the second paragraph:

....."Noise of any description **heads** the list of complaints, followed **by DIY enthusiasts** and **parking disputes**."

'**heads**' is a verb here. (3rd person singular, present simple) To head (to be at the top of the list)

DIY (Do It Yourself) describes what kind of enthusiasts here. Enthusiasts (noun, plural)

Parking disputes. Parking describes what kind of disputes here. Controversie per il parcheggio

Note the different uses/parts of speech of 'bark' here.

If you look up the word 'bark' you will find that it has other meanings which are not used in this article.

To bark – abbaiare

A bark – abbaio

Barking – l'attività di abbaiare

Bark- corteccia

Now that you have done the analysis, respond to the questions under Reading, Vocabulary and phrasal verbs with *set* on the two pages of the article.

Buon lavoro!

