



RIPASSIAMO

WHAT'S HER NAME?

WHAT'S HIS NAME?

1A

his / her

What's her name?

Her name's Laura.

What's his name?

His name's Puff.

1 Write.

1



This is my sister.

HER name's Jenny.

What's HER name?



2



This IS MY brother.

HIS NAME'S Jake.

What's HIS NAME?



3



THIS IS MY cousin.

HER NAME'S Laura.

WHAT'S YOUR NAME?



1B

Have got
(and / or)

Affirmative

I've got one brother and two sisters

Negative

I haven't got any brothers or sisters

2 Write.



I've got two sisters and BROTHER



I've got one BROTHER. I haven't got any SISTERS



I've got ~~TWO~~ SISTERS. I haven't got ANY BROTHERS



I haven't got ANY SISTERS AND/OR BROTHERS

1C

interrogative

Have you got any brothers?

have got

short answers

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

3 Match. Use the pictures in activity 2.

- 1 Have you got any brothers, Hans? a Yes, I have. I've got one brother.
 2 Have you got any sisters, Isabel? b No, I haven't. I've got one brother.
 3 Have you got any sisters, Donato? c No, I haven't.
 4 Have you got any brothers, Natalie? d Yes, I have. I've got two sisters.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Have you got any sisters? YES, I HAVE
 2 Have you got any cousins? NO, I HAVEN'T

2A

interrogative

Do you like Maths?

like

short answers

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

1 Write the questions and answers.

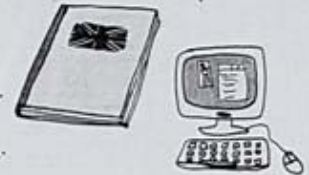
1 ~~Science? Do you like Yes, you?~~ DO YOU LIKE SCIENCE?
YES, I DO

2 ~~don't, you No, like Do Geography?~~ DO YOU LIKE GEOGRAPHY?
NO, I DON'T

2 Answer the questions.

1 Do you like English? YES, I DO

2 Do you like ICT? YES, I DO



2B

I like History and Science, but I don't like Maths or Art.

and, or, but

4 Look at the table and read. Who is talking? Write the names.

	😊	☹️
Natalie		
Donato		
Isabel		
Hans		

1 I like History and Art, but I don't like Maths or ICT. DONATO

2 I like Maths and Music, but I don't like History or English. HANS

3 I like ICT and Science, but I don't like Art or Music. NATALIE

Good!

* WEDNESDAY

5 Write. Use the table above.



I like ENGLISH AND ICT, but
I DON'T LIKE SPORT OR SCIENCE.

2C

When's Music? On Wednesday.

Timetables

Maths is on Tuesday.

Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		

6 Write True or False. Correct the false sentences.

1 Italian is on Wednesday. False. Italian is on Tuesday.

2 History is on Friday. TRUE

3 Sport is on Monday. FALSE. SPORT IS ON WEDNESDAY

4 Art is on Thursday. FALSE. ART IS ON FRIDAY

5 Maths is on Tuesday. TRUE.

3A

affirmative

He's got curly, blond hair.

She's got long, black hair.

has got

negative

He hasn't got brown eyes.

She hasn't got glasses.

1 Correct the mistakes.

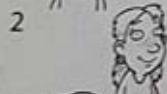


He's got straight hair.

He's got glasses.

He's got curly hair.

He hasn't got glasses.



She's got short hair.

She hasn't got freckles.

SHE'S GOT LONG HAIR.

SHE'S GOT FRECKLES

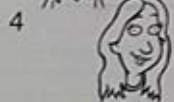


He's got long hair.

He hasn't got glasses.

HE'S GOT SHORT HAIR.

HE'S GOT GLASSES



She's got curly hair.

She's got freckles.

SHE'S GOT STRAIGHT HAIR

SHE HASN'T GOT FRECKLES

2 Choose, circle, draw and colour.

He's got	long	blond	hair	and	blue	eyes.
She's got	short	black			brown	
		red				
		brown				

He's got	glasses.
She's got	
He hasn't got	
She hasn't got	



3 Describe someone in your family. Draw and colour.

This is my SISTER. SHE'S GOT BLACK
LONG STRAIGHT HAIR AND BROWN EYES.
SHE HASN'T GOT GLASSES.



4B

I have cereal and milk for breakfast.

have (talking
about meals)

What time do you have lunch?

I have lunch at half past one.

3 Write about yourself.

I have CEREAL and MILK for breakfast.

I HAVE PASTA AND MEAT for lunch.

I HAVE TOAST, POTATOES AND FRUIT for dinner.









4 Look at the table and read. Who is talking? Write the names.

	 breakfast	 lunch	 dinner
 Donato	7:30	12:30	7:00
 Isabel	7:30	1:00	6:00
 Hans	7:00	12:00	6:00
 Natalie	8:00	12:30	6:30

- I have breakfast at half past seven, and I have lunch at one o'clock. **ISABEL**
- I have lunch at half past twelve, and I have dinner at half past six. **NATALIE**
- I have dinner at six o'clock, and I have breakfast at seven o'clock. **HANS**
- I have breakfast at half past seven, and I have dinner at seven o'clock. **DONATO**

5 Look and write.

- What time do you have breakfast?  I have BREAKFAST at HALF PAST SIX. 
- What time do you have lunch?  I have LUNCH AT ONE O'CLOCK. 
- What time do you have dinner?  I HAVE DINNER AT EIGHT O' CLOCK. 

Good!

5A

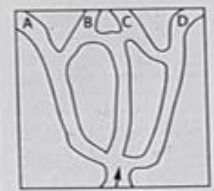
Where's the clothes shop? Turn right.

Directions

Turn left.

Go straight on.

1 Follow and write the letters.



- Turn right, then turn left. Go straight on, then turn left. **C**
- Go straight on, then turn left. **B**
- Turn left, then turn right. Go straight on, then turn left. **A**
- Turn right, then turn left. Go straight on, then turn right. **D**
- Go straight on, then turn right. **C**

5B










The hotel is opposite the museum.

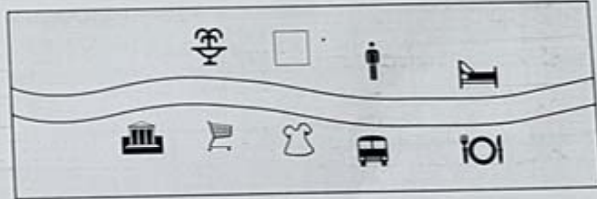
Prepositions

next to the café.

between the café and the supermarket.

2 Write.

-  = hotel
-  = museum
-  = statue
-  = bus station
-  = supermarket
-  = clothes shop
-  = café
-  = square
-  = fountain



- The fountain is opposite the supermarket.
- The STATUE is between the square and the hotel.
- The square is NEXT TO the fountain.
- The CAFÉ is opposite the hotel.
- The supermarket is BETWEEN the museum and the clothes shop.
- The CLOTHES SHOP is next to the bus station.

5C

Where's the museum?

Prepositions

It's opposite the supermarket.
next to the hotel.
between the fountain and the clothes shop.

3 Read and complete the map.



- Where's the museum?
It's opposite the supermarket.
- Where's the café?
It's between the bus station and the museum.
- Where's the clothes shop?
It's opposite the bus station.
- Where's the hotel?
It's next to the museum.
- Where's the fountain?
It's between the clothes shop and the supermarket.
- Where's the statue?
It's next to the supermarket.

6A

Describing animals

It's red and blue.
It's got two legs.

← It's = It is
← It's = It has

It can fly.

It can't swim.

1 Read. Write a, b, c or d.



- This animal is orange and black. It's got stripes. It's got four legs and it can run. D
- This animal is black and white. It's got small legs. It can't fly but it can swim. A
- This animal has got long legs and a long neck. It can run but it can't climb. It's got a tail. B
- This animal is blue and yellow. It's got two legs. It can fly. C

Good!

Verifica

1 Listen and number.



2 Read and put a tick (✓).

- Has he got long hair? Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.
- Has she got straight hair? Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.
- Has she got black hair? Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.
- Has she got glasses? Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.
- Has he got curly hair? Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.

3 Read and match.

1 I have cereal and yoghurt for breakfast.

2 I have pasta and salad for lunch.

3 I have fruit and cereal for breakfast.

4 I have meat and pasta for lunch.



4 Listen and put a tick (✓).

Monday			✓		
Tuesday	✓				
Wednesday					✓
Thursday		✓			
Friday				✓	

5 Read and write.

BUS STATION	SQUARE	CLOTHES SHOP

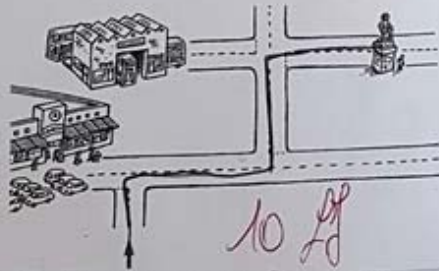
hotel	MUSEUM	SUPERMARKET

The museum is next to the hotel.
 The bus station is opposite the hotel.
 The supermarket is next to the museum.
 The clothes shop is opposite the supermarket.
 The square is between the bus station and the clothes shop.

6 Read and draw the route.

Turn right and go straight on.
 Then turn left.
 Go straight on and turn right.
 Where are you?

STATUE



10 of
 Laura Kiloni

THERE IS - THERE ARE

THERE'S

THERE IS:
 (singolare)

→ C'E'

THERE ARE:
 (plurale)

→ CI SONO

FORMA	THERE IS	THERE ARE
AFFERMATIVA:	There is a table	There are two tables
NEGATIVA:	There isn't a table	There aren't any tables
INTERROGATIVA:	Is there a table?	Are there any tables?
RISPOSTA BREVE:	Yes there is/ No there isn't	Yes there are/ No there aren't

27/10/2015

Halloween night

Complete the sentences with the following words and color as requested
WITCH - JACK O' LANTERN - CAT - BAT - VAMPIRE - GHOST - SWEETS - FAIRY

1 I'm a BAT
I'm black and my hat is green



2 I'm a CAT
I'm black



4 I'm a GHOST
I'm white



3 I'm a VAMPIRE
I'm black, purple and brown



6 I'm a WITCH
I'm black, purple and green and orange.



5 I'm a JACK O' LANTERN
I'm orange.



7 I'm a SWEETS
I'm pink and yellow.
My bag is orange.



8 We are FAIRY
We are purple, orange and green.



IT'S OK!

3/11/2015

INTERROGAZIONE SCRITTA

1) TRASLATE

LORO → THEY

LEI COSA → SHE IS IT

NOI → WE

LUI ANIMALE → HE IS IT

ESSE → IF THEY

ELLA → SHE

ESSI → THEY

IO → I

VOI → YOU

EGLI → HE

TU → YOU

2) MATCH

HE — A TREE.
 WE — YOU AND PAUL.
 IT — GLORIA.
 THEY — SEBASTIAN.
 SHE — ROSY AND EMMA.
 YOU — FILIP AND I.

8/11
Laura Riboni

CONIUGHIAMO I VERBI

AIUTARE
TO HELP

I HELP

YOU HELP

SHE/HE HELPS

WE HELP

YOU HELP

THEY HELP

TO PLAY

I PLAY

YOU PLAY

SHE/HE PLAYS

WE PLAY

YOU PLAY

THEY PLAY

TO COOK

I COOK

YOU COOK

SHE/HE COOKS

WE COOK

YOU COOK

THEY COOK

TO WEAR

I WEAR

YOU WEAR

SHE/HE WEARS

WE WEAR

YOU WEAR

THEY WEAR

TO SAVE

I SAVE

YOU SAVE

SHE/HE SAVES

WE SAVE

YOU SAVE

THEY SAVE

Unit 1 Verso La Scuola Secondaria!



The indefinite article: a / an
 L'articolo indeterminativo è a / an e può corrispondere ad un, uno, una, un.
 Si usa a davanti a parole che iniziano per consonante (b, c, d, f, w ecc.):
 a cave, a river, a waterfall, a lake
 Si usa an davanti a parole che iniziano per vocale (a, e, i, o, u):
 an animal, an elephant, an Irish flag, an orange

1 Write a or an.

- 1 a dog 3 AN umbrella 5 A bike 7 A snake
 2 AN elephant 4 AN arrow 6 AN animal 8 A car

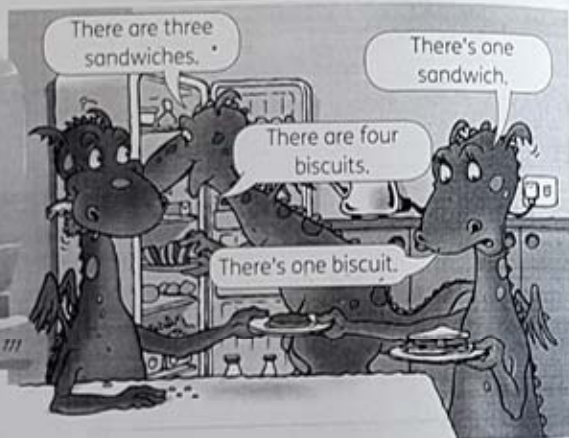
Plural nouns

Quasi tutti i nomi formano il plurale aggiungendo -s.

- a river → two rivers
 a bridge → two bridges

I nomi che terminano in o, ch, s, sh, x aggiungono -es.

- a beach → two beaches
 a volcano → two volcanoes



2 Write the singular nouns in the correct box. Then write the plural.

sandwich horse princess boy comic
 fox witch lake tiger volcano

Aggiungono -s

horse - horses
 boy - boys
 comic - comics
 lake - lakes
 tiger - tigers

Aggiungono -es

sandwich - sandwiches
 princess - princesses
 fox - foxes
 witch - witches
 volcano - volcanoes

Attenzione! Alcuni nomi al plurale sono irregolari.
 Per esempio:
 a person → two people
 a child → two children

COMPLETE WITH A OR AN

- 1) A SOFA 2) AN UMBRELLA 3) A RUBBER 4) A BOOK
 5) AN EGG 6) A FLOWER 7) AN ORANGE 8) AN ICE-CREAM
 9) A RULER 10) A PLANE 11) AN OCTOPUS 12) A DOG.

TRASLATION

- Tu indossi YOU WEAR
 Ella cucina SHE COOKS
 Essi salvano THEY SAVE
 Noi giochiamo WE PLAY
 Io aiuto I HELP
 Egli indossa HE WEARS
 Voi cucinate YOU COOK
 Ella salva SHE SAVES
 Tu giochi YOU PLAY
 Essi aiutano THEY HELP
 Noi indossiamo WE WEAR
 Egli cucina HE COOKS

WRITE THE PLURAL

- Box BOXES Tomato TOMATOES Chair CHAIRS
 Child CHILDREN Church CHURCHES Person PEOPLE
 Crayon CRAYONS Dress DRESSES Pencil PENCILS
 Dish DISHES House HOUSES Nurse NURSES

g p

TO BE = VERBO ESSERE

Tempo presente, modo indicativo

FORMA AFFERMATIVA

I AM = IO SONO

YOU ARE = TU SEI

SHE/HE = IT IS, ELLA/EGLI,
ESSO/ESSA È.

WE ARE = NOI SIAMO

YOU ARE = VOI SIETE

THEY ARE = LORO/ESSI SONO

FORMA AFFERMATIVA CONTRATTA
(ABBREVIATA)

I'M = IO SONO

YOU'RE = TU SEI

SHE/HE = IT'S ELLA/EGLI, ESSO/
ESSA È.

WE'RE = NOI SIAMO

YOU'RE = VOI SIETE

THEY = ESSI SONO

FORMA NEGATIVA

I AM NOT = IO NON SONO

YOU ARE NOT = TU NON SEI

SHE/HE/IT IS NOT = ELLA/EGLI/ESSA
/ESSO NON È.

WE ARE NOT = NOI NON SIAMO

YOU ARE NOT = VOI NON SIETE

THEY ARE NOT = LORO/ESSI NON
SONO.

Laura Pisoni

WHAT'S THE TIME?

WHAT TIME IS IT?

- In inglese le ore si dicono:

IT' + ORA + O' CLOCK

9:00 IT'S NINE O' CLOCK

- Quando dobbiamo dire i minuti da 1 a 29 usiamo il PAST e riportiamo semplicemente i minuti e l'ora

IT'S + MINUTI + PAST + ORA

7:05 IT'S FIVE PAST SEVEN

- Quando i minuti vanno da trentuno al cinquantanove usiamo il TO e indica quanti minuti mancano all'ora successiva.

La formula è:

IT'S + MINUTI + TO + L'ORA SUCCESSIVA

9:40 IT'S TWENTY TO TEN

- Quando i minuti sono 15, come in italiano, usiamo "UN QUARTO" E "MENO UN QUARTO."

La formula è

IT'S + A QUATER + PAST + ORA

9:15 IT'S A QUATER PAST NINE

- Se i minuti sono 30 si scrive HALF

IT'S + HALF + PAST + ORA

IT'S HALF PAST TWO

ESERCIZIO

7:00 IT'S SEVEN O'CLOCK

6:20 IT'S TWENTY PAST SIX

7:55 IT'S FIVE TO EIGHT.

8:30 IT'S HALF PAST EIGHT

3:45 IT'S A QUATER TO FOUR

11:15 IT'S A QUATER PAST
ELEVEN

WRITE THE RIGHT TIME.

5:30 = IT' HALF PAST FIVE

10:09 = IT' NINE PAST TEN

10:30 = IT' HALF PAST TEN

9:32 = IT' TWENTY EIGHT TO
TEN.

3:55 = IT' FIVE TO FOUR
10:50 IT' TEN TO ELEVEN
6:15 IT' QUARTER PAST SIX
4:25 IT' TWENTY FIVE PAST FOUR

CORRETO INSIEME

WRITE THE RIGHT TIME

12:00 = IT'S TWELVE O'CLOCK
8:50 = IT'S TEN TO NINE
9:49 = IT'S ELEVEN TO TEN
9:00 = IT'S NINE O'CLOCK
8:10 = IT'S TEN PAST EIGHT
7:06 = IT'S SIX PAST SEVEN
8:15 = IT'S A QUARTER PAST EIGHT
8:55 = IT'S FIVE TO NINE
7:50 = IT'S TEN TO EIGHT
12:15 = IT'S A QUARTER PAST TWELVE
6:57 = IT'S THREE TO SEVEN
6:05 = IT'S FIVE PAST SIX
12:25 = IT'S TWENTY FIVE PAST TWELVE
9:30 = IT'S HALF PAST NINE
5:45 = IT'S A QUARTER TO SIX
6:50 = IT'S TEN TO SEVEN
12:29 = IT'S TWENTYNINE PAST TWELVE
1:45 = IT'S A QUARTER TO TWO
2:20 = IT'S TWENTY PAST TWO

3:30 = IT'S HALF PAST THREE

7:40 = IT'S TWENTY TO EIGHT

4:10 = IT'S TEN PAST FOUR

12:30 = IT'S HALF PAST TWELVE

5:00 = IT'S FIVE O'CLOCK

5:25 = IT'S TWENTYFIVE PAST FIVE.

2:15 = IT'S A QUARTER PAST TWO

12:55 = IT'S FIVE TO ONE.

11:40 = IT'S TWENTY TO TWELVE

ESEGUITO ALLA

LIM

ESERCIZIO

12:30 = IT'S HALF PAST TWELVE

10:50 = IT'S TEN TO ELEVEN

9:15 = IT'S A QUARTER PAST NINE

7:55 = IT'S FIVE TO EIGHT

4:05 = IT'S FIVE PAST FOUR

8:40 = IT'S TWENTY TO NINE

11:10 = IT'S TEN PAST ELEVEN

2:25 = IT'S TWENTYFIVE PAST TWO

1:45 = IT'S A QUARTER TO TWO

3:00 = IT'S THREE O'CLOCK

CORRETTO INSIEME

COMPITO

5:25 = IT'S TWENTYFIVE PAST FIVE

7:45 = IT'S A QUARTER TO EIGHT

12:50 = IT'S TEN TO ONE

4:30 = IT'S HALF PAST FOUR

1:40 = IT'S TWENTY TO TWO

3:05 = IT'S FIVE PAST ~~THE~~ THREE

8:55 = IT'S FIVE ^{TO} PAST NINE

2:15 = IT'S A QUARTER PAST TWO

5:30 = IT'S HALF PAST FIVE

9:50 = IT'S TEN TO TEN

10:00 = IT'S TEN O'CLOCK

7:15 = IT'S A QUARTER PAST SEVEN

CORRETTO INSIEME

CLAUDIA CARULLO

VERIFICA

WRITE THE TIME

8:30 = IT'S HALF PAST EIGHT

6:15 = IT'S A QUARTER PAST SIX

3:25 = IT'S TWENTYFIVE PAST THREE

2:00 = IT'S TWO O'CLOCK

7:35 = IT'S TWENTYFIVE TO EIGHT

9:05 = IT'S FIVE PAST NINE

3:45 = IT'S A QUARTER TO FOUR

1:55 = IT'S FIVE ~~TO~~ TO TWO

12:30 = IT'S HALF PAST TWELVE

10:20 = IT'S TWENTY PAST TEN

3:50 = IT'S TEN TO FOUR

COMPITO

- 7:10 = IT'S TEN PAST SEVEN
- 8:40 = IT'S TWENTY TO NINE
- 2:35 = IT'S TWENTYFIVE TO THREE
- 11:45 = IT'S A ~~EA~~ QUARTER TO TWELVE

10 M Laura Rilani

COMPITO

- 10:30 = IT'S HALF PAST TEN
- 9:40 = IT'S TWENTY TO TEN
- 8:15 = IT'S A QUARTER PAST EIGHT
- 7:20 = IT'S TWENTY PAST SEVEN
- 6:55 = IT'S FIVE TO SEVEN
- 5:00 = IT'S FIVE O'CLOCK
- 4:50 = IT'S TEN TO FIVE
- 3:25 = IT'S TWENTYFIVE PAST THREE

CORRETO INSIEME

ARIANA



SHE WATCHES TV AT 8:15

SHE GETS UP AT 6:30



SHE HAS LUNCH AT 1:30

SHE GOES TO BED AT 10:30

GRAND

UNIT 3

MY HOME PAGE

15 Read about Nabil's friend.

Megan is my friend. This is her day.
 She gets up at quarter past seven.
 She has a shower at quarter to eight.
 She goes to school at half past eight.
 She has lunch at half past twelve and she goes home at half past three.
 She does her homework at four o'clock.
 She watches TV at quarter past seven and she goes to bed at nine o'clock.



16 Portfolio: choose and write.

He/She (x6) he/she (x2)	his/her (x2)	goes (x3) does	has (x2) watches	gets up
----------------------------	--------------	-------------------	---------------------	---------

MARY is my friend. This is HER day.
 SHE GETS UP at HALF PAST SIX
 SHE HAS a shower at SEVEN O' CLOCK
 SHE GOES to school at EIGHT O' CLOCK
 SHE HAS lunch at HALF PAST TWELVE and
 SHE GOES home at FOUR O' CLOCK
 SHE DOES HER homework at FIVE O' CLOCK
 SHE WATCHES TV at HALF PAST FIVE and
 SHE GOES to bed at ELEVEN O' CLOCK

THERE IS THERE ARE

Meaning: To say that something exists (or doesn't exist)

AFFIRMATIVE

There is + singular noun There is a book on the desk.
 There are + plural noun There are books on the desk.
 There is + ^{INDIVISIBILE NOME} uncountable noun There is some milk in the fridge. ^{UN PO' NEL FRIGORIFERO}

FORMA NEGATIVA

NEGATIVE

There isn't + singular noun There isn't a pen on the table.
 There aren't + plural noun There aren't any pens here.
 There isn't + uncountable noun There isn't any juice in the fridge.

FORMA INTERROGATIVA (DOMANDA)

QUESTION

There is a cat on the chair. There are cats on the sofa.
~~Is there a cat on the chair?~~ ~~Are there cats on the sofa?~~

QUANTI ... CI SONO?

How many + plural noun + are there ... ?
 How many students are there in your class?
 How many days are there in February?

CONTRACTIONS
 There's = There is
 There's not = There is not
 There isn't = There is not
 There aren't = There are not

CAN

FORMA AFFERMATIVA

I can
 you can
 he can
 she can
 it can
 we can
 you can
 they can

FORMA NEGATIVA

ESTESA	CONTRATTA
I cannot	I can't
you cannot	you can't
he cannot	he can't
she cannot	she can't
it cannot	it can't
we cannot	we can't
you cannot	you can't
they cannot	they can't

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Can I?
 Can you?
 Can he?
 Can she?
 Can it?
 Can we?
 Can you?
 Can they?

RISPOSTE BREVI (SHORT ANSWERS)

AFFERMATIVA	NEGATIVA
Yes, I can	No, I can't
Yes, you can	No, you can't
Yes, he can	No, he can't
Yes, she can	No, she can't
Yes, it can	No, it can't
Yes, we can	No, we can't
Yes, you can	No, you can't
Yes, they can	No, they can't

è un verbo modale che significa **potere** sia nel senso di **essere capaci di fare qualcosa**, sia nel senso di **chiedere o avere il permesso**.

Can non si coniuga, rimane **invariato** a tutte le persone.

Nelle frasi negative, can diventa **cannot** che viene contratto in **can't** (vedi tabella). È questa la forma più usata.

2 Guarda i disegni e completa con can o can't.



1 He can play basketball.



He CAN'T ^{LEGGERE} read.



3 It CAN ^{CAMMINARE} walk.



She CAN ^{CONTARE} count.



5 They CAN fly.



6 He CAN'T swim.



7 They CAN'T sing.



8 She CAN ^{ANDRE IN BICI} ride a bike.



9 It CAN'T ^{SALTARE} jump.

3 Completa domande e risposte come nell'esempio.

- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------------|
| Can | Corky fly? | Yes, <u>he can</u> . |
| CAN'T | he ride a bike? | No, <u>he CAN</u> . |
| CAN | Zoe sing? | Yes, <u>SHE CAN</u> . |
| CAN | she run fast? ^{CORRERE VELOCE} | Yes, <u>SHE CAN</u> . |
| CAN | Brian and Dave dance? | No, <u>THEY CAN'T</u> . |
| CAN | they play basketball? | Yes, <u>THEY CAN</u> . |

4 Riguarda l'es. 3, poi completa le frasi.

- Corky can fly but he can't ride a bike.
- Zoe CAN SING and SHE CAN RUN FAST.
- Brian and Dave CAN'T DANCE but CAN PLAY BASKETBALL.

5 Guarda i disegni, poi scrivi domande e risposte.

fly
Can he fly? No, he can't.



ride a bike
CAN IT RIDE A BIKE? NO, IT CAN'T



climb a tree
CAN IT CLIMB A TREE? YES, IT CAN



sing a song
CAN SHE SING A SONG? YES, SHE CAN



paint a picture
CAN HE PAINT A PICTURE? YES, HE CAN



drive a car
CAN HE DRIVE A CAR? NO, HE CAN'T



6 Riordina le parole e scrivi frasi con can o can't.

- piano / can / play / the / They.
They can play the piano.
- play / you / music / Can?
CAN YOU PLAY MUSIC?
- horse / can / Sarah / ride / a.
SARAH CAN RIDE A HORSE.
- answer / the / Can / you / question?
CAN YOU ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.
- can't / tree / We / this / climb.
WE CAN'T CLIMB THIS TREE.
- your / Can / fast / sister / run?
CAN YOUR SISTER RUN FAST.

2 Guarda i disegni e completa con can o can't.



1 He can play basketball.



2 He CAN'T ^{LEGGERE} read.



3 It CAN ^{CAMMINARE} walk.



4 She CAN ^{CONTARE} count.



5 They CAN fly.



6 He CAN'T swim.



7 They CAN'T sing.



8 She CAN ^{ANDRE A BICI} ride a bike.



9 It CAN'T ^{SALTARE} jump.

3 Completa domande e risposte come nell'esempio.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| Can Corky fly? | Yes, he can. |
| CAN'T he ride a bike? | No, he CAN. |
| CAN Zoe sing? | Yes, SHE CAN. |
| CAN she run fast? ^{CORRERE VELOCE} | Yes, SHE CAN. |
| CAN Brian and Dave dance? | No, THEY CAN'T. |
| CAN they play basketball? | Yes, THEY CAN. |

4 Riguarda l'es. 3, poi completa le frasi.

- Corky can fly but he can't ride a bike.
- Zoe CAN SING and SHE CAN RUN FAST.
- Brian and Dave CAN'T DANCE but CAN PLAY BASKETBALL.

5 Guarda i disegni, poi scrivi domande e risposte.

fly
Can he fly? No, he can't.



ride a bike
CAN IT RIDE A BIKE? NO, IT CAN'T.



climb a tree
CAN IT CLIMB A TREE? YES, IT CAN.

sing a song
CAN SHE SING A SONG? YES, SHE CAN.



paint a picture
CAN HE PAINT A PICTURE? YES, HE CAN.



drive a car
CAN HE DRIVE A CAR? NO, HE CAN'T.



6 Riordina le parole e scrivi frasi con can o can't.

- piano / can / play / the / They.
They can play the piano.
- play / you / music / Can?
CAN YOU PLAY MUSIC?
- horse / can / Sarah / ride / a.
SARAH CAN RIDE A HORSE.
- answer / the / Can / you / question?
CAN YOU ANSWER THE QUESTIONS?
- can't / tree / We / this / climb.
WE CAN'T CLIMB THIS TREE.
- your / Can / fast / sister / run?
CAN YOUR SISTER RUN FAST?

Carol



Hello,
 My name is Carol. I am 13 years old. I am a girl. I live in England, in London. I'm blonde. I'm wearing my school uniform: a yellow shirt, a blue jacket, a green skirt, green socks and blue shoes. I like school and History is my favorite subject. I can do many things. I can speak English and I can speak French. I can't speak Russian. I can sing and I can dance but I can't play tennis. I can play the guitar but I can't play the piano. I can jump very high but I can't do a handstand.

Circle true or false.

1. Carol is ten years old. True False
2. Carol is a boy. True False
3. She can't speak English. True False
4. She can speak French. True False
5. She can sing and dance. True False
6. She can't play guitar. True False
7. She can play the piano. True False
8. She can do a handstand. True False
9. She can't jump high. True False
10. She's wearing a uniform True False

OSSERVA LA TABELLA E SCRIVI PER OGNI PERSONAGGIO COSA SA FARE E COSA NON SA FARE, UTILIZZANDO CAN/CANT (USA ANCHE I PRONOMI ADATTI).

	PLAY GOLF	RIDE A HORSE	DANCE HIP HOP	SING A SONG	SPEAK FRENCH	PLAY THE RECORDE
PAUL	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
BILL	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
GRACE	X	✓	X	X	✓	X
MARK	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
NANCY AND LIZA	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓

PAUL CAN'T PLAY GOLF. HE CAN RIDE A HORSE. HE CAN'T DANCE HIP HOP. HE CAN SING A SONG. HE CAN SPEAK FRENCH. HE CAN'T PLAY THE RECORD.

BILL CAN PLAY GOLF. HE CAN'T RIDE A HORSE. HE CAN DANCE HIP HOP. HE CAN'T SING A SONG. GRACE CAN'T PLAY GOLF. SHE CAN RIDE A HORSE. SHE CAN'T DANCE HIP HOP. SHE CAN'T SING SONG. SHE CAN SPEAK FRENCH. SHE CAN'T PLAY THE RECORDE.

MARK CAN PLAY GOLF. HE CAN'T RIDE A HORSE. HE CAN DANCE HIP HOP. HE CAN SING A SONG. HE CAN'T SPEAK FRENCH. HE CAN'T PLAY THE RECORD.

NANCY AND LIZA CAN'T PLAY GOLF. THEY CAN'T RIDE A HORSE. THEY CAN'T HIP HOP. THEY CAN'T SING A SONG. THEY CAN'T SPEAK FRENCH. THEY CAN'T PLAY THE RECORD.

David Rihou

Completa le spiegazioni a destra con **can** o **can't**.

- 1 Dogs welcome. ^{PORTA}
 2 Don't open the door!
 3 No bikes!
 4 Visit our shop.
 5 Please take a chocolate.
 6 Do not swim here!
- You **can**..... take your dog.
 You **CAN'T** open the door.
 You **CAN'T** ride a bike.
 You **CAN**..... visit the shop.
 You **CAN**..... take a chocolate.
 You **CAN'T** swim here.

Guarda i disegni e usa i verbi, preceduti da **can't**, per completare le frasi.

feed • use • eat or drink • take • swim • play



1 Peter **can't** swim here!



2 Mrs Benton **can't** use her mobile phone here.



3 We **can't** eat or drink in the shop.



4 Zoe **can't** take photos here.



5 The boys **can't** play with their ball in this park.



6 The girls **can't** feed the ducks.

3 Leggi le domande e completa le risposte, come nell'esempio.

- 1 Can she go shopping? No, **she can't**, but **she can** make a cake.
 2 Can we play football? No, you **can't**, but **you can** swim.
 3 Can they go swimming? No, **they can't**, but **they can** play football.
 4 Can you go to the cinema? No, I **can't**, but **I can** watch TV.
 5 Can Zoe feed the ducks? No, **she can't**, but **she can** feed Corky.
 6 Can you take pictures? No, we **can't**, but **we can** take notes.

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present simple

TO GO = ANDARE

FORMA AFFERMATIVA	
I go	io vado
you go	tu vai
he goes	egli va
she goes	ella va
it goes	esso va
we go	noi andiamo
you go	voi andate
they go	essi vanno

STUDIARE

FORMA NEGATIVA	
ESTESA	CONTRATTA
I do not go	I don't go
you do not go	you don't go
he does not go	he doesn't go
she does not go	she doesn't go
it does not go	it doesn't go
we do not go	we don't go
you do not go	you don't go
they do not go	they don't go

• Il present simple si usa per indicare **azioni abituali**. Es.: I go to school every day (Vado a scuola ogni giorno).

• Si forma con l'**infinito** dei verbi senza **to**.

• Si coniuga solo alla **terza persona singolare** aggiungendo una **s** al verbo.

• Se il verbo termina con **-ch**, **-sh**, **-ss**, **-x**, **-o**, invece di **-s** si aggiunge **-es**.

• Se il verbo termina con **-y** ed è preceduto da una consonante (cry) alla terza persona si elimina la **-y** e si aggiunge **-ies**.

LAVA
to brush



ZOE LAVA I SUOI DENTI
Zoe brushes her teeth
OGNI MATTINA
every morning.

STUDIARE
to study



LU STU DIA INGLESE
He studies English
OGNI ESTATE
every Summer.

PIANGERE
to cry



LEI PIANGE OGNI NOTTE
She cries every night.

2. Scrivi nella colonna giusta i verbi dell'elenco alla terza persona.

To look ^{STARE} to stay ^{PARCOURRE} to fly ^{PIRE} to run ^{STUDIARE} to wash ^{LAVARE}
 TO GUARDARE ^{GUARDARE} to swim ^{NUOTARE} to live ^{VIVERE} to eat ^{MANGIARE} to teach ^{INSEGNARE}

-s	-es	-ies
looks	watches	cries
RUNS	DOES	STUDIES
SWIMS	WASHES	FLIES
LIVES	TEACHES	
EATS		
BUYS		
STAYS		

► Guarda le altre regole a p. 124.

on Sundays = ogni domenica



3. Cerchia la forma corretta dei verbi.

- We like / likes ice cream.
- Dave play / plays basketball every Saturday.
- Corky speak / speaks English.
- They live / lives in London.
- Peter study / studies Spanish on Fridays.
- Dave and Brian read / reads comics.
- I get up / gets up at seven o'clock every day.
- Mrs Cole teach / teaches French.

espressioni di tempo

- at six o'clock / night / the weekend
 in the morning / the afternoon / the evening
 on Saturday / Monday
 every day / weekend / week / month / year

4. Leggi i due testi, poi completa le frasi sulla destra.



Every day, I get up at seven o'clock.
 In the afternoon, I do my homework.
 In the evening, I watch TV.

- Sonia at seven o'clock every day.
- In the afternoon, she her homework.
- In the evening, she TV.



At the weekend, we get up at ten o'clock.
 In the morning, we go to the park.
 In the afternoon, we play computer games.

- They at ten o'clock at the weekend.
- In the morning, they to the park.
- In the afternoon, they computer games.

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

- Do I go?
 Do you go?
 Does he go?
 Does she go?
 Does it go?
 Do we go?
 Do you go?
 Do they go?

RISPOSTE BREVI (SHORT ANSWERS)

AFFERMATIVA	NEGATIVA
Yes, I do	No, I don't
Yes, you do	No, you don't
Yes, he does	No, he doesn't
Yes, she does	No, she doesn't
Yes, it does	No, it doesn't
Yes, we do	No, we don't
Yes, you do	No, you don't
Yes, they do	No, they don't

La forma negativa si costruisce facendo precedere il verbo ausiliare **do** seguito dalla negazione **not** alla forma base del verbo.

Si coniuga l'**ausiliare**, non il verbo. Quindi, alla terza persona singolare, **do not** diventa **does not**.

L'**ausiliare do not** si contrae in **don't** e **does not** in **doesn't**.

La forma interrogativa si costruisce con l'**ausiliare do** seguito dal soggetto e dalla forma base del verbo.

Come per la forma negativa, è l'**ausiliare do** che si coniuga alla terza persona singolare.

A una risposta con un semplice sì o no, sono da preferire le **risposte brevi**.



Zoe doesn't like spinach.



Corky doesn't go to school.

METTO ALLA FORMA NEGATIVA I VERBI

- 1 I GET UP → I DON'T GET UP.
- 2 YOU WALK → YOU DON'T WALK
- 3 SHE PLAYS → SHE DOESN'T PLAY
- 4 HE CRIES → HE DOESN'T CRY
- 5 IT GOES → IT DOESN'T GO
- 6 WE BRUSH → WE DON'T BRUSH
- 7 THEY READ → THEY DON'T READ

6 Cerchia la forma negativa corretta in ogni frase.

- 1 Corky don't / doesn't like vets.
- 2 Vets don't / doesn't fly planes.
- 3 We don't / doesn't eat strawberries.
- 4 She don't / doesn't wear jeans.
- 5 You don't / doesn't read comics.
- 6 The door don't / doesn't open with this key.
- 7 He don't / doesn't play computer games.
- 8 don't doesn't watch TV in the evening.

7 Osserva i disegni e la tabella, poi completa le frasi.



John
(student)



Julia
(Maths teacher)



Harry and Emma
(vets)

Friday			
morning	go to school	teach Maths	help sick animals
afternoon	play football	paint pictures	play tennis
evening	watch TV	cook dinner	go out with friends

- 1 Does John play football in the morning?
No, he doesn't. He plays football in the afternoon.
- 2 DOES Julia TEACH Maths in the afternoon?
NO, She DOESN'T Maths IN THE MORNING
- 3 DO Harry and Emma GO out with friends in the afternoon?
NO, DON'T They PLAY tennis IN THE AFTERNOON
- 4 DOES John GO to school in the evening?
NO, He DOESN'T TV WATCHES IN THE EVENING
- 5 DOESN'T Julia PAINT pictures in the evening?
NO, DOESN'T she PAINTS pictures IN THE AFTERNOON
- 6 DO Harry and Emma HELP sick animals in the evening?
NO, DON'T They GO out with friends IN THE EVENING

8 Scrivi domande e risposte, come nell'esempio.

- 1 you / get up Do you get up at seven o'clock? Yes, I do
- 2 they / drink juice in the morning? No, they
- 3 you / like cherries? No, I
- 4 they / take the bus every day? Yes, they
- 5 you / do your homework in the evening? Yes, I

1) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE VERBS IN THE BRACKETS:

- 1) She PLAYS (play) tennis in the afternoon.
- 2) Kevin EATS (eat) hamburgers.
- 3) They STUDY (study) English.
- 4) We READ (read) an interesting book.
- 5) He WRITES (write) a letter to your French friend.
- 6) I SING (sing) an English song.
- 7) My cat LIKES (like) milk.
- 8) They GO (go) to the cinema.
- 9) You LIKE (like) ice-cream.
- 10) We EAT (eat) vegetables and fruits.
- 11) Daniel LOVES (love) sports.
- 12) She WINS (win) lots of competitions.
- 13) Emily and Jack MEET (meet) Tom.
- 14) Mark WALKS (walk) to the beach.

2) WRITE THE 3rd SINGULAR PERSON:

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1) SING | HE SINGS |
| 2) LISTEN | SHE <u>LISTENS</u> |
| 3) DRESS | HE <u>DRESSES</u> |
| 4) WATCH | SHE <u>WATCHES</u> |
| 5) PLAY | HE <u>PLAYS</u> |
| 6) BRUSH | IT <u>BRUSHES</u> |
| 7) CARRY | HE <u>CARRIES</u> |
| 8) WRITE | SHE <u>WRITES</u> |
| 9) DO | IT <u>DOES</u> |
| 10) DRINK | SHE <u>DRINKS</u> |
| 11) PUSH | HE <u>PUSHES</u> |
| 12) MIX | SHE <u>MIXES</u> |
| 14) PUT | HE <u>PUTS</u> |

Laura Rita
10/11
0 Error

FORMA AFFERMATIVA
SOGGETTO + VERBO

FORMA NEGATIVA

SOGGETTO + DON'T o
DOESN'T + FORMA BASE DEL
VERBO

TO WORK → LAVORARE
YOU WORK

SHE WORKS

THEY WORK

YOU DON'T WORK

HE DOESN'T WORK

THEY DON'T WORK

Soil con il verbo essere (TO BE)
non si usa DON'T/DOESN'T.

YOU ARE

HE IS

THEY ARE

I AM NOT

YOU AREN'T

SHE ISN'T

TO WALK

BE = VERBO ESSERE

FORMA AFFERMATIVA		PLURALE	
SINGOLARE			
I am (I'm) walking	io sto camminando	we are (we're) walking	noi stiamo camminando
you are (you're) walking	tu stai camminando	you are (you're) walking	voi state camminando
he is (he's) walking	egli sta camminando	they are (they're) walking	essi stanno camminando
she is (she's) walking	ella sta camminando		
it is (it's) walking	esso sta camminando		

• Il **present continuous** si usa per indicare qualcosa che sta accadendo.
Si può chiamare anche **forma in -ing**.
Es.: I'm walking (Sto camminando).

• Il **present continuous** si forma con il verbo **be** (coniugato a tutte le persone del **present simple**) e la **forma base del verbo** seguita da **-ing**.

• Se i verbi terminano in **-y**, si aggiunge **-ing** senza variazioni.
Es.: play - playing.

• I verbi monosillabici che terminano con **consonante preceduta da vocale**, raddoppiano la consonante finale prima di aggiungere **-ing**.
Es.: sit - sitting.

• I verbi che terminano in **-e**, aggiungono **-ing** dopo aver eliminato la **-e**.
Es.: have - having.

2 Guarda gli esempi e inserisci i verbi in **-ing** nella colonna giusta.

play • ride • run • leave • go • write • buy • swim • laugh • sit • close

aggiunge -ing	elimina la -e finale	raddoppia la consonante
playing	riding	running

► Guarda le altre regole a p. 134.

3 Completa con **am / 'm, is / 's o are / 're**.

- Look! Corky ^s..... wearing his cool jacket!
- They..... doing a TV show about pets.
- Dave and Brian watching the pet show on TV.
- Come with us. We going to the cinema.
- Hurry up! The bus leaving!
- You walking very fast. Wait for me!
- Please be quiet. Dad sleeping.
- I writing a story for the school magazine.

4 Completa le frasi con la forma negativa del **present continuous**.

do • eat • ride • ~~wear~~ • read • sleep • swim • listen

- Brian ~~isn't wearing~~..... his glasses today.
- The boys their lunch. They aren't hungry.
- You your homework! You're watching TV!
- She to music. She's writing an e-mail.
- He his bike. He's skating.
- The cat It's playing in the garden.
- I your magazine. This is my magazine.
- They in the sea. It's very cold.

5 Volgi le frasi alla forma interrogativa del **present continuous**.

- Corky's flying on the tree. Is Corky flying on the tree?
- You're studying English.?
- They're sitting near the sea.?
- The cat's jumping on the table.?
- We're having lunch in the park.?