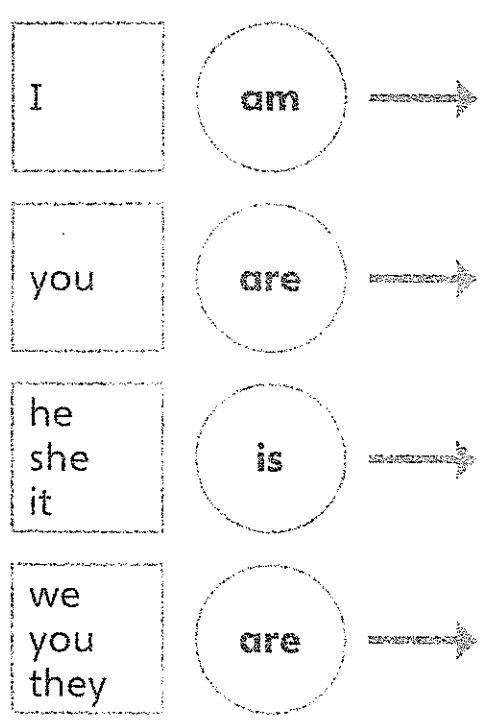


Be - uso

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.

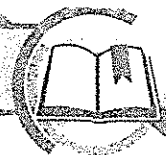
Be - forma

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 **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.

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.

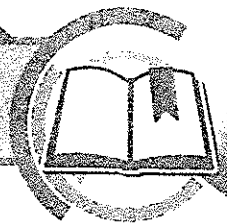
2 _____ day is it today?
It's Wednesday.

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

Esercizi

✎ **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

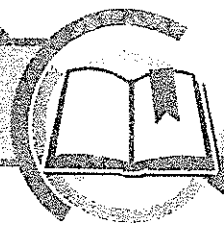
6 IS THERE a sauna? No, THERE ISN'T



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 VELOCIA
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

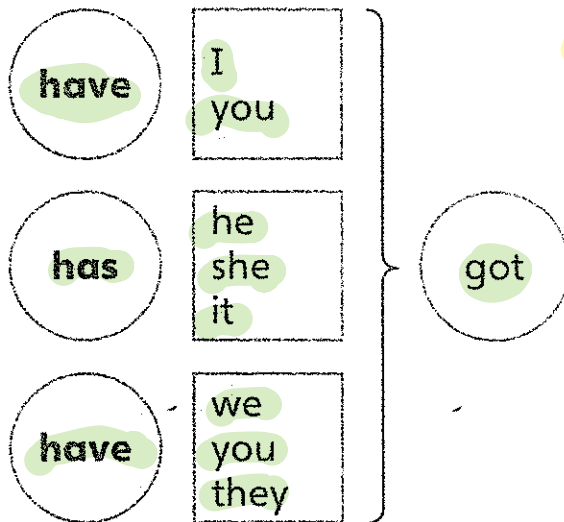
I you	} haven't got
he she it	} hasn't got
we you they	} haven't got



3: Have got

HAVE → io / TU / NOi
VOi / LORO

Forma interrogativa



HAS → LEi / LUi / ESSE
Nomi

es:

HAS A LESSIA ...

HAVE YOU

HAS SHE

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

✗ 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 Harry ^(HE) HAS GOT a guitar and a piano.

2 My parents ^(THEIR) HAVE GOT a new car.

3 My sister ^(SHE) HAS GOT black curly hair, like my mum.

4 Phil ^(HE) 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 HAS he got any brothers or sisters?

2 HAVE you got any pets?

3 HAS Sally got brown eyes or blue eyes?

4 HAVE they got a swimming pool?

5 HAVE your school got 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, I HAVEN'T

2 Has Tom's house got a big garden?

Yes, HE HAS

3 Has your sister got long hair? Yes, SHE HAS

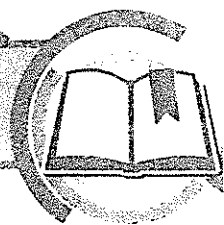
4 Has your school got a swimming pool?

No, IT HASN'T

5 Have your parents got a car? Yes, THEY HAVE

6 Has Nick got a new phone? No, HE HASN'T

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.

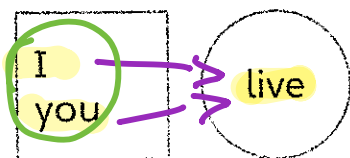
I **go** to school every day.

They **live** in Rome.

He **loves** chocolate.

Present simple – forma

Forma affermativa



I DO / DOES

SHE DO / DOES

~~FLY~~ → FLIES

~~SAY~~ → SAYS

HE / SHE / IT.

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

↳ CAMBIO
COME SI SCRIVE



4: Present simple

Forma negativa Forma completa

I
you

do not live



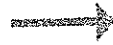
he
she
it

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.

SHE } 3rd P.S
↓
S

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 PLAY the guitar.

2 My parents WORK in a bank.

3 My sister SPEAKS Italian and German.

4 She LIVES in an apartment in Rome.

5 I GO to school by bus.

6 My brother GOES to school by bike.



4: Present simple

SVOLGI
PER CASA

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?

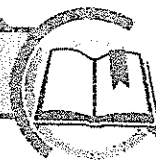
A She works at the hospital.

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^a 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.

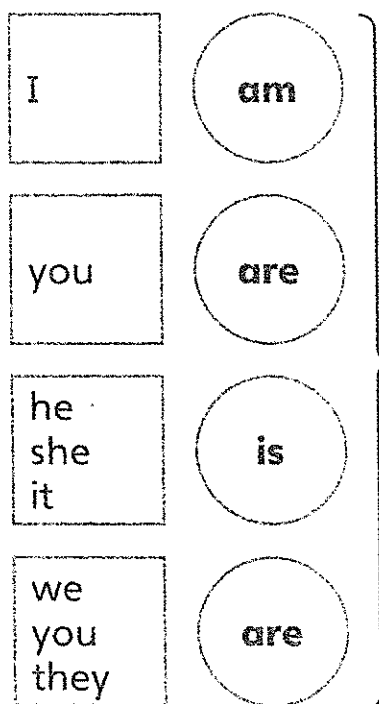
My brother **is** **learning** English.

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

You **look** tired.

Present continuous – forma

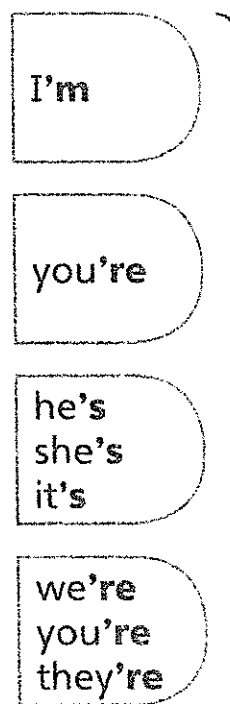
Forma affermativa
Forma completa



working



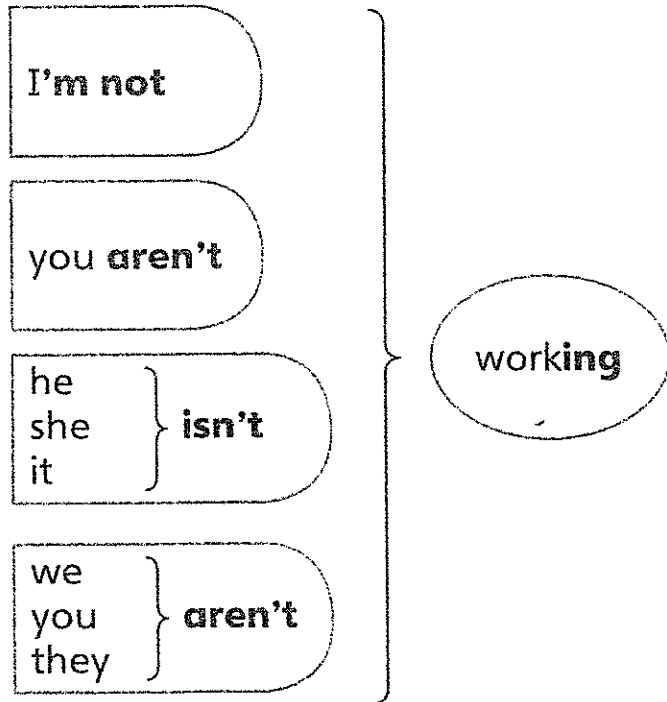
Forma affermativa
Forma contratta



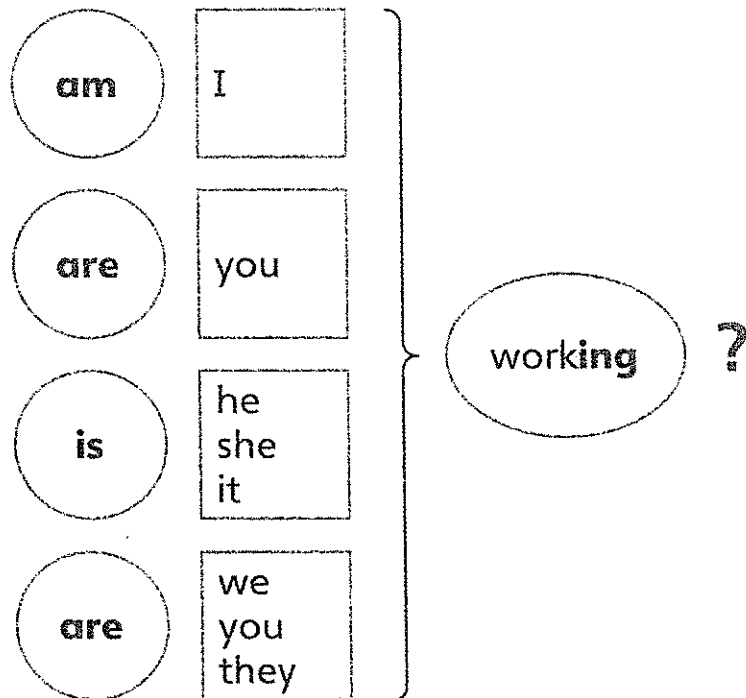
working



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 AM LISTENING to music now, so don't talk to me.

2 My sister's learning to drive. She is HAVING driving lessons.

3 Are you cold today? You ARE WEARING a coat!

4 My brothers aren't here. They ARE PLAYING football in the park.

5 We ARE WAITING 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 am NOT reading.

2 They're running.

They AREN'T running.

3 She's writing.

She ISN'T writing.

4 We're watching a film.

We AREN'T 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 IS FRANCESCA HAVING DINNER? ?

B No, SHE ISN'T.

2 you / watch this programme?

A ARE YOU WATCHING THIS PROGRAMME?

B No, YO AREN'T.

3 Giulio and Marco / wait for me?

A ARE GIULIO AND MARCO WAITING? FOR ME

B Yes, THEY ARE.

4 the dog / sleep

A IS THE DOG SLEEPING ?

B Yes, IT IS.

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.)

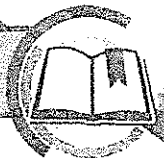
e

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.

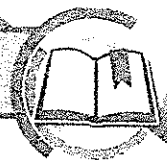
There are twenty people on the bus.

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 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 _____

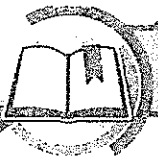
14 child _____

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.

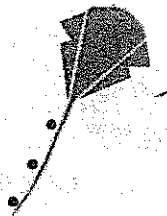
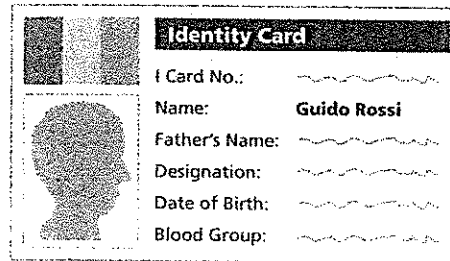
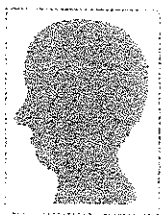
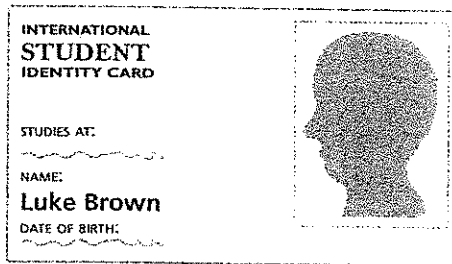
Esercizi

3 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

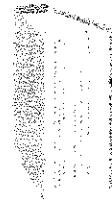
- ▶ Peter's house is at **the end of this road** / this road's end.
- 1 Have you read **the paper of today** / today's paper?
- 2 Did you go to **the party of Federica** / Federica's party?
- 3 We always sit at **the back of the class** / class's back.
- 4 Are you going on **the school trip of next week** / 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** / **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

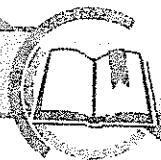
the sun

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 **1** _____ campsite in _____ 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