



Grammar 1

have got: affirmative

Grammar tip

Osserva la tabella.

La contrazione si forma eliminando le lettere *ha* e aggiungendo l'apostrofo.

Forma affermativa	
Forma estesa	Forma contratta
I have got	I've got
you have got	you've got
he has got	he's got
she has got	she's got
it has got	it's got
we have got	we've got
you have got	you've got
they have got	they've got

1 Scegli la forma corretta di *have got*.



0 My friend Ben have got / has got straight hair.

1 Alex and Emily have got / has got an American cousin.

2 An insect have got / has got six legs.

3 My dog have got / has got a long tail.

4 Her sister have got / has got blue eyes.

5 You have got / has got a sister and a brother.

2 Completa le frasi con *has got* o *have got*.



0 I _____ *have got* _____ a big house.

1 Jack _____ fair hair.

2 My best friend _____ two sisters.

3 Our grandparents _____ mobile phones.

4 The classroom _____ three windows.

5 We _____ a new car.

have got: negative

Forma negativa	
Forma estesa	Forma contratta
I have not got	I haven't got
you have not got	you haven't got
he has not got	he hasn't got
she has not got	she hasn't got
it has not got	it hasn't got
we have not got	we haven't got
you have not got	you haven't got
they have not got	they haven't got

Grammar tip

Osserva la tabella.

La parola *not* nella forma negativa di *have got* viene inserita tra il verbo *have* e *got*.

3 Trasforma le frasi alla forma negativa come nell'esempio.



0 You have got a new mobile phone. You haven't got a new mobile phone.

1 Jane has got a rabbit. _____

2 Your grandparents have got a garden. _____

3 We have got pets. _____

4 My teacher has got a short nose. _____

1.3

Plural nouns: spelling rules and irregular plurals

Il plurale dei nomi: regole ortografiche

Nella maggior parte dei casi per formare il plurale di un nome è sufficiente aggiungere *-s*.
dog → *dogs*

Ai nomi che terminano in *-ch*, *-o*, *-s*, *-sh*, *-x* e *-z*, si aggiunge *-es*.

church → *churches* *potato* → *potatoes* *bus* → *buses*

Nei nomi che terminano in consonante + *-y*, si omette la *-y* e si aggiunge *-ies*.

fly → *flies*

Molti nomi hanno un plurale irregolare. Ad esempio:

child → *children*

foot → *feet*

man → *men*

mouse → *mice*

person → *people*

sheep → *sheep*

tooth → *teeth*

woman → *women*

4 Scrivi il plurale dei nomi.



0 tail _____ *tails*

1 table _____

2 watch _____

3 box _____

4 mouse _____

5 child _____

6 sheep _____

7 family _____

8 tooth _____

9 man _____

10 person _____

11 bus _____

Articles: *a / an, the*

L'articolo determinativo e indeterminativo

Si usa **a** davanti alle consonanti e **an** davanti alle vocali e *h* muta.

a cat, an animal

Si usa **a / an** la prima volta che parliamo di qualcosa, in seguito si usa **the**.

I've got two cats, a black cat and a white cat.

Ho due gatti, un gatto nero e un gatto bianco.

The black cat's name is Snowy and the white cat's name is Sooty.

Il gatto nero si chiama Snowy e il gatto bianco si chiama Sooty.

5 Completa le frasi con **a, an, the**.



0 It's _____ *a* _____ beautiful house.

1 You haven't got _____ dog.

2 Where's _____ cat?

3 Our town's got _____ excellent restaurant.

4 This is _____ interesting dictionary.

5 He's got _____ sister and _____ brother.

6 Completa le frasi con **a, an, the**.



0 This is _____ *an* _____ excellent film.

1 What is _____ title of that book?

2 Katie is _____ good friend.

3 Autumn is _____ beautiful time of year.

4 Sydney isn't _____ capital of Australia.

5 There isn't _____ unique answer to that question.

Grammar 2

have got: questions and short answers

Forma interrogativa	Risposte brevi	
	Affermative	Negative
Have I got...?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Have you got...?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Has he got...?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she got...?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it got...?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we got...?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have you got...?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have they got...?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

Grammar tip

Osserva la tabella.

Nelle risposte brevi non si usa *got*.

7 Completa le domande con *have* o *has*.



- 0 Has Tom got a dog?
- 1 _____ they got pets?
- 2 What _____ you got in your bag?
- 3 What homework _____ we got?
- 4 _____ Nick got a mobile phone?
- 5 _____ Molly and Martha got curly hair?

8 Trasforma le frasi affermative in interrogative come nell'esempio.



- 0 Your grandad has got a big black moustache.
Has your grandad got a big black moustache?
- 1 She has got a big nose. _____?
- 2 Her relatives have got a big house. _____?
- 3 My brother and I have got two cats. _____?
- 4 That person has got perfect teeth. _____?
- 5 His grandma has got four grandchildren. _____?

9 Scegli la risposta breve corretta.



0 Has it got arms?

A No, it hasn't.

B No, it hasn't got.

1 Have you got curly hair?

A Yes, you have.

B Yes, I have.

2 Has your grandad got grey hair?

A Yes, he has.

B Yes, my grandad has.

3 Has your sister Julie got a pet rat?

A Yes, it has.

B Yes, she has.

4 Have chameleons got ears?

A No, they hasn't.

B No, they haven't.

5 Have Max cats got long back legs?

A Yes, it has.

B Yes, they have.

10 Scegli la frase corretta.



0 A Has your sister got blue eyes?

B Has your sister got eyes blue?

1 A Have they got a black car? – No, they haven't got.

B Have they got a black car? – No, they haven't.

2 A She's wavy hair got.

B She's got wavy hair.

3 A My father has got glasses for reading.

B My father have got glasses for reading.

4 A Martha has got long hair and her eyes are green.

B Martha has got long hair and his eyes are green.



Grammar 1

there is / there are: affirmative and negative

Forma affermativa	
Forma estesa	Forma contratta
<i>There is a shopping centre.</i> C'è un centro commerciale.	<i>There's a shopping centre.</i> C'è un centro commerciale.
<i>There is an underground station.</i> C'è una stazione metropolitana.	<i>There's an underground station.</i> C'è una stazione metropolitana.
<i>There are some shops.</i> Ci sono dei negozi.	– –

Forma negativa	
Forma estesa	Forma contratta
<i>There is not a shopping centre.</i> Non c'è un centro commerciale.	<i>There isn't a shopping centre.</i> Non c'è un centro commerciale.
<i>There is not an underground station.</i> Non c'è una stazione metropolitana.	<i>There isn't an underground station.</i> Non c'è una stazione metropolitana.
<i>There are not any shops.</i> Non ci sono dei negozi.	<i>There aren't any shops.</i> Non ci sono dei negozi.

Grammar tip

Osserva la tabella e leggi le frasi.

Per il singolare si usa **there is**.

Per il plurale si usa **there are**.

Nelle frasi affermative si usa **some**.

Nelle frasi negative si usa **any**.

1 Completa le frasi con *is* o *are*.



In London, ...

- 0 there are five airports.
- 1 there _____ the Natural History Museum.
- 2 there _____ a large observation wheel next to the River Thames: the London Eye.
- 3 there _____ 270 underground stations.

2 Completa le frasi con *There is* o *There are*.



- 0 There are 2 girls in the shoe shop.
- 1 _____ some chairs in the dining room.
- 2 _____ a TV in your bedroom.
- 3 _____ 24 students in my class.
- 4 _____ a cake on the table.
- 5 _____ a restaurant near here.

3 Scegli l'opzione corretta.



- 0 There aren't **some** / **any** schools in Rudmere.
- 1 Are there **some** / **any** good restaurants in this town?
- 2 There are **some** / **any** shoe shops near your house.
- 3 There aren't **some** / **any** bedrooms on the first floor.
- 4 There are also **some** / **any** small cupboards in the hall.

4 Riscrivi le frasi alla forma negativa.



- 0 There are some chairs in the living room. There aren't any chairs in the living room.
- 1 There are some apples on the table. _____
- 2 There are some biscuits in the cupboard. _____
- 3 There are some great shops. _____
- 4 There are teachers and students in this building. _____
- 5 There are some shoe shops in my city. _____

Prepositions of place



on
su / sopra
(con contatto)



in
in / dentro



behind
dietro



opposite
dall'altra parte / dal lato opposto



between
tra / fra
(due persone o cose)



next to
accanto a



in front of
davanti a



near
vicino a

Grammar tip

Osserva i disegni e impara le preposizioni di luogo.

Si usano le preposizioni di luogo per descrivere dove sono situate delle persone o delle cose o dove si trovano dei luoghi.

5 Abbinare la preposizione inglese alla sua traduzione italiana.



- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F behind | A vicino a |
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> between | B davanti a |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> in | C dal lato opposto |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> in front of | D accanto a |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> near | E tra, fra |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> next to | F dietro |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> on | G su, sopra |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> opposite | H in, dentro |

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6 Guarda le immagini e scegli la preposizione corretta.



0 on / near



1 in / behind



2 in / near



3 between / behind

Grammar 2

is there / are there?: questions

Forma interrogativa		Risposte brevi	
Singolare			
<i>Is there a chemist?</i>	C'è una farmacia?	- Yes, <i>there is.</i>	- Sì.
<i>Is there a park?</i>	C'è un parco?	- No, <i>there isn't.</i>	- No.
Plurale			
<i>Are there any banks?</i>	Ci sono delle / alcune banche?	- Yes, <i>there are.</i>	- Sì.
<i>Are there any shops?</i>	Ci sono dei / alcuni negozi?	- No, <i>there aren't.</i>	- No.

Grammar tip

Osserva la tabella.

Si usa *any* nella forma interrogativa con **sostantivi plurali**.

Nelle risposte brevi si usa la forma contratta solo per le **risposte negative**.

7 Completa le frasi con *Is there* o *Are there*.



- 0 Is there a bank in your town?
- 1 _____ a dictionary in your classroom?
- 2 _____ any shoe shops on this street?
- 3 _____ a museum near your school?
- 4 _____ any good restaurants in this town?

8 Scegli l'opzione corretta. Fai attenzione alle frasi negative.



- 0 There is / There are five people in the flat.
- 1 What is there / are there in the garage?
- 2 There isn't / There aren't a girl outside school.
- 3 Isn't there / Aren't there any chocolate?
- 4 Is there / Are there a big table in your kitchen?

9 Completa le frasi con *a / an, some* o *any*.



- 0 There aren't any windows in the room.
- 1 There's _____ big balcony.
- 2 Are there _____ chairs?
- 3 There's _____ old desk.
- 4 There are _____ beautiful pictures.



Grammar 1

Present Simple affirmative

Forma affermativa		
I	like	sport
you	like	
he	likes	
she	likes	
it	likes	
we	like	
you	like	
they	like	

Grammar tip

Osserva la tabella.

Alla forma del verbo nelle terze persone singolari si aggiunge una **-s**.

Variazioni ortografiche

Verbi che terminano in *-ch, -o, -sh, -ss, -x*: si aggiunge **-es**.

go → *goes*
finish → *finishes*
watch → *watches*
miss → *misses*
relax → *relaxes*

Verbi che terminano in *-y* preceduta da una consonante: si elimina la *-y* e si aggiunge **-ies**.

tidy → *tidies*
study → *studies*

Verbi che terminano in *-y* preceduta da una vocale: si aggiunge solo **-s**.

play → *plays*

have è un verbo irregolare e alla terza persona è **has**.

1 Scegli l'opzione corretta.



- 0 Nick like / **likes** Sundays.
1 They play / plays football.
2 We study / studies French.
3 You go / goes to school at 7.30.
4 We drink / drinks tee for breakfast.
5 Emily do / does her homework in the evening.

2 Riscrivi le frasi alla terza persona singolare.



- 0 You get up late at the weekend. He gets up late at the weekend.
1 We go to the swimming pool after school. She _____
2 You do your homework before dinner. She _____
3 They wake up at 9 o'clock. He _____
4 You play football on Sundays. He _____
5 They send text messages. She _____

3 Coniuga il verbo tra parentesi al Present Simple.



- 0 Her mum (*get*) gets up at 6.30.
1 I (*sleep*) _____ 8 hours a night.
2 My brother (*play*) _____ tennis on Tuesdays.
3 Nick and Paul (*study*) _____ English.
4 Fiona (*finish*) _____ school at 4 o'clock.
5 We (*do*) _____ our homework before dinner.

Prepositions of time

Preposizioni di tempo

<i>at</i>	<i>at five o'clock, at ten past two...</i>	alle 5, alle 2 e dieci...
<i>on</i>	<i>on Tuesday, on Sunday...</i>	martedì, domenica...
<i>in</i>	<i>in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening</i> <i>in January, in March, in August...</i> <i>in summer, in winter...</i>	la mattina, il pomeriggio, la sera a gennaio, a marzo, ad agosto... in / d'estate, in / d'inverno...

Attenzione, si dice:

on Saturday morning, on Monday afternoon, on Tuesday evening
MA *at night, at the weekend*

Grammar tip

Osserva la tabella.

Con le ore si usa la preposizione *at*.

Con i giorni della settimana si usa la preposizione *on*.

Con i mesi e le stagioni si usa la preposizione *in*.

4 Scegli l'opzione corretta.



0 We always play sport **on** / in Saturdays.

1 It's cold here on / in winter.

2 My sister's birthday is in / on Sunday.

3 I often have a shower on / in the morning.

4 It's late! Twelve o'clock in / at night.

5 School finishes at / on 2 o'clock.

5 Inserisci le parole del riquadro nella tabella.




August	Friday	night	2.30am	the morning	spring	9.45pm
5 o'clock	the afternoon	Saturday	the evening	the weekend		

at	on	in
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

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Grammar 2

Adverbs of frequency

Avverbi di frequenza		
	0% 100%	never sometimes often usually always
		(non) mai qualche volta spesso di solito sempre
<i>She is never late for school.</i> <i>He sometimes goes to bed late.</i> <i>She often cooks lunch.</i> <i>She usually gets up at seven o'clock.</i> <i>He always does his English homework.</i>	Lei non è mai in ritardo per andare a scuola. Qualche volta va a letto tardi. Lei spesso cucina il pranzo. Lei di solito si alza alle sette. Lui fa sempre i compiti di inglese.	

Grammar tip

Osserva la tabella e leggi le frasi.

Gli avverbi di frequenza solitamente precedono il verbo.

Gli avverbi di frequenza solitamente seguono il verbo *be*.

6 Abbina gli avverbi di frequenza alla loro traduzione.



- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> always | A qualche volta |
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> often | B di solito |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> usually | C sempre |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes | D spesso |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> never | E (non) mai |

7 Riscrivi le frasi utilizzando gli avverbi di frequenza tra parentesi.



0 Nick gets up at seven o'clock in the morning. (*always*)

_____ *Nicks always gets up at seven o'clock in the morning.*

1 Nick plays the guitar in his room. (*usually*)

2 He plays in a special music room at school. (*sometimes*)

3 He goes to extra music classes after school. (*often*)

4 He misses his extra music lessons. (*never*)

Object pronouns

Pronomi soggetto	Pronomi complemento
I you he she it we you they	me you him her it us you them
<i>Emily usually goes shopping. She likes it.</i> <i>Ben always watches cartoons.</i> <i>He loves them.</i> <i>Our teacher gives us homework every day.</i>	Emily di solito va a fare la spesa. Le piace. Ben guarda sempre i cartoni animati. Gli piacciono molto. La nostra insegnante ci dà i compiti a casa ogni giorno.

Grammar tip

Osserva la tabella e leggi le frasi.

Mum sometimes takes Emily to school.

La mamma qualche volta accompagna Emily a scuola.

Mum sometimes takes her to school.

La mamma qualche volta la accompagna a scuola.

I pronomi personali complemento vengono sempre **immediatamente dopo il verbo o dopo una preposizione.**

I see them at the shopping centre.

Li incontro ai grandi magazzini.

I play tennis with her.

Gioco a tennis con lei.

8 Scegli l'opzione corretta.



0 In the afternoon Ben plays with Emily. He plays with him / her

1 I love football. I love it / me.

2 Alex usually drinks milk and coke. He usually drinks it / them.

3 Emily and Ben go to the cinema. I go with us / them.

4 It's Ben's birthday. This is a present for him / it.

5 Amy usually goes shopping. She likes her / it.

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9 Sostituisci le parole sottolineate con il pronome complemento corretto.



0 Ben plays tennis with her brother. him

1 I love Jane. _____

2 I watch TV with my parents. _____

3 Alex likes her mum's car. _____

4 Please put that pen in my bag. _____

5 My mum cooks breakfast for me and my sister. _____

10 Completa le frasi con il pronome personale soggetto o il pronome complemento.



0 This is Paul. I meet him in front of the shopping centre.

1 I like History. _____ is interesting.

2 My sister is boring. I never go out with _____.

3 They do their homework. They usually do _____ in the afternoon.

4 Have _____ got my book? – No, I haven't.

5 Our teachers give _____ homework every day.