

Dictation

4  1.70 Ascolta e completa il brano.

This Michael Owen. ¹ a famous footballer. He's ² Chester in England. He's ³ . ⁴ team is Newcastle United. *He's a ⁵ footballer.



Gloria is ⁶ friend. She ⁷ famous. She's from London. She's ⁸ . ⁹ parents ¹⁰ from London. ¹¹ from Barcelona in Spain. They're ¹² . She's ¹³ years old. She's in my year. ¹⁴ in Year 9. ¹⁵ school is Southgate High.

*Michael Owen ora gioca per Manchester United.

5 **Scrivi l'aggettivo di nazionalità corretto.**

- 1 France
- 2 Brazil
- 3 Japan
- 4 Poland
- 5 Greece

6 **Scrivi i contrari degli aggettivi.**

- 1 boring
- 2 fantastic
- 3 happy
- 4 easy
- 5 small

7 **Scegli l'alternativa corretta.**

- 1 This/These is my new mobile phone.
- 2 Where/When is your birthday?
- 3 Pisa is a/an Italian city.
- 4 I'm Mike and this is his/my friend, Robin.
- 5 This is my school. It's/Its name's Cherwell School.
- 6 Are those/this your pens?
- 7 A How old is Jonathan?
B She/He's 14.
- 8 Is Marianne/Marianne is French?
- 9 I'm not/isn't from London.
- 10 A Is he in your year?
B Yes, he's/he is.

A Present simple**Affirmative**

Forma affermativa	
I	play
you	play
he	plays
she	plays
it	plays
we	play
you	play
they	play

Soggetto + forma base + (-s con la terza del verbo persona singolare)

1 Il *Present simple* dei verbi ha un'unica forma per tutte le persone ad eccezione della terza persona singolare (*he, she, it*) dove si aggiunge una *-s*.

2 Il *Present simple* si usa per parlare:

- **di abitudini**
She plays tennis every weekend.
Gioca a tennis tutti i weekend.
- **della routine quotidiana**
I get up at seven o'clock in the morning.
Mi alzo alle sette del mattino.
- **di situazioni permanenti**
They work in London.
Lavorano a Londra.
- **di orari (scolastici, dei treni, ecc.)**
School begins at nine o'clock.
La scuola inizia alle nove in punto.

B Present simple**Verbi con suffisso -y**

1 Per la terza persona singolare, nell'aggiungere la *-s* si tiene conto delle seguenti regole ortografiche:

- **Ai verbi che terminano in *ch, s, sh, x, z, o* si aggiunge *-es*.**
he teaches it washes she goes
- **Nei verbi che terminano in *-y* preceduta da consonante la *-y* diventa *i* e si aggiunge *-es*.**
she studies it flies he tidies
- **Ai verbi che terminano in *-y* preceduta da vocale si aggiunge semplicemente una *-s*.**
he plays

2 La *-s* della terza persona singolare si pronuncia in modi diversi:

- con un suono dolce /z/ dopo un altro suono dolce (consonanti sonore e vocali)
goes /gəʊz/
- con un suono aspro /s/ dopo un altro suono aspro (consonanti sorde)
starts /stɑ:tʃs/
- Infine la parola *-es* si pronuncia con un suono dolce /ɪz/.
teaches /ti:tʃɪz/

C Adverbs of frequency

Avverbi di frequenza	
always	sempre
usually	di solito
often	spesso
sometimes	qualche volta
rarely	raramente
never	(non) mai

1 Gli avverbi di frequenza si usano per dire quante volte si compie un'azione. Di solito vengono messi fra il soggetto e il verbo.

I often go to the cinema.

Vado spesso al cinema.

Ma con il verbo *be* si mettono dopo il verbo.

He's always at home.

È sempre a casa.

2 In inglese non sono possibili due negazioni nella stessa frase, quindi *never* è sempre inserito in una frase con il verbo alla forma affermativa.

My dad never watches TV.

Mio papà non guarda mai la televisione.

D Prepositions of time

1 *On* si usa con i giorni della settimana e le date.

We go to the supermarket on Saturdays.

Andiamo al supermercato il sabato.

My birthday is on the 12th July.

Il mio compleanno è il 12 luglio.

2 At si usa con le ore e con le parole *weekend* e *night*.

The film starts **at** four o'clock.

Il film inizia alle 4.

I get up late **at** the weekend.

Mi alzo tardi il fine settimana.

Babies often cry at night.

I bebé spesso piangono di notte.

3 In si usa con le parti del giorno, i mesi, le stagioni e gli anni.

I don't watch TV **in** the morning.

Non guardo la TV di mattina.

The school trip is **in** March.

La gita scolastica è a marzo.

We go on holiday **in** the summer.

Andiamo in vacanza in estate.

The London Olympic Games are **in** 2012.

Le Olimpiadi a Londra sono nel 2012.

E The time

1 In inglese si usano raramente le 24 ore dell'orologio per parlare dell'ora. Le 24 ore della giornata sono divise in due periodi di dodici ore.

a.m. (*ante meridiem*) dalle 12 della mezzanotte alle 12 di mezzogiorno.

p.m. (*post meridiem*) dalle 12 di mezzogiorno alle 12 della mezzanotte.

2 Per dire l'ora in inglese si usano le seguenti espressioni:

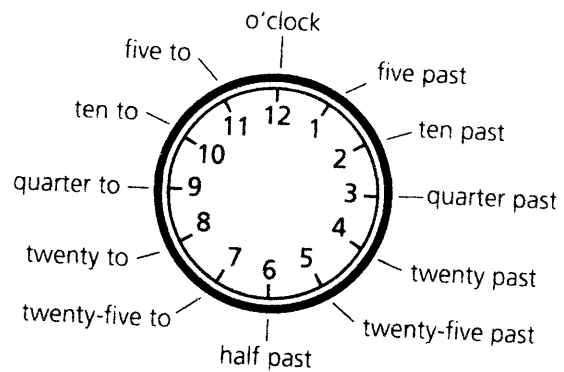
half past (two) le (due) e mezzo

quarter past (two) le (due) e un quarto

quarter to (two) un quarto alle (due)

five, ten, twenty, twenty-five past (two) le (due) e cinque, dieci, venti, venticinque

five, ten, twenty, twenty-five to (two) cinque, dieci, venti, venticinque alle (due)



3 Si usano le espressioni *in the morning*, *in the afternoon*, *in the evening* e *at night* per distinguere le diversi parti della giornata.

3 a.m. = It's 3 o'clock in the morning.

Sono le 3 della mattina.

3 p.m. = It's 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Sono le 3 del pomeriggio.

Word list

Daily routines

brush my teeth *lavarmi i denti*

comb my hair *pettinarmi*

do my homework *fare i compiti*

get dressed *vestirsi*

get home *arrivare a casa*

get up *alzarsi*

go to bed *andare a letto*

go to school *andare a scuola*

have a bath *fare il bagno*

have a shower *fare la doccia*

have a snack *fare uno spuntino*

have breakfast *fare colazione*

have dinner *cenare*

have lunch *pranzare*

listen to music *ascoltare musica*

put on hair gel *mettere il gel sui capelli*

put on make-up *truccarsi*

wake up *svegliarsi*

wash my face *lavarmi il viso*

wash my hair *lavarmi i capelli*

watch TV *guardare la televisione*

Vocabulary

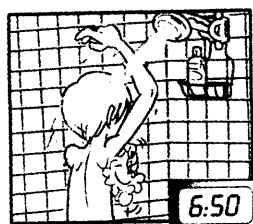
Daily routines

1 **Scrivi una frase per ogni figura. Usa i verbi del riquadro.**

do my homework get home ~~get up~~
 go to bed go to school have a shower
 have breakfast have dinner have lunch



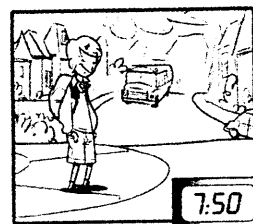
I get up at quarter to seven.



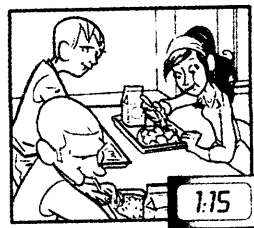
1 _____



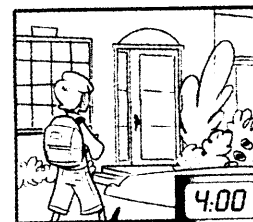
2 _____



3 _____



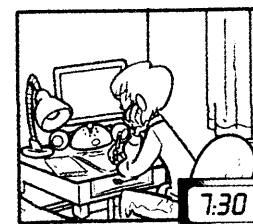
4 _____



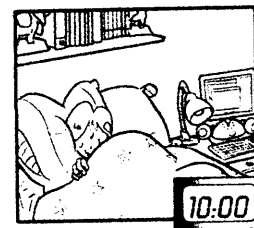
5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

2 **Completa le frasi con *have, go o get*.**

- I have a shower every morning.
- I _____ to Sutton Park Secondary School.
 - We _____ lunch at school.
 - I _____ to bed at 10 o'clock.
 - They _____ home from school at 4 o'clock.
 - I _____ breakfast in the kitchen.
 - They _____ dinner at a restaurant on Fridays.
 - You _____ up at 7 o'clock.
 - We _____ a snack in the morning.
 - They _____ to school at 8.30.
 - I _____ dressed in my bedroom.

Grammar

Present simple

Affirmative

3 **Scegli l'alternativa corretta.**

- He visit my grandparents on Saturdays.
- Jessica and her family live/lives in Australia.
 - He/They play tennis every weekend.
 - We/She speaks French and German.
 - Our dog play/plays with our cat!
 - My mum and dad/My dad work in a hospital.
 - Robert and I go/goes to martial arts classes.

4 **Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi del riquadro.**

get up like listen live play sleep
 start visit work

He gets up at 6 o'clock.

- They _____ tennis after school.
- We _____ in a big house.
- Our lessons _____ at 8.45 a.m.
- She _____ her grandmother at the weekend.
- We _____ to music on the Internet.
- He _____ in a big bed.
- She _____ Leonardo DiCaprio. He's her favourite actor.
- My parents _____ in a shop.

Present simple

Spelling variations

5 Scrivi i verbi alla terza persona singolare.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| go goes | 4 like _____ |
| 1 watch _____ | 5 write _____ |
| 2 study _____ | 6 finish _____ |
| 3 say _____ | 7 get up _____ |

6 Usa le parole date per scrivere delle frasi.

He/fix/his car in the garage

He fixes his car in the garage.

- 1 My sister/tidy/her bedroom every weekend

- 2 Abby/go/to the gym on Fridays

- 3 Leo/read/books in his bedroom

- 4 She/watch/television after school

- 5 Rosy/do/her homework in the living room

- 6 Chris/write/emails every evening

- 7 My aunt/teach/French

- 8 James/like/computer games

Adverbs of frequency

7 Traduci gli avverbi di frequenza e mettili al posto giusto nella frase.

Mark goes to the cinema. (*spesso*)

Mark often goes to the cinema.

- 1 Helen drinks coffee. (*mai*)

- 2 We watch TV. (*raramente*)

- 3 She goes to bed at 11 p.m. (*sempre*)

- 4 They're at home. (*mai*)

- 5 They have lunch at school. (*qualche volta*)

- 6 He has a shower before breakfast. (*di solito*)

- 7 He's happy. (*sempre*)

- 8 We play computer games. (*spesso*)

Prepositions of time

8 Completa le espressioni con *on*, *at* o *in*.

on Monday

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 _____ night | 4 _____ December |
| 2 _____ the morning | 5 _____ 2.30 p.m. |
| 3 _____ 7 o'clock | 6 _____ 2009 |

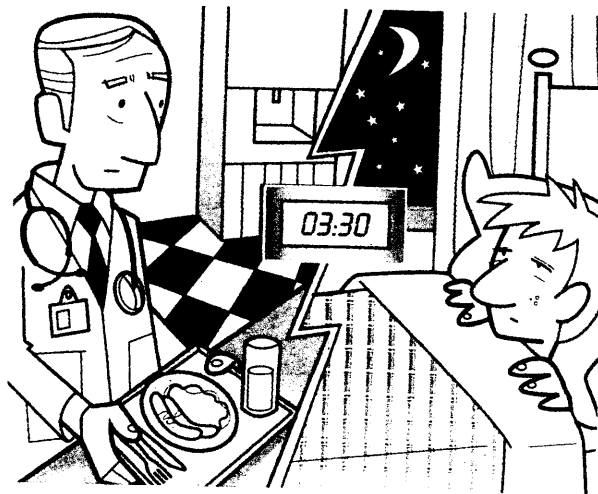
9 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi del riquadro e *on*, *at* o *in*.

be do **get up** go have (x2) play

My dad **gets up at** 6.30 a.m.

- 1 They usually _____ dinner _____ 7 p.m.
- 2 He always _____ football _____ Fridays and Saturdays.
- 3 My mum's birthday _____ May.
- 4 We never _____ out _____ night.
- 5 I _____ lunch at my grandparents' house _____ the weekend.
- 6 I _____ my homework _____ the afternoon.

10 ★ Scegli l'alternativa corretta.



My dad is a doctor. He sometimes works **at**/in night. He ¹ has/have a shower ² at/on 9.30 ³ in/at the evening and he ⁴ goes/gos to the hospital. He ⁵ works/work from 11 p.m. until 3 a.m. He ⁶ has/does lunch ⁷ at/in half past three ⁸ in/at the morning! He ⁹ usually finishes/finishes usually work ¹⁰ at/on 7 a.m. He comes home at 7.30. He ¹¹ has/have dinner and I ¹² have/has breakfast! Then I ¹³ go/goes to school and my dad ¹⁴ go/goes to bed. When I ¹⁵ get/have home from school ¹⁶ at/in 3 p.m. my dad ¹⁷ gets up/get ups. He ¹⁸ help/helps me with my homework or we ¹⁹ go/goes to the park and we ²⁰ play/plays football.