

NOME

E' un nome se risponde alle domande

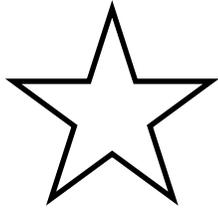


CHI E'?

CHI SONO?

COS' E'?

COSA SONO?



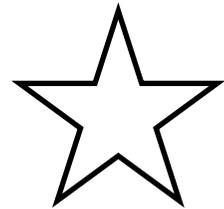
esempi

CASA - TETTO - FUOCO

CANE - TOPO - RICCIO

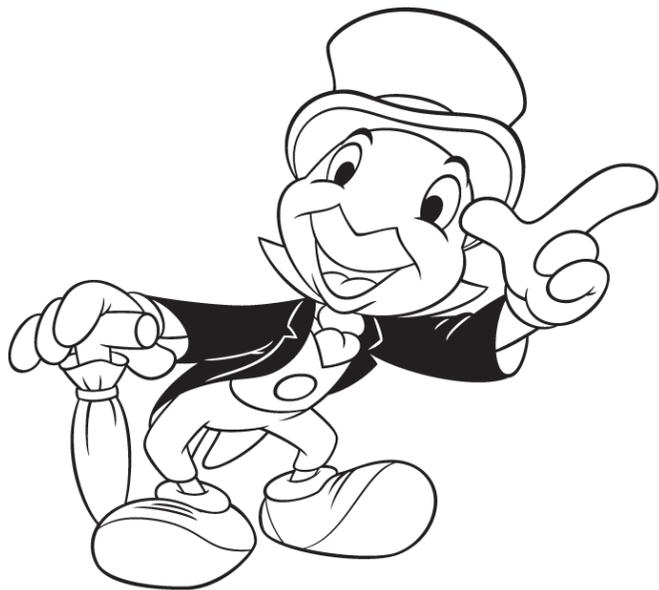
MAESTRA - ALUNNO

ALICE - ANDREA



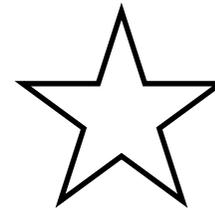
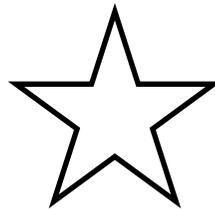
AGGETTIVO

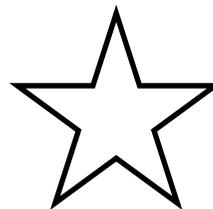
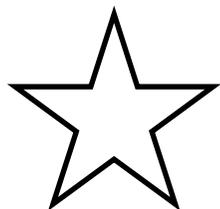
E' un aggettivo se risponde alle domande



COM' E' ?

COME SONO?



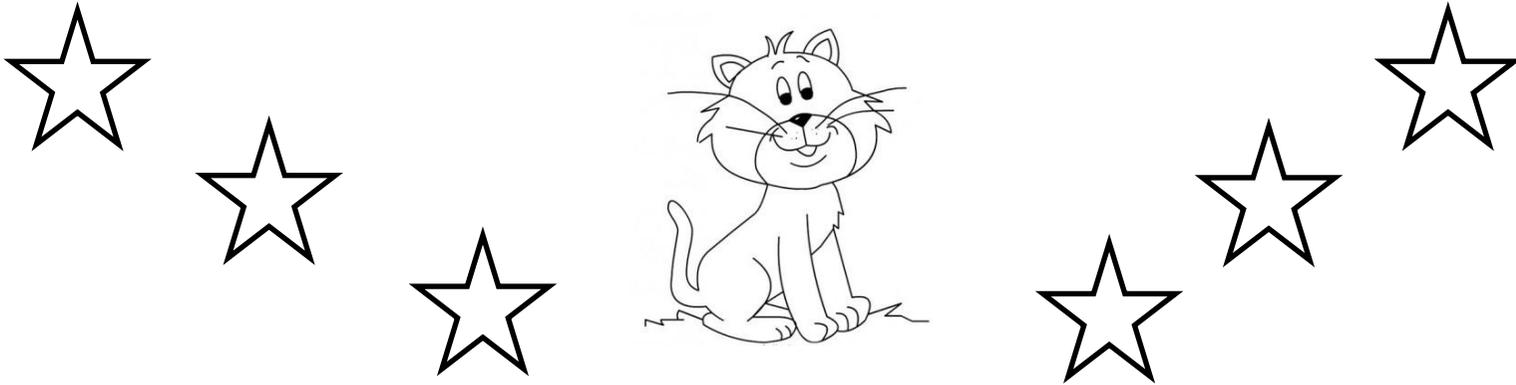


bello-brutto-alto

felice-contento

giallo-rosso-nero

AGGETTIVI POSSESSIVI



MIO - TUO - SUO

NOSTRO - VOSTRO - LORO

PROPRIO - ALTRUI



VERBO

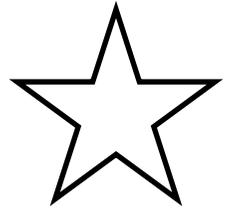
E' un verbo se indica un'azione o uno stato dell'essere e se riesci a trasformarlo all'infinito aggiungendo **are ere ire**

essere-avere

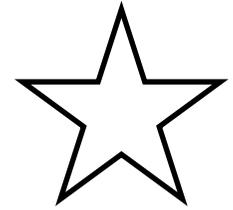
sognare-piangere

**I verbi ESSERE e
AVERE hanno una
coniugazione
PROPRIA**

PREPOSIZIONI



SEMPLICI



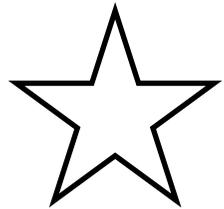
DI - A - DA - IN - CON

SU - PER - TRA - FRA

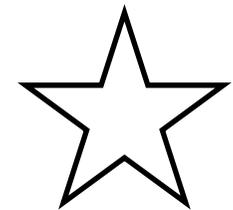
ARTICOLI

DETERMINATIVI

IL – LO – LA – L’



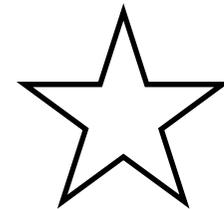
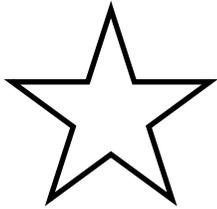
I – GLI – LE



ARTICOLI

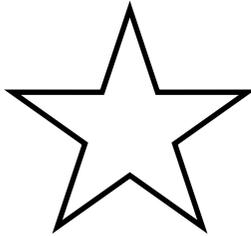
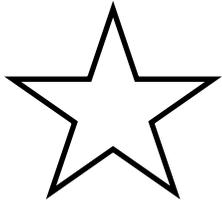
INDETERMINATIVI

UN – UNO

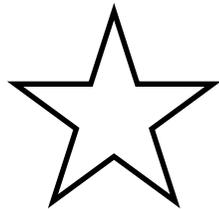


UNA – UN'

CONGIUNZIONI

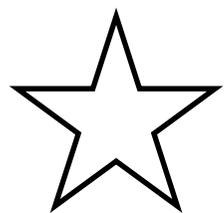


E - O - MA

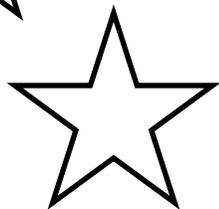
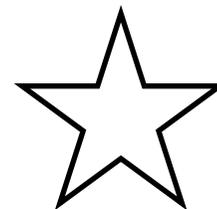


ARTICOLI PARTITIVI

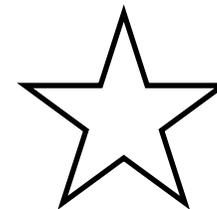
Gli articoli indeterminativi non hanno il plurale, per indicare più



elementi si usano gli



ARTICOLI PARTITIVI



DEI – DEGLI – DELLE