

Future classi II LSS

Ripassare BENISSIMO tutte le regole grammaticali e i vocaboli studiati quest'anno dal BUILD UP alla UNIT 6

Svolgere poi i seguenti esercizi:

pag.34, pag.46, pag.58, pag.70, pag.82, pag.94, pag.106 e da pag.257 a pag. 259

Scegliere un libro a piacere edizione Black Cat (livello A2 o B1.1/B1.2). <https://www.blackcat-cideb.com/it/>

Leggerlo e ascoltarlo con attenzione, cercare i vocaboli che non si conoscono. Fare poi il riassunto in inglese e saperlo esporre. Sarà la vostra prima valutazione orale del prossimo anno!

Si raccomanda di scegliere la vostra serie TV preferita e di rivederla in inglese.

Build up to Engage

UNIT A – Friends and family

VOCABULARY

- Alphabet and numbers
- Countries and nationalities
- Family

GRAMMAR

- Subject pronouns
- *to be* – Present simple
- Possessive adjectives

FUNCTIONS

- Introductions and greetings
- Asking for and giving personal information



PRESENTATION

1 002 Leggi e ascolta il dialogo.

- DAN Good morning, I'm Dan. Are you a club member?
- VESNA No, I'm new. My name's Vesna.
- DAN Hi Vesna, nice to meet you. What's your surname?
- VESNA It's Horvat.
- DAN Can you spell that?
- VESNA That's H – O – R – V – A – T. It's Croatian.
- DAN Interesting! So are you Croatian, Vesna?
- VESNA No, I'm British, but my dad's from Croatia. He's from Dubrovnik.
- DAN And how old are you?
- VESNA I'm 15.
- DAN And what's your email address?
- VESNA It's vesna501@hello.uk.
- DAN Great. Here's your card!



WORDS YOU NEED

Can you spell that?
Interesting!
Great! What's your email?

Leggi di nuovo il testo a pagina 8 e compila la membership card di Vesna.

Name: Vesna

Surname: 1

Nationality: 2

Age: 3

Email address: 4



VOCABULARY

Alphabet and numbers

Abbina le domande (1-5) alle risposte (A-E).

- 1 Can you spell that?
- 2 How old are you?
- 3 What's your name?
- 4 Are you Italian?
- 5 What's your email address?

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

- A It's frank701@hello.uk.
- B I'm sixteen.
- C Yes, I'm from Milan.
- D That's F-R-A-N-K.
- E Frank.

LISTEN **003** Can you spell that?

Ascolta e scrivi i nomi che senti.

FRANK

MILAN

SEVENTEEN

FRANK701@HELLO.UK

SPEAK Compila la membership card con dati di fantasia. Poi, lavora con un compagno e usa le domande dell'Esercizio 3 per creare un dialogo e completare la sua membership card.

MY CARD

Name:

Surname:

Nationality:

Age:

Email:

5 LISTEN **004** How old are you?

Ascolta i minidialoghi e scegli l'età dei personaggi che senti.

- 1 Peter 12 / 20
- 2 Clare 11 / 12
- 3 Juliet 13 / 15
- 4 James 80 / 18

6 LISTEN **005** Scrivi i numeri mancanti. Poi, ascolta e controlla.

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|------------|----|------------|
| 1 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 17 |
| 2 | 20 | <u>40</u> | 60 | 80 | <u>100</u> |
| 3 | 33 | <u>44</u> | 55 | 66 | <u>77</u> |
| 4 | 99 | <u>98</u> | <u>97</u> | 96 | 95 |
| 5 | <u>8</u> | 16 | <u>211</u> | 32 | 40 |

7 Abbina i saluti alle situazioni.

- 1 Good afternoon.
- 2 Good morning.
- 3 Good night.
- 4 Hi!

☐
☐
☐
☐


VOCABULARY

Countries and nationalities

9 **LISTEN** **006**

Completa la tabella con gli stati e le nazionalità mancanti. Poi ascolta e controlla.



A AMERICA
(North and South)

1 Argentina

Canada
Mexico
The USA

Argentinian
Canadian

2
3

B EUROPE

Albania
France

5
6
Poland
Romania
8
Switzerland

4
French
German
Italian
Polish
7
Spanish
Swiss

C AFRICA

Egypt
Tunisia

9

Egyptian
Tunisian
Moroccan

D ASIA

China

11

10
Japanese

E AUSTRALASIA

12
New Zealand

Australian
New Zealander



GRAMM

Subject

I'm Briti
You're f
He's fro
She's fr

OSSE

In ingl
espres

WB

10 Cor
l'ag

1
2
3
4
5
6

to b

Affir

I

He/

We/

Neg

I

He/

We/

Yes

Am

Yes

No

Is I

Ye

No

W

W

W

GRAMMAR

Map your grammar p. 2

Subject pronouns

I'm British. It's in England.
 You're from Italy. We're from Europe.
 He's from Dubrovnik. They're German.
 She's from Manchester.

OSSERVA

In inglese il pronome personale soggetto va sempre espresso.

WB – Grammar reference p. 266

10 Completa le frasi con il pronome personale e l'aggettivo di nazionalità corretti.

- 1 Vesna is from Britain. *She is British.*
- 2 Her father is from Croatia. is
- 3 Peter and Tom are from Canada. are
- 4 You and Rafal are from Poland. are
- 5 My friends are from Egypt. are
- 6 My sister and I are from China. are

Map your grammar p. 2

to be – Present simple**Affirmative**

I 'm (am)
 He/She/It 's (is) British.
 We/You/They 're (are)

Negative

I am not ('m not)
 He/She/It is not (isn't) British.
 We/You/They are not (aren't)

Yes/No questions and short answers

Am I British? Are we/you/they British?
 Yes, I am. Yes, we/you/they are.
 No, I'm not. No, we/you/they aren't.
 Is he/she/it British?
 Yes, he/she/it is.
 No, he/she/it isn't.

Wh- questions

What's your surname? How old are you?
 Where are you from?

OSSERVA

Nella forma interrogativa il verbo precede il soggetto.

Nella forma negativa si aggiunge *not* (*n't*) dopo il verbo. *I am not* non ha la forma contratta.

WB – Grammar reference p. 266

11 Volgi le frasi dell'Esercizio 10 alla forma negativa.

- 1 *Vesna isn't from Britain. She isn't British.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

12 Scrivi le domande usando i suggerimenti dati e la forma corretta del verbo *be*. Poi rispondi.

you / Italian?
 A *Are you Italian?*
 B *No, I'm from Morocco.*

- 1 you / 15 years old?

- 2 What / your surname?

- 3 What / your email address?

- 4 Where / Lionel Messi from?

- 5 Hillary and Bill Clinton / from the UK?

13 **SPEAK** Lavora con un compagno. Chiedetevi la nazionalità dei personaggi famosi presenti nel box, poi rispondete.

Fedez • Liam Hemsworth • Jorge Lorenzo •
 Violetta • Nicole Kidman • Michelle Hunziker •
 Barack and Michelle Obama • Mohamed Salah

A *Is Violetta from Spain?*
 B *No, she isn't. She's Argentinian.*



VOCABULARY

Family

14 LISTEN 007 Ascolta e ripeti.



mother • husband • granddaughter • cousin •
uncle • children • niece • father-in-law •
grandson • sister • grandfather • daughter •
parents • grandchildren • father • ~~mum~~ • son •
~~dad~~ • grandmother • brother • wife • nephew •
mother-in-law • grandparents • aunt

15 LISTEN 008 Completa la tabella con le parole dell'Esercizio 14. Poi ascolta e controlla.

 Male	 Female	 Both
dad	mum	parents

GRAMMAR

Map your grammar p. 3 18 LIST

Possessive adjectives

Subject pronouns

I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they

Adjectives

my mum
your mum
his mum
her mum
its mum
our mum
your mum
their mum

OSSERVA

In inglese gli aggettivi possessivi non sono mai preceduti dall'articolo.

WB – Grammar reference p. 266

16 Completa le frasi con gli aggettivi possessivi.

- Paula and Frida are sisters. parents are Brazilian.
- A What's name?
B I'm Filippo.
A Are you Italian?
B No, but mum is.
- My aunt is from Spain but husband is Swiss.
- My cousin is from Romania. name's Jacek.
- We are from the UK but grandparents are German.

17 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- a They're from Albania. ✓
b Their from Albania.
- a He's Moroccan.
b His Moroccan.
- a You're cousins.
b Your are cousins.
- a She's his wife.
b Her is wife.
- a You and you sister.
b You and your sister.
- a These are their parents.
b These are they parents.

19 [

18 **LISTEN** 009 Ascolta e completa il dialogo.

- SANDY** Hey Rebecca, is that ¹ family?
- REBECCA** Yes. This is ² big sister Jess and this is ³ husband Simon. They are with my ⁴ Susie in the photo. Yes, I'm an ⁵ !
- SANDY** Cool! How old is your sister?
- REBECCA** She's thirty and Simon's ⁶
- SANDY** Where is he from?
- REBECCA** He's British but ⁷ parents are from ⁸

19 **LISTEN** 009 Ascolta e leggi ancora il dialogo. Poi, correggi le frasi.

- 1 Jess and Simon are brother and sister.
husband and wife
- 2 Sandy is an aunt.
.....
- 3 Rebecca is thirty.
.....
- 4 Jess is forty.
.....
- 5 Simon is Tunisian.
.....

FUNCTIONS**Introductions and greetings**

- A** **DAN** Hi Gary, this is Vesna.
GARY Hello Vesna, nice to meet you!
VESNA Hi Gary.
- B** **DAN** Hello, Mr Peters. This is Vesna Horvat.
MR PETERS Good morning, Vesna. Nice to meet you.
VESNA Hello, Mr Peters.

20 Rileggi i dialoghi sopra. Quale dei due è formale?

21 **WRITE** Scrivi una risposta adeguata per ognuno dei due dialoghi successivi.

- A** **MR WATSON** Good afternoon, Miss Dunstan.
MISS DUNSTAN ¹
- B** **HELEN** Hi Una! This is Mark.
UNA ² Mark,
³
MARK ⁴ , Una!

22 In gruppi di tre, presentate i vostri amici. Usate le frasi dell'Esercizio 21 per aiutarvi.

Asking for and giving personal information

23 Abbina le domande (1-6) alle risposte (A-F).

- 1 What's your name?
- 2 What's your surname?
- 3 Can you spell that?
- 4 Where are you from?
- 5 How old are you?
- 6 What's your email address?

- A** ☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

- A** Francesca.
B I'm Canadian.
C I'm 14.
D It's franpa@paterson.it.
E It's Paterson.
F P-A-T-E-R-S-O-N.

24 **SPEAK** Con un compagno, ponetevi a turno le domande dell'Esercizio 23 e rispondete.

- A** What's your name? **B** Paolo.

UNIT B – Home Sweet Home!

VOCABULARY

- My room and personal possessions

GRAMMAR

- Regular and irregular plurals
- *This/That/These/Those*
- *There is/There are + a / some / any*
- Prepositions of place

FUNCTIONS

- Describing a room



PRESENTATION

- 1 010 Leggi e ascolta il dialogo. Poi indica se le frasi sono Vere (V) o False (F).

- TANIA Hey Liam! This is my new room! Isn't it cool?
 LIAM But what's that thing under your desk?
 TANIA Thing? That's my cat Jess. And this is my study area. I've got a laptop.
 LIAM Ah yes, your videogames area! Are there any books in your room, Tania?
 TANIA Yes, there are! There are some schoolbooks in my rucksack but there aren't any on the bookshelf.
 LIAM OK, why are those games on your desk?
 TANIA These games? They're my brother's!

- 1 It's Liam's room.
- 2 Jess is Tania's cat.
- 3 Tania's books aren't in her room.
- 4 Her schoolbooks are in her rucksack.
- 5 Her sister's games are on the desk.

V	F
V	F
V	F
V	F
V	F



- 2 In due minuti, fai un elenco di tutti gli oggetti che ci possono essere in una camera da letto.

bed, rug

.....

.....

.....

.....

GRAMMAR

Map your grammar p. 4

Regular and irregular plurals**Regular**

doctor	▶ doctors
programme	▶ programmes
aunt	▶ aunts
address	▶ addresses
box	▶ boxes
tomato	▶ tomatoes
baby	▶ babies
shelf	▶ shelves

Irregular

child	▶ children
man	▶ men
mouse	▶ mice
woman	▶ women
person	▶ people

OSSERVA

La maggior parte dei sostantivi forma il plurale aggiungendo una -s alla fine.

Se il sostantivo termina in -o, -s, -ch, -sh, -x, -z si aggiunge -es. Se, invece, termina con consonante + y, si elimina la y e si aggiunge -ies.

WB – Grammar reference p. 268

3 Scrivi il plurale dei nomi.

- 1 bike
- 2 book
- 3 boy
- 4 child
- 5 church
- 6 city
- 7 computer
- 8 dish
- 9 mouse
- 10 story
- 11 tomato
- 12 uncle



Map your grammar p. 6

This/That/These/Those

Singular	Plural
this book	these books
that game	those games

WB – Grammar reference p. 268

4 Guarda i disegni. Poi completa le frasi con *this/that/these/those*.

1 is my cat.



2 is my cat.



3 Are your biscuits?



4 Hey, are my biscuits.

5 **SPEAK** Fai delle domande sugli oggetti presenti in aula e rispondi.

A Is that book a maths book?

B No, that's a science book. Are those chairs yellow?

A No, those chairs are brown. Is this your English book?

B Yes, this is my English book.

VOCABULARY

My room and personal possessions

- 6 **LISTEN** **011** Abbina le parole nel box agli oggetti nella stanza (1-10). Ci sono sei parole in più. Poi, ascolta e controlla.

(light) switch • bed • bedside table • bookcase/shelves • books • chair • clock • curtains • desk • door • lamp • laptop • photo • poster • wardrobe • window



- 7 Collega le parole che non hai usato nell'Esercizio 6 con le immagini sotto (1-6).



1 Switch



2 door



3



4 bedside table



5 Ward



6

- 8 Indica quali oggetti presenti in casa sono personali (P) e quali di uso comune (C).

1 sofa	☐
2 smartphone	☐
3 key	☐
4 table	☐
5 fork	☐
6 identity card	☐
7 wallet	☐
8 cup	☐
9 door	☐
10 watch	☐

- 9 Quali sono i cinque oggetti che hai sempre con te? Fai una lista e confrontati con i compagni.

My smartphone, my identity card,...

.....

.....

.....

GRAMMAR

Map your grammar p. 6

There is / There are + a / some / any

	Singular	Plural
Affirmative	<i>There's a cat.</i>	<i>There are two cats. There are some cats.</i>
Negative	<i>There isn't a cat.</i>	<i>There aren't any cats.</i>
Questions	<i>Is there a cat?</i>	<i>Are there any cats?</i>
Short Answers	<i>Yes, there is.</i>	<i>No, there aren't.</i>

OSSERVA

Per esprimere la presenza, o la mancanza, di qualcosa si usa *there is* o *there are*.

Nelle frasi affermative plurali si usa *there are + some*.

Nelle frasi interrogative plurali si usa *Are there + any*.

Nelle frasi negative plurali si usa *there aren't + any*.

WB – Grammar reference p. 268

10 Completa le frasi con *some* o *any*.

I've got *some* new videogames.

- There are posters in my room.
- There aren't videogames here.
- There are computers in my school.
- There aren't bookshelves in my house.
- There are good books.

11 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

There's *a / some* videogame here.

- Are there *some / any* shelves in your room?
- There isn't *a / any* café in my school.
- There's *a / some* book in my rucksack.
- Are there *some / any* students in class?
- There are *some / any* curtains at the windows.

**12** Scrivi le domande usando i suggerimenti dati, poi rispondi.

There / people / here? (✓)

Are there any people here? Yes, there are.

- There / teacher / in the class? (✓)

- There / students / in the café? (✗)

- There / answers / in this book? (✓)

- There / good film / on TV? (✗)

- There / CDs / on the bookshelf? (✗)

13 Scrivi nuove frasi usando i suggerimenti dati.

books in your rucksack (?)

Are there any books in your rucksack?

- cup of coffee on the desk (✓)

- students in the corridor (✓)

- dictionary near me (✗)

- posters on the classroom wall (?)

- teacher in the school café (?)

- new games on that website (✗)

- a café near the cinema (?)

- sandwiches in the kitchen (✓)

14 **SPEAK** Con un compagno descrivi la vostra classe dando informazioni corrette e sbagliate.

A *There are fifteen people in our class.*

B *No, there aren't. There are twenty-five.*

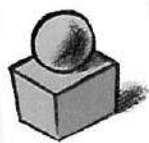
A *There's an interactive whiteboard on the wall.*

B *Yes, you're right.*

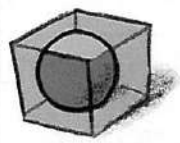
GRAMMAR

Map your grammar p. 7

Prepositions of place



on



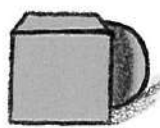
in



under



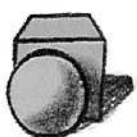
beside



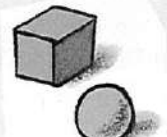
behind



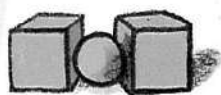
opposite



in front of



near



between

WB – Grammar reference p. 268

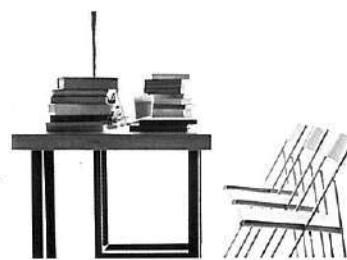
15 Guarda la tua classe per 30 secondi, poi rispondi alle domande senza guardare.

What's on the teacher's desk?

There are some books, the class register, a pen and a cup.

- 1 What's in your rucksack?
- 2 What's under your desk?
- 3 Who is behind you?
- 4 Who is in front of you?
- 5 Who is beside you?
- 6 What's on your classmate's desk?

16 Guarda le immagini e completa le frasi con la preposizione corretta.



- 1 The books are the table.
- 2 The chairs are the table.



- 3 The phone is the bag.
- 4 The wallet is the bag.



- 5 The girl is the boy.
- 6 The boy is the girl.

FUNCTIONS

Describing a room

In this room there's a bed. There's a bedside table beside it and there is a lamp and a clock on the bedside table.

There are some shelves opposite the bed, and there are some games on the shelves.

There's a desk under the window.

17 **SPEAK** Descrivi una stanza ad un tuo compagno e chiedigli di disegnare una semplice piantina, poi controllate insieme. Infine, scambiatevi i ruoli.

In this room there's a ...

UNIT C – People and places around me

VOCABULARY

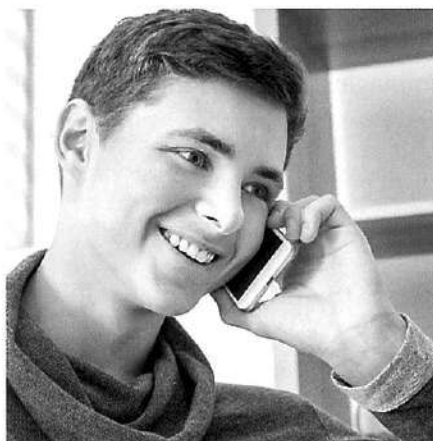
- Jobs
- Places in town

GRAMMAR

- Object pronouns
- Articles
- Imperatives

FUNCTIONS

- Giving instructions



PRESENTATION

- 1 012 Leggi e ascolta il dialogo. Poi, correggi gli errori nelle frasi.

- BEN** Is that you Teresa? Are you at home?
TERESA No, I'm at the post office.
BEN Oh, OK. Is your brother Ian there?
TERESA No, he's at the hospital.
BEN Is he sick?
TERESA No, my mum is a nurse. Ian is with her for a check up.
BEN Oh, OK. Is you dad a nurse too?
TERESA No, he's a mechanic in a garage. Cars are his passion. He loves them.
BEN Great! Listen, tell Ian to call me, OK? Don't forget!
TERESA OK Ben, bye!



- 1 Teresa is at the supermarket.

- 2 Ian is at the library.

- 3 Teresa's mum is a doctor.

- 4 Teresa's dad is a nurse.

- 5 Teresa's dad loves motorbikes.

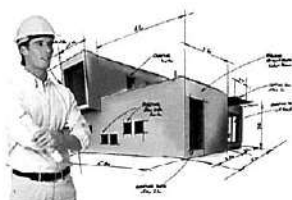
- 2 In 2 minuti scrivi tutti i lavori che ti vengono in mente.

VOCABULARY

Jobs

3 Abbina le parole nel box alle immagini corrispondenti (1-15).

~~architect~~ • builder • doctor • driver • engineer • farmer • hairdresser • mechanic • nurse •
photographer • secretary • shop assistant • teacher • vet • waiter/waitress



1 architect



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15

4 Completa la tabella seguente inserendo le professioni dell'Esercizio 3 nella colonna corretta. Alcune possono andare in più colonne.

inside	outside	alone	with other people

VOCABULARY

Places in town

5 Abbina le parole nel box alle immagini corrispondenti (1-12).

baker's • theatre • bookshop • swimming pool • café • supermarket • cinema •
sports centre • library • school • park • ~~post office~~



1 *post office*



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12

6 Completa la tabella con le parole dell'Esercizio 5.

Studying	School,
Entertainment	
Shopping	
Sport	

7 Completa le frasi con le professioni o i luoghi adatti.

- 1 My mum's a teacher, she's at
- 2 My uncle's a baker in a
- 3 Tom loves books, he is a shop assistant in a
- 4 My sister is a waitress in a in town.
- 5 Elena is a librarian at the local

8 Quali dei luoghi elencati negli esercizi precedenti ci sono nella città in cui abiti? Quali non ci sono?

There's a cinema, ...

There isn't a sports centre ...

GRAMMAR

Map your grammar p. 2

Object pronouns

Subject	Object
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
they	them

WB – Grammar reference p. 270

9 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- I don't know the answer, can you give *it / him* to me?
- Emma is very nice, I like *she / her*.
- Rob is nice to Jenny and me; he helps *us / them*.
- What's Jon's number? I want to call *him / he*.
- I spend my Saturdays with my friends, I go to parties with *them / him*.
- Do you want help with that homework? I can help *you / us*.

10 Completa le frasi inserendo il corretto pronome complemento.

We are busy, don't call *us* today.

- Jo and Tom are in the garden, tell lunch is ready.
- Katrina isn't at school, send a message.
- Where is my tablet, have you got ?
- Gavin can't do his homework, please help
- You can phone now, I'm at home.

11 Sottolinea gli errori e correggili.

Sorry Tim, I can't hear it!

You

- This sports centre is great, I love him!
.....
- There are four people in my swimming team, Paul, Mike, Susie and her.
.....
- Please remember to call Victoria and tell him the message.
.....
- Ollie and I want an invitation, have you got an invitation for them?
.....
- This is for Jim, it's a present for her.
.....

Articles

He's *a* mechanic in *a* garage.

Cars are his passion.

I'm in *the* post office.

OSSERVA

Davanti a sostantivi singolari non specifici, oppure quando si cita qualcosa per la prima volta, si usano gli articoli *a / an*.

Con i sostantivi plurali non si usa alcun articolo.

Quando ci si riferisce a qualcosa in particolare, il sostantivo è preceduto da *the*.

WB – Grammar reference p. 270

12 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

He's *a / an* mechanic in *a* garage.

- Susan isn't here, she's at *a / the* supermarket.
- Maria is *a / the* vet.
- Look at *a / the* hospital, it's enormous!
- The / -* doctors work in hospitals.
- Is there *a / an* swimming pool here?

13 Completa le frasi aggiungendo *a, an* o *the* dove necessario.

There's *a* new sports centre in town.

- parks are popular with people of all ages.
- There are cheap tickets for concert this evening!
- primary school in our village is very modern.
- Is there bookshop in this town?
- There's old theatre next to the supermarket.

14 Individua l'errore in ogni frase, sottolinealo e correggilo.

Excuse me, is there the post office near here? *a*

- The swimming pools are popular with teenagers.
- There's the old bookshop opposite my house.
- This is an only shop in my village!
- Buy some milk at supermarket please!
- Where's primary school please?

Map your grammar p. 7

Imperatives

Listen, tell Ben to call me.
Don't forget!

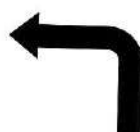
OSSERVA

All'imperativo il soggetto della frase non viene espresso.

La forma negativa si forma con *don't* + forma base del verbo.

WB – Grammar reference p. 270

15 Collega i cartelli stradali (1-6) con il loro significato (A-F).

1 ☐ A4 ☐2 ☐5 ☐3 ☐6 ☐

A Stop!

B Don't drive fast.

C Don't drive here.

D Turn left.

E Cross here.

F Go.

16 Completa le frasi scegliendo l'imperativo corretto tra quelli presenti nel box.

be • buy • cross • eat • go • listen • use

Be quiet, please. This is a library!

1 to the supermarket and some apples.

2 your phone during the lesson.

3 the road there, it's dangerous.

4 those sweets, they're not yours.

5 to this song. It's brilliant.

17 Collega le spiegazioni (1-5) all'imperativo corretto (A-E).

You can't shout in here! Don't shout!

1 It's important to be careful.

2 It's a good idea to pay attention.

3 Stop running.

4 You can pay there.

5 It isn't possible to touch the books.

A Pay there.

B Don't touch the books.

C Pay attention!

D Don't run!

E Be careful!

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

FUNCTIONS

Giving instructions

18 Completa le istruzioni per comperare online un biglietto per un concerto. Usa i verbi nel box.

Go • don't forget • print • choose •
open • complete • click

Go to our website



1 the date you prefer.

2 on the seats you want.



3 the form.

4 your phone number!



5 your emails and
..... your tickets!

19 Completa le istruzioni con la forma corretta di un verbo dal box.

call • eat • leave • pass • remember • watch

1 me my book please, it's on the table.

2 to call your grandmother, it's her birthday.

3 your English book at home! You need it today!

4 some fruit, it's good for you.

5 this film, it's fantastic!

6 me at 7 am on Sunday. I want to sleep!

UNIT D – My free time

VOCABULARY

- Days, months and seasons
- Ordinal numbers, dates and years
- Free-time activities

GRAMMAR

- *Wh-* questions
- *Can*

FUNCTIONS

- Telling the time
- Describing abilities
- Making requests / Asking for permission



PRESENTATION

1 **013** Leggi e ascolta il dialogo. Poi, rispondi alle domande a destra.

- KATE** Evan, what sign are you? When's your birthday?
- EVAN** Why? Have you got my horoscope? Where is it?
- KATE** On this website! Come on, what date is it?
- EVAN** It's on the 20th of October, in autumn. I'm Libra.
- KATE** Really? I'm Gemini, my birthday's on June the nineteenth, at the end of the spring. We're very compatible!
- EVAN** Uhm, I'm not really very interested in astrology, Kate!
- KATE** But astrology can tell you about your personality and your future.
- EVAN** How can it do that? That's impossible!
- KATE** I can see from your zodiac sign that you are creative, you can paint and draw.
- EVAN** No I'm not, I can't draw a square. I can't paint!
- KATE** But you can learn...

Where is Evan's horoscope?
It's on a website.

- 1 When is Evan's birthday?
.....
- 2 What season is Evan's birthday in?
.....
- 3 What star sign is Evan?
.....
- 4 When is Kate's birthday?
.....
- 5 What season is Kate's birthday in?
.....
- 6 What star sign is Kate?
.....
- 7 Is Evan interested in astrology?
.....
- 8 Is Evan creative?
.....

2 **SPEAK** Lavora con un compagno. Fatevi le seguenti domande e rispondete in modo personale.

What's your star sign? Are you interested in astrology? Are you creative?



VOCABULARY**Days, months and seasons**

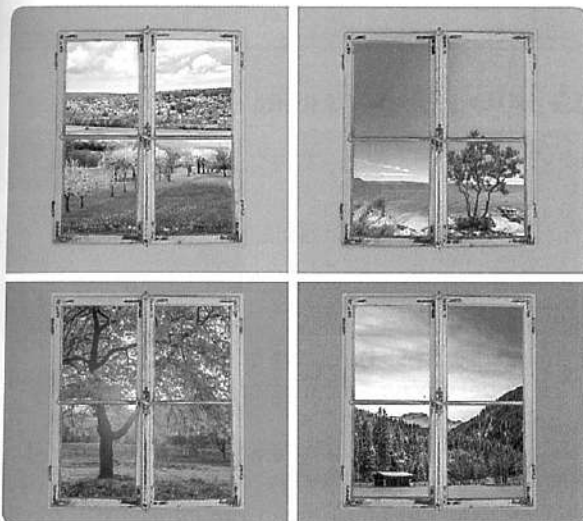
- 3 **LISTEN** **014** Completa i nomi dei giorni della settimana e mettili nel giusto ordine. Poi, ascolta e controlla.

- ☐ Thur
☐ Tue
☐ Fri
☒ 1 Mon
☐ Sun
☐ Wed
☐ Sat



- 4 **LISTEN** **015** Abbina i mesi con le stagioni. Poi, ascolta e controlla.

April • August • December • February •
 January • July • June • March • May •
 November • October • September



- Spring:
 • Summer:
 • Autumn:
 • Winter:

- 5 Completa le frasi in modo personale.

- 1 My favourite day of the week is
 2 Today is
 3 My favourite season is
 4 is my favourite month in winter.

Ordinal numbers, dates and years**Dates**

Si scrive:	Si dice:
10 th July	the tenth of July/July the tenth
1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd December	the first, second, third of December/December the first, second, third
31 st August	the 31 st of August/August the thirty-first

Years

Si scrive:	Si dice:
1996	nineteen ninety-six
2000	two thousand
2009	two thousand and nine
2018	twenty eighteen

- 6 Scrivi le date (1-6) per esteso.

22/8/12
the twenty-second of August, twenty twelve

- 1 31/7/02
 2 1/6/15
 3 13/1/10
 4 5/3/97
 5 3/12/92
 6 9/2/14

- 7 **SPEAK** Lavora con un compagno. Chiedetevi le date di questi eventi, poi rispondete.

New Year's Day

A When/What date is New Year's Day?

B The first of January. / January the first.

- 1 St Valentine's Day
 2 your birthday
 3 your best friend's birthday
 4 Halloween
 5 Christmas
 6 Boxing Day

- 8 **SPEAK** Lavora con un compagno. Testate la vostra conoscenza della storia. In quale anno è successo?

the end of the First World War

nineteen eighteen

- 1 the unification of Italy
 2 the start of the Second World War
 3 the end of the Second World War
 4 the attack on the Twin Towers
 5 your mum's birth year!
 6 your birth year!

GRAMMAR

Map your grammar p. 5

Wh- questions

What sign are you?
Who is she?

When is your birthday?
Where are you from?

OSSERVA

È possibile fare domande specifiche usando le **Wh- words**. Si mettono all'inizio della frase e il verbo che segue deve essere alla forma interrogativa.

WB – Grammar reference p. 271

9 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Where / Why is your house? It's in Longton St.

- 1 Who / Why is the person with Jackie?
- 2 When / What day is your birthday?
- 3 How / When can I finish this picture? By pen or pencil?
- 4 Where / Which sign of the zodiac are you?
- 5 Where / When is the last day of school?

10 Collega le domande (1-6) alle risposte (A-F).

- 1 When is the TV programme on?
- 2 Where is your phone?
- 3 Who is that boy?
- 4 How is your sister?
- 5 What are those photos?
- 6 Which jumper is the best?

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

- A He's my cousin.
B They're of my holiday in London.
C The red one.
D It's this evening at 8 o'clock.
E It's in my rucksack.
F She's fine, thanks.

11 Scegli la risposta corretta per ogni domanda.

- 1 When is the school trip this year?
A It's in June. B It's in France.
- 2 Where is your house?
A It's really great. B It's near the cinema.
- 3 How are you today?
A I'm not very well. B I'm Sally, Peter's sister.
- 4 Who is your teacher?
A He's Mr Swanson. B He's very good.
- 5 Which answer is correct?
A It's at 3 pm. B It's the first one.
- 6 Why is Ben popular?
A He's very nice. B He's at home.

12 Completa le domande con le **wh- question words**.

- 1 A What day is it tomorrow?
B It's Friday.
- 2 A is Thanksgiving in the USA?
B It's on the fourth Thursday in November.
- 3 A is Matt?
B He's in the library.
- 4 A pen is yours, black or blue?
B Blue is mine.
- 5 A aren't you at school today?
B Because I'm not well.

FUNCTIONS

Telling the time

LUKE What time is it, Georgia?
GEORGIA It's quarter past three.

COLIN Have you got the time, Dani?
DANI Sure, it's five to ten.

13 LISTEN 016 Ascolta e leggi l'ora.

- 1 It's six o'clock. 5 It's half past six.
- 2 It's five past six. 6 It's twenty-five to seven.
- 3 It's ten past six. 7 It's twenty to seven.
- 4 It's quarter past six.

The 12 hour clock

In inglese si usa l'orologio da 12 ore.

Le 12 del giorno, "mezzogiorno", si dice **midday** oppure **noon**.

6 am = le 6 del mattino. **am** indica un orario del mattino.

6 pm = le 6 del pomeriggio. **pm** indica un orario del pomeriggio.

Le 12 della notte, "mezzanotte", si dice **midnight**.

14 SPEAK Lavora con un compagno. Indicate un orologio ciascuno e chiedetevi l'ora.



08:35



09:20



12:15

VOCABULARY**Free-time activities**

15 Abbina le parole nel box alle immagini corrispondenti (1-15).

~~swim~~ • build models • use a tablet • cook • dance • sing • do athletics • program a computer •
do karate • play the guitar • do puzzles • paint • make vlogs • play tennis



1 swim



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14

16 **WRITE** Scrivi delle frasi vere per te usando i verbi nel box.

swim a kilometre • run fast • use a computer •
drive a car • speak German • cook

- 1 I can
- 2 I can
- 3 I can
- 4 I can't
- 5 I can't
- 6 I can't

17 **SPEAK** Lavora con un compagno. Racconta cinque cose che sai o non sai fare e chiedi al tuo compagno di indovinare se sono vere o false. Poi, scambiatevi i ruoli.

- A I can run fast!
B False!
A You're right.
B I can cook!
A True!
B False. I can't cook!

GRAMMAR

Map your grammar p. 5

Can

Affirmative

You can learn.

Negative

I can't paint.

Yes/no questions and short answers

Can she paint?

Yes, she can. / No, she can't.

Wh- questions

How can it do that?

OSSERVA

Can serve per parlare di abilità e capacità. È uguale per tutte le persone ed è seguito dalla forma base del verbo.

La negazione si forma con **can + not (n't)**.

Alla forma interrogativa si invertono **can** e il soggetto. Si usa la forma interrogativa anche per fare richieste e chiedere il permesso.

Can I open the window, please?

WB – Grammar reference p. 271

- 18** Guarda le immagini e gli indizi dati, poi completa le frasi con **can** o **can't**.



1 Dad play tennis.



2 Mum play the piano.



3 Sarah do a martial art.



4 Mike program a computer.

- 19** **SPEAK** Lavora con un compagno. Guardate la tabella e indicate se le frasi 1-6 sono vere (V) o false (F). Poi, correggete quelle false.

Harry and Jim can play the drums.

Jim can't play the drums. He can play the piano.

	Play a musical instrument	Do a martial art	Cook	Program a computer
Harry	✓ drums	✗	✓ hamburgers	✓
Jim	✓ piano	✓ judo	✗	✗
Agnes	✗	✓ karate	✓ soup	✓
Me				
My partner				

- Harry can cook hamburgers.
- Harry and Jim can program a computer.
- Jim can cook soup.
- Jim can't do a martial art.
- Agnes can cook hamburgers.
- Agnes can program a computer.

V	F
V	F
V	F
V	F
V	F
V	F

- 20** Guarda di nuovo la tabella e scrivi 5 domande.

Can Harry do a martial art?

-
-
-
-
-

- 21** Lavora con un compagno. Leggete le domande scritte nell'Esercizio 20 e rispondete.

A *Can Harry do a martial art?* B *No, he can't.*

-
-
-
-
-

- 22** Lavora con un compagno. Completate la tabella dell'Esercizio 19 in modo personale e scrivete delle frasi.

I can play the piano but I can't cook. My partner can't do judo but he can program a computer.

-
-
-
-
-

FUNCTIONS**Describing abilities**

- A Jane, can you play the guitar?
 B No, I can't, but I can sing.

- A Can you do karate?
 B Yes, I can. Can you?

23 SPEAK Lavora con un compagno. Fatevi delle domande usando le parole nel box, poi rispondete.

swim • program computers • play tennis •
 speak English • use a tablet •
 play an instrument • speak Arabic



- A Can you swim?
 B Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

24 WRITE Aiutandoti con le risposte dell'Esercizio 23 scrivi delle frasi per dire ciò che tu e il tuo compagno sapete fare. Usa *can*, *and* o *but*.

I can't play an instrument but Maria can play the flute.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

**Making requests/
Asking for permission**

- A Can I look at your photos?
 B Sure!

- A Can I have my phone back, please?
 B Here you are!

- A Can I use your book?
 B Sorry, I need it.

25 Lavora con un compagno. Scrivete delle richieste usando *can* e i suggerimenti dati. Poi, rispondete in modo personale e scambiatevi i ruoli.

open the window

- A Can I open the window, please?
 B Sure! / Sorry, no.



- 1 use your phone
.....
- 2 close the door
.....
- 3 see your photos
.....
- 4 have my pen back
.....
- 5 look at your answers
.....
- 6 have a biscuit
.....
- 7 watch the videos on your smartphone
.....
- 8 use your dictionary
.....

UNIT E – My favourite things

VOCABULARY

- Personal possessions

GRAMMAR

- *Have got* – Present simple
- Possessive 's
- Possessive pronouns and *Whose*

FUNCTIONS

- Talking about possessions



PRESENTATION

- 1 017 Leggi e ascolta il dialogo. Poi, indica se le frasi sono Vere (V) o False (F).

- RORY Tracy, have you got a tablet?
 TRACY No, I haven't. Why?
 RORY I've got a new tablet and I've got some problems. I can't understand it.
 TRACY Well, Dan's got a tablet. I think Dan's tablet is new. I'm sure he can help you.
 RORY Thanks. Have you got your phone? Can I use it?
 TRACY Sorry, my credit is finished. Why can't you use your phone?
 RORY My credit is finished too. Oh look, there's Mike. He's got his phone! Perhaps I can use Mike's phone!

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 Rory's tablet is old. | ☐ V ☐ F |
| 2 Rory understands his tablet. | ☐ V ☐ F |
| 3 Dan's tablet is new. | ☐ V ☐ F |
| 4 Tracy's credit is finished. | ☐ V ☐ F |
| 5 Rory's credit isn't finished. | ☐ V ☐ F |
| 6 Rory wants to use Mike's phone. | ☐ V ☐ F |



- 2 017 Leggi e ascolta ancora il dialogo. Poi, indica chi possiede questi oggetti.

	Tablet	Phone
Rory		
Tracy		
Dan		
Mike		

VOCABULARY**Personal possessions**

3 Abbina le parole nel box alle immagini corrispondenti (1-15).

phone • diary • keys • tablet • umbrella • bike • wallet • games console • camera •
travel pass • earphones • rucksack • laptop • headphones • fitness tracker

1 phone

2

3

4



5

6

7

8



9

10

11

12



13

14

15

4 **LISTEN** 018

Ascolta e indica se gli oggetti appartengono a Julia, Fatima o Colin.



1

2

3

4

5

6

5 Cosa c'è nel tuo zaino? Fai un elenco.

6 Fai un elenco delle cose a te più care e/o utili. Confronta il tuo elenco con i tuoi compagni. Che cosa avete in comune?

GRAMMAR

Map your grammar p. 4

Have got – Present simple

Affirmative

I/You/We/They 've (have) got a phone.
 He/She/It 's (has) got

Negative

I/You/We/They have not (haven't) got credit.
 He/She/It has not (hasn't) got

Yes/No questions and short answers

Have I/you/we/they got a tablet?

Yes, I/you/we/they have.

No, I/you/we/they haven't.

Has he/she/it got a tablet?

Yes, he/she/it has.

No, he/she/it hasn't.

Wh- questions

What have we got for breakfast?

What has he got for dessert?

OSSERVA

Per indicare il possesso di qualcosa in inglese si usa **have got**. Alla terza persona singolare diventa **has got**. Alla forma interrogativa il verbo **have** precede il soggetto. La forma negativa si ottiene mettendo **have/has + not + got**.

WB – Grammar reference p. 273

7 Scegli la forma corretta di **have got**.

- Sandra *have / has* got a new phone.
- My dad *haven't / hasn't* got a tablet.
- I *have / has* got a new bus pass.
- We *have / has* got the keys for our house.
- They *haven't / hasn't* got a new game.
- You *have / hasn't* got the correct answer.

8 Completa le domande con la forma corretta di **have got** e scrivi le risposte brevi.

- A (Susie) your phone number?
B No, she
- A (we) a new teacher?
B Yes, we
- A (they) an interval now?
B Yes, they
- A (Martin) a girlfriend?
B Yes, he
- A (your house) a garden?
B No, it
- A (I) homework for tomorrow?
B No, you

9 Guarda cosa contengono gli zaini di Laura e di Pedro, poi completa le frasi con il verbo **have**.

LAURA



PEDRO



- Laura some books.
- Laura and Pedro phones.
- Pedro keys.
- Pedro a wallet.
- Laura keys.
- Pedro a fitness tracker.

10 Scrivi delle frasi con **have got** utilizzando i suggerimenti dati.

Pauline / a sister (✓)

Pauline *has got* a sister.

A you/a smartphone (?)

B (✓)

A *Have you got* a smartphone?

B Yes, I *have*.

1 they / a car (✗)

2 A she / a cousin (?)

B (✗)

3 we / an English lesson now (✓)

4 he / a brother (✓)

5 A you / a pen (?)

B (✗)

6 I / a computer (✗)

GRAMMAR

Map your grammar p. 5

Possessive 's**Singular***Dad's tablet.**Mike's phone.***Plural***My cousins' laptop.**Susie and Dan's dad.***OSSERVA**

Per indicare che un oggetto appartiene ad una persona si aggiunge 's al proprietario.

Se il proprietario è un sostantivo plurale, si aggiunge solo l'apostrofo. Se i proprietari sono più di uno, si aggiunge 's solo all'ultimo nome dell'elenco.

WB – Grammar reference p. 273

11 Completa le frasi con 's o con l'apostrofo.

That's Den's rucksack.

- Those are Susie..... keys.
- Those are Mr Toms..... books.
- I think those are Will and Mandy..... pens.
- That's the teachers..... room.
- This is Anna..... wallet.
- These are my friends..... phone numbers.

12 Usa le parole date per scrivere delle frasi con 's o con l'apostrofo.Gary – wallet *It's Gary's wallet.*

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Jenny – bike | 4 Mrs Stevens – fitness tracker |
| 2 my parents – car | 5 Karen – rucksack |
| 3 Susan and Ben – camera | 6 Martin – dog |

Possessive pronouns and Whose**A** *Whose is this tablet?***B** *It's mine.***A** *Whose phone is this?***B** *It's Rebecca's.*

Possessor	Possessive pronouns
I	mine
you	yours
he / she / it	his / hers / --
we	ours
you	yours
they	theirs

OSSERVA

Per indicare l'appartenenza si usano i pronomi possessivi.

Per chiedere a chi appartiene qualcosa si usa *Whose*.

WB – Grammar reference p. 273

13 Usa le parole date per scrivere delle domande con Whose.this umbrella *Whose is this umbrella?*

- that wallet
- the rucksack on the table
- those books
- these keys
- phone

14 Scrivi domande e risposte con Whose e i pronomi possessivi.

this English book – my book

A *Whose is this English book?* **B** *It's mine.*

- this dog – their dog
- this phone – your phone
- the computer – our computer
- the jackets – my jacket
- this pen – her pen
- that bag – his bag

FUNCTIONS**Talking about possessions**

- A** **DAISY** Have you got a bike, Joanna?
JOANNA Yes, I have. It's great. And you? Have you got a bike?
DAISY No, I haven't. I use my travel pass and take the bus.
- B** **JAKE** Is this your phone, Paul?
PAUL No, it isn't mine. Mine has got a blue cover.
JAKE Oh, I think it's Ollie's. His has got a red cover.

15 WRITE Usa i suggerimenti per scrivere dei mini dialoghi.

- A you / camera?
B Yes / good. / you?
 A No / use / phone.
- A you / earphones?
B Yes / but / not very good. / You?
 A No / use my headphones.
- A you / tablet?
B No. / you?
 A No / use my laptop.

16 SPEAK Lavora con un compagno. Metti alcuni oggetti personali sul banco e fai delle domande.*A Are these keys your mum's? B No, they're mine.**A Oh, you've got a phone. Is it good? B Yes, it's great.**A Is this my diary? B No, it isn't! It's mine, thanks!*

QUIZ

VOCABULARY

1 Trova l'intruso nei gruppi di parole. Poi aggiungi altre due parole ad ogni gruppo.

1 ☐ British ☐ Italian ☐ Canadian ☐ happy

2 ☐ doctor ☐ husband ☐ sister ☐ mother

3 ☐ phone ☐ chair ☐ wallet ☐ bus pass

4 ☐ bed ☐ keys ☐ lamp ☐ desk

5 ☐ driver ☐ vet ☐ mechanic ☐ photo

6 ☐ library ☐ café ☐ park ☐ message

7 ☐ Tuesday ☐ March ☐ Thursday ☐ Sunday

8 ☐ January ☐ April ☐ August ☐ winter

9 ☐ second ☐ fourth ☐ eighth ☐ ten

10 ☐ turn left ☐ swim ☐ sing ☐ cook

FUNCTIONS

3 Scegli l'alternativa corretta, A, B o C.

1 What's your email address?

- ☐ A 42 Clive St.
☐ B In London.
☐ C tom12@tele.uk

2 Hi Su, this is Tom.

- ☐ A My brother.
☐ B Yes, he is.
☐ C Nice to meet you, Tom.

3 Have you got the time, Mike?

- ☐ A No, I'm busy.
☐ B Sure, it's half past three.
☐ C Not today.

GRAMMAR

2 Scegli l'alternativa corretta, A, B o C.

1 Are your books?

- ☐ A this ☐ B that ☐ C these

2 There three boys in the café.

- ☐ A is ☐ B isn't ☐ C are

3 Are there students in the class?

- ☐ A some ☐ B the ☐ C any

4 Vicky is my friend, I live near

- ☐ A her ☐ B him ☐ C them

5 Put red pen on the desk please, not the blue pen.

- ☐ A a ☐ B the ☐ C some

6 Turn left here. right.

- ☐ A Don't turn ☐ B Turn ☐ C Turns

7 swim fast?

- ☐ A Can ☐ B Can you ☐ C You can

8 Susie two dogs and a cat.

- ☐ A have got ☐ B haven't ☐ C has got

9 is this jacket?

- ☐ A Why ☐ B Whose ☐ C When

10 This is my rucksack and that's rucksack.

- ☐ A Katie's ☐ B Katie ☐ C of Katie

4 Can I use your phone?

- ☐ A Sorry, I need it.
☐ B Yes, please.
☐ C No thanks.

5 Is that your bike?

- ☐ A I've got a bike.
☐ B No, I haven't.
☐ C Yes, it's mine.

Controlla qui il tuo punteggio!

My Score

VOCABULARY		/10
GRAMMAR		/10
FUNCTIONS		/5
TOTAL		/25

Controlla le tue risposte a pagina 403 del volume.

Build up to Engage

UNIT A - Friends & family

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

Map your grammar pp. 2-3

Subject pronouns

I pronomi soggetto in inglese si dividono in prima, seconda e terza persona e in singolare e plurale. La terza persona singolare ha tre pronomi: *she* (essa), *he* (esso) e *it* (per oggetti e animali).

singolare	plurale
I	We
You	You
He/She/It	They

To be – Present simple

Il *Present simple* del verbo 'essere' si forma così:

Forma affermativa

singolare	plurale
I'm (am)	We're (are)
You're (are)	You're (are)
He/She/It's (is)	They're (are)

Si usa quasi sempre la forma contratta quando si parla, e molto spesso quando si scrive. La forma estesa è molto formale.

Forma negativa

singolare	plurale
I'm not	We're not (aren't)
You're not (aren't)	You're not (aren't)
He/She/It's not (isn't)	They're not (aren't)

Si può usare la forma contratta soggetto + verbo 'essere' aggiungendo *not* alla fine, oppure contrarre il verbo 'essere' insieme a *not*, per ottenere *n't*.

I Non si possono unire *am* e *not* nella forma contratta.
I **am not**. NON ~~I amn't~~.

Forma interrogativa

singolare	plurale
Am I?	Are we?
Are you?	Are you?
Is he/she/it?	Are they?

Per formare la domanda si invertono soggetto e verbo.

Risposte brevi

Yes,	I am.
	you/we/they are.
	he/she/it is.
No,	I'm not.
	you/we/they're not (aren't).
	he/she/it's not (isn't).

Per porre delle domande specifiche, prima della domanda si usa un interrogativo.

Where are you? What is it?

Possessive adjectives

Per indicare a chi appartiene qualcosa si usano gli aggettivi possessivi.

In inglese, l'aggettivo precede sempre la parola a cui si riferisce.

possessive adjectives
my book
your pen
his/her/its dinner
our class
your paper
their snack

PRACTICE

To be

1 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta del verbo *to be*.

- 1 Susan, where (you)?
- 2 Sorry, I (not) well today.
- 3 He my cousin John.
- 4 (we) in Class 4 for the lesson?
- 5 My parents (not) on holiday now.
- 6 Paula from Birmingham.

2 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta del verbo *be*.

- 1 She a doctor.
- 2 Mike and Kate (not) in my class.
- 3 your dad at home? No, he
- 4 we late? Yes, we
- 5 I very tired.
- 6 It (not) sunny today.

Possessive adjectives

3 Completa con l'aggettivo possessivo corretto.

- 1 Is that house, Tommy?
- 2 Hi Ollie, this is friend Vicky.
- 3 This is a photo of Katie and dog.
- 4 I'm in Class 1D. This is English classroom.
- 5 Look! That's Dan with brother.
- 6 Is that your dog? What's name?

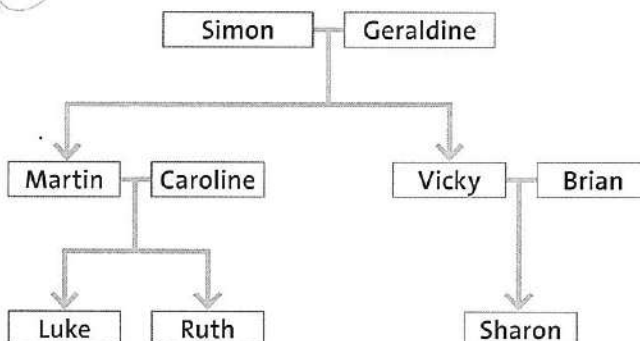
Countries and nationalities

4 Completa una tabella simile a questa con tutte le nazioni e nazionalità che conosci.

	Country	Nationality
Europe		
America (North and South)		
Africa		
Asia		
Australasia		

Family

5 Completa il testo in base all'albero genealogico.



Hi, I'm Luke and this is my family.

My ¹ are Martin and Caroline, and my

² are Simon and Geraldine.

Vicky is my ³ and her

⁴ Brian is my ⁵

So I'm their ⁶ and my ⁷

Ruth is their ⁸

Their ⁹ Sharon is my ¹⁰

Introductions and greetings

6 Scrivi il dialogo seguendo le indicazioni.

ANN Saluta Mrs Brown e presenta sua cugina Rona.

MRS BROWN Saluta Rona e dice che è un piacere conoscerla.

RONA Saluta Mrs Brown, e dice che è un piacere conoscerla.

ANN Si congeda da Mrs Brown.

MRS BROWN Si congeda da Ann e Rona.

Asking for and giving personal information

7 Completa le domande. Poi rispondi in modo personale.

- 1 name?
- 2 surname?
- 3 spell?
- 4 old?
- 5 from?
- 6 email address?

UNIT B - Home Sweet Home!

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

Map your grammar pp. 4-6-7

Regular and irregular plurals

Per formare il plurale regolare di un sostantivo, si aggiunge -s al sostantivo: *chair* ► *chairs*

Attenzione però alle variazioni ortografiche:

- se il sostantivo finisce per -s, -x, -z, -sh, -ch o -o, si aggiunge -es
dress ► *dresses* *wish* ► *wishes*
box ► *boxes* *watch* ► *watches*
buz ► *buzzes* *potato* ► *potatoes*
- non si aggiunge -es a -o finale se è un'abbreviazione.
photograph ► *photographs* *photo* ► *photos*
- se il sostantivo finisce per -y, si toglie la -y e si aggiunge -ies: *hobby* ► *hobbies*
- se il sostantivo finisce per -f o -fe, nella maggior parte dei casi si toglie -f o -fe e si aggiunge -ves:
shelf ► *shelves* *wife* ► *wives*

Ci sono alcuni sostantivi che hanno una forma plurale irregolare. Per esempio:

<i>child</i> ► <i>children</i>	<i>person</i> ► <i>people</i>
<i>fish</i> ► <i>fish</i>	<i>tooth</i> ► <i>teeth</i>
<i>mouse</i> ► <i>mice</i>	<i>woman</i> ► <i>women</i>

This / That / These / Those

- Per indicare una persona o una cosa vicino a noi, si usa *this*. La forma plurale è *these*.
This is my sister, Helen.
These are my sisters, Lea and June.
- Per indicare una persona o una cosa lontana da noi, si usa *that*. La forma plurale è *those*.
That book is by a great writer.
Those books are best sellers.
- *This/That/These/Those* possono essere aggettivi o pronomi.

There is / are + a / some / any

- Per indicare che ci sono una o più cose, si usano le forme *there is* (singolare) oppure *there are* (plurale).
There is è spesso contratto in *there's*.
- Per la forma interrogativa si invertono *there* e il verbo 'essere'.
- Per la forma negativa si aggiunge *not* al verbo *be*.
- L'oggetto singolare viene sempre preceduto dall'articolo indeterminativo singolare *a*.
- Le parole plurali alla forma affermativa vengono precedute da *some*.
- Le parole plurali alla forma negativa e interrogativa vengono precedute da *any*.

- Nelle risposte brevi non si ripete l'articolo indeterminativo, ma si possono ripetere *some* o *any*.

Forma affermativa

There's a phone on the table.

There are some tables in the class.

Forma negativa

There isn't a phone on the table.

There aren't any tables in the class.

Forma interrogativa

Is there a phone on the table?

Are there any tables in the class?

Risposte brevi

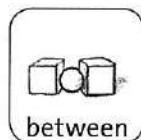
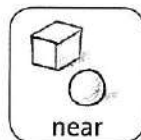
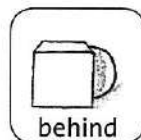
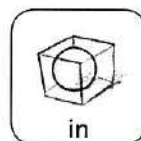
Yes, there is.

Yes, there are (some).

No, there isn't.

No, there aren't (any).

Prepositions of place



Per descrivere la posizione nello spazio si usa una preposizione di luogo:

- *on* (su, sopra)
The book is on the table.
 Il libro è sul tavolo.
- *in* (in)
My notebook is in my bag.
 Il mio quaderno è nella mia borsa.
- *under* (sotto)
The shoe is under the chair.
 La scarpa è sotto la sedia.
- *beside* (accanto a, a lato di)
The house is beside the library.
 La casa è accanto alla biblioteca.

- **behind** (dietro)
In class I sit **behind** Peter.
In classe sono seduto dietro a Peter.
- **opposite** (di fronte a)
My house is **opposite** the sports centre.
La mia casa è di fronte al centro sportivo.
- **in front of** (davanti a)
The teacher sits **in front of** us.
L'insegnante si siede davanti a noi.
- **near** (vicino a)
My desk is **near** the door.
Il mio banco è vicino alla porta.
- **between** (tra)
In class I sit **between** Maria and Henry.
In classe sono seduto tra Maria e Henry.

1. **Beside** indica che una persona o cosa sta precisamente a lato di un'altra (*side* = lato).
Si può usare anche *next to*.
Jim is **beside** Mary.
Jim è accanto a Mary (= al suo fianco).
2. **Near** indica che una persona o cosa sta nelle vicinanze di un'altra ma senza specificare esattamente dove.
Tina is **near** Lennie.
Tina è vicino a Lennie (= in prossimità di Lennie).
3. **In front of** presuppone due persone o cose l'una davanti all'altra. È l'opposto di *behind*.
My desk is **in front of** John's.
La mia scrivania è davanti a quella di John.
John's desk is **behind** my desk.
La scrivania di John è dietro la mia scrivania.
4. **Opposite** presuppone due persone o cose che si guardano.
We live in Slater Street. My house is **opposite** his house.
Viviamo in Slater Street. Casa mia è di fronte a casa sua.

PRACTICE

Plurals

8 Completa le parole al plurale.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1 day | 6 match |
| 2 phone | 7 class |
| 3 child | 8 fish |
| 4 family | 9 person |
| 5 tomato | 10 subject |

Personal possessions

9 Scrivi il nome di sei oggetti che hai sempre con te.

.....

.....

This / That / These / Those

10 Sostituisci le parole in neretto con *this/that/these/those*.

- Whose is the jacket here?
Whose is?
- The DVDs there are really good.
..... are really good.
- I've got some apples here for a snack.
I've got for a snack.
- What is the thing over there?
What is?
- Are the girls there your cousins?
Are your cousins?
- The boy here is my brother.
..... is my brother.

There is / are + a / some / any

11 Scrivi frasi con la forma corretta di *to be* e *a/some/any*. Usa i suggerimenti dati.

- There / phone / over there, is it yours?
- There / sandwiches / to eat?
- There / people / in the street.
- There / not / students / in the class.
- There / not / picture of Dan here.
- There / film / on TV?

12 Scrivi frasi usando *there's a* o *there are some* e i suggerimenti dati.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 book / on / chair | 5 cake / in / a box |
| 2 cat / under / table | 6 child / between two adults |
| 3 bank / opposite / cinema | 7 dog / in front of / car |
| 4 tree / near / school | 8 car / behind / dog |

My room

13 Abbina i nomi (1-8) alla traduzione corretta (A-H).

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 bed | ☐ | A lampada |
| 2 bedside table | ☐ | B armadio |
| 3 bookcase | ☐ | C scrivania |
| 4 curtains | ☐ | D libreria |
| 5 desk | ☐ | E interruttore della luce |
| 6 lamp | ☐ | F tende |
| 7 light switch | ☐ | G letto |
| 8 wardrobe | ☐ | H comodino |

Describing a room

14 Scrivi un breve testo (circa 80 parole) in cui descrivi la tua camera. Spiega quali oggetti si trovano al suo interno e dove sono collocati.

UNIT C - People and places around me

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

Map your grammar pp. 3-7

Object pronouns

Si usano i pronomi oggetto per sostituire l'oggetto in una frase.

subject	object	subject	object
I	me	it	it
you	you	we	us
he	him	you	you
she	her	they	them

Articles

I sostantivi possono essere preceduti da un articolo.

- Se il sostantivo è singolare e ci si riferisce a una categoria generale, si usano gli articoli indeterminativi *a/an*. Si usa *a* se il sostantivo inizia con un suono consonantico.

There's a car in front of my house.

Se il sostantivo inizia con un suono vocalico, si usa *an*.

Have you got an apple?

! *an hour* *a university* *a uniform*

- Se il sostantivo è plurale e ci si riferisce a una categoria generale, si omette l'articolo.
Computers are expensive here.
- Se si vogliono indicare uno o più sostantivi in particolare, e ci si riferisce a qualcosa di specifico, si usa l'articolo determinativo *the*.
Where is the tablet?
The children have got a new CD.

Imperatives

Per dare un ordine o un'istruzione o spiegare un processo, si usa la forma base del verbo senza il soggetto.

Take the 74 bus to the centre of town.

L'imperativo alla forma negativa si forma con *don't* + verbo.

Don't be late!

- !** Per rendere la forma imperativa meno brusca si usa *please*.
Please pass my bag.

PRACTICE

Object pronouns

15 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- A Do you like apples? B I love *them* / *they*.
- Where is my book? Oh, no! I've lost *it* / *him*!
- If you are hungry, this pizza is for *your* / *you*.
- Jenny is my best friend. I really enjoy being with *she* / *her*.

Articles

16 Completa le frasi con *a/an* o *the* dove necessario.

- Have you got blue pen?
- Where is class register?
- I like romantic films.
- I've got umbrella.
- children are in their class.
- bananas are my favourite fruit.

Places in town

17 Completa le frasi.

- You can drink a cup of tea in a
- You can see a film at the
- You can post a letter at the
- You can buy food at the
- You can sit under a tree in the
- You can go swimming at the

Jobs

18 Completa le definizioni con parole adatte.

- These two people help sick people in hospital: and
- This person helps you in a shop:
- This person works with students:
- This person works in a restaurant:

Giving instructions

19 Collega le seguenti istruzioni (1-4) con la traduzione corretta (A-D).

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Write your name. | A Siediti. |
| 2 Don't shout! | B Scrivi il tuo nome. |
| 3 Sit down. | C Non fare tardi! |
| 4 Don't be late! | D Non gridare! |

UNIT D - My free time

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

Map your grammar p. 5

Wh- questions

Per chiedere delle informazioni specifiche si possono usare le interrogative all'inizio della domanda:

How • What • When • Where • Who •
Why • Whose • Which

Whose e which possono anche accompagnare un oggetto.

Whose book is this? Which pen is yours?

Can

Forma affermativa

Si usa il verbo modale *can* per parlare di abilità e capacità. *Can* rimane uguale per tutte le persone. È seguito dalla forma base del verbo.

I/You/He/She/It/We/They **can** swim.

Forma negativa

La forma negativa si ottiene aggiungendo *not* al verbo *can*. La forma estesa è *cannot* ma è molto rara e formale. Si usa quasi sempre la forma contratta *can't*.

I/You/He/She/It/We/They **can't** speak Italian.

Forma interrogativa

La forma interrogativa si ottiene invertendo il soggetto e *can*.

Can you swim?

Can she speak English?

Alla forma interrogativa *can* si usa anche per fare richieste e chiedere permessi.

Can I have my phone back, please?

Can I open the window, please?

Risposte brevi

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they **can**.

No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they **can't**.

Si possono fare delle domande specifiche usando un interrogativo prima del verbo *can*.

What can you see?

Where can we sit?

LOST IN TRANSLATION?

Il verbo modale *can* corrisponde all'italiano 'potere'. Quando però è usato per parlare di capacità e abilità, *can* corrisponde all'italiano 'sapere, essere capace di, riuscire a':

I can sing.

So cantare.

PRACTICE

Wh- questions

20 Completa le domande con la *wh- word* corretta.

- are you from?
- day is it today?
- isn't he here today?
- phone is yours?
- is that boy with Tim?
- jacket is this?
- is the English test? Tuesday?
- are you?

21 Traduci in inglese.

- Dov'è la nostra nuova aula?
.....
- Quand'è il tuo compleanno?
.....
- Cosa c'è nella borsa?
.....
- Quale libro è il tuo?
.....
- Chi è la donna con Mark?
.....
- Perché sei stanco?
.....
- Chi è il tuo migliore amico?
.....
- Dove sono i tuoi occhiali?
.....
- Qual è la tua materia preferita?
.....
- Quand'è ora di pranzo?
.....

Days, months and seasons

22 Completa scrivendo i giorni della settimana, i mesi e le stagioni.

- Days of the week
- Months of the year
- Seasons of the year

Ordinal numbers, dates and years

23 Scrivi le date per esteso.

- 1 21/10/2004
- 2 24/7/2010
- 3 5/3/2017
- 4 8/6/1997
- 5 1/5/2000
- 6 13/2/1980

24 Rispondi alle domande in modo personale.

- 1 When is your birthday?
- 2 What date is the start of the year?
- 3 In what season is Halloween?
- 4 What month is the end of the school year?
- 5 What month is the start of the school year?
- 6 What day, date and year is it today?

Telling the time

25 Traduci in inglese.

- 1 A Mi scusi, che ore sono per favore?
B Sono le undici e mezzo.
- 2 A Sarah, hai l'ora?
B Certo, sono le tre meno un quarto.
- 3 A Che ore sono Mark?
B Sono le cinque e dieci.

Can

26 Usa *can* per scrivere delle frasi seguendo le indicazioni date.

- 1 Eddie – play tennis. ✓
- 2 Julia – speak Japanese. ✗
- 3 your dad – cook ?
- 4 The teacher – use a tablet. ✓
- 5 We – do karate. ✗
- 6 your friends – sing ?

27 Scrivi delle domande per Maria e Shane usando *can*. Poi rispondi con le informazioni in tabella.

	swim a kilometre	speak Italian	skateboard
Maria	✓	✗	✓
Shane	✗	✓	✗

28 Completa il dialogo con la forma corretta di *can* e le parole tra parentesi.

- WENDY** Hello Paul, welcome to the sports club.
First question for you: ¹ *can you swim* (you/swim)?
- PAUL** Yes, ² (I).
- WENDY** Good! And ³ (you/play) volleyball?
- PAUL** No, I ⁴ It's new for me.
⁵ (I/have) lessons?
- WENDY** Of course!

Describing abilities

29 Completa le frasi. Usa le parole date.

cook • guitar • karate • paint • play • swim

- 1 At the seaside I can
- 2 I like martial arts, in fact I can do
- 3 I can my family's dinner every Friday.
- 4 I can videogames in my room with friends.
- 5 Sarah loves music, she can play the
- 6 My mum can pictures in her free time.

30 Scrivi tre cose che sai fare e tre che non sai fare.

- | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|---|
| 1 | ✓ | 4 | ✗ |
| 2 | ✓ | 5 | ✗ |
| 3 | ✓ | 6 | ✗ |

Making requests/Asking for permission

31 Traduci in inglese.

- 1 A Posso guardare il tuo libro? B Certo!
- 2 A Posso avere la mia penna indietro per favore?
B Eccola!
- 3 A Posso usare il tuo cellulare? B Mi dispiace, mi serve.
- 4 A Posso usare il tuo portatile?
B Mi dispiace, non ho un portatile!

UNIT E - My favourite things

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

Map your grammar pp. 4-5

Have got – Present simple

Per parlare di possesso si usa il verbo *have* con la particella *got*.

Il verbo *have* rimane uguale per tutte le persone, tranne che per la terza persona singolare, per cui diventa *has*. Si usa molto spesso la forma contratta.

Forma affermativa

I/You/We/They've got (have got)
He/She/It's got (has got)

Forma negativa

I/You/We/They haven't got (have not got)
He/She/It hasn't got (have not got)

Forma interrogativa

Have I/you/we/they got...?
Has he/she/it got...?

La domanda si forma invertendo il soggetto e il verbo *have*.

Risposte brevi

Yes,	I/you/we/they have.
	he/she/it has.
No,	I/you/we/they haven't.
	he/she/it hasn't.

I Nella risposta breve non si usa la particella *got*.
Yes, I have.
NON Yes, I have got.

Possessive 's

Singolare

Per indicare che un oggetto appartiene o è relativo ad una persona, si aggiunge 's al proprietario, seguito dall'oggetto.

Mike's bicycle.

My sister's dog.

My friend's cousin.

Plurale

Se i proprietari sono più di uno e sono nominati, si aggiunge 's all'ultimo nell'elenco.

Jenny and Sam's house.

Se invece il proprietario è un sostantivo plurale, si aggiunge soltanto l'apostrofo.

The students' classroom.

Possessive pronouns and Whose

I pronomi possessivi sostituiscono un nome e indicano a chi appartiene qualcosa.

possessor	possessive pronouns
I	mine
you	yours
he	his
she	hers
it	
we	ours
you	yours
they	theirs

I Non esiste il pronome possessivo corrispondente all'aggettivo *its*.
The dog has got its ball.
NON ~~The ball is its.~~

I Per chiedere di chi è qualcosa, si usa l'interrogativo *Whose*.

Whose book is this?

Whose is this book?

Si può rispondere omettendo la parola riferita al possesso, che rimane sottintesa.

It's Jamila's.

PRACTICE

Have got – Present simple

32 Completa le frasi con i suggerimenti dati.

- 1 I / have / got / a new phone.
- 2 My dad / have / not / got / a bike.
- 3 My class / have / not / got / an interactive whiteboard.
- 4 Susan and Maria / have / got / a good teacher.
- 5 My town / have / not / got / a sport centre.
- 6 We / have / got / an English lesson today.
- 7 You / have / got / a great flat!
- 8 They / have / not / got the answers.

33 Completa le domande con la forma corretta di *have*. Poi rispondi in modo personale.

- 1 (you) a bike?
- 2 (your class) an interactive whiteboard?
- 3 (your parents) a dog?
- 4 (you and your classmates) a break after the lesson?
- 5 (your room) a TV in it?
- 6 (your house) a balcony?

Possessive 's

34 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 Fido is *Danny's* / *Dannys'* / *Danny'* dog.
- 2 This is my *sister's* / *sisters'* / *sister'* tablet.
- 3 I've got two brothers. My *brother's* / *brothers'* / *brother'* rooms are upstairs.
- 4 My *parent's* / *parents'* / *parent'* car is in the garage.
- 5 *Helen and Bob's* / *Helen and Bobs'* / *Helen and Bob'* new house is beautiful.
- 6 This is the *children's* / *childrens'* / *children'* CD.
- 7 I've got your *friends* / *friend's* / *friend* phone number.
- 8 That's the *teacher's* / *teachers* / *teachers'* room for all the teachers in the school.

Possessive pronouns and *Whose*

35 Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia lo stesso significato della prima.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 This is my class. | This class is |
| 2 Are they our books? | Are the books |
| 3 I think it's her jacket. | I think the jacket is |
| 4 That's his skateboard. | That skateboard is |
| 5 It's their key. | The key is |
| 6 This is your phone. | This phone is |

36 Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 Tom, this is *my* / *mine* wallet and that's *your* / *yours*.
- 2 Is this *your* / *yours* phone or is it *my* / *mine*? They're identical!
- 3 Sarah has got Will's phone number and he's got *her* / *hers*.
- 4 Is that *your* / *yours* email address? This is *our* / *ours*.
- 5 These keys are Terry and Julie's! They aren't *my* / *mine*, they are *their* / *theirs*.
- 6 Is this Bob's wallet? Yes, it's *his* / *hers*.

Personal possessions

37 Completa le frasi. Usa le parole date.

watch • tablet • identity card • wallet • keys • (smart)phone

- 1 You put money and cards in your
- 2 Your says who you are.
- 3 Your are for your house or your motorbike.
- 4 A tells you the time.
- 5 You can call people on your
- 6 You can look at the internet and write on a laptop or on a

Talking about possession

38 Completa il dialogo con parole adatte.

- IAN Hi Daniela, how ¹ you?
- DANIELA Fine thanks. Is that ² new bike?
- IAN Yes, it's ³
- DANIELA I ⁴ got a bike, but it's old.
- IAN ⁵ you cycle well?
- DANIELA No, I ⁶ !

39 Completa il dialogo. Usa le frasi date.

can • her • mine • 's got • you got • your girlfriend's

- AMANDA Wow, have ¹ a new phone Eddie? Cool!
- EDDIE Yes, it's a birthday present. It ² an enormous memory. It ³ store lots of photos.
- AMANDA Oh, is that ⁴ photo on the screen?
- EDDIE Yes, that's Debby.
- AMANDA But is that ⁵ jacket? It's enormous on her! Or is yours?
- EDDIE Oh, it's ⁶ She likes it.