

LA SITUAZIONE E' ... GRAMMATICAAAA!!!

SUMMER 2019-2020

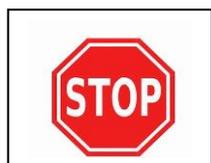
(ovvero RIPASSO GRAMMATICALE PER LE CLASSI PRIME)

Ciao! Perché sei arrivato/a qui? Ti senti super pronto/a sulle regole studiate in prima?

Secondo me hai bisogno di rinforzare alcune basilari regole grammaticali del primo anno.

Segui bene le indicazioni e il prossimo anno sarai stronger than ever in English.

| CHE COSA RIPASSI | A CHE PAGINA DEL GRAMMAR BANK SUPER 1 |
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ALCUNE INDICAZIONI CHE DEVI LEGGERE BENE:

1. RIPASSA UN ARGOMENTO ALLA VOLTA.
2. ESEGUI GLI ESERCIZI CORRISPONDENTI SOLO QUANDO CONOSCI BENE LA REGOLA.
3. UTILIZZA ANCHE LE VIDEOLEZIONI O LE MAPPE CARICATE SUL SITO: SEZIONE GRAMMAR FOCUS → www.elisabettavecchio.it O QUELLE DEL LIBRO.
4. SUGGERIMENTO: POTRESTI SUDDIVIDERE IL LAVORO IN 4 SETTIMANE:
SETTIMANA 1: PRON. PERS. SOGG. E VERBO ESSERE (TOT: 9 ESERCIZI)
SETTIMANA 2 : VERBO AVERE E PLURALI (TOT: 6 ESERCIZI)
SETTIMANA 3: SIMPLE PRESENT E AVVERBI / ESPRESSIONI DI FREQUENZA (TOT: 9 ESERCIZI)
SETTIMANA 4: WH – WORDS E STRUTTURA DELLA FRASE. (TOT: 6 ESERCIZI)

QUANDO LI CONSEGNI?

5. SE PUOI, STAMPA QUESTE SCHEDE E SVOLGI GLI ESERCIZI SULLE STESSE TRANNE QUELLI PER CUI È INDICATO DI USARE UN FOGLIO PROTOCOLLO . OPPURE ESEGUI TUTTO AL COMPUTER E QUANDO AVRAI FINITO INVIAMI IL LAVORO AL SEGUENTE INDIRIZZO: e.vecchio@istitutopavoni.it. IN OGNI CASO ENTRO IL PRIMO GIORNO DI SCUOLA IN CUI AVRAI INGLESE (LEZIONE O RECUPERO).
6. CERCA LE PAROLE NUOVE, SCRIVENDONE SEMPRE IL SIGNIFICATO NELLE TABELLE PREPOSTE.

Ogni volta che trovi questo simbolo prima di svolgere l'esercizio!!



dovrai ricordarti di ripassare TUTTO CHIARO? PARTIAMO!

PRONOMI PERSONALI SOGGETTO



1. Completa la tabella

| Italian | English |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| IO (IN INGLESE SEMPRE MAIUSCOLO) | |
| TU | |
| EGLI (PERS.MASCH) | |
| ELLA (PERS.FEMM.) | |
| ESSO / ESSA (OGGETTO O ANIMALE) | |
| NOI | |
| VOI | |
| ESSI / ESSE (PERSONE OGGETTI ANIMALI) | |

NB: TU = VOI = LEI DI CORTESIA.

2. Evidenzia il pronome corretto che sostituisce il soggetto in **bold** (in grassetto) nella prima frase.

0. **James** is a teacher. **HE** / SHE is a very nice person.
1. **Amy and Ted** are from the USA. **WE** / THEY live in Boston.
2. **Robert and I** are at the Middle School. **WE** / YOU are in the same class.
3. **London** is the capital of Great Britain. **IT** / SHE is a multicultural city.
4. **The pens** are in my pencil - case. **IT** / THEY are new.
5. **The film** is very good. **IT** / HE is about a man travelling around the world.
6. **Your brother and you** are really nice. **WE** / YOU are twins.

3. Completa le frasi abbinando A-F a 1-6.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Clare is from London. | a. She is my friend |
| 2. Read the book! | b. I'm here! |
| 3. Jane and Tony are close friends. | c. We're students. |
| 4. Sandra and I are at school. | d. He's Chinese. |
| 5. Chan is from Beijing. | e. They're in the classroom. |
| 6. Hello, Laura! | f. It's interesting. |

4. Sostituisci il nome in **bold** con un **pronome** e riscrivi la frase.

0. **Jason** is a nice boy. **HE** is a nice boy.
1. **Leila** often reads books. _____
2. **The dress** is green. _____
3. **The pictures** are on the wall. _____

4. **The cat** is running.
5. **My sister and I** watch TV in the evening.
6. **John** drives to work every day.
7. **Liza** is from London.
8. **Diana** has got a brother.
9. **You and your friends** are in the same class.
10. **My birthday** is in December.



VERBO TO BE: ESSERE

1. **AM, IS o ARE?** Evidenzia la risposta esatta e completa le seguenti frasi.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>1. They ___ in London.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They is in London. - They are in London. - They am in London. | <p>2. This letter ___ for you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This letter is for you. - This letter are for you. - This letter am for you. | <p>3. You ___ on holiday.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You is on holiday. - You are on holiday. - You am on holiday. |
| <p>4. New York ___ a great city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New York is a great city. - New York are a great city. - New York am a great city. | <p>5. We ___ in Milan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We is in Milan. - We are in Milan. - We am in Milan. | <p>6. I ___ in the kitchen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I is in the kitchen. - I are in the kitchen. - I am in the kitchen. |
| <p>7. I ___ in the garden.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I is in the garden. - I are in the garden. - I am in the garden. | <p>8. You ___ on holiday.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You is on holiday. - You are on holiday. - You am on holiday. | <p>9. We ___ in Australia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We is in Australia. - We are in Australia. - We am in Australia. |
| <p>10. My favourite TV programme _____ Masterchef</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - My favourite programmes is Masterchef. - My favourite programmes are Masterchef. - My favourite programmes am Masterchef. | <p>11. My friend _____ happy to be on holiday</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - My friend are happy. - My friend is happy. - My friend am happy. | <p>12. This postcard ___ from Andrea.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This postcard is from Andrea. - This postcard are from Andrea. - This postcard am from Andrea. |

2. Volgi su un foglio protocollo le precedenti frasi alle forme:

- **negativa contratta**
- **interrogativa + risposte brevi (alternando yes / no).**

3. Completa il seguente dialogo con la **forma affermativa contratta**. Attenzione: in alcuni spazi vuoti bisogna usare la forma estesa!

Marta: Hello, Susan. That' ____ a nice ring. ____ it new?

Susan: Yes. It' ____ a present from Tom.

Marta: Really?

Susan: Yes, we' ____ engaged!

Marta: It' ____ a beautiful ring. Congratulations! ____ you happy?

Susan: Yes, I' ____ very happy, but mum and dad ____ not very happy!

Marta: Why not?

Susan: Because Tom' ____ not a university student like us, he does a manual labour and he' ____ five years older than me.

Marta: Oh, that' ____ not a problem! I' ____ sure it' ____ only a question of time: Tom' ____ hard-working and frank... They'll certainly appreciate him sooner or later!

4. **Riscrivi** sul foglio protocollo le seguenti dieci frasi alla **forma affermativa o negativa contratta**. Attenzione: una frase non può essere trasformata! Evidenziala.

1. My father **is** a bus driver.
2. They **are not** at home. They **are** at the hairdresser's.
3. It **is** a good idea, Jason.
4. **Am I not** late?
5. You **are** very kind.
6. He **is not** a lawyer. He **is** an architect.
7. She **is** Rome for a weekend.
8. A diamond **is** a precious stone.
9. I **am not** a good cook.
10. Pansy and Steve **are** in the same class.

5. **Rispondi** alle seguenti otto domande con **risposte brevi affermative (+) o negative (-)**.

1. Are you Norwegian? (-) _____
2. Is Ariana Grande a singer? (+) _____
3. Am I late for school? (-) _____

4. Are you bricklayers? (+) _____
5. Are Paul and John good at football? (-) _____
6. Are we in the right place? (+) _____
7. Is Charles Sandra's boyfriend? (-) _____
8. Is this your new smartphone? (+) _____

Controlla: hai usato solo la forma affermativa estesa per le risposte brevi +? = ~~Yes, I'm~~ → Yes, I am

| NEW WORDS | |
|-----------|---------|
| ENGLISH | ITALIAN |
| | |

VERBO TO HAVE (GOT) AVERE



1. **HAVE GOT o HAS GOT?** Completa le seguenti dieci frasi con la **forma affermativa estesa**.

1. He _____ a brother and a sister.
2. The Smiths _____ a dog.
3. I _____ a book.
4. You _____ a car.
5. We _____ a yellow bird.
6. Samantha _____ a big doll.
7. Henry _____ a new tablet.
8. They _____ a nice garden.
9. Mary and I _____ the same haircut.
10. Her uncle _____ an old-fashioned jacket.

Controlla: hai usato **has got** per la terza persona singolare?

2. Volgi sul foglio protocollo le precedenti dieci frasi alle forme:
 - **affermativa contratta**

- **negativa e contratta**
- **interrogativa + risposte brevi (alternando yes / no).**

Attenzione: in due frasi non è possibile usare la forma affermativa contratta.

Evidenziale.

3. HAVE GOT: tutte le forme. Completa le seguenti dieci frasi con la forma corretta. Usa la forma contratta dove è possibile.

1. “ _____ (you) a pen? Mine doesn’t write anymore.” “No, I _____ .”
2. Martha _____ a sister. She’ _____ two brothers.
3. The Kents _____ a motorbike.
4. “ _____ (Mario) a brand-new computer?” “Yes, _____ .”
5. We usually _____ a lot of homework everyday.
6. “ _____ (they) any pets?” Yes, _____. They’ _____ a cat and a dog.”
7. Kelly and Josh _____ an English accent. They’re American.
8. My sister _____ a boyfriend. She’s still looking for the man of her life.
9. He’ _____ good skills in maths. He might be an engineer in the future.
10. The gym of my town _____ a lot of sports facilities and equipment.

4. Rispondi alle seguenti otto domande con risposte brevi affermative (+) o negative (-).

1. Have you got many friends? (-) _____
2. Has she got a new bike? (+) _____
3. Have the Collins got two sons? (-) _____
4. Has your cousin got a pair of old CDs? (+) _____
5. Have Max and you got a house or a flat? (-) _____
6. Have I got a good personality? (+) _____
7. Has the book you are reading got many pages? (-) _____
8. Have we got many trendy clothes? (+) _____

Controlla: nelle risposte brevi hai ommesso = tralasciato **got?** = Yes, I have **got**.

PLURALS



1. Osserva gli esempi e **descrivi** in modo sintetico **le regole.**

- a. One girl – two girls
- b. One bus – three buses
- c. One baby – four babies
- d. One boy – four boys
- e. One sandwich – some sandwiches
- f. One child – two children
- g. One bookshelf – some bookshelves
- h. One fish – some fish

2. Inserisci i vocaboli dati nella colonna giusta

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|------------|--------|------------|------------|------|
| BEACH | UMBRELLA | PERSON | SANDAL | BEACH | BOAT | BIKINI | FISH |
| COUNTRY | CHERRY | FRIEND | BIKE | LADY | SHEEP | MAN | |
| MOUNTAIN | BOOT | T-SHIRT | STRAWBERRY | PERSON | SANDCASTLE | WATERMELON | |
| TOOTH | TOMATO | WATCH | SHELF | CHILD | POTATO | PHOTO | WOLF |

| + S | + ES | + IES | + VES | INVARIABILI | IRREGOLARI |
|-----|------|-------|-------|-------------|------------|
| | | | | | |

| NEW WORDS | |
|-----------|---------|
| ENGLISH | ITALIAN |
| | |



SIMPLE PRESENT

1. Rispondi alle seguenti domande sulle **regole del simple present**:
 - a. Quali **funzioni** ha il simple present = quando lo usi?
 - b. Come si costruisce la forma affermativa? Completa:

La forma affermativa corrisponde alla forma _____ per tutte le persone, tranne la _____ persona singolare alla quale si aggiunge + s.

c. Quale **ausiliare** si usa alla forma negativa e interrogativa?

Alla forma negativa si usa soggetto + ausiliare _____ / _____ (per la terza persona singolare) + forma base del verbo.

Alla forma interrogativa si usa ausiliare _____ / _____ (per la terza persona singolare) + soggetto + forma base?

2. Coniuga le seguenti dieci forme basi alla **terza persona**.

Speak → _____

Be → _____

Fix → _____

Brush → _____

Have → _____

Watch → _____

Cry → _____

Play → _____

Do → _____

Pass → _____

Controlla: **have** e **be** hanno una loro coniugazione. Have → he _____;

be → she _____

3. Completa le seguenti otto frasi con la **forma affermativa** dei verbi tra parentesi (sono all'infinito!!). **Attenzione alla terza persona singolare.**

1. I always (*to go*) _____ to the cinema on Saturdays.

2. You (*to like*) _____ tennis very much, don't you?

3. Walter (*to listen*) _____ to music after finishing his homework.

4. Sheila (*to live*) _____ near London.

5. They (*to work*) _____ in a book shop.

6. We (*to think*) _____ that she has gone crazy.

7. You often (*to forget*) _____ to pay your debts.

8. My cat (*to play*) _____ with me.

9. Holly and Alison (*to have*) _____ breakfast at 7.

10. Our teacher (*to give*) _____ us a lot of homework.

11. Dylan and Seth (*to watch*) _____ TV series together.

12. Madison (*to brush*) _____ her teeth only twice a day.

Controlla: hai tolto il **to** al verbo all'infinito? Infinito: To go → Forma base: go

Hai aggiunto + s/ + es / +ies alla terza persona singolare? To go → go → goes

4. Volgi sul foglio protocollo le precedenti otto frasi alla **forma**

- **negativa contratta**
- **interrogativa + risposte brevi (alternando yes / no).**

5. **Rispondi** alle seguenti otto domande con **risposte brevi affermative (+) o negative (-)**.

1. Does she drink coffee everyday? (+) _____
2. Do they live in a detached house? (+) _____
3. Do we study History in pairs? (-) _____
4. Do the Stevens go abroad in summer? (+) _____
5. Does Mr. Jones teach physics? (-) _____
6. Do you and your brother play a musical instrument? (+) _____
7. Do I draw well? (-) _____
8. Does this coffee maker work? (+) _____

AVVERBI ED ESPRESSIONI DI FREQUENZA



6. Completa la tabella con

gli **AVVERBI** e le **ESPRESSIONI DI FREQUENZA**

| Italian | English |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Sempre | |
| Solitamente | |
| Spesso | |
| Talvolta | |
| Raramente | |
| Mai | |
| Una volta alla settimana | |
| Due volte al mese | |
| Ogni giorno | |
| Il fine settimana | at the / on the |

7. Completa le **regole**

Gli **avverbi di frequenza** si collocano sempre dopo il _____, ma prima del verbo _____.

Le altre espressioni di frequenza si mettono all' _____ o alla _____ della frase.

8. Riscrivi le seguenti frasi inserendo gli avverbi e le espressioni di frequenza nella posizione corretta.

1. He **listens** to the radio. (*sometimes*)

2. My relatives **send** me letters. (*once a month*)

3. I **am** late for school. (*always*)

4. I don't **go** to the gym. (*everyday*)

5. We **like** eating some ice-cream after dinner. (*seldom*)

6. Do they **eat** hamburgers? (*occasionally*)

7. I **watch** TV in the afternoon. (*on Mondays*)

8. He **goes** to the pub. (*never*)

9. You **are** better than me. (*often*)

10. This market **isn't** closed in the afternoon. (*usually*)

Controlla: hai messo sempre l'avverbio di frequenza prima del **verbo**?

Lo hai messo **dopo il verbo essere**?

Hai messo le altre espressioni di frequenza all'inizio o alla fine della frase?

9. **SIMPLE PRESENT: tutte le forme. Completa le seguenti otto frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi.**

1. This is my friend Josh: he _____ (*live*) in my street, but he _____ (not - *go*) to my school.

2. Tom _____ (*go*) surfing every weekend, but he _____ (not - *be*) very good.

3. Where _____ your cousin _____ (*work*)? He _____ (*work*) in a bank. He _____ (*be*) a clerk.

4. Katie and Jack _____ (*be*) in a different year at school, so they _____ (*not - see*) very often on weekdays, but they always _____ (*meet*) at the weekend.
5. What _____ you usually _____ (*do*) on Saturday? I _____ (*do*) my homework, I _____ (*play*) sports and I _____ (*listen*) to my favourite music, but I _____ (*not - go*) out.
6. What time _____ your friend _____ (*get up*) at the weekend? He _____ (*not - sleep*) much, so he _____ (*get up*) early.
7. Every Saturday we _____ (*go*) swimming, but my father _____ (*not - come*), because he _____ (*can - not - swim*).
8. How _____ Vicki usually _____ (*spend*) her weekend? She _____ (*tidy*) up her room and she _____ (*relax*).

NEW WORDS

| ENGLISH | ITALIAN |
|---------|---------|
| | |

WH - WORDS



1. Completa la tabella

| Italian | English |
|------------------|---------|
| CHE COSA / QUALE | |
| QUALE (fra due) | |
| CHI | |
| COME | |
| DOVE | |
| QUANDO | |
| PERCHÉ | |
| QUANTO/A | |
| QUANTI/E | |

2. Scegli l'alternativa corretta

1. _____ is the concert?

What Who Why When

2. _____ is Cristiano Ronaldo from?

How When Where Why

3. _____ are you so happy? I'm getting married!

When How What Why

4. _____ is your brother? He is still sick.

Why How Where What

5. _____ are you late? Because of the traffic.

Where When Why How

3. Inserisci la **wh – word** corretta

1. _____ are my keys? On your desk.

2. _____ is your favourite singer? Jason Derulo.

3. _____ is your birthday? It's on 4th July.

4. _____ are you? I'm fine, thanks.

5. _____ do you usually do on the beach? I always sunbathe and read a book.

6. _____ are you so happy? Because I'm going on holiday.

7. _____ _____ sugar do we need for the cake? 100 grammes.

8. _____ _____ apples are there in the basket? Only three.

9. _____ does she usually have lunch? On the beach with her friends.

10. _____ language do you speak? English or German?

4. Formula le seguenti sette domande utilizzando le **info-question** date tra parentesi. Segui l'**esempio** e la **struttura suggerita**.

0. She / live (where)

Where **does** she live?

Wh- word + ausiliare do / does + soggetto + verbo alla forma base ?

1. You / come / from. (*where*)

Where _____ you _____ from?

2. She / eat / for lunch. (*what*)

3. His cousin / go / to school. (*how*)

4. Their dog / bark / a lot. (*why*)

5. They / have / their birthday party. (*when*)

6. I / phone / for further information. (*who*)

7. Jessica / prefer / light-blue or turquoise green? (*which*)

IL RIPASSO GRAMMATICALE E' TERMINATO.

NELLA PAGINA SEGUENTE UN BREVE CENNO ALLA SINTASSI DELLA FRASE INGLESE.

BREVE AVVIO ALLA STRUTTURA DELLA FRASE

L'ordine più comune della frase affermativa è:

TEMPO – **SOGGETTO** – **VERBO** – **OGGETTO** – **MODO** – **LUOGO** – **TEMPO**.



Il complemento di tempo può essere messo all'inizio o alla fine della frase.

Il soggetto **NON** è mai sottinteso, dunque devi sempre esprimerlo.

1. Riscrivi sul foglio protocollo le frasi secondo l'ordine più usuale

0. **STUDY** / I // **IN THE LIBRARY** / **HISTORY**

(EVERY AFTERNOON) I **STUDY HISTORY IN THE LIBRARY (EVERY AFTERNOON)**

1. **TO THE COUNTRY** / THEY / **AT THE WEEKEND** / **GO**.

2. BY TRAIN / I / TO LONDON / TWICE A WEEK / GO.

3. SHE / SPEAK / VERY WELL / THREE LANGUAGES / CAN.

4. TO THE CINEMA / WE / WITH OUR FRIENDS / OFTEN / GO / ON SATURDAY.

5. AT 7.30 / IN FRONT OF THE CINEMA / CAN / MEET / WE.

6. ON TV / ROBERT / CARTOONS / WATCHES / EVERY EVENING.

7. VERY BADLY / I / TENNIS / PLAY.

8. IN THE EVENING / LIKE / DIANA / AND HER FAMILY / WALKING BY THE SEA.

9. WORKS / SHE / IN THE MORNING / AND GOES / IN THE EVENING / TO SCHOOL.

10. VERY WELL / HE / SPEAKS / ENGLISH.

2. Completa le frasi aggiungendo almeno **due informazioni** (**oggetto**, **modo**, **luogo**, **tempo**)

0. **Jake plays football**

Jake plays football with his friends every Saturday

1. We usually watch ...

2. My mother always cooks

3. My friends never study ...

4. I often listen to ...

5. My school park is ...

6. We sometimes go to the restaurant ...

7. My cousin does his homework ...

8. There are a lot of tourists ...

9. I never get up ...

10. We always have breakfast ...

| NEW WORDS | |
|-----------|---------|
| ENGLISH | ITALIAN |
| | |



SCHEDE DI RIPASSO TERMINATE!

CHECKLIST:

- 1. HAI SCRITTO COGNOME / NOME / CLASSE SULLA PRIMA SCHEDA?**
- 2. HAI SCRITTO COGNOME / NOME / CLASSE ANCHE SUL FOGLIO PROTOCOLLO?**
- 3. HAI INSERITO TUTTE LE SCHEDE ALL'INTERNO DEL FOGLIO PORTOCOLLO?**

RICORDATI DI CONSEGNARLE IL PRIMO GIORNO IN CUI AVRAI INGLESE (LEZIONE O RECUPERO).

ADESSO PASSA AL RINFORZO DELLE ABILITA' DI PRODUZIONE E COMPrensIONE: SKILLS WORKSHOP.