

PER LE CLASSI I - INGLESE

TAVOLA COMPARATIVA
PRONOMI PERSONALI SOGGETTO
PRONOMI PERSONALI COMPLEMENTO
AGGETTIVI POSSESSIVI
PRONOME POSSESSIVO

		PRONOMI PERSONALI SOGGETTO	PRONOMI PERSONALI COMPLEMENTO	AGGETTIVO POSSESSIVO	PRONOME POSSESSIVO
SINGOLARE	1 ^a	I	Me	my	mine
		io	me	mio mia miei mie	mio mia miei mie
	2 ^a	you	you	your	yours
		tu	te	tuo tua tuoi tue	Tuo tua tuoi tue
	3 ^a	he	him	his	his
		egli	lui - lo	suo sua suoi sue	suo sua suoi sue
		she	her	her	hers
		ella	lei - la	suo sua suoi sue	suo sua suoi sue
		it	it	It	—
		esso	Esso - essa	suo sua suoi sue	
PLURALE	1 ^a	we	us	our	ours
		noi	ci	Nostro - nostra Nostri - nostre	Nostro - nostra Nostri - nostre
	2 ^a	you	you	your	yours
		voi	vi	Vostro - vostra Vostri - vostre	Vostro - vostra Vostri - vostri
	3 ^a	they	them	their	theirs
		essi	loro	Il loro - la loro I loro - le loro	Il loro - la loro I loro - le loro

Subject and Object pronouns (exercises)

Subject and Object Pronouns

1) Complete the table with correct pronouns.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	_____
_____	you
he	_____
_____	her
it	it
we	_____
_____	them

2) Answer for you. Write

I like/I don't like + the correct object pronoun.

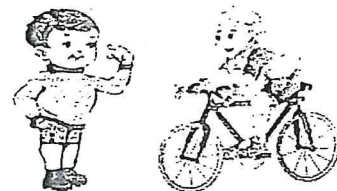
What do you think of...

1. Britney Spears? _____ I like her. / I don't like her. _____
2. your best friend? _____
3. computer games? _____
4. your school? _____
5. your city/town? _____
6. your neighbours? _____
7. museums? _____
8. dance music? _____

3) Underline the correct word.

1. I don't understand this exercise. Can you help I / me, please?
2. My sister loves cats. She / Her always watches films about them / they.
3. This is my friend's dog Rex. Rex likes he / him but he doesn't like I / me. He always barks when I try to come to he / him.
4. 'Please, Mum, can you take we / us to the zoo again? There are two new baby monkeys there and we / us want to see they / them.'
5. There's too much pasta on my plate. I / me can't eat all of it / them.
6. 'I told you / we to be quiet!'

5) Complete the dialogue. Use the correct pronouns.



- Nick: Hello! How are 1 you _____?
- Sam: Hi! 2 _____ 'm fine thanks. And 3 _____?
- Nick: Fine. 4 _____ 's my birthday today. Look at my new bike and helmet.
- Sam: Oh, I like 5 _____! Who are 6 _____ from?
- Nick: They're from my uncle Frank. 7 _____ 's working as a coach with young cyclists now. I meet with 8 _____ every week.
- Sam: Have you got a present from your Mum?
- Nick: Yes, 9 _____ bought 10 _____ a new pair of jeans. I like 11 _____ very much.
- Sam: And your Dad?
- Nick: 12 _____ 's taking my brother and 13 _____ to the football match on Saturday. Do you want to go with 14 _____?
- Sam: Yes, please.
- Nick: Here's my Dad. Let's ask 15 _____.

4) Replace all the nouns with pronouns.

1. Mary likes sweets. _____
2. The Browns had dinner with Tom and Ann. _____
3. John gave the flowers to his grandmother. _____
4. The cat chased the mouse. _____
5. Sarah and I don't like meat. _____
6. Alan phoned Jane. _____
7. Mark doesn't like that boy. _____

4 C USI PARTICOLARI DI "TO HAVE"

TO HAVE	breakfast	fare colazione	a bath	fare il bagno
	lunch	pranzare	a shower	fare la doccia
	dinner	cenare	a swim	fare una nuotata
	coffee / tea	prendere un caffè / tè	fun / a good time	divertirsi
	a drink	bere una bibita	a party	fare una festa
	a snack	fare uno spuntino	a ride (on a horse / on a motorbike)	fare un giro (a cavallo / in moto)
	a picnic	fare un picnic	a holiday	fare una vacanza
	a nap	fare un pisolino	a trip / a journey	fare un viaggio
	a walk	fare una passeggiata		

In questi casi il verbo **to have**:

- non esprime possesso

- non è seguito da *got*

richiede l'uso degli ausiliari *do / does*

(*did* al *past simple*) alla forma interrogativa, negativa e nelle risposte brevi.

Do you have a big breakfast?

No, I **don't**. I **don't usually have** a big breakfast.
I **usually have** a small breakfast.

1. Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

➤ Tom has **dinner** / **breakfast** at 7 every morning.

1. I like to have **a nap** / **a picnic** after lunch.

2. Are you hungry? Why don't you have **a drink** / **a snack**?

3. When I go to the seaside I usually have **lunch** / **a good time**.

4. What time do you usually have **a holiday** / **lunch**?

5. Susan often has **a ride** / **a walk** on her bicycle before dinner.

2. Trasforma le frasi nella forma indicata tra parentesi.

➤ David has a drink before he starts dinner. (interr.)

Does David have a drink before he starts dinner?

1. I have lunch at home. (neg.) _____

2. They have a walk along the river after lunch. (interr.) _____

3. We don't usually have a nap in the afternoon. (afferm.) _____

4. She usually has a party on her birthday. (interr.) _____

5. We always have fun when we go to the seaside. (interr.-neg.) _____

3. Scrivi le domande appropriate alle risposte fornite.

1. What _____?

I usually have a cup of coffee and some biscuits for breakfast.

2. How often _____?

She has a swim in the swimming pool twice a week.

3. When _____?

The children have a nap after lunch.

4. When _____?

Richard has a shower before going to bed.

1 G PREPOSIZIONI DI TEMPO



IN davanti	ai mesi alle stagioni agli anni a parti del giorno, come:	<i>in January / February / March / ...</i> <i>in spring / summer / ...</i> <i>in 1998 / in the year 2008</i> <i>in the morning / afternoon / evening</i>
AT davanti	alle ore ai pasti a festività a parti del giorno, come: alla parola <i>weekend</i>	<i>at eight o'clock / at 7.30 / ...</i> <i>at lunch time / at dinner time / ...</i> <i>at Christmas / at Easter / ...</i> <i>at midday / at noon / at night / at midnight</i> <i>at the weekend</i>
ON davanti	alle date ai giorni della settimana a festività con la parola <i>day</i>	<i>on 1st August / on June 2nd / ...</i> <i>on Monday / Tuesday / Wednesday / ...</i> <i>on Christmas Day / on St Valentine's Day / ...</i>

Altre preposizioni di tempo

after	dopo
before	prima
till / until	fino a
from ... to	da ... a
between ... and	tra ... e
during	durante
for	per

When's your birthday?

On 21st July.

When's your favourite television program?

At 8 o'clock.

1. Fai precedere ciascuna espressione dalla corretta preposizione di tempo: *in, at, on*.

- the afternoon
- Easter Day
- October
- November 22nd
- 2004
- 12 September 1987
- winter
- the weekend
- Friday night
- night
- Christmas
- noon
- half past nine
- tea time

2. Correggi l'errore contenuto in ogni frase.

- I was born on 1988.
- My birthday is in 12th July.
- The weather is usually nice at summer.
- Jennifer was born in 22nd August 1979.
- Dinner is on 6.30.

3. Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- I usually watch TV **after** / **between** lunch.
- The shops are open **till** / **during** half past seven.
- Tom and I play video games **during** / **on** the weekend.
- Many department stores are open **before** / **from** 9.00 am **to** / **at** 9.00 pm.
- There is a break **between** / **from** the French lesson **to** / **and** the Science lesson.
- In** / **On** the afternoon I study **for** / **until** two hours.
- I never go to bed **from** / **before** 10 o'clock.



4 G PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Forma

Affermativa	sogg. + am / is / are +	forma in -ing	Il suffisso -ing si aggiunge alla forma base del verbo con le seguenti variazioni ortografiche: - verbi terminanti per -e muta <i>ride</i> → <i>riding</i> - verbi monosillabici terminanti con una sola consonante preceduta da una sola vocale <i>swim</i> → <i>swimming</i> - verbi terminanti in -i preceduta da una sola vocale <i>travel</i> → <i>travelling</i> - verbi bisillabici terminanti con una consonante preceduta da una sola vocale accentata <i>begin</i> → <i>beginning</i> - verbi terminanti in -ie <i>die</i> → <i>dying</i> <i>lie</i> → <i>lying</i>
Negativa	sogg. + am / is / are + not +	forma in -ing	
Interrogativa	am / is / are + sogg. +	forma in -ing ?	
Interrogativo-negativa	isn't / aren't + sogg. +	forma in -ing?	
Risposte brevi	Yes, sogg. + am / is / are. No, sogg. + 'm not / isn't / aren't.		
John is going to school. / John isn't going to school. Is John going to school? / Isn't John going to school? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.			

John is going to school. / John isn't going to school.
 Is John going to school? / Isn't John going to school?
 Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

SI USA

- per **azioni in corso di svolgimento** nel momento in cui si parla
It's 7 o'clock and Jack is getting up.
- per **azioni temporanee**
We are staying at a hotel. (temporaneamente)

Espressioni di tempo usate con il <i>present continuous</i>	
now	ora
at the moment	al momento
at present	attualmente
these days	in questi giorni
today	oggi

1. Costruisci la forma in -ing dei seguenti verbi.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| ➤ sleep | <i>sleeping</i> | 5. put | _____ | 10. come | _____ |
| 1. cry | _____ | 6. close | _____ | 11. leave | _____ |
| 2. go | _____ | 7. study | _____ | 12. carry | _____ |
| 3. travel | _____ | 8. run | _____ | 13. make | _____ |
| 4. die | _____ | 9. dance | _____ | 14. do | _____ |

2. Completa le frasi con la forma affermativa del *present continuous*, poi volgi le frasi alla forma negativa, interrogativa e interrogativo-negativa.

➤ George (play) *is playing* in his room.
 Is George *playing* in his room?

George isn't playing in his room.
Isn't George playing in his room?

1. Greg (study) _____ for his exam.

2. I (put) _____ on weight.

3. They (listen) _____ to music.

4. The cat (lie) _____ on the bed.

4

PRESENT SIMPLE / PRESENT CONTINUOUS

SI USA

present simple

- azioni abituali, ripetute
He usually goes to bed early.
- fatti sempre veri
He lives in London. (stabilmente)

Attenzione!!!

Il present continuous NON SI USA con i verbi che esprimono

- percezione involontaria: *see, hear, smell, ...*
- sentimento: *love, like, prefer, hate, ...*
- possesso: *have, belong, own, ...*
- volontà: *want, wish, need, ...*
- attività mentale: *understand, know, remember, realise, ...*

SI USA

present continuous

- azioni in corso di svolgimento nel momento in cui si parla
It's 9 o'clock and he is going to bed.
- azioni temporanee
He is living in London now. (temporaneamente)

Il present continuous SI USA anche con il verbo "have" nelle espressioni idiomatiche:
have lunch, have breakfast, have dinner, have fun, have a good time, have a break, have a swim, have a party, ...

Mark is having lunch at the moment.

1. Completa le seguenti frasi con il verbo tra parentesi al tempo corretto (present simple o present continuous).

1. My friends are in the sitting room. They (play) _____ cards.
 2. Look! It (rain) _____ a lot at this time of year.
 3. It usually (rain) _____ here? - I (go) _____
 4. Hello, Mary. What (you / do) _____ a skirt today. She never (wear) _____ jeans.
 5. Look! Pamela (wear) _____ skirts. She always (wear) _____
 6. What (you / do) _____ to catch the bus.
- I'm a teacher.

2. Completa le seguenti frasi con *do, does, don't, doesn't, is, 's, isn't, are, 're, aren't, am, 'm, 'm not*.

1. What time _____ you usually get up?
2. _____ Tom getting up? - No, he, _____ He _____ still sleeping.
3. _____ they _____ go to school six days a week? They stay at home on Saturdays.
4. What time _____ Mary have lunch? - At 12.30.
5. She _____ work in a factory. She works in a bank.
6. _____ you working? - No, I _____.
7. _____ Mark studying medicine at university? - Yes, he _____.
8. Mum is in the kitchen. She _____ making dinner.
9. _____ Allan and Ted live in London? - Yes, they _____.
10. _____ Jane have a special breakfast on Sunday mornings? - No, she _____.
11. _____ you listening to me? - Yes, I _____.
12. Tom, will you please come here? - Yes, I _____ coming, mum.
13. _____ David and Gerard learning Portuguese? - No, they _____ They _____ learning Spanish.

3. Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

1. I **know** / 'm **knowing** him very well.
2. We **are wanting** / **want** to go on a cruise.
3. They **read** / **are reading** the newspaper at the moment.
4. I **don't like** / 'm **not liking** coffee.
5. That car **is belonging** / **belongs** to me.
6. The dog always **sleeps** / **is sleeping** in the back garden.

2 C THERE IS / THERE ARE (C'È / CI SONO)

Affermativa	Negativa	Interrogativa	Interrogativo-negativa
There is ('s)	There is not (isn't)	Is there ...?	Isn't there ...?
There are	There are not (aren't)	Are there ...?	Aren't there ...?

Risposte brevi

Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

Excuse me. Is there a bank near here?

No, there isn't.

2 D PREPOSIZIONI DI STATO IN LUOGO

SI USA

IN con • luoghi chiusi o circoscritti



in the sitting room

• città, nazioni, continenti
in Milan / Italy / Europe

• strade, piazze senza numero civico
in Bond Street / Leicester Square

Ricorda

in the north/south/east/west
in bed, in an armchair, in the newspaper,
in the mountains, in the open air, in the street,
in the sun, in the rain, in the wind,
in the foreground (in primo piano),
in the background (sullo sfondo)

AT con • luoghi pubblici considerati per la
funzione che vi è svolta e non
come luogo fisico



at the bus stop

at school, at work, at university,
at the cinema, at the restaurant,
at the bank, at the dentist's
at the greengrocer's

• indirizzi con numero civico
at 35, Bond Street

Ricorda

at home, at the seaside,
at the beginning of ..., at the end of ...

Altre preposizioni di stato in luogo

on su, sopra con contatto 	over su, sopra senza contatto 	near vicino 	in front (of) davanti, di fronte
Ricorda: on the first/second floor on the left / on the right on TV, on the radio on holiday, on business 	under sotto 	next to accanto, di fianco 	opposite dirimpetto
between tra (due) 	in the middle (of) in mezzo (a) 	against contro 	in the corner
among tra (più di due) 	behind dietro 	on the corner 	

Ricorda

above zero (sopra zero), below zero (sotto zero)
upstairs (al piano superiore), downstairs (al piano inferiore)
inside (all'interno), outside (all'esterno)

1. Trasforma le frasi alla forma interrogativa, negativa, interrogativo-negativa.

➤ There's an orange on the table. Is there an orange on the table?
There isn't an orange on the table. Isn't there an orange on the table?

- There are two cats in the basket. _____
- There's a table in the middle of the room. _____
- There's a cinema near here. _____
- There are two pubs in the town centre. _____

2. Completa le frasi con la forma corretta di there is o there are.

- Excuse me. _____ a swimming pool near here?
- _____ two banks near here. One is in Prince Street, and the other is Nelson Square.
- Excuse me. _____ any good restaurants in this area? - Sorry, _____ any.

3. Completa le frasi con le preposizioni in, at, on.

- The fruit is _____ the basket.
- Is Susan _____ home today?
- John isn't _____ school today. He's got flu and he's _____ bed.
- I live _____ 19, Corn Street.
- There's a monument _____ the main square.
- Is there a good hotel _____ the city centre?
- Mark is _____ the seaside and Mary is _____ the mountains.
- Peter and Emily often have lunch _____ the Indian restaurant _____ Church Street.
- The swimming pool is _____ the end of the street.
- I live _____ a flat. It's _____ the second floor.
- I'm reading an interesting article _____ the newspaper.
- Mrs Smith is _____ the dentist's.
- There's a film _____ TV tonight.
- Dad is sitting _____ a comfortable armchair.
- The cat is sleeping _____ a chair.

4. Inserisci correttamente:

on the corner / among / opposite / against / downstairs / next to / under / above /
between / in the corner / upstairs / behind / below / outside / in front of / inside / over

- Felix is _____ the books.
- Felix is _____ the books.
- Felix is _____ Bull.
- Felix is _____ Bull.
- Felix is _____ Mickey.
- Mickey is _____ the cheese.
- Mickey is _____ the cheese.
- Mickey is _____ the table.
- Mickey is cold. It's 10 degrees zero.
- Bull is hot. It's 35 degrees zero.
- Bull is _____ the kennel there is Bull.
- Bull is _____ the kennel there is Bull.
- Felix is flying _____ Bull's kennel.
- Mickey is _____ Felix is _____

6 C USO DELL'ARTICOLO DETERMINATIVO "THE"

L'uso dell'articolo **the** è piuttosto complesso perché segue regole diverse dall'uso degli articoli determinativi dell'italiano. Per il momento ricorda che:

THE

SI USA

davanti a

- sostantivi usati in **senso specifico**
The children in the garden are my cousins.
Can you pass me the salt?

SI USA

anche davanti a

- cognomi al plurale per indicare la famiglia:
the Gordons, the Browns, ...
- cariche e titoli senza nome proprio
the Prince, the Queen
- nomi di negozi, luoghi di svago, di lavoro:
at/to the greengrocer's, at/to the cinema,
at/to the theatre, at/to the museum, ...
- le espressioni di luogo *in/to the mountains,*
at/to the seaside, in/to the countryside
- nomi di strumenti musicali (dopo *play*):
to play the violin/the trumpet/the drums/ ...
- le parole *radio, Internet/Net*:
to listen to the radio, to surf the Internet
- i numeri ordinali: *the first, the second, ...*
- nomi che esprimono entità uniche come:
the sun, the moon, the universe, ...

NON SI USA

davanti a

- sostantivi usati in **senso generico**
Children like sweets.
Salt is bad for blood pressure.

NON SI USA

davanti a

- nomi di persone:
Tom, Elizabeth, Peter, ...
- cariche, titoli, nomi di parentela, seguiti da nome proprio: *Prince John, Queen Elizabeth,*
uncle Peter
- in espressioni come: *in/to bed, at/to work,*
at/to school, in/to prison
- le lingue: *English, German, French, ...*
- i colori: *red, green, brown, ...*
- i pasti: *to have breakfast/lunch/dinner*
- sport, giochi (dopo *play*):
to play football/basketball/tennis/cards/ ...
- la parola *TV/television* (dopo *watch*):
to watch TV/television
- i numeri cardinali preceduti da *number, page,*
room, ...

THE

con nomi di luoghi geografici

SI USA

davanti a

- nomi di fiumi, canali, mari e oceani
the Po, the Pacific, ...
- nomi di catene montuose
the Alps, ...
- nomi di arcipelaghi, gruppi di isole (al plurale)
the Bahamas, ...
- nomi di stato plurali
the United States, ...
- nomi di stato accompagnati dalle parole *Republic, Kingdom*:
the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom

NON SI USA

davanti a

- nomi di laghi
Lake Garda, Loch Ness, ...
- nomi di montagne al singolare
Mount Everest, ...
- nomi di isole al singolare
Sicily, Sardinia, ...
- nomi di stato singolari
Italy, France, ...
- nomi di continenti, regioni
Africa, Asia, ...

1. Inserisci l'articolo determinativo *the* quando è richiesto. Metti una X quando non è richiesto.
(Fai attenzione: i sostantivi sono usati in senso specifico o in senso generico?)

- *I like X cats.*
- *The cat sleeping on that bench is Mark's.*
- 1. _____ sugar is bad for your teeth.
- 2. Can you pass me _____ sugar, please?
- 3. _____ teacher is explaining a new grammar rule.
- 4. Sometimes _____ teachers are too strict.
- 5. _____ shoes cost a lot.
- 6. _____ black shoes are next to your bed.



2. Inserisci l'articolo determinativo *the* quando è richiesto. Metti una X quando non è richiesto.

- 1. _____ Mr Gorman lives in Gordon Road.
- 2. _____ Browns are having a picnic.
- 3. _____ Queen Elizabeth is _____ queen of _____ United Kingdom.
- 4. Paris is _____ capital of _____ France.
- 5. Let's give _____ aunt Mary a bottle of perfume for her birthday.
- 6. Can you play _____ guitar?
- 7. They are playing _____ cards.
- 8. Mark likes surfing _____ Net.
- 9. I like listening to _____ radio, but I don't like watching _____ TV very much.
- 10. What's your favourite colour? - It's _____ blue.
- 11. What's _____ tenth month of the year?
- 12. I think _____ German is a difficult language.
- 13. _____ uncle Peter is in _____ hospital.
- 14. John is still in _____ bed.
- 15. Why don't we go to _____ seaside next weekend?

3. Inserisci l'articolo determinativo *the* davanti ai luoghi geografici quando è richiesto. Metti una X quando non è richiesto.

- 1. Tom is from _____ Dominican Republic and George is from _____ United States.
- 2. I went to _____ Ireland last summer.
- 3. They aren't from _____ United Kingdom. They're from _____ Australia.
- 4. _____ Po flows into _____ Adriatic Sea. _____ Mincio flows into _____ Lake Garda.
- 5. Last year I went to _____ Sicily. Next year I would like to go to _____ Lipari islands.
- 6. _____ Alps are in the north of _____ Italy.
- 7. Where's _____ Mount Everest?

4. Indica le frasi corrette (C) e quelle che contengono un errore (S). Correggi le frasi sbagliate.

- *The Loch Ness is famous for its monster.* (S) *Loch Ness is famous for its monster.*
- 1. Great Britain is a big island. () _____
- 2. Rocky Mountains are in the United States. () _____
- 3. David is in the bed with a temperature. () _____
- 4. Children usually like sweets. () _____
- 5. Where are the Sullivans? () _____

4.1 PRESENT SIMPLE

Forma

Affermativa	I / you / we / they he / she / it	+ forma base + forma base + -s
Negativa	I / you / we / they he / she / it	+ do not (don't) + forma base + does not (doesn't) + forma base
Interrogativa	do I / you / we / they does he / she / it	+ forma base...? + forma base...?
Interrogativo-negativa	don't I / you / we / they doesn't he / she / it	+ forma base...? + forma base...?
Risposte brevi	Yes, I / you / we / they Yes, he / she / it	do. / No, I / you / we / they don't. does. / No, he / she / it doesn't.

Attenzione!!!

Nella forma affermativa alla 3ª persona singolare si aggiunge -s con le seguenti variazioni ortografiche:

- verbi terminanti in -ss, -s, -ch, -sh, -x, -o } + -es
He teaches English.

- verbi terminanti in -y preceduta da consonante → -ies
She studies engineering.

L'ausiliare della 3ª persona singolare è **does** nella forma interrogativa e **doesn't** nella forma negativa. Il verbo viene espresso nella forma base (senza -s).
Does she work in a bank? / She doesn't work in a bank.

SI USA

- per parlare di azioni abituali (spesso con avverbi ed espressioni di frequenza) *She usually eats a lot. I often go to the park. The sun rises in the east.*
- per parlare di fatti / situazioni sempre veri

AVVERBI ED ESPRESSIONI DI FREQUENZA

Avverbi di frequenza				Espressioni di frequenza	
always	sempre	sometimes	qualche volta	once (a day / ...)	una volta (al giorno / ...)
usually	di solito	hardly ever	quasi mai	twice (a day / ...)	due volte (al giorno / ...)
often	spesso	never	non ... mai	three/four times (a day / ...)	tre/quattro volte (al giorno / ...)
		ever ...?	mai ...?	every day/week	ogni giorno / settimana / ...

Posizione

- prima del verbo principale
David often goes to the cinema. He doesn't always get up early. Do you ever go to the disco?

- dopo "to be"
I am often tired.

Sometimes può trovarsi anche all'inizio o alla fine della frase.

Posizione

- al termine della frase
We get up early every day. I go to the gym twice a week.

Per fare domande sulla frequenza si usa **How often...?** (Quanto spesso ...?)
How often do you go to the gym?

- Coniuga i verbi tra parentesi alla forma affermativa del *present simple*. (Fai attenzione alla 3ª persona singolare e alle variazioni ortografiche.)

- Jane (go) goes to the gym twice a week.
- We (play) _____ in a rock band.
- Tom (wash) _____ his car once a week.
- They (do) _____ their homework together.
- Sheila (speak) _____ three foreign languages.
- Mrs Green (do) _____ the ironing on Friday afternoons.
- David (study) _____ medicine at university.

- Trasforma le frasi dell'esercizio precedente in forma negativa, interrogativa e interrogativo-negativa. Esegui l'esercizio sul quaderno indicando la pagina e il numero dell'esercizio.

- Jane goes to the gym twice a week. Jane doesn't go to the gym twice a week.
Does Jane go to the gym twice a week? Doesn't Jane go to the gym twice a week?

- Completa le frasi con *do, does, don't, doesn't*.

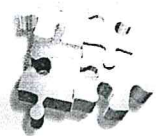
- What time _____ the shops close?
- _____ they play tennis on Saturday afternoons? - Yes, they _____
- _____ we need any cheese? - No, we _____
- Mark and Jennifer _____ live in London. They live in Cambridge.
- _____ he often go to pub in the evening? - No, he _____
- _____ Mary like travelling? - Yes, she _____
- _____ you get up early? - Yes, I _____
- He _____ study law. He studies computer science.

- Completa le domande adeguatamente.

- What time _____ ? - They start school at 9.00 am.
- How _____ ? - I go to work by car.
- What _____ ? - In my free time I read.
- Where _____ ? - Mary? She works in a hospital.
- How often _____ ? - We go to the cinema twice a month.

- Riscrivi le frasi inserendo l'avverbio o l'espressione di frequenza indicato tra parentesi nella posizione corretta.

- We go to the cinema. (never) _____
- They don't go to the gym. (often) _____
- Do you get up early? (always) _____
- Do you have lunch at school? (usually) _____
- She is ill. (often) _____
- We don't have a French class. (every day) _____
- Does Tom go fishing? (ever) _____
- I help my mother in the kitchen. (twice a week) _____



... a game

1. Completa adeguatamente le frasi con la forma corretta del *present simple* dei verbi forniti.

Poi completa il **CROSSWORD PUZZLE** (*across* = orizzontale; *down* = verticale)

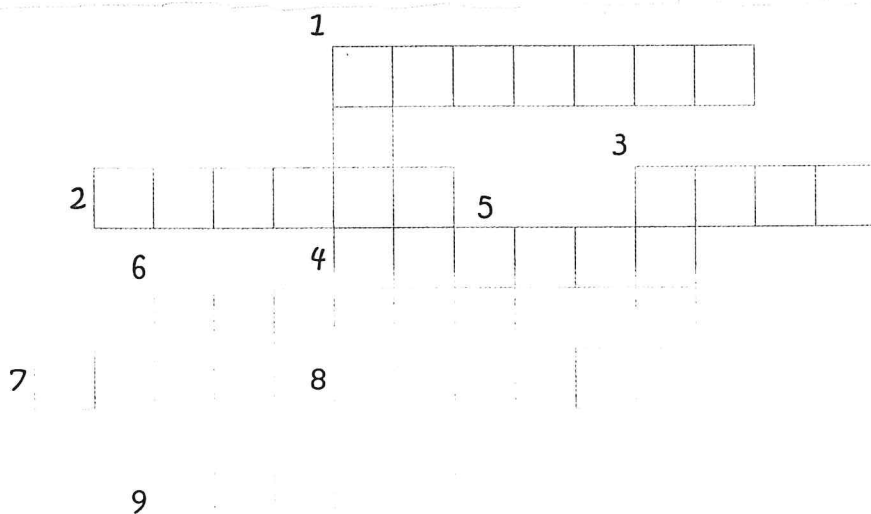
go
work
study
arrive
read
watch
play
get
listen
start
speak
come

Across

- My brother never _____ after dinner.
- I and my best friend like music very much and we always _____ to our favourite songs in the afternoon.
- My friend Pamela _____ to the swimming pool twice a week.
- They are very good students and never _____ late at school.
- James and Peter _____ on computers at home.
- We often _____ football after school.
- The lessons _____ at 8 o'clock.
- George is American. He _____ from San Francisco.

Down

- Tom _____ French quite well.
- I always _____ up at 7 o'clock.
- We often _____ magazines on the beach.
- I hardly ever _____ science-fiction films.



... a self-discovery test

2. Rispondi alle domande e scopri se sei una persona romantica.

ARE YOU ROMANTIC?

St. Valentine's Day is for romantics.

Is St. Valentine's Day for you?

Look at the questions and answer "yes" or "no".

- Do you like music? _____
- Do you like the stars at night? _____
- Do you like painting or drawing? _____
- Do you like writing poems? _____
- Do you have a photograph of the boy/girl you like? _____
- Do you cry when you see a sad film? _____
- Do you write lots of messages to your friends? _____
- Do you like animals? _____
- Do you go red in the face when you see the boy/girl of your dreams? _____
- Do you like the sea in winter? _____

Mostly "yes": you are very romantic.
Love is very important for you.
You like daydreaming and imagining romantic situations.

Mostly "no": you are not very romantic. Love isn't important for you. You are very practical; you think poems are boring and you prefer watching comedies on TV, not sad films!



... reading

3. (a) Leggi il testo, sottolinea i verbi al *present simple* (anche il verbo *to be*).
(b) Rispondi alle domande con risposte complete di soggetto e verbo.
(c) **T5** Ascolta ed esercitati a leggere con pronuncia e intonazione corrette.

A Day in the Life of Tom Atkins

Tom Atkins lives in Manchester. He is a teacher and works at a primary school just outside Manchester. He tells us about a typical day in his life.

"I get up at seven o'clock every morning. I have a shower and then I have breakfast. I catch the bus to work at about eight. I usually arrive at school at a quarter to nine and start my lessons at nine. I have a sandwich for lunch at about half past twelve, then I teach till three. After that, I go home and prepare for my lessons for the next day.

In the evening, I help my children with their homework. I have dinner with my wife, Mary, and the children at about half past six. After dinner, we watch TV or play computer games.

The children go to bed at eight o'clock, then I and Mary listen to music until bedtime, at about half past ten.

In my free time I meet my friends, play tennis or go swimming. I like swimming very much. I don't have much free time, but I enjoy every minute of it."



- Where does Tom live? _____
- What does he do? _____
- Where does he work? _____
- What time does he get up? _____
- What does he do in the morning? _____
- What does he do in the afternoon? _____
- What does he do in the evening? _____
- What does he do in his free time? _____

... writing

4. Descrivi una tua giornata tipica seguendo il piano suggerito.

Chi sei, dove vivi, quale è la tua occupazione?
Che cosa fai al mattino?

P

I Che cosa fai al pomeriggio?

A

N Che cosa fai la sera?

O

Che cosa fai nel tuo tempo libero? Che cosa ti piace fare?

My name is _____ I live _____
and I _____ at _____
I _____
I have lunch at _____
I have dinner at _____
In my free time _____



... reading

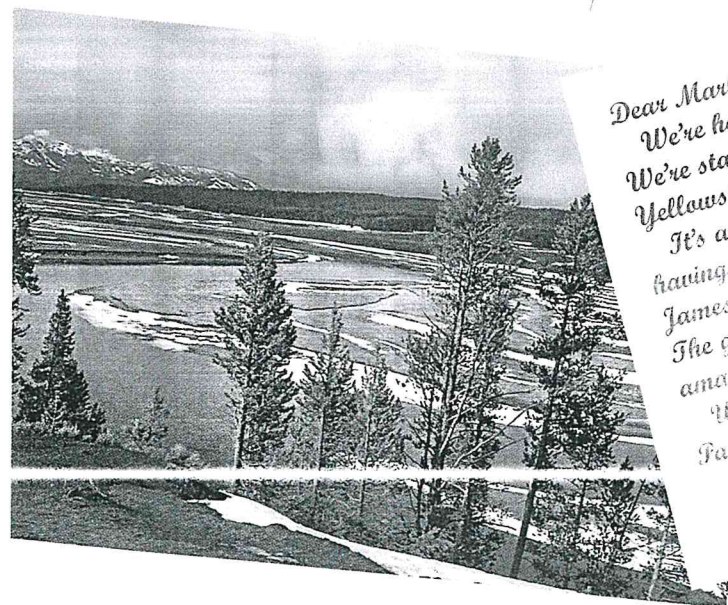
5. (a) Leggi le due cartoline e sottolinea i verbi al *present continuous*.
 (b) Rispondi alle domande.
 (c) T6 Ascolta ed esercitati a leggere con pronuncia e intonazione corrette.

Dear Jane,
 I'm having a wonderful holiday on Ischia.
 I'm staying at a lovely hotel by the sea. It's a gorgeous sunny day. At the moment I'm sitting at a nice café. I'm sipping a "cappuccino" and writing postcards. The sandy beaches here are great and the food is delicious. I love it! I'm really enjoying myself. I think Ischia is an amazing island.
 Love,
 David

Jane Jones
 4 Poplar Street
 Chester
 England

Dear Mark,
 We're having a great time in Wyoming. We're staying at a big campsite in Yellowstone National Park. It's a beautiful warm morning. I'm having breakfast at the campsite café. James is still sleeping in our caravan. The geysers and the wild animals are amazing, and the food is good. We love it here! Yellowstone National Park is a fantastic place.
 Yours,
 ...

Mark Sway
 9 Webster Avenue
 Chicago
 Illinois
 USA



- Who is on Ischia? _____
- Where is he staying? _____
- What's the weather like on Ischia? _____
- What's the food like on Ischia? _____
- What's he doing at the moment? _____
- What does David think of Ischia? _____
- Where are Betty and James on holiday? _____
- Where are they staying? _____
- What is Betty doing at the moment? _____
- What is James doing at the moment? _____
- Do Betty and James like Yellowstone National Park? _____
- What do they think of it? _____
- How do the postcards start? _____
- How do they finish? _____



... writing

6. Scrivi una cartolina utilizzando i suggerimenti forniti. Costruisci frasi di senso compiuto aggiungendo tutti gli elementi necessari.

Dear Peter,

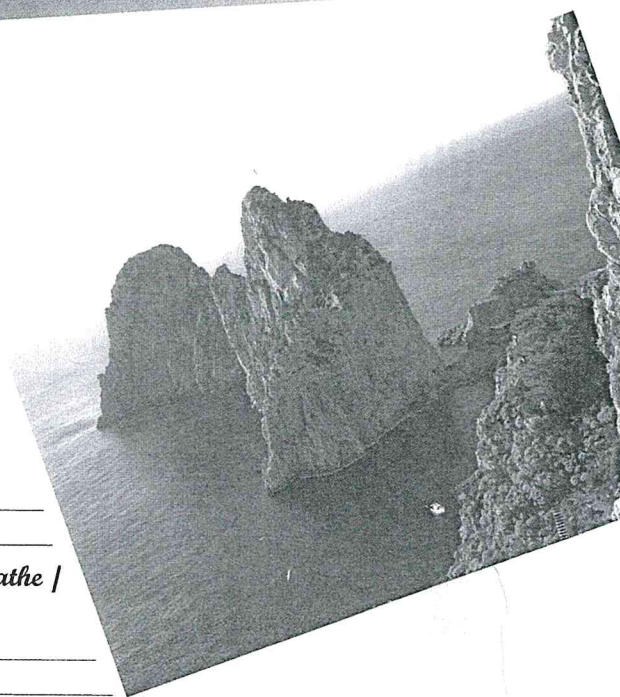
I / have / wonderful time / on Capri. / We / stay / lovely hotel not far from the sea.

It / be / warm and sunny today. / At the moment, I / sunbathe / the beach and / write / this postcard.

Richard / visit / the church in the main square, the "Piazzetta", and Claire / have breakfast / at a café. The water here / be / very blue and the "Faraglioni" / be / fantastic.

We / really / enjoy / ourselves! I / think / Capri / be / an amazing island.

Love,
 Jennifer



... writing

7. Scrivi cartolina ad un amico da un luogo dove stai trascorrendo una vacanza. Segui il piano suggerito. (Utilizza le cartoline delle attività precedenti come esempi.)

PIANO

Nome

Caro _____,

Dear _____,

Nome del luogo in cui sei e dove alloggi _____

Come è il tempo. _____

Che cosa tu e le persone con cui sei, state facendo al momento. _____

Le tue impressioni sul luogo (che cosa ti piace e che cosa non ti piace del luogo) _____

Saluti finali
 Firma _____