

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.

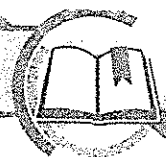
Be - forma

Forma affermativa Forma completa

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

Forma affermativa Forma contratta

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



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 **am**.

No, I'm not.

Yes, we **are**.

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.

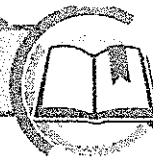
2 Justin **am** / **is** a new boy.

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.

'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.

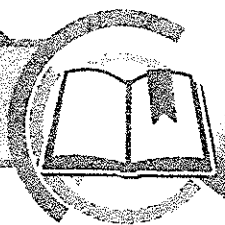
4 _____ are you today?

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
Singolare		
There is There's	There isn't	Is there?
Plurale		
There are	There aren't	Are there?
Risposte brevi		
Yes, there is . Yes, there are .	No, there isn't . No, there aren't .	

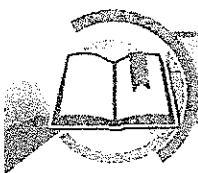
Esercizi

1 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 _____.
- 2** There aren't _____.



2: There is / are

3 There are three _____.

4 There aren't _____.

5 There's a _____.

2 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?

► Are there any family rooms?

1 _____ wireless internet access? _____

2 _____ any restaurants? _____

3 _____ a swimming pool? _____

4 _____ a free gym? _____

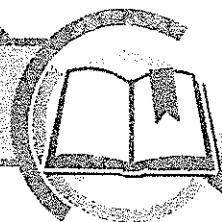
5 _____ any free parking spaces? _____

6 _____ a sauna? _____

3 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.

I've got an old bike.

He's got two sisters.

She's got a new dog.

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

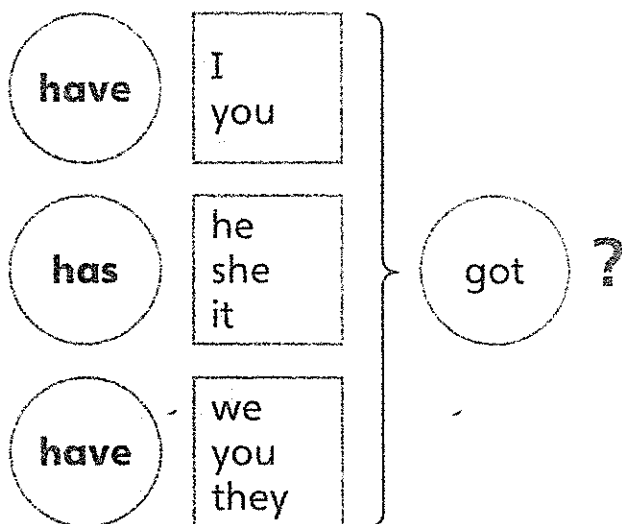
Forma contratta

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 have .	No, I haven't .
Yes, he has .	No, he hasn't .

Esercizi

1 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.



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

► I ve got a big family.

1 Harry _____ a guitar and a piano.

2 My parents _____ a new car.

3 My sister _____ black curly hair, like my mum.

4 Phil _____ a fantastic apartment in Rome.

5 We _____ too much homework to do.

3 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

2 Luca / a bike

3 I / brother

4 We / a garden

5 You / English today

6 They / 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, _____

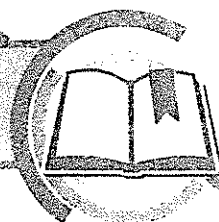
3 Has your sister got long hair? Yes, _____

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

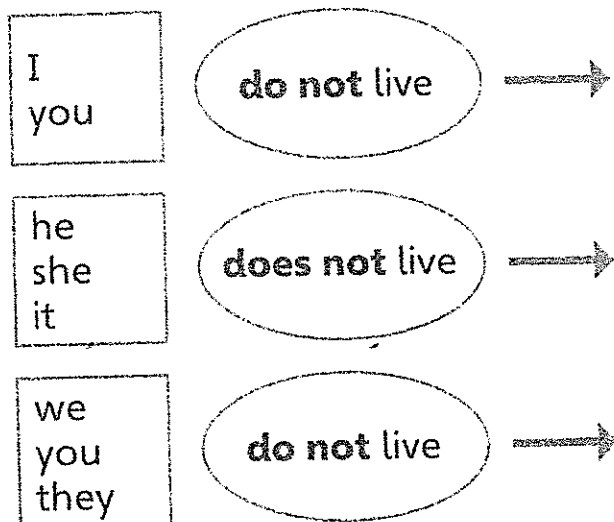
Variazioni ortografiche alla terza persona singolare

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

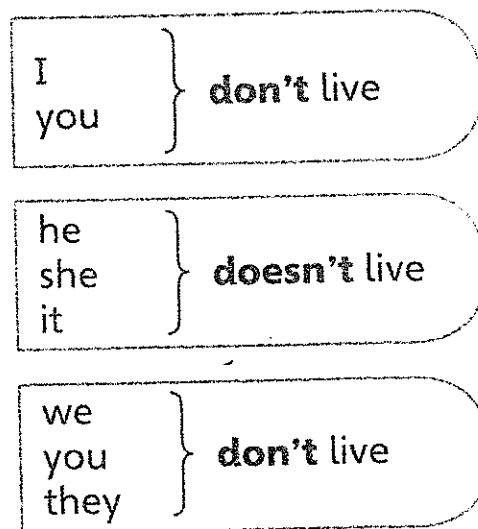


4: Present simple

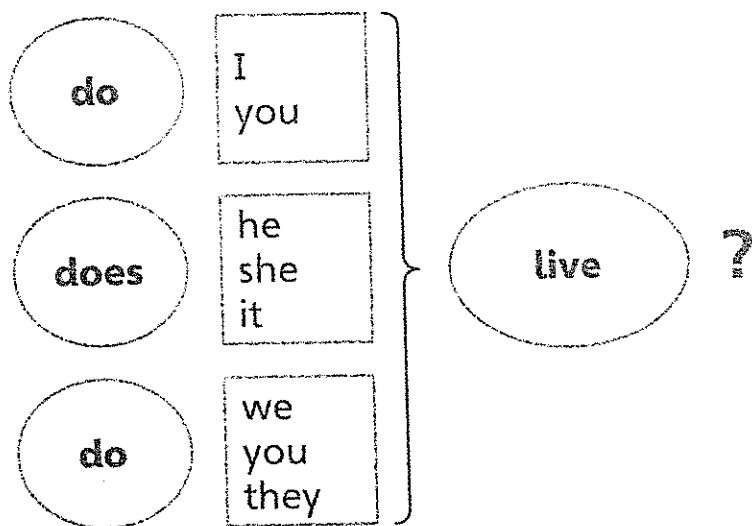
Forma negativa Forma completa



Forma negativa Forma contratta



Forma interrogativa



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 3ª 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



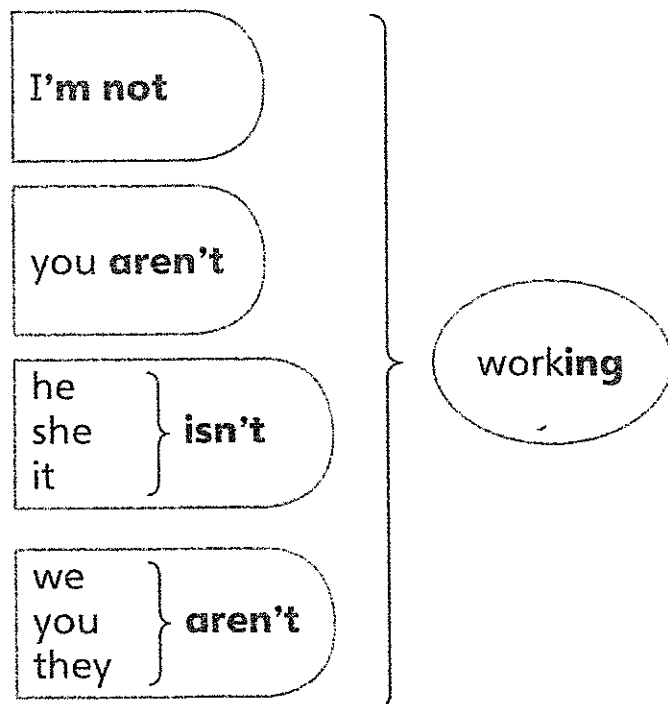
Forma affermativa Forma contratta

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

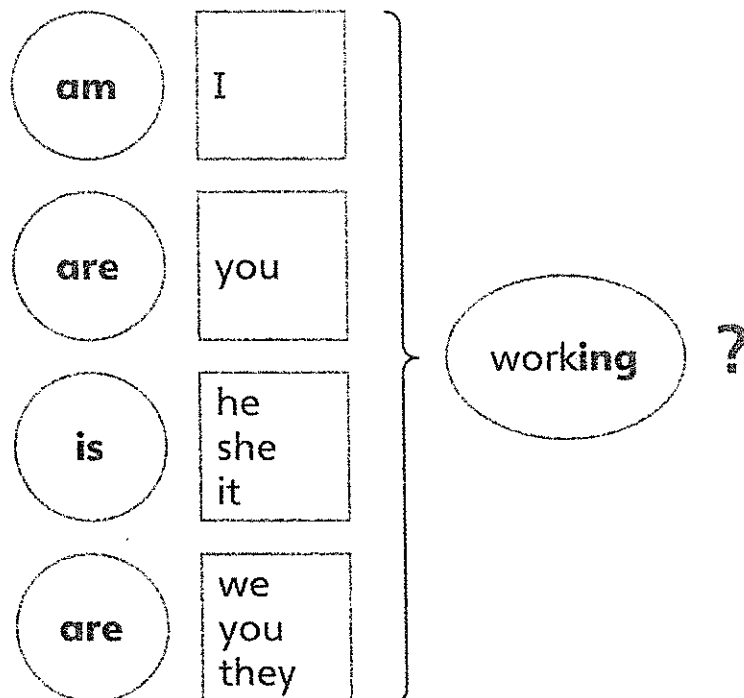
working



Forma negativa (contratta)



Forma interrogativa



Risposte brevi

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

Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
Yes, he is .	No, he isn't .



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.

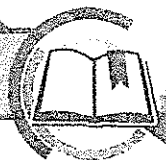
2 We **play** / **are playing** tennis every Sunday.

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.

5: Present continuous



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

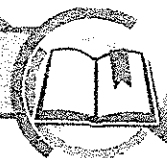
music

We need some milk.

I love music.

Regole ortografiche per formare il plurale dei nomi

Alla maggior parte dei nomi si aggiunge s	car → cars
Ai nomi che terminano in s, ss, sh, ch, o, x si aggiunge es	bus → buses
	church → churches
Nei nomi che terminano in f e fe la f / fe cambia in ve e si aggiunge s	leaf → leaves
	life → lives
Nei nomi che terminano in consonante + y , la y cambia in i e si aggiunge es	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 brother's school. This is Chris's room.
Animali	I can't find the cat's ball.
Negozi	I bought this at the chemist's .
Le case delle persone	Let's meet at Ben's .
Espressioni di tempo	Good luck in Friday's 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**.

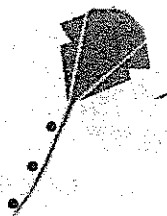
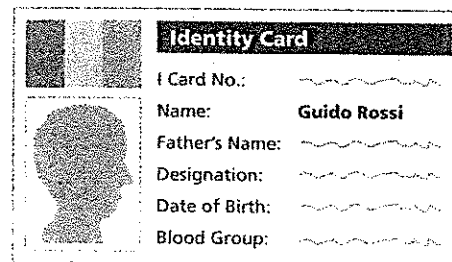
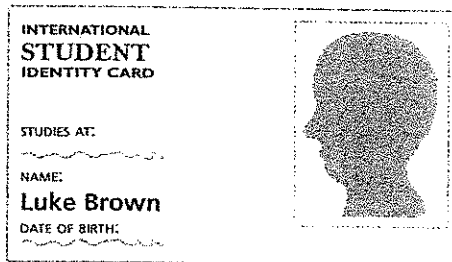
4 Are you going on **the school trip of next week** / **next week's school trip**?

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

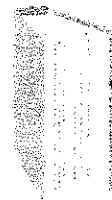
6 Is this your **parents's** / **parents'** car?



- 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** / **todays'** 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