

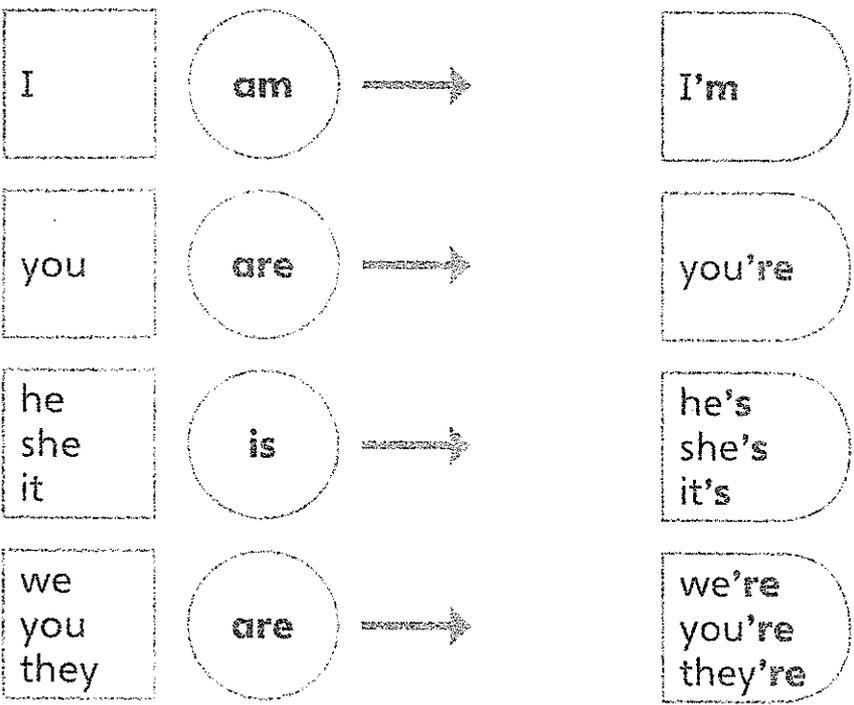
## Be - uso

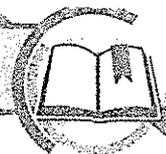
Di norma si usa **be** per parlare di nazionalità e provenienza, età, occupazione, orari / giorni / date, tempo atmosferico, prezzi, luoghi e posizioni, caratteristiche e qualità.

## Be - forma

**Forma affermativa**  
**Forma completa**

**Forma affermativa**  
**Forma contratta**





### Forma negativa Forma completa

I	am not	→
you	are not	→
he she it	is not	→
we you they	are not	→

### Forma negativa Forma contratta

I'm not
you aren't
he she it } isn't
we you they } aren't

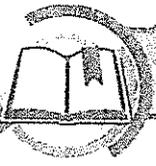
### Forma interrogativa

am	I	}	?
are	you		
is	he she it		
are	we you they		

### Risposte brevi

Usa la forma affermativa o negativa di **be**. Per esempio:

Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I'm not.
Yes, we <b>are</b> .	No, we aren't.



## 1: Be

### Esercizi

1 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta di **be** nel riquadro.

**am**   **are**   **is**

► I am Italian.

1 She \_\_\_\_\_ French.

2 We \_\_\_\_\_ from Milan.

3 Giulia and Chiara \_\_\_\_\_ in Class 2C.

4 My birthday \_\_\_\_\_ in June.

5 You \_\_\_\_\_ my friend.

6 I \_\_\_\_\_ happy today.

2 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

► Davide **are** / **is** my brother.

1 I **am** / **is** 12.

2 Justin **am** / **is** a new boy.

3 My mum and dad **is** / **are** from London.

4 That **is** / **are** my mobile phone.

5 You and Ricky **is** / **are** cool!

6 Your friends **am** / **are** here.



3 Completa le frasi negative con la forma corretta di **be** nel riquadro.

I'm not ~~isn't~~ aren't

► He isn't Spanish. He's Brazilian.

1 She \_\_\_\_\_ my friend. She's my sister.

2 We \_\_\_\_\_ from England. We're American.

3 They \_\_\_\_\_ in class 1B. They're in 2B.

4 My eyes \_\_\_\_\_ blue. They're green.

5 I \_\_\_\_\_ Marco. I'm Matteo.

6 It \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday. It's Thursday.

4 Riscrivi le frasi alla forma negativa.

► I'm hungry.  
I 'm not hungry.

1 He's 15.

He \_\_\_\_\_ 15.

2 I'm tired.

I \_\_\_\_\_ tired.

3 Dinner is ready.

Dinner \_\_\_\_\_ ready.

4 My parents are here.

My parents \_\_\_\_\_ here.

5 You're late.

You \_\_\_\_\_ late.



5 Abbina le domande alle risposte. Usa un colore diverso per ogni abbinamento.

- |                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Are you Italian?        | A Yes, they are. |
| 2 Is Giacomo here?        | B No, we aren't. |
| 3 Are we late?            | C No, it isn't.  |
| 4 Is Francesca 13?        | D Yes, I am.     |
| 5 Are they from the USA?  | E Yes, he is.    |
| 6 Is today your birthday? | F No, she isn't. |

6 Completa le frasi con la **wh- question** corretta nel riquadro.

how what ~~when~~ where who when

► When is your birthday?  
It's on the 3rd of April.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ is that girl?  
She's my sister.

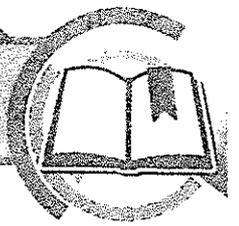
2 \_\_\_\_\_ day is it today?  
It's Wednesday.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ are those boys from?  
They're from Naples.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ are you today?  
I'm fine, thanks.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ is the English lesson?  
It's at 10 o'clock.

## 2: There is / are



### There is / are – uso

**There is / isn't** e **there are / aren't** si usano per dire che qualcosa c'è o non c'è.

**There's** a theatre in my town, but **there aren't** any cinemas.

### There is / are – forma

Affermativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
<b>Singolare</b>		
There <b>is</b> → <b>C'É</b> There's	There <b>isn't</b> → <b>NON C'É</b>	<b>Is there?</b> → <b>C'É?</b>
<b>Plurale</b>		
There <b>are</b> → <b>ci SONO</b>	There <b>aren't</b> → <b>NON CI SONO</b>	<b>Are there?</b> → <b>CI SONO?</b>
<b>Risposte brevi</b>		
Yes, there <b>is.</b> → <b>Si, C'É</b>	No, there <b>isn't.</b> <b>NO, NON C'É</b>	
Yes, there <b>are.</b> → <b>Si, CI SONO</b>	No, there <b>aren't.</b> <b>NO, NON CI SONO</b>	

### Esercizi

**K** Scrivi frasi usando le parole nel riquadro.

sports centre (one)	swimming pool (one)
airport (none)	post office (two)
park (none)	school (three)
football stadium (one)	cinema (none)

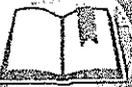
▶ There's a sports centre.

▶ There aren't any parks.

▶ There are three post offices.

1 There's a swimming pool.

2 There aren't airports.



## 2: There is / are

- 3 There are three SCHOOL.
- 4 There aren't CINEMA.
- 5 There's a FOOTBALL STADIUM.



Leggi le informazioni sul Galaxy Hotel, poi completa le domande usando la forma corretta di **there is** o **there are**.

### Galaxy Hotel facilities

TV in the rooms

No family rooms

- 1 Wireless internet access
- 2 Two restaurants
- 3 No swimming pool
- 4 Free gym
- 5 No free parking spaces
- 6 No sauna

▶ Is there a TV in every room? Yes,

▶ Are there any family rooms?

1 IS THERE wireless internet access? YES, THERE IS

2 ARE THERE any restaurants? YES, THERE ARE

3 IS THERE a swimming pool? No, THERE ISN'T

4 IS THERE a free gym? YES, THERE IS

5 ARE THERE any free parking spaces? No, THERE AREN'T

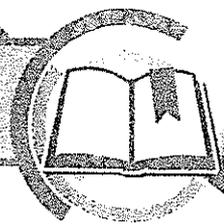
6 IS THERE a sauna? No, THERE ISN'T



Ora, scrivi le risposte alle domande dell'es. 2.

▶ Is there a TV in every room? Yes, there is.

# 3: Have got



## Have got - uso

Si usa il verbo **have got** per parlare di possesso, di relazioni di parentela o amicizia, o per descrivere persone, animali o cose.

IO HO UNA VELOCI  
I've got an old bike. → BICI  
LUI HA 2 SORELLE  
He's got two sisters.  
LEI HA UN NUOVO  
She's got a new dog. → CANE

## Have got - forma

### Forma affermativa

#### Forma completa

I you	have got	→
he she it	has got	→
we you they	have got	→

### Forma affermativa

#### Forma contratta

I've you've	} got
he's she's it's	} got
we've you've they've	} got

### Forma negativa

#### Forma completa

I you	have not got	→
he she it	has not got	→
we you they	have not got	→

### Forma negativa

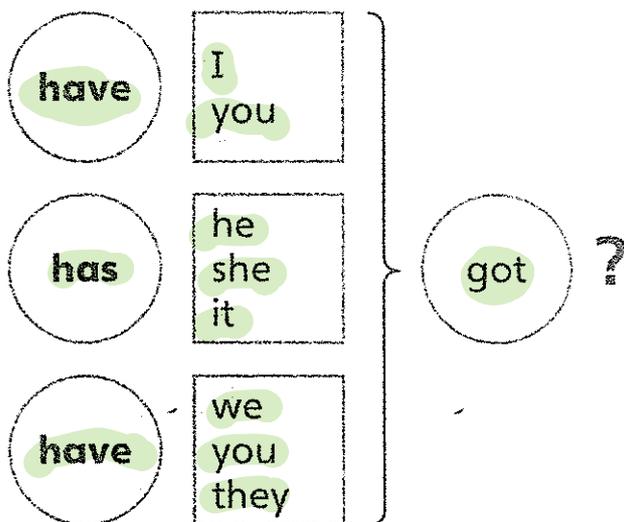
#### Forma contratta

I you	} haven't got
he she it	} hasn't got
we you they	} haven't got



### 3: Have got

#### Forma interrogativa



#### Risposte brevi

Usa la forma affermativa o negativa di **have**. Per esempio:

Yes, I <b>have</b> .	No, I <b>haven't</b> .
Yes, he <b>has</b> .	No, he <b>hasn't</b> .

#### Esercizi

Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

► I **has got** / **'ve got** a new scooter.

1 Sam's **got** / **he got** three sisters.

2 We's **got** / **'ve got** a dog and a cat.

3 My friend's house **have got** / **has got** ten bedrooms!

4 I **got** / **'ve got** brown hair and green eyes.

5 Liz **has got** / **got** lots of books. She loves reading.

NAU **HAS GOT** → NAU'S **GOT**



α

Completa le frasi con la forma affermativa corretta di **have got**.

▶ I've got a big family.

1 <sup>(HE)</sup> Harry HAS GOT a guitar and a piano.

2 <sup>(THEIR)</sup> My parents HAVE GOT a new car.

3 <sup>(SHE)</sup> My sister HAS GOT black curly hair, like my mum.

4 <sup>(HE)</sup> Phil HAS GOT a fantastic apartment in Rome.

5 We HAVE GOT too much homework to do.

α

Scrivi frasi alla forma negativa usando **have got** e le parole date.

▶ I / blue eyes

I haven't got blue eyes.

1 My sister / black hair

→ My sister hasn't got black hair.

2 Luca / a bike

Luca hasn't got a bike.

3 I / brother

I haven't got brother.

4 We / a garden

We haven't got a garden.

5 You / English today

You haven't got English today.

6 They / a dog

They haven't got a dog.



### 3: Have got

4 Completa le domande usando **have got**.

▶ Have we got pasta for lunch?

1 \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ any brothers or sisters?

2 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any pets?

3 \_\_\_\_\_ Sally \_\_\_\_\_ brown eyes or blue eyes?

4 \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ a swimming pool?

5 \_\_\_\_\_ your school \_\_\_\_\_ a gym?

5 Scrivi le risposte brevi come negli esempi.

▶ Have you got a scooter? Yes, I have.

▶ Has your dad got any brothers? No, he hasn't.

1 Have you got a guitar? No, \_\_\_\_\_

2 Has Tom's house got a big garden?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

3 Has your sister got long hair? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

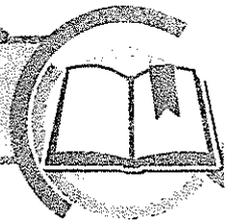
4 Has your school got a swimming pool?

No, \_\_\_\_\_

5 Have your parents got a car? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

6 Has Nick got a new phone? No, \_\_\_\_\_

## 4: Present simple



### Present simple – uso

In genere si usa il **present simple** per parlare di fatti e situazioni permanenti, abitudini e azioni abituali, stati d'animo e simpatie / antipatie.

I **speak** Italian.

I **go** to school every day.

They **live** in Rome.

He **loves** chocolate.

### Present simple – forma

#### Forma affermativa

I you	live
----------	------

he she it	lives
-----------------	-------

we you they	live
-------------------	------

#### Variazioni ortografiche alla terza persona singolare

Con i verbi che terminano in <b>o, ch, sh, ss,</b> x: si aggiunge <b>es</b>	do → does, teach → teaches, pass → passes, mix → mixes
Con i verbi che terminano in <b>consonante</b> + <b>y</b> : si elimina la <b>y</b> e si aggiunge <b>ies</b>	study → studies, fly → flies
Con i verbi che terminano in <b>vocale + y</b> : si aggiunge regolarmente <b>s</b>	stay → stays, say → says
Il verbo <b>have</b> è irregolare	have → has



## 4: Present simple

### Forma negativa Forma completa

I  
you

do not live



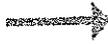
he  
she  
it

does not live



we  
you  
they

do not live



### Forma negativa Forma contratta

I  
you

don't live

he  
she  
it

doesn't live

we  
you  
they

don't live

### Forma interrogativa

do

I  
you

does

he  
she  
it

do

we  
you  
they

live

?

### Risposte brevi

Usa la forma affermativa o negativa di **do** / **does**. Per esempio:

Yes, I **do**.

No, I **don't**.

Yes, he **does**.

No, he **doesn't**.



## Esercizi

## 1 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

► I get / gets up at 7 o'clock.

- 1 We **have** / **has** fruit for breakfast.
- 2 The match **start** / **starts** at half past three.
- 3 My parents **work** / **works** in Milan.
- 4 William **come** / **comes** from Amsterdam.
- 5 I **do** / **does** my homework in the evening.
- 6 Giulia **love** / **loves** Johnny Depp.

## 2 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi nel riquadro.

go go live ~~live~~ play speak work

► I live in Venice.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar.
- 2 My parents \_\_\_\_\_ in a bank.
- 3 My sister \_\_\_\_\_ Italian and German.
- 4 She \_\_\_\_\_ in an apartment in Rome.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus.
- 6 My brother \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bike.



## 4: Present simple

### 3 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

► I **doesn't** / **don't** get up early on Sundays.

1 Jack and Charlie **doesn't** / **don't** play football.

2 I **doesn't** / **don't** watch TV in the evening.

3 Cats **doesn't** / **don't** like water.

4 Harry **doesn't** / **don't** text his parents.

5 My brother **doesn't** / **don't** study in Rome.

6 We **doesn't** / **don't** like this pizza.

### 4 Completa le frasi con la forma negativa dei verbi nel riquadro.

go go live ~~live~~ play speak work

► I don't live in Venice.

1 I \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar.

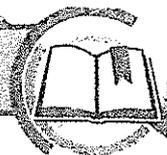
2 My parents \_\_\_\_\_ in a bank.

3 My sister \_\_\_\_\_ Italian and German.

4 She \_\_\_\_\_ in an apartment in Rome.

5 I \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus.

6 My brother \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bike.



5 Completa le domande con **Do** o **Does**. Poi scrivi le risposte brevi.

► Do you speak English?  
Yes, I do.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ you like History?

No, \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_ Fabio go to the gym?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_ your grandma live in Florence?

No, \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_ you and Giulia eat fish?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Slade teach French?

No, \_\_\_\_\_

6 Scrivi le risposte brevi come negli esempi.

► Do you speak English? Yes, I do.  
Do you play the piano? No, I don't.

1 Do you study English at school? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

2 Do your parents speak English? No, \_\_\_\_\_

3 Do you like rugby? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

4 Does it snow in the winter? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

5 Does your mother work? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_



## 4: Present simple

7 Scegli la parola corretta per completare le domande.

► Where do you come from?

A How                      B When                      C Where

1 \_\_\_\_\_ do you spell your name?

A How                      B What                      C When

2 \_\_\_\_\_ do you get up in the morning?

A When                      B Where                      C Who

3 \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to school?

A How                      B What                      C Who

4 \_\_\_\_\_ do you live with?

A What                      B When                      C Who

8 Abbina le domande alle risposte. Usa un colore diverso per ogni abbinamento.

1 How do you go to school?

2 Where does your mum work?

3 What time does the film start?

4 When does school finish?

5 What do you want for your birthday?

A She works at the hospital.

B It finishes in June.

C I go to school by bus.

D I want a new smartphone.

E It starts at 8 o'clock.



9 Completa le domande su James con i verbi tra parentesi. Poi rispondi usando le indicazioni date.

► Where (live) does he live?

He lives in Brescia.

1 When \_\_\_\_\_ (do) his homework?

\_\_\_\_\_ before dinner.

2 What sports \_\_\_\_\_ (play)?

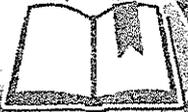
\_\_\_\_\_ football and tennis.

3 What kind of music \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to?

\_\_\_\_\_ rock music.

10 Completa la tabella con la forma corretta della 3<sup>a</sup> persona singolare.

► go	<u>goes</u>
1 speak	_____
2 watch	_____
3 read	_____
4 finish	_____
5 fly	_____
6 do	_____
7 study	_____
8 walk	_____



## 5: Present continuous

### Present continuous – uso

Il **present continuous** si usa per parlare di azioni in corso di svolgimento nel momento in cui si parla e di azioni temporanee.

It's **raining**.

I'm **having** driving lessons.

My brother **is** **learning** English.

In genere **non** si usa il **present continuous** per parlare di stati d'animo, pensieri, sentimenti e intuizioni.

You **look** tired.

### Present continuous – forma

**Forma affermativa**  
**Forma completa**

I	am
you	are
he she it	is
we you they	are

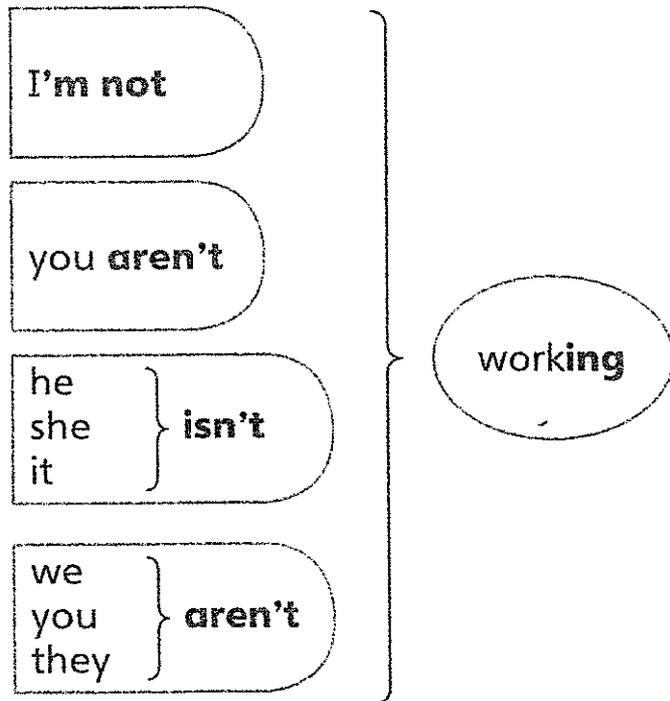
working →

**Forma affermativa**  
**Forma contratta**

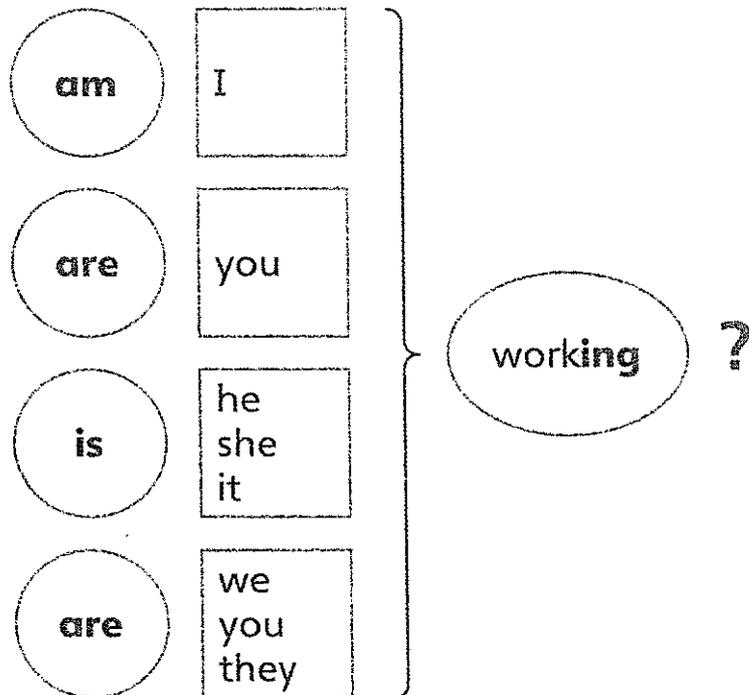
I'm	working
you're	
he's she's it's	
we're you're they're	



**Forma negativa (contratta)**



**Forma interrogativa**



**Risposte brevi**

Usa la forma affermativa o negativa di **be**. Per esempio:

Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I'm <b>not</b> .
Yes, he <b>is</b> .	No, he <b>isn't</b> .



## 5: Present continuous

### Esercizi

- 1 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi nel riquadro.

have listen play ~~rain~~ wait wear

► Look outside. It 's raining.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ to music now, so don't talk to me.
- 2 My sister's learning to drive. She \_\_\_\_\_ driving lessons.
- 3 Are you cold today? You \_\_\_\_\_ a coat!
- 4 My brothers aren't here. They \_\_\_\_\_ football in the park.
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus. It's late.

- 2 Riscrivi le frasi alla forma negativa.

► It's snowing.

It isn't snowing.

1 I'm reading.

I \_\_\_\_\_ reading.

2 They're running.

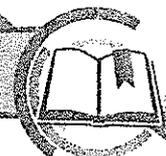
They \_\_\_\_\_ running.

3 She's writing.

She \_\_\_\_\_ writing.

4 We're watching a film.

We \_\_\_\_\_ watching a film.



### 3 Scrivi le domande e le risposte brevi.

▶ you / study?

A Are you studying?

B Yes, I am.

1 Francesca / have dinner?

A \_\_\_\_\_?

B No, \_\_\_\_\_.

2 you / watch this programme?

A \_\_\_\_\_?

B No, \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Giulio and Marco / wait for me?

A \_\_\_\_\_?

B Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

4 the dog / sleep

A \_\_\_\_\_?

B Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

### 4 Abbina le parole interrogative al resto della domanda. Usa un colore diverso per ogni abbinamento.

1 What

A is Lisa talking to?

2 Who

B are you eating my sandwich?

3 What subjects

C is Jessica feeling now?

4 How

D are you going?

5 Where

E is dad cooking?

6 Why

F is Giovanni studying at university?



## 5: Present continuous

### Present continuous o present simple?

Ricorda che si usa il **present simple** per parlare di **azioni ripetute, routine e abitudini**. Il **present simple** si usa spesso con avverbi di frequenza come **often** e **always**.

Il **present continuous** si usa invece per indicare un'azione **in corso di svolgimento**. Fai attenzione alla differenza di significato tra

Matthew often **plays** football.

(= Matthew gioca a calcio, è uno sport che pratica.)

e

Matthew **is playing** football now.

(= Matthew sta giocando a calcio in questo momento.)

### 5 Scegli l'alternativa corretta: **present simple** o **present continuous**.

► I usually **work** / **am working** in Rome,

but I **work** / **'m working** in Genoa this week.

1 Please be quiet! I **listen** / **'m listening** to the radio.

2 We **play** / **are playing** tennis every Sunday.

3 George **is having** / **has** a guitar lesson, so you can't speak to him at the moment.

4 Stop! Where **do you go** / **are you going**? It's late. You can't go out now.

5 My mum **buys** / **is buying** ice cream for us every week.



6 Completa i dialoghi con la forma corretta del **present simple** o del **present continuous** dei verbi tra parentesi.

- **A** What are Peter and Sue doing (do)?  
**B** They 're playing (play) a computer game.  
 They play (play) computer games every night.
- 1 **A** What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (read)?  
**B** *Match*. It's a football magazine. I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) it every week.
- 2 **A** Who is Robert?  
**B** He \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) next to the window.  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to James.
- 3 **A** What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat)? It \_\_\_\_\_ (look) delicious.  
**B** It's seafood risotto. I always \_\_\_\_\_ (have) it in this restaurant.

7 Leggi la cartolina. Evidenzia i verbi al **present continuous** usando un colore; usa un colore diverso per evidenziare i verbi che di solito non si usano al **present continuous**.

Hi Reuben

I'm having a great time in Italy! We're staying in a hotel by the sea. Lara and I are having breakfast at the swimming pool, and Mum and Dad are swimming. They look happy! I love this place. I want to come back next year!

Thomas



## 23: Nomi; genitivo sassone

### Nomi numerabili e non numerabili

Nomi numerabili		
	Plurali regolari	Plurali irregolari
Singolare	Plurale (+ s)	
a brother	→ (two) brothers	child → children
one sister	→ (some) sisters	man → men
an aunt	→ (five) aunts	person → people

I've got a brother and two sisters.

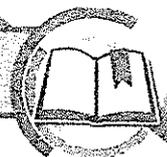
There are twenty people on the bus.

Nomi non numerabili
milk
music

We need some milk.

I love music.

Regole ortografiche per formare il plurale dei nomi	
Alla maggior parte dei nomi si aggiunge <b>s</b>	car → cars
Ai nomi che terminano in <b>s, ss, sh, ch, o, x</b> si aggiunge <b>es</b>	bus → buses church → churches
Nei nomi che terminano in <b>f</b> e <b>fe</b> la <b>f / fe</b> cambia in <b>ve</b> e si aggiunge <b>s</b>	leaf → leaves life → lives
Nei nomi che terminano in <b>consonante + y</b> , la <b>y</b> cambia in <b>i</b> e si aggiunge <b>es</b>	city → cities



## Esercizi

1 Scrivi **a / an** davanti ai nomi numerabili e **some** davanti a quelli non numerabili.

▶ a room

some furniture

1 \_\_\_\_\_ advice

7 \_\_\_\_\_ job

2 \_\_\_\_\_ car

8 \_\_\_\_\_ money

3 \_\_\_\_\_ work

9 \_\_\_\_\_ season

4 \_\_\_\_\_ homework

10 \_\_\_\_\_ traffic

5 \_\_\_\_\_ idea

11 \_\_\_\_\_ fruit

6 \_\_\_\_\_ information

12 \_\_\_\_\_ orange

2 Scrivi la forma plurale di questi nomi.

▶ book books

1 school \_\_\_\_\_

9 city \_\_\_\_\_

2 monkey \_\_\_\_\_

10 knife \_\_\_\_\_

3 coach \_\_\_\_\_

11 person \_\_\_\_\_

4 class \_\_\_\_\_

12 tooth \_\_\_\_\_

5 box \_\_\_\_\_

13 man \_\_\_\_\_

6 dish \_\_\_\_\_

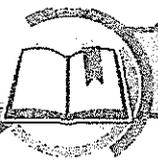
14 child \_\_\_\_\_

7 party \_\_\_\_\_

15 woman \_\_\_\_\_

8 country \_\_\_\_\_

16 foot \_\_\_\_\_



## 23: Nomi; genitivo sassone

### Il genitivo sassone 's e the ... of ...

Si usa il genitivo sassone 's per esprimere possesso o per indicare un rapporto tra due cose.

Si usa in genere 's per:	
Persone	This is my <b>brother's</b> school. This is <b>Chris's</b> room.
Animali	I can't find the <b>cat's</b> ball.
Negozi	I bought this at the <b>chemist's</b> .
Le case delle persone	Let's meet at <b>Ben's</b> .
Espressioni di tempo	Good luck in <b>Friday's</b> exam!

- Quando un nome termina in **s** perché è alla forma plurale, si aggiunge ' senza **s**.

This is my **parents'** room.

- Con i plurali irregolari che finiscono con altre lettere (**children, men, women**) si aggiunge 's:

This is the **children's** room.

- Di norma si usa **the ... of ...** per gli oggetti.

My desk is at **the back of** the class.

### Esercizi

#### 3 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

► Peter's house is at **the end of this road** / **this road's end**.

1 Have you read **the paper of today** / **today's paper**?

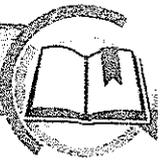
2 Did you go to **the party of Federica** / **Federica's party**?

3 We always sit at **the back of the class** / **class's back**.

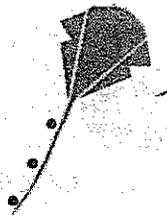
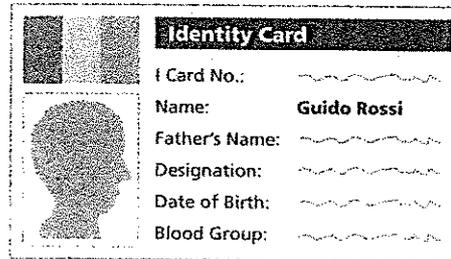
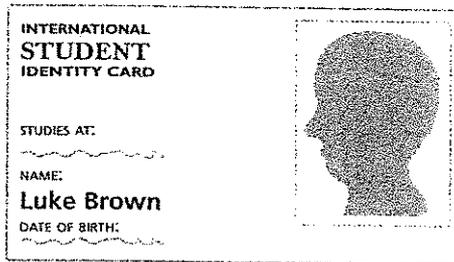
4 Are you going on **the school trip of next week** / **next week's school trip**?

5 Is this **Charles's** / **Charles'** camera?

6 Is this your **parents's** / **parents'** car?



- 4 Immagina di aver trovato tutti questi oggetti a una festa. Completa il dialogo.



Rick

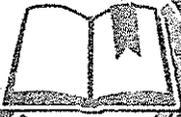


James

- A Look at all these things left at the party.
- B Whose are they?
- A Well, the student card is Luke's. And this ID card is  
1 .....
- B And that jacket? Has it got a name in it?
- A Yes, it's 2 .....
- B And the book?
- A Just a minute, let me see. Oh, it's 3 .....

- 5 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- That's **Matthews'** / **Matthew's** jacket.
- 1 Those are the **boy's** / **boys'** bikes.
- 2 What time is **today's** / **today's'** match?
- 3 My **parents'** / **parent's** bedroom is very large.
- 4 He has to go to the **doctor's** / **doctors'** after school.
- 5 Let's go to **Giulia** / **Giulia's** tonight.
- 6 Where are the **womens'** / **women's** toilets?



## 24: Articoli

**A / An**



nome numerabile singolare

Si usa **a / an** per indicare qualcuno / qualcosa di generico, non specifico.

**a** boy

**a** planet

**A** + suono consonantico (b, c, d, f, ecc)

**An** + suono vocalico (a, e, i, o, u)

**The**



nome numerabile singolare o plural

**The**



nome non numerabile

Si usa **the** per indicare qualcuno / qualcosa di conosciuto, specifico, una cosa particolare o unica.

**the** boy

**the** boys

**the** rice

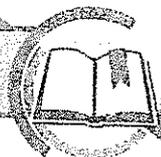
**the** sun

Attenzione: non si usa l'articolo **the** quando si parla in generale.

I like **dogs**.

**Fruit** is good for you.





## Esercizi

1 Completa le frasi con **a / an** o **the**.

► **A** What does your dad do?

**B** He's a nurse.

**1 A** Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ scooter?

**B** Yes, I have.

**2 A** Which is your coat?

**B** It's \_\_\_\_\_ red one over there.

**3 A** Here's \_\_\_\_\_ money you gave me last week.

**B** Oh, thanks.

**4 A** Does your country have \_\_\_\_\_ king or queen?

**B** No, it doesn't. It's \_\_\_\_\_ republic.

**5 A** We stayed in \_\_\_\_\_ amazing hotel in Paris.

It had \_\_\_\_\_ big swimming pool.

**B** What was \_\_\_\_\_ name of \_\_\_\_\_ hotel?

I'd like to go to Paris in \_\_\_\_\_ summer.

2 Completa la cartolina con **a / an** o **the**.

Hi Alex,

We're staying in a campsite in **1** \_\_\_\_\_ south of France.

It's really big. It's got **2** \_\_\_\_\_ amazing restaurant and

**3** \_\_\_\_\_ swimming pool. **4** \_\_\_\_\_ food in **5** \_\_\_\_\_

restaurant is very good. **6** \_\_\_\_\_ campsite is near

**7** \_\_\_\_\_ great beach, and there's **8** \_\_\_\_\_ mountain

on **9** \_\_\_\_\_ other side. Today I'm going to climb it. But first

I'm going to have **10** \_\_\_\_\_ swim!

Sam