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Play with grammar

1 Pronomi personali e aggettivi possessivi

a Completa la tabella.

Pronomi personali	Aggettivi possessivi
1 I	¹ <i>my</i>
²	your
³	his
she	⁴
⁵	its
⁶	our
you	⁷
they	⁸

b Completa le frasi con i pronomi personali e gli aggettivi possessivi corretti.

- I'm Kelly and this is ¹*my* brother. That's ²*our* house.
- This is ³..... sister Maria. ⁴.....'s sixteen.
- They're the Browns. ⁵..... names are Emma and Phil.
- A:** Who are those girls?
B: ⁶.....'re my new friends.
- A:** What's that?
B: ⁷.....'s a skateboard.
- Billy and I are at school. ⁸..... school is in Elm Street.
- Hi! ⁹..... name's Pierre. What's ¹⁰..... name?
- My daughter is 15. ¹¹..... name's Barbara.



Puoi ripassare le regole grammaticali nel **Grammar Summary** del tuo corso **Brilliant!**



2 Dimostrativi

a Completa la tabella.

Singolare	Plurale	Significato
¹ <i>this</i>	these	questo/a, questi/e
that	²	³

b Osserva le figure e completa le frasi con *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*.



1 *This* is my new mobile phone.



2 Mmmh, sweets are very good!



3 Hey, hey! is my skateboard!



4 Look over there! are my parents.



5 Is your computer?



6 is my new bag.

3 Verbo be

a Completa la tabella.

Forma affermativa	Forma negativa	Forma interrogativa	Risposte brevi
I <u>am</u> (I'm)	I <u>am not</u> (I'm not)	<u>Am</u> I?	Yes, I <u>am</u> / No, I'm <u>not</u>
You	You .....	..... you?	Yes, you / No, you
He/She/It	He/She/It .....	..... he/she/it?	Yes, he / No, he
We	We <u>are not</u>	..... we?	Yes, we / No, we
You	You .....	..... you?	Yes, you / No, we
They <u>are</u>	They .....	..... they?	Yes, they / No, they

b Completa il dialogo con la forma corretta del verbo be.

Emma: Hi! I ¹ am Emma. What ² 's your name?

Matt: My name ³ Matt.

Emma: ⁴ you American?

Matt: No, I ⁵ I ⁶ from Sydney.

Emma: ⁷ you here on holiday?

Matt: Yes, I ⁸

Emma: ⁹ this your brother?

Matt: No, he ¹⁰ He's my cousin. His name ¹¹ Daniel. He ¹² eight years old.

Emma: Hi, Daniel. Bye Matt, bye Daniel. See you later!

? Riddle ?

Che cos'è? Prova a risolvere questo indovinello.

When it's clean, it's black; when it's white, it's dirty. What is it?
It's a

4 What? Who? How? Where?

Completa le domande.

① A: Who are those boys?
B: My friends.

② A: are you?
B: In the garden!

③ A: 's her name?
B: Sheila.

④ A: old are they?
B: 14.

5 Round up



Vicky commenta una foto della sua famiglia. Completa il testo con le parole corrette.

Hi! I'm Vicky and this ¹ is a photo of my family. This is ² mother. ³ name's Christine and ⁴ is 40 years old. She's on the sofa with ⁵ little sister Ann. Ann ⁶ only two. My ⁷ is behind the sofa. ⁸ name's Peter and he's 45. ⁹ is my brother Nigel. ¹⁰ is 15 and he's a skateboarder. And ¹¹ are ¹² two dogs. ¹³ names are Frisky and Bella. ¹⁴ grandparents ¹⁵ in the photo.

Play with grammar

Puoi ripassare le regole grammaticali nel **Grammar Summary** del tuo corso **Brilliant!**



1 What colour? Where... from?

a Completa la tabella.

1 colour is it? 2 green and blue.
 What 3 are they? 4 white.
 5 are you? I'm from Poland. I'm Polish.
 6? They're from Turkey.

b Osserva i disegni e scrivi le domande e le risposte.



1 A: What colour's the Turkish flag?
 B: It's red and white.

2 A:

 B: It's



3 A:

 B:

4 A:

 B:



5 A:

 B:

6 A:

 B:

c Osserva le figure e scrivi minidialoghi come nell'esempio.

1 A: Where's Mike from?
 B: He's from Sydney. He's Australian.



2 A:
?
 B:

3 A:
?
 B:



4 A:
?
 B:

5 A:
?
 B:



2 Imperativo

a Completa la tabella.

Affermativo	Negativo
Sit down	¹ <i>Don't sit down</i>
Write	²
³	Don't point
Close	⁴
⁵	Don't put

A tongue twister

E ora rilassati con questo scioglilingua.



Which wrist watches are Swiss wrist watches?

b Inserisci le battute nei fumetti.



A Don't touch!

B Sit down, please.



C Don't jump!

D Be quiet!

3 Round up

L'insegnante di inglese di una scuola internazionale presenta alla classe tre studenti nuovi. Osserva le immagini e completa in modo opportuno la presentazione.

Hello everyone. My name's Amy Scott. I'm your English teacher. Please listen and ¹ *don't* talk!
 Meet ² new students. This is ³, from Bombay. ⁴ parents are from ⁵, but they live in England now. ⁶ is 11 years old. And this is Eleni. She's ⁷ Athens, in ⁸, and she's ⁹ years old. Her parents are ¹⁰ too. The other boy is Joao. He's ¹¹ too. He's ¹² He's ¹³ Rio de Janeiro, in ¹⁴



Play with grammar

Puoi ripassare le regole grammaticali nel **Grammar Summary** del tuo corso **Brilliant!**



1 There is/there are – A, an, some, any

a Completa la tabella.

Forma affermativa	Forma negativa	Forma interrogativa	Risposte brevi
There is a chair.	There ¹ a chair.	Is there ² poster?	Yes, ³...../No, ⁴
⁵ an egg.	There ⁶ egg.	⁷ there ⁸ ice cream?	Yes, ⁹...../No, ¹⁰
There ¹¹ some cows.	¹² aren't ¹³ cows.	¹⁴ there ¹⁵ geese?	Yes, ¹⁶...../No, ¹⁷

b Quali animali ospita la fattoria? Completa il dialogo tra Louise e lo zio con *some* o *any*.

Louise: Are there *any* cows?

Uncle Ken: Yes, there are ²..... cows, but there aren't ³..... geese.

Louise: Are there ⁴..... chickens?

Uncle Ken: Yes, there are ⁵..... chickens, but there aren't ⁶..... chicks.

Louise: Are there ⁷..... goats?

Uncle Ken: No, there aren't ⁸..... goats, but there are ⁹..... sheep.

Louise: Are there ¹⁰..... horses?

Uncle Ken: No, there aren't ¹¹..... horses, but there are ¹²..... ponies.

Louise: Are there ¹³..... pets?

Uncle Ken: Yes, there are ¹⁴..... dogs and three cats!



c Che cosa c'è in soffitta? Osserva il disegno e costruisci minidialoghi come nell'esempio.



- A: Is there a small window?
B: Yes, there's a small window.
- A: yellow door?
B:
- A: old chairs?
B:
- A: plants?
B:
- A: lamps?
B:
- A: old bike?
B:
- A: mice?
B:
- A: books?
B:





d Osserva la piantina della casa galleggiante e descrivila. Poi scegli una stanza e scrivi che cosa contiene.



In this houseboat there is a sitting room,

2 Preposizioni di luogo

a Osserva i disegni e scrivi le preposizioni. **b** Osserva i disegni e completa le frasi.

Where is/are... ?	Dove è/sono?
	1 On
	2
	3
	4



- 1 The dog is behind the sofa.
- 2 The cats are the
- 3 There are some posters the
- 4 The skateboard is the

3 Round up

Osserva il disegno e completa la descrizione della stanza.

There is ¹ a large window and ² blue door. There ³ ⁴ posters ⁵ the walls. ⁶ is ⁷ computer, a ⁸ and ⁹ CDs ¹⁰ the desk. There ¹¹ a ¹² bag ¹³ the desk and ¹⁴ a skateboard ¹⁵ the bag. The bed is ¹⁶ the desk. There are ¹⁷ computer games ¹⁸ the bed. ¹⁹ books and ²⁰ ²¹ are on a shelf. ²² a discman ²³ the chair and ²⁴ orange cap ²⁵ the chair.
 There aren't ²⁶ plants ²⁷ this room.



Play with grammar

Puoi ripassare le regole grammaticali nel **Grammar Summary** del tuo corso **Brilliant!**



1 Verbo *have got*

a Completa la tabella.

Forma affermativa I <u>have got</u>	Forma negativa I <u>have not got</u>	Forma interrogativa <u>Have</u> I <u>got</u> ?	Risposte brevi Yes, I <u>have</u> /No, I <u>haven't</u>
You	You .....	..... you	Yes, you ...../No, you
He/She/It	He/She/It .....	.....?	Yes, ...../No,
We	We .....	..... we	Yes, ...../No,
You	You .....	.....?	Yes, ...../No,
They	They .....	..... they	Yes, ...../No,

b Osserva i disegni e scegli l'alternativa corretta.



1 They have / *haven't* got long, dark, straight hair.



2 He *has* / *hasn't* got dark eyes.



3 He *has* / *hasn't* got a black and white dog.



4 She *has* / *hasn't* got a new computer.



5 They *have* / *haven't* got a nice house.



6 He *has* / *hasn't* got a new computer game. It's great!

c Osserva la tabella e dai la risposta breve alle domande.

Emma	✓	✗
Pablo	✗	✓
Liz and Ann	✓	✗

- Have Liz and Ann got a discman? No, they haven't.
- Has Pablo got a mobile phone?
- Has Emma got a mobile phone?

- Have Liz and Ann got a mobile phone?
- Has Pablo got a discman?
- Has Emma got a discman?

d Costruisci le domande.

- Has Kelly got a skateboard?
No, Kelly hasn't got a skateboard.
-?
Yes, he's got short, spiky hair.
-?
Yes, Lilly's got big, blue eyes.
-?
No, they haven't got a sister.

2 Genitivo sassone

a Completa la tabella.

Gli amici di Blanca	➔	<u>Blanca's friends</u>
I genitori di Ben e Tim		1
.....		The boys' CDs
Le bici delle ragazze		3
Il pallone dei bambini	4	

A tongue twister

E ora rilassati con questo scioglilingua.



Fred's fish and chip shop

b Segui i nastri e scrivi di chi sono queste cose.



- 1 It's Megan's computer.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

3 Round up

Jenny invia un messaggio e commenta una foto in cui è in vacanza con la famiglia. Completa il testo con le parole corrette.

Subject: _____

Attachments: none

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Hi, Vicky!

Here's a photo of me and my family. We're on holiday at the seaside! I'm the girl with ¹long, ²....., ³..... hair and ⁴..... eyes. I ⁵..... a brother, Luke. He's 15 and he ⁶..... ⁷....., ⁸....., ⁹..... hair and ¹⁰..... eyes. The baby in the photo is my little sister, Abby. ¹¹.....'..... hair is short, ¹²..... and ¹³.....

She ¹⁴..... blue eyes, a big mouth and small ears. And she ¹⁵..... any teeth!

We've ¹⁶..... two pets, two nice and good dogs. My brother ¹⁷..... dog's called Ginger and my dog ¹⁸..... name's Scooby. They're great fun! ¹⁹..... you ²⁰..... any pets?

Play with grammar

Puoi ripassare le regole grammaticali nel **Grammar Summary** del tuo corso **Brilliant!**

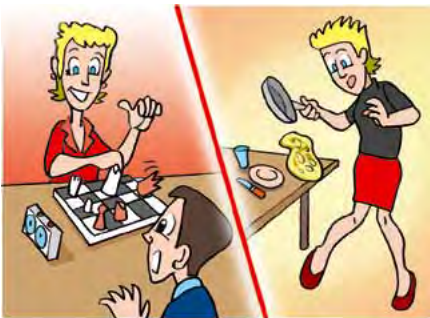


1 Can (abilità)

a Completa la tabella.

Forma affermativa	Forma negativa	Forma interrogativa	Risposte brevi
I/You/He/She/It	I/You/He/She/It	³	Yes, ⁴ can./
We/They ¹	We/They ² .....	.....?	No, ⁵

b Osserva i disegni e scrivi che cosa fanno o non fanno fare queste persone. Collega le frasi con **and, but, or**.



1 Tatyana can play chess but she can't make an omelette



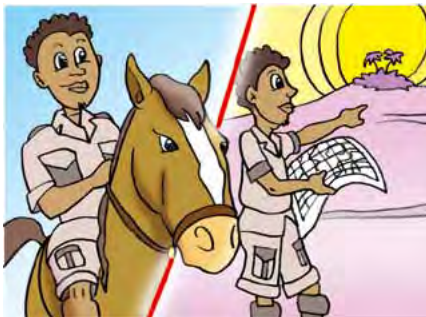
2 Pawan he



3 Lee Yun



4 Beth and Liz



5 Diego



6 Maggie she

c Osserva ancora i disegni dell'esercizio 1b e scrivi le domande e le risposte brevi.

- Diego/read a map
Can Diego read a map? Yes, he can.
- Beth and Liz/sing
.....
- Pawan/use a computer
.....
- Maggie/sail a boat
.....
- Tatyana/play chess
.....
- Lee Yun/play table tennis
.....

A tongue twister

E ora rilassati con questo scioglilingua.



2 Can (richieste)

Che cosa chiedono queste persone? Abbina i fumetti alle persone.

- a Can you open the door, please?
- b Can I have a strawberry milkshake, please?
- c Can I see that mobile phone, please?
- d Can you sing a song, please?
- e Can I use your computer, please?




1 2 3 4 5


3 Quant'è?

Completa le frasi in modo appropriato e scrivi i prezzi in lettere.


1 A: How much is this book?
 B: It's sixty pence.




3 A: that pink?
 B:



2 A: the?
 B:



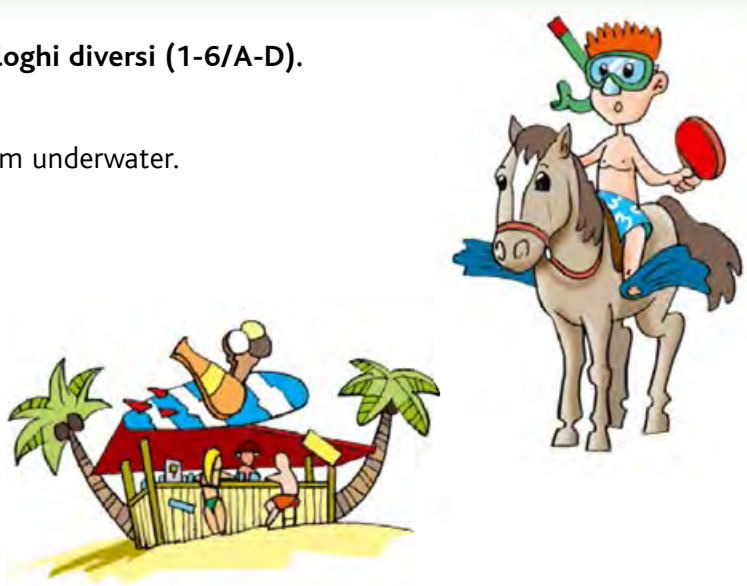
4 A: the?
 B:



4 Round up

Riordina le battute per formare due dialoghi diversi (1-6/A-D).

- 1 Can you ride a horse?
- I can't play table tennis, but I can swim underwater.
- Can I have an orange juice, please?
- Yes, I can.
- A How much are the drinks?
- I can't. Can you play table tennis?
- Yes, that's fine.
- I can swim underwater too.
- They're £1.25.
- Yes, I can.



Play with grammar

1 Presente semplice (forme affermativa e negativa)

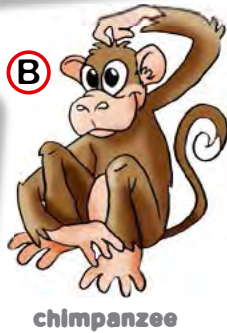
a Completa la tabella.

Forma affermativa.	Forma negativa
I like	I don't like
¹	You don't walk
He ²	He doesn't hunt
She ³	She ⁴ come
It ⁵	It ⁶ eat
We live	⁷
You run	⁸
They ⁹	They don't sleep

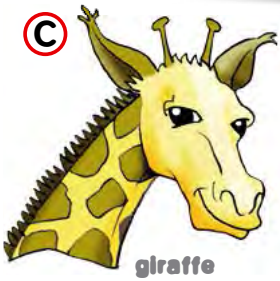
b Abbina ogni animale alla sua descrizione.



1 It's brown. It can climb trees. It has got fingers. It eats nuts, fruit and meat. It lives in Africa.

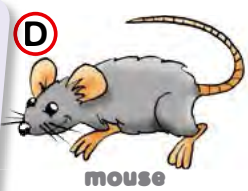


2 It's small, brown or grey. It has got a long tail. It lives in all countries. It likes cheese.



3 It's a bird but it cannot fly. It can swim and walk but it doesn't run fast. It eats fish. It lives on ice.

4 It eats leaves. It has got long legs and a long neck. It's brown and yellow. It lives in Africa.



Puoi ripassare le regole grammaticali nel **Grammar Summary** del tuo corso **Brilliant!**



c Collega le frasi usando *and, but, or*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 I like trainers | a whales |
| 2 Emma likes T-shirts | b tops |
| 3 Pedro doesn't like tigers | c he likes jeans |
| 4 Sue and Pedro like dolphins | d I don't like shoes |
| 5 Harry doesn't like trousers | e cats |

- I like trainers, but I don't like shoes.
-
-
-
-

d Quali sono i gusti di queste persone? Osserva i disegni e completa le frasi.

YES

NO



1 Kim likes trousers, but she doesn't like skirts.



2 Liz



3 Tim and Jim



4 Mihail

2 Presente semplice (forma interrogativa e risposte brevi)

a Completa la tabella.

Forma interrogativa	Risposte brevi
Do you like pizza?	Yes, I ¹/
	No, I ²/
³ he/she like pizza?	Yes, he/she ⁴/
	No, he/she ⁵/
⁶ they like pizza?	Yes, they ⁷/
	No, they ⁸/

b Osserva l'esercizio 1d e scrivi le risposte brevi.

- Does Kim like skirts? *No, she doesn't.*
- Does Liz like dresses?
- Do Tim and Jim like giraffes?
- Does Mihail like milkshakes?

c Completa domande e risposte.



- Abbie: ¹ *Do* you like this dress?
 Jane: No, ² I ³ like pink.
 Abbie: ⁴ you like these shoes?
 Jane: No, ⁵ They're horrible! I hate shoes! But I like trainers. ⁶ you like trainers?
 Abbie: Yes, ⁷ But I like shoes too. They're great with dresses!
 Daniel: Hi, Abbie! ⁸ Jane like your new dress?
 Abbie: No, she ⁹ !!! Go away, Daniel, you and your horrible green cap!!!

3 Pronomi personali complemento

a Completa la tabella.

Soggetto	Complemento
I	¹ <i>me</i>
you	²
he	³
she	⁴
it	⁵
we	⁶
they	⁷

b Completa le frasi con i pronomi personali corretti.

- A:** Your sister is cool! I like *her*.
B: I don't. I think 's boring!
- A:** Do like holidays?
B: Yes, I love
- A:** Do you like my new top?
B: Yes, I like It's great!
- A:** Does your brother like your friend Laura?
B: Yes, does. He likes very much!
- A:** Do you like Robbie?
B: No, don't like
- A:** Look at! Do you like my silver trainers?
B: Oh no! 're horrible!



4 Round up

Osserva i disegni e completa la descrizione dei gusti di Barbara.


Barbara doesn't like  ¹ *dresses* or

 ² Her favourite clothes are

 ³ ,  ⁴

 ⁵ and  ⁶

She loves  ⁷ but she

doesn't like  ⁸ Her favourite

singer is Avril Lavigne. She likes ⁹ and listens to her CDs all day long. Barbara's favourite animals are her dog Blacky and her cat Flossy. She loves ¹⁰ and they love

¹¹

Play with grammar

1 Presente semplice (forme affermativa e negativa)

a Completa la tabella.

Forma affermativa	Forma negativa
1 <i>He watches</i>	He doesn't watch
2	It doesn't go
3	She doesn't do
4	He doesn't play
5	It doesn't finish

b Osserva le immagini e scrivi ciò che Pedro fa e non fa in vacanza.



1 In the morning *Pedro goes* to the beach, he doesn't stay at home.



2 He,



3 In the afternoon with, any homework.

Puoi ripassare le regole grammaticali nel **Grammar Summary** del tuo corso **Brilliant!**



2 Avverbi di frequenza

a Completa la tabella.

1 <i>Never</i>	Mai
Sometimes	2
3	Spesso
Usually	4
5	Sempre

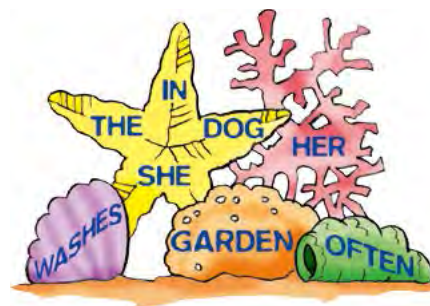
b Quali frasi si nascondono nei disegni? Ricomponile e scrivi.



1 *They always go to sleep late.*



2,,



3,,



4,,

3 Presente semplice (forma interrogativa)

a Completa le frasi della tabella.

How often ¹..... you walk home?
 When ²..... he have breakfast?
³..... you like wild animals?
⁴..... she walk to school?

b Scrivi le domande adatte a queste risposte.

- A: *Does your sister like cats?*
 B: No, she doesn't. She hates cats!
- A:?
 B: No, my parents don't listen to rock music.
- A:?
 B: He plays computer games every day!
- A:?
 B: No, I don't. I usually go to bed early.
- A:?
 B: Yes, I usually write lots of postcards!

4 What? Where? When? How often? What time?

a Completa la tabella.

What?	¹
²	Dove?
When?	³
⁴	Con che frequenza?
What time?	⁵

b Rispondi alle domande in modo personale.

- Where do you usually go on holiday?

- When do you go there?













- What do you do there?

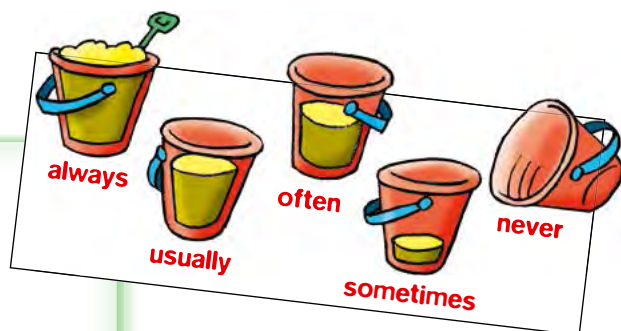
- Do you go to sleep early?

- How often do you read in bed?

5 Round up

Che cosa fa la famiglia di Ben quando è in vacanza?
 Completa il racconto sostituendo i disegni con le parole corrette.

We  ¹never get up before nine. After  ².....
 my sister walks to the  ³..... and
 ⁴..... a lot.
 Mum and Dad  ⁵..... read in the  ⁶.....
 Then Dad prepares  ⁷.....  ⁸.....
 he  ⁹..... in the afternoon. I  ¹⁰.....
 meet my friends and I  ¹¹..... go to bed  ¹².....



A tongue twister

E ora rilassati con questo scioglilingua.



She sells seashells on the seashore.

Play with grammar

Puoi ripassare le regole grammaticali nel **Grammar Summary** del tuo corso **Brilliant!**

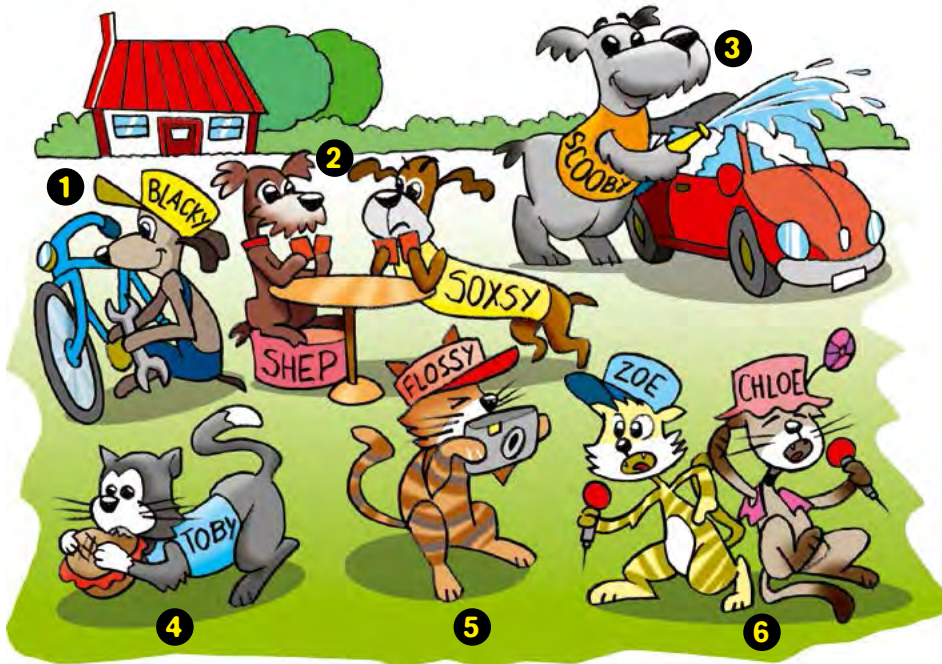


1 Presente progressivo

a Completa la tabella.

Forma affermativa	Forma negativa	Forma interrogativa	Risposte brevi
I am (I'm) playing	I'm <i>not</i> swimming	Am I studying?	.....
He/She/It	He/She/It .....	.....	.....
We/You/They	We/You/They .....	.....	.....

b A crazy garden. Osserva il disegno e scrivi che cosa stanno facendo Blacky e i suoi amici.



- 1 *Blacky is repairing a bike.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

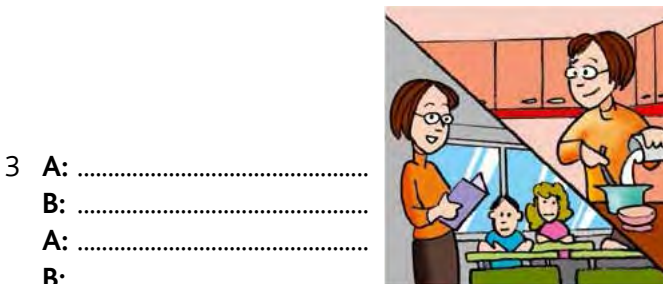
c Osserva le figure e scrivi minidialoghi come nell'esempio.



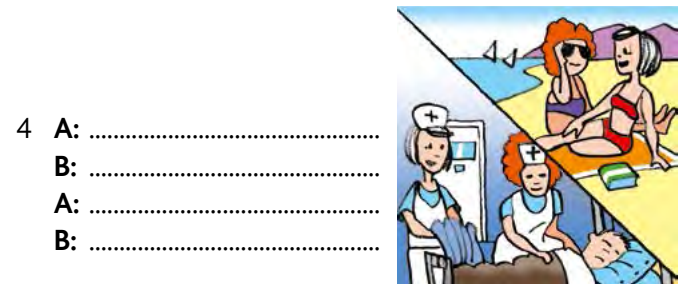
- 1 A: *What's his job?*
B: *He's a bus driver.*
A: *What's he doing now?*
B: *He's watching TV.*



- 2 A:
- B:
- A:
- B:



- 3 A:
- B:
- A:
- B:



- 4 A:
- B:
- A:
- B:

d Completa la conversazione tra Diego e la mamma coniugando i verbi tra parentesi.

Mum: Diego, where are you?
Diego: I'm in my bedroom, Mum! And Clara is with me.
Mum: ¹*Are you playing* (play)?
Diego: No, we ²..... (not be).
Mum: What ³..... (do)?
Diego: Clara ⁴..... (write) a story and I ⁵..... (help) her.
Mum: Don't be daft, Diego. You aren't good at stories!
Diego: Well, I ⁶..... (not help) Clara, actually, but I ⁷..... (write).
Mum: What ⁸..... (write)?
Diego: I ⁹..... (work) on my computer. I ¹⁰..... (email) all my friends!

2 What's the weather like?

Che tempo fa? Osserva le immagini e scrivilo.



1 *It's cold and it's snowing*



2



3



4

Idiom

Prima di concludere, prova a indovinare che cosa significa questo modo di dire.

It's raining cats and dogs!



3 Round up

Karen descrive una fotografia che ha scattato al parco. Osservalo e completa il testo con le parole appropriate.

The sun ¹*is shining*. A girl ²..... to her boyfriend. She ³..... a pink dress. They ⁴..... on a bench. A boy ⁵..... . A man ⁶..... under a tree. Two children ⁷..... their bikes. A cat ⁸..... a tree and two dogs ⁹..... on the grass. A young man ¹⁰..... an ice cream. He's a ¹¹..... . A woman ¹²..... a book. She's a ¹³..... and she ¹⁴..... a break in the sun. And I'm ¹⁵..... the photo!



Play with grammar

Puoi ripassare le regole grammaticali nel **Grammar Summary** del tuo corso **Brilliant!**



1 Presente semplice/presente progressivo

a Completa la regola nella tabella.

Per parlare di azioni abituali o situazioni stabili si usa il presente ¹.....
 Per parlare di azioni che si stanno svolgendo si usa il ².....
 Per parlare di ciò che piace o non piace si usa il ³.....

b Osserva i disegni e completa le frasi con il presente semplice o progressivo.



1 Pierre usually plays football, but he's playing tennis now.



2 Irina usually to her CDs, but now.



3 Luka and Marek go but they're now.



4 Kim goes but now.



5 Karini goes in the afternoon, but now.



6 Archie early, but late today.

c Scrivi le domande per queste risposte.

- 1 Where do you live?
I live in Madrid.
- 2?
I'm writing an e-mail.
- 3 usually
.....? In the Christmas holidays I often go skiing.
- 4
? Yes, I like basketball, but I prefer rugby.

A tongue twister

Ora rilassati con questo scioglilingua. Ascolta e ripeti.

Double bubble gum
bubbles double.



2 Verbi seguiti dalla forma in -ing

a Completa la tabella.

I love swimming.	Amo ¹
I like ²	Mi piace correre.
³	Non mi piace giocare a
..... tennis.	tennis.
⁴	Odio andare in bici.
I prefer ⁵	Preferisco pattinare.



b Osserva i disegni e scrivi i gusti e le preferenze dei ragazzi seguendo i suggerimenti.



1 Paula/cook/hate
Paula hates cooking.



2 computer games/play/like/Joao
.....



3 shopping/go/and/Louise/love/
Emma



4 TV/not like/Fatema/watch
.....



5 skateboard/Boris/love
.....



6 music/techno/The/listen/
Browns/hate/to

3 Round up

Alcuni ragazzi stanno parlando di vacanze e di sport. Riordina le battute per formare due dialoghi diversi (1-4/A-E).

- 1 Which sports do you like, Pablo?
- I like football too. But I'm mad about rollerskating!
- A Do you always go to the seaside in the summer, Emma?
- Yes, I do. And I like playing beach volleyball.
- I like playing football.
- Really? I like playing games on the beach too.
- Do you like swimming?
- No I don't, I often go to the mountains, but this year I'm staying here.
- Really? I don't like it very much.



Play with grammar

1 Numerabili/non numerabili – Some/any

a Completa la tabella usando *some* o *any*.

	Non numerabili	Numerabili
Affermativa	¹ <i>some</i> time	² shops
	³ traffic	⁴ cars
Interrogativa	⁵	⁶
	⁷	⁸
Negativa	⁹	any shops
	¹⁰	¹¹ parks

b Alcuni di questi sostantivi sono numerabili, altri non numerabili. Riportali sul foglio giusto, scrivendo al plurale quelli numerabili.



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

- 1 She's got *some* new friends.
- 2 There isn't traffic.
- 3 Is there water?
- 4 There are CDs on the shelf.
- 5 There are cars in the street.

2 Molto/molti – A lot of/much/many

a Completa la tabella.

	Non numerabili	Numerabili
Affermativa	¹ <i>a lot of</i> traffic	² <i>a lot of</i> shops
Interrogativa	³ traffic	⁴ shops
Negativa	⁵	⁶

b Completa le frasi con *a lot of*, *much*, *many*.

- 1 There are *a lot of* shops in this village, but there isn't a shopping centre.
- 2 There isn't traffic and there isn't noise.
- 3 Are there cinemas?
- 4 There aren't people in this street.
- 5 There's litter near the bus stop!
- 6 I've got friends in my town.
- 7 Is there open space near your house?
- 8 We haven't got time!

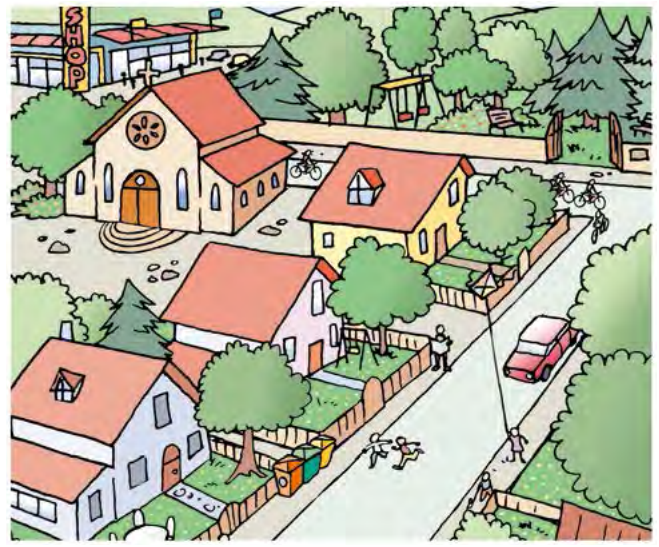
A tongue twister

E ora rilassati con questo scioglilingua.



**Sam's shop
sells short socks.**

C Osserva i disegni e descrivili usando *some, any, a lot of, much, many* e le parole chiave. Puoi aggiungere altre frasi suggerite dai disegni.



Cars? *There are a lot of cars.*

Noise?

Traffic?

Open space?

Shops?

Litter?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

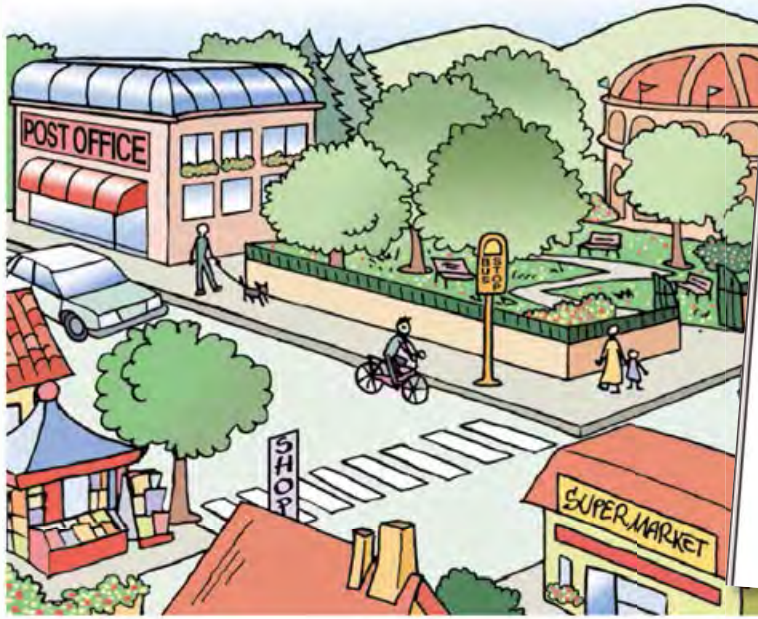
.....

.....

.....

3 Round up

Rajiv descrive a un amico il paese di campagna in cui vive. Completa il testo con le parole corrette.



Subject: _____

Attachments: none

Default Font Text Size

I live in a village in the countryside.
 There aren't ¹ *many* shops, but there's
² big supermarket. There's a big
³ and there
 are ⁴ flowers everywhere. There's
 also a ⁵
 In my street there's a newsagent,
 a bus stop and a ⁶
⁷ There isn't
⁸ traffic because there aren't
⁹ cars and there isn't ..
 litter.

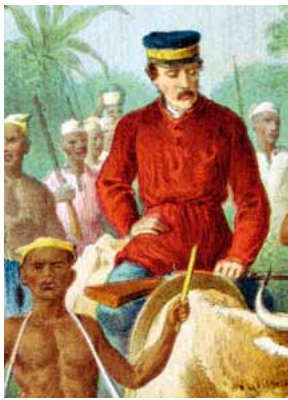
Play with grammar

1 Passato semplice (verbo be)

a Completa la tabella.

Affermativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I/he/she/it ¹ was	²	³
You/we/they ⁴	⁵	⁶

b Scrivi accanto ai ritratti di queste persone famose la professione e l'anno di nascita, come nell'esempio.



1 D. Livingstone/explorer/1813
*D. Livingstone was an explorer.
 He was born in eighteen thirteen.*



2 W.A. Mozart/composer/1756

.....



3 O. Wilde/writer/1854

.....



4 Marie Curie/scientist/1867

.....

2 Passato semplice (forme affermativa e negativa)

a Completa la tabella.

Forma affermativa	Forma negativa
I watched	I ¹ didn't watch
You ²	You didn't have
He/she/it studied	He/she/it ³
We went	We ⁴
They ⁵	They didn't win

b Osserva le immagini e scrivi che cosa hanno e non hanno fatto queste persone.



1 The astronauts landed on the Moon, they didn't land on Mars.



2 Marek a tennis match, a horror film.



3 Megan to a summer camp, to the seaside.

3 Passato semplice (forma interrogativa e risposte brevi)

a Completa la tabella.

Forma interrogativa	1	I/you/we/they he/she/it	sit
Risposte brevi	Yes,	I/you/we/they he/she/it	2
	No,	I/you/we/they he/she/it	3

c Costruisci le domande per queste risposte.

- When did they see their friends?
They saw their friends yesterday afternoon.
- Where?
I went to the cinema last night.
- When?
I bought these new CDs last Saturday.
- Where?
I found it in the street.
- What last weekend?
Nothing special. I stayed at home.

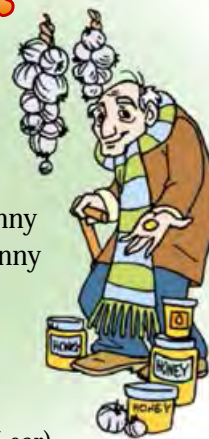
b Riordina le domande e dai la risposta breve affermativa (✓) o negativa (X).

- Browns/did/the/home/stay/at/night/last/?
Did the Browns stay at home last night?
Yes, they did.
- did/win/they/first/the/prize/?
.....
- Meg/to/sports club/did/the/yesterday/come/?
.....
- you/did/like/party/Mihail's/?
.....
- Diego/experiment/did/Enginuity/at/?
.....

A limerick

Prova a completare questo limerick con le parole date.

horney • was • old • spent • had
 There ¹..... an old man of Kilkenny
 Who never ²..... more than a penny
 He ³..... all that money
 In onions and ⁴.....
 That wayward ⁵..... man of
 Kilkenny



(E. Lear)

4 Round up

Fatema scrive una e-mail a un'amica per raccontare una gita che ha fatto la scorsa settimana. Completa il testo con il passato dei verbi tra parentesi.



Subject: _____
 Attachments: none
 Default Font Text Size

Last week I ¹went (go) on a trip to Ludlow Castle, near Shrewsbury. We ²..... (arrive) in the morning. We ³..... (visit) all the rooms inside and ⁴..... (go) down to a horrible torture chamber. The weather ⁵..... (be) sunny and warm, so we ⁶..... (have) lunch in the picnic area. After lunch we had a walk in the gardens, then we ⁷..... (walk) around the walls. I really ⁸..... (enjoy) that trip. And I ⁹..... (not see) any ghosts!

Play with grammar

1 Comparativo e superlativo di maggioranza

a Completa la tabella.

	Comparativo	Superlativo
green	1 <i>greener</i>	2 <i>the greenest</i>
wide	3	4
hot	5	6
bad	7	8
good	9	10
fun	11	12
unusual	13	14
dangerous	15	16

b Osserva i disegni e confrontali, usando il comparativo di maggioranza degli aggettivi dati.

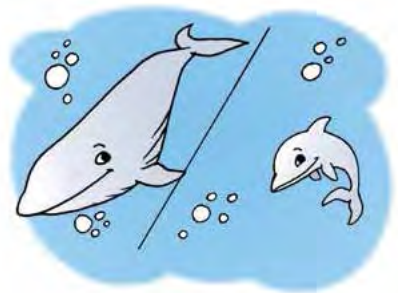
- wide boring tall big dangerous ~~fun~~



1 *Snowboarding is more fun than skiing.*



2



3



4



5



6

c Completa le frasi con il superlativo degli aggettivi tra parentesi.

- This T-shirt is really cool, but it's *the most expensive* (expensive) in the shop.
- I had a great holiday in Greece last year. It was my (good) holiday ever.
- I like studying English a lot. It's (easy) subject of all.
- January is (hot) month of the year in Australia.
- Kim is (short) and (young) of all my friends.
- He doesn't want to play. He thinks playing cards is (boring) hobby of all.

2 Dimensioni – How + aggettivo

a Completa la tabella.

How tall is...?	Quanto è alto...? (persona, animale, albero, edificio)
How high?	1? (montagna)
2	Quanto profondo?
3	Quanto lungo?
4	Quanto largo?
5	Quanto lontano?
6	Quanto pesante?

A proverb

Osserva il disegno e prova a intuire il significato del proverbio.

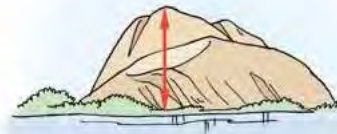
The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence.



b Completa domande e risposte con *deep, wide, high, tall, long*.

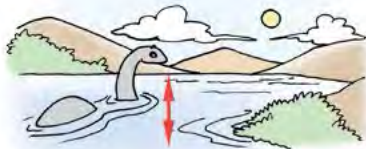


1 How long is the Blue Whale?
It's 33 metres long.

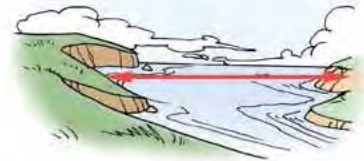


2 is Ben Nevis?
It's 1344 metres

3 is Loch Ness?
It's 182 metres



4 is the Channel?
It's about 30 km



5 is David?
He's 1.68 cm



6 is Brooklyn Bridge?
It's 1,609 metres

3 Round up

Tommy commenta una fotografia che ritrae alcuni suoi amici. Completa il testo con i comparativi e i superlativi corretti.

Ewa is ¹shorter than Jim, but she's ²..... than Kim. Kim is the ³..... of all, but her cap is the ⁴..... . Hisham's cap is the ⁵..... . Ewa's trousers are baggy, but Jim's trousers are ⁶..... . Jim is funny, but Hisham is ⁷..... . Jim is the ⁸..... of all. How tall is he? He's 1.98 metres tall! Hisham's rucksack is new, but Jim's rucksack is ⁹..... . And it's more expensive too.



Play with grammar

1 Futuro con going to

a Completa la tabella.

Forma affermativa	Forma negativa	Forma interrogativa	Risposte brevi
I am (I'm) ¹ going to play	²	³	Yes, ⁴...../No, ⁵
He/She/It ⁶	He/She/It isn't going to play	⁷	⁸/
We/You/They ¹⁰	¹¹	Are we/you/they going to play?	⁹
.....	.....	.....	¹²/
.....	.....	.....	¹³

b Osserva le immagini e scrivi che cosa hanno intenzione di fare queste persone.



1 Eleni *is going to sunbathe on the beach.*



2 Hisham and Rajiv



3 Mihail



4 Emma and I



5 Matt, Ben and Ken



6 Naim

c Riordina le parole e scrivi le frasi.

1 not bed the I am going make to

I'm not going to make the bed.

2 their not are they tidy room to going

.....

3 is he not to going TV day all watch

.....

4 are we going not to swim today

.....

5 is going she the lay table not to

.....

6 not stay going to I on campsite am a

.....



d Completa il dialogo tra Diego e Blanca con la forma corretta dei verbi.

Diego: What ¹are you going to do (you/do) next holiday?
 Blanca: Guess!
 Diego: ²..... (you/stay) at the seaside with your family?
 Blanca: No, ³..... ⁴..... (I/stay) at a summer camp without my family!
 Diego: Lucky you! What ⁵..... (you/do) there?
 Blanca: ⁶..... (I/have) great fun!
 Diego: Which activities ⁷..... (you/choose)?
 Blanca: ⁸..... (I/do) a climbing course.
 Diego: ⁹..... (you/do) orienteering?
 Blanca: Yes, ¹⁰..... And ¹¹..... (I/try) kayaking.
 Diego: ¹²..... (you/do) rafting too?
 Blanca: No, ¹³..... It can be dangerous.
 Diego: Don't be silly! It's fun!

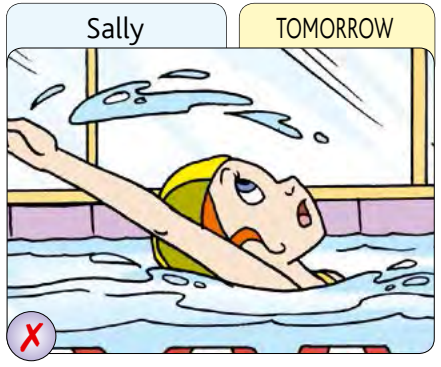
2 Round up

Tania chiede a Marek che cosa ha intenzione di fare durante le vacanze. Riordina le battute del dialogo.

- Two weeks.
- To the seaside.
- Are you going to sunbathe?
- Yes, of course.
- 1** Where are you going on holiday?
- How long are you going to stay?
- No, I'm going to swim underwater.
- No, I'm going to stay on a campsite.
- Are you going to have great fun?
- Are you going to stay at a hotel?



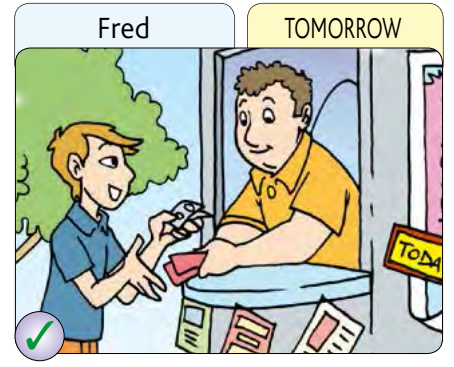
d Osserva i disegni, scrivi le domande e dai la risposta breve affermativa (✓) o negativa (X).



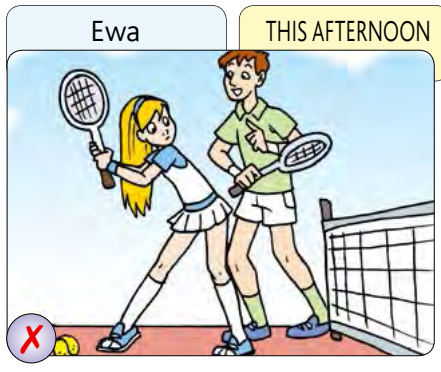
1 Is Sally swimming tomorrow?
No, she isn't.



2



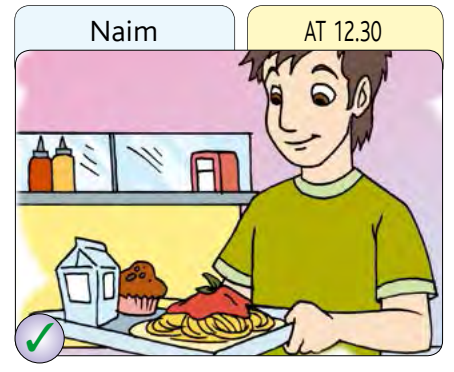
3



4



5



6

2 Round up

Eleni racconta a Joao i suoi programmi per il weekend. Riordina le battute della conversazione, dopo averle completate con le parole mancanti.



- How long are you *staying* there?
- On Saturday at 7 o'clock.
- On Saturday we're walking to the top of a mountain. Sunday we're cycling and a picnic next to a river.
- Yes, sure! I'm camping with my Scout Group.
- That's cool! You're so lucky! I'm at home, instead... but I'm watching *Top of the Pops* on TV on Sunday afternoon! I'm mad about pop music!
- When are you
- 1 Are you doing anything special for the, Eleni?
- It's a two-day trip. We're back Sunday evening.
- What are you doing there?

Play with grammar

1 Fare proposte

a Completa la tabella con la seconda parte delle proposte e la loro traduzione.

- shall we meet?
- go swimming!
- go swimming?
- going swimming?

1 Why don't we	<u>go swimming?</u>	<u>Perché non andiamo a nuotare?</u>
2 What about	.....	.....
3 Shall we	.....	.....
4 Let's	.....	.....
5 Would you like to	.....	.....
6 Where and when	.....	.....

b Osserva i disegni e completa la formulazione delle proposte.



1 What about having a pizza?
Great! Let's go.



4 Why?
.....?
Oh no, I saw that film last week.



2 Shall?
.....?
No, I'm tired.
Let's watch TV instead.



5 What about?
.....?
Good idea!



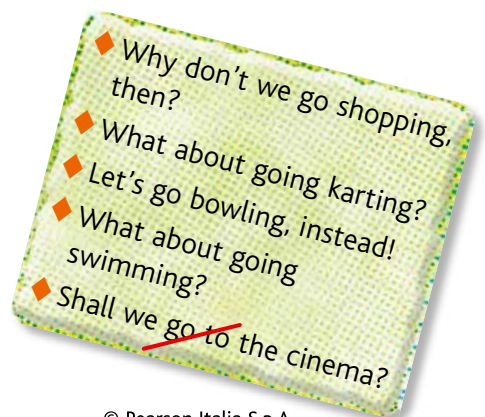
3 Would you?
.....?
Sorry, I can't.



6 Let's!
.....!
No, there's nothing good on.

c Completa il dialogo con le battute corrette.

Peter: ¹ Shall we go to the cinema?
 Kate: No, there's nothing good on. ²?
 Peter: Oh no! I'm hopeless at swimming.
 Kate: ³?
 Peter: No, it's boring. I don't like going shopping! ⁴
 It's more fun!
 Kate: I don't like bowling! I've got a better idea. ⁵?
 Peter: Great! I love karting! Where and when shall we meet?

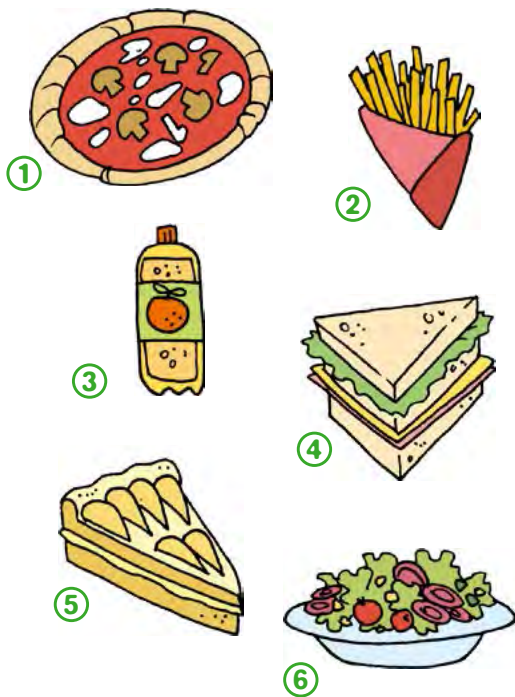


2 Offrire, accettare, rifiutare

a Completa la tabella.

Vuoi del succo d'arancia?	Would you like some
No, grazie. Non ho sete.	1?
	2 I'm not
	3
Vuoi dei biscotti?	4
Sì, grazie. Li adoro!	some 5
	6
No, grazie. Non mi piacciono.	I love 7
	8
	..... them.

b Osserva i disegni. Offri queste cose e rispondi seguendo i suggerimenti.



- 1 *Would you like a mushroom pizza*?
(X) – not like) *No thanks, I don't like it.*
- 2?
(✓) – love)!
- 3?
(✓) – thirsty)
- 4?
(X) – not hungry)
- 5?
(✓) – like)
- 6?
(X) – not like)

A tongue twister

Ora rilassati con questo scioglilingua.



**How much wood
would a woodchuck chuck
if a woodchuck could chuck wood?**

3 Round up

Rimetti un po' d'ordine nelle battute di questo dialogo. La sequenza è corretta, ma le frasi no.

Ben: on What we do shall Friday ?

What shall we do on Friday?

Sarah: going What ice skating about ?

Ben: time shall What meet we ?

Great! ice skating love I !

Sarah: 11 about the in morning What ?

Ben: the in busy am I morning.

Sorry, in afternoon the How 2.30
about ?

Sarah: of in front Let's ice rink the

meet OK!

Ben: We're fun have going to great !

the at At 2.30 ice rink

Sarah: thirsty you Are Ben ? ? you

cola a like Would

Play with grammar

1 Must/mustn't

a Completa la tabella.

Devo andare	¹ <u>I must go</u>
Devi ascoltare	²
Dovete guardare	³
Non deve far tardi	She ⁴
Non dobbiamo toccare	⁵
Non devono urlare	They mustn't ⁶

b Osserva i disegni e completa le frasi con **must** o **mustn't** e un verbo appropriato.



1 You **must wear** a helmet when you go cycling.

2 It's going to be a super concert!
We the tickets now!



3 You photos in this Art Gallery.

4 You your mobile phone when you fly.



5 Hurry up! The disco night is starting at 8.00. We late!

6 You statues or any objects in the Museum.



2 Have to

a Completa la tabella.

Devo andare	¹ <u>I have to go</u>
Deve fare la spesa	She ²
Devi alzarti presto?	³?
Devono partire?	⁴?
Non devo studiare il cinese	⁵
Non devo aiutarlo	⁶

b Riordina e scrivi le frasi affermative (✓), negative (X) o interrogative (?).

- get up you do to have early? ?
Do you have to get up early?
- don't special wear clothes to have We X
- she What does to be have time there? ?
- some has to photos at take He party the ✓
- to have We bed make the the in morning ✓
- shopping She have doesn't to go X

A proverb

All good things **must** come to an end!

Megan sta per partire. Che cosa le dice il suo capogruppo? Trova l'equivalente proverbio italiano.



3 To go by...

a Completa la tabella.

in autobus	1 <i>by bus</i>	a piedi	6
in aereo	2	in treno	8
in bicicletta	3	in barca	9
in macchina	5		

b Osserva i disegni e scrivi come e quando vanno in vacanza queste persone. Usa il tempo verbale (presente, passato o futuro) suggerito dall'espressione di tempo.



1 They usually go on foot.



2 Pat and Ben



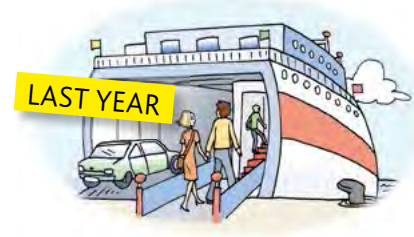
3 Hisham



4 Ted



5 Fatema



6 The Kents

4 Round up

Pat ha deciso di andare in piscina e sta ricordando le regole da osservare. Completa il suo pensiero con le forme verbali corrette.

So, let's see... what do I have to do? First, I ¹ *have* to buy a ticket before going in. Then I ² switch off my mobile phone, I ³ take my bag by the pool, I ⁴ have a shower before swimming. I ⁵ wear a swimming cap, I ⁶ to take a towel, I ⁷ run by the pool... Ok, I can go now!

