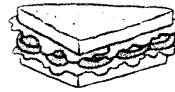
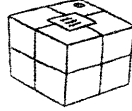
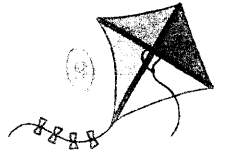


1.35 **Abbina le parole alle figure.**



boy air hostess pizza sandwich  
ice cream dish bus box kite



1.35 **Ascolta e controlla. Poi riascolta e ripeti.**

2 **Osserva come si forma il plurale.**

Per la maggior parte dei sostantivi, si aggiunge -s.

Singular	boy	pizza	ice cream	kite	day
Plural	boys	pizzas	ice creams	kites	days

Per i sostantivi che finiscono in -s, -x, -ss, -sh, -ch, -z, -o, si aggiunge -es.

Singular	bus	box	air hostess	dish	sandwich	quiz	tomato
Plural	buses	boxes	air hostesses	dishes	sandwiches	quizzes	tomatoes

Per i sostantivi che finiscono in consonante + -y, si elimina la -y e si aggiunge -ies.

Singular	nationality
Plural	nationalities

Alcuni sostantivi hanno una forma plurale irregolare.

Singular	man	woman	child	person	mouse
Plural	men	women	children	people	mice

3 **Ora scrivi il plurale delle parole.**

Singular	team	mouse	snake	baby	man	watch
Plural	1 _____	2 _____	3 _____	4 _____	5 _____	6 _____
Singular	box	woman	potato	country	child	class
Plural	7 _____	8 _____	9 _____	10 _____	11 _____	12 _____

4 **Osserva le figure e scrivi i plurali.**

_____		_____	
1 _____		2 _____	
_____		_____	
4 _____		5 _____	
_____		_____	
7 _____		8 _____	
_____		9 _____	

1.36 **Ascolta e controlla. Poi riascolta e ripeti.**

**Seg. 1/alternativa corretta.**

- 1 What's the ...?  
 a) a clock                      b) time
- 2 I got a f ... ten.  
 a) past                            b) to
- 3 Today is the ... of May.  
 a) twenty-one                  b) twenty-first
- 4 I like B ...  
 a) winter                         b) summer
- 5 I've got two ....  
 a) hamsters                      b) hamster
- 6 I'm ...  
 a) up                                b) down
- 7 How do you spell your name?  
 a) What                            b) How
- 8 There are 20 ... in my class.  
 a) children                        b) child

**Metti le parole date nell'ordine corretto per scrivere delle domande. Poi rispondi alle domande.**

- 1 What's your name? What's your?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How are you? How are/How?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

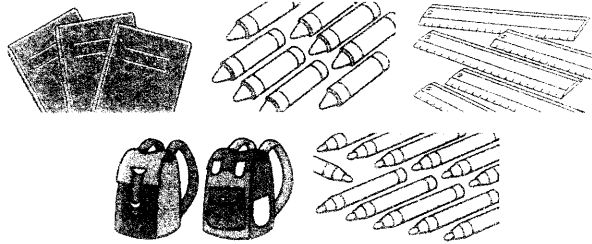
3 favourite/your/What's/colour?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4 birthday/When's/your?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

5 subject/your/favourite/What's?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

6 you/a/got/pet/Have?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Osserva le figure e completa la tabella.**



	Number (in words)	Colour	Objects
1	three	red	exercise books
2			
3	five		
4			
5		blue	

### A have got: Present simple

Forma affermativa	
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

Soggetto + 

have got/ has got 've got/'s got
--

 + complemento oggetto

1 Il verbo *have got* corrisponde al verbo italiano *avere*.

2 Si usa per esprimere:

- **possesso**  
I've got a computer.  
(Io) ho un computer.  
Kate's got a new rucksack.  
Kate ha uno zaino nuovo.
- **relazioni di parentela o amicizia**  
I've got a sister.  
(Io) ho una sorella.  
He's got two brothers.  
(Egli/Lui) ha due fratelli.
- **descrizioni di persone o animali**  
He's got black hair. Ha i capelli neri.  
It's got a long tail. Ha una coda lunga.

3 La forma affermativa di *have got* è la stessa per tutte le persone tranne la terza persona singolare (*he, she, it*) che è *has got*.

I/You/We/They have got a football.

ma

He/She/It has got a football.

4 *Have/Has got* alla forma contratta diventano *'ve got* e *'s got*.

I have got a dog. = I've got a dog.

He has got a dog. = He's got a dog.

5 Con un nome proprio si può usare la forma contratta del verbo. Con due nomi propri si usa la forma intera.

Tom's got a bike.

Tom and Sara have got bikes.

### B have got: Present simple

Forma negativa	
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

Soggetto + 

have not got/ has not got haven't got/ hasn't got
--

 + complemento oggetto

1 La forma negativa di *have got* si ottiene mettendo *not* tra *have/has* e *got*.

I have not got a bike.

(Io) non ho una bici.

Tim has not got a cousin.

Tim non ha un cugino.

2 La forma negativa contratta si ottiene aggiungendo *-n't* a *have/has*.

I haven't got a bike.

Tim hasn't got a cousin.

### C have got: Present simple

Forma interrogativa	Risposte brevi	
Have I got?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have you got?	Yes, I have.	No, I 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, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have you got?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have they got?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

*Have/Has* + soggetto + *got* + complemento oggetto?

Yes, + pronome soggetto + *have/has*.

No, + pronome soggetto + *haven't/hasn't*.



**1 Le domande con *have got* si formano mettendo *have/has* davanti al soggetto.**

Have you got a pen?

*Hai una penna?*

Has Tina got a mobile phone?

*Tina ha un telefonino?*

**2 Le risposte brevi affermative si formano con**

**Yes + pronome soggetto + *have* o *has*.**

Have you got a pen? Yes, I have.

Has Tina got a mobile phone? Yes, she has.

**3 Le risposte brevi negative si formano con**

**No + pronome soggetto + *haven't/hasn't*.**

Have you got a pen? No, I haven't.

Has Tina got a mobile phone? No, she hasn't.

**4 Non si usa mai *got* nelle risposte brevi.**

Yes, I have. NON Yes, I've got. Yes, I got.

No, I haven't. NON No, I haven't got.

**The possessive 's**

**1 In inglese, si usa una costruzione particolare, chiamata genitivo sassone ('s), per esprimere possesso.**

This is Mark's football.

*Questo è il pallone di Mark.*

**2 Il genitivo sassone ('s) si usa anche per esprimere rapporti tra persone, come ad esempio i membri della stessa famiglia.**

Alan is Claire's brother.

*Alan è il fratello di Claire.*

**3 Se il possessore è un nome singolare, il genitivo sassone si forma aggiungendo un apostrofo (') e una -s al nome del possessore, seguito dalla cosa posseduta senza l'articolo.**

**Possessore singolare + 's**

Kate's book *il libro di Kate*

**Si aggiunge 's anche ai nomi che terminano in -s:**

Denis's DVD *il DVD di Denis*

**4 Se il possessore è più di uno, si usano le seguenti costruzioni:**

- **Se il possessore è un nome plurale che termina in -s, si aggiunge soltanto l'apostrofo (') dopo la -s del nome.**

**Possessore plurale (regolare) + '**

the boys' school

*la scuola dei ragazzi*

the girls' names

*i nomi delle ragazze*

- **Se il possessore è un nome plurale che non termina in -s, come nei plurali irregolari, si aggiunge 's.**

**Possessore plurale (irregolare) + 's**

the children's toys

*i giochi dei bambini*

the women's umbrellas

*gli ombrelli delle donne*

- **Se ci sono due o più possessori, si aggiunge 's soltanto al nome dell'ultimo possessore.**

**Possessore 1 + possessore 2 + 's**

Susie and Paula's bedroom

*la cameretta di Susie e Paula*

Jack and Thomas's parents

*i genitori di Jack e Thomas*

**Word list**

**Family**

aunt *zia*

brother *fratello*

brother-in-law *cognato*

cousin *cugino*

dad *papà*

daughter *figlia*

daughter-in-law *nuora*

father-in-law *suocero*

grandad *nonno*

granddaughter *nipote (femmina di nonni)*

grandma *nonna*

grandparents *nonni*

grandson *nipote (maschio di nonni)*

husband *marito*

mother-in-law *suocera*

mum *mamma*

nephew *nipote (maschio di zii)*

niece *nipote (femmina di zii)*

parents *genitori*

sister *sorella*

sister-in-law *cognata*

son *figlio*

son-in-law *genero*

stepdaughter *figliastro*

stepfather *patrigno*

stepmother *matrigna*

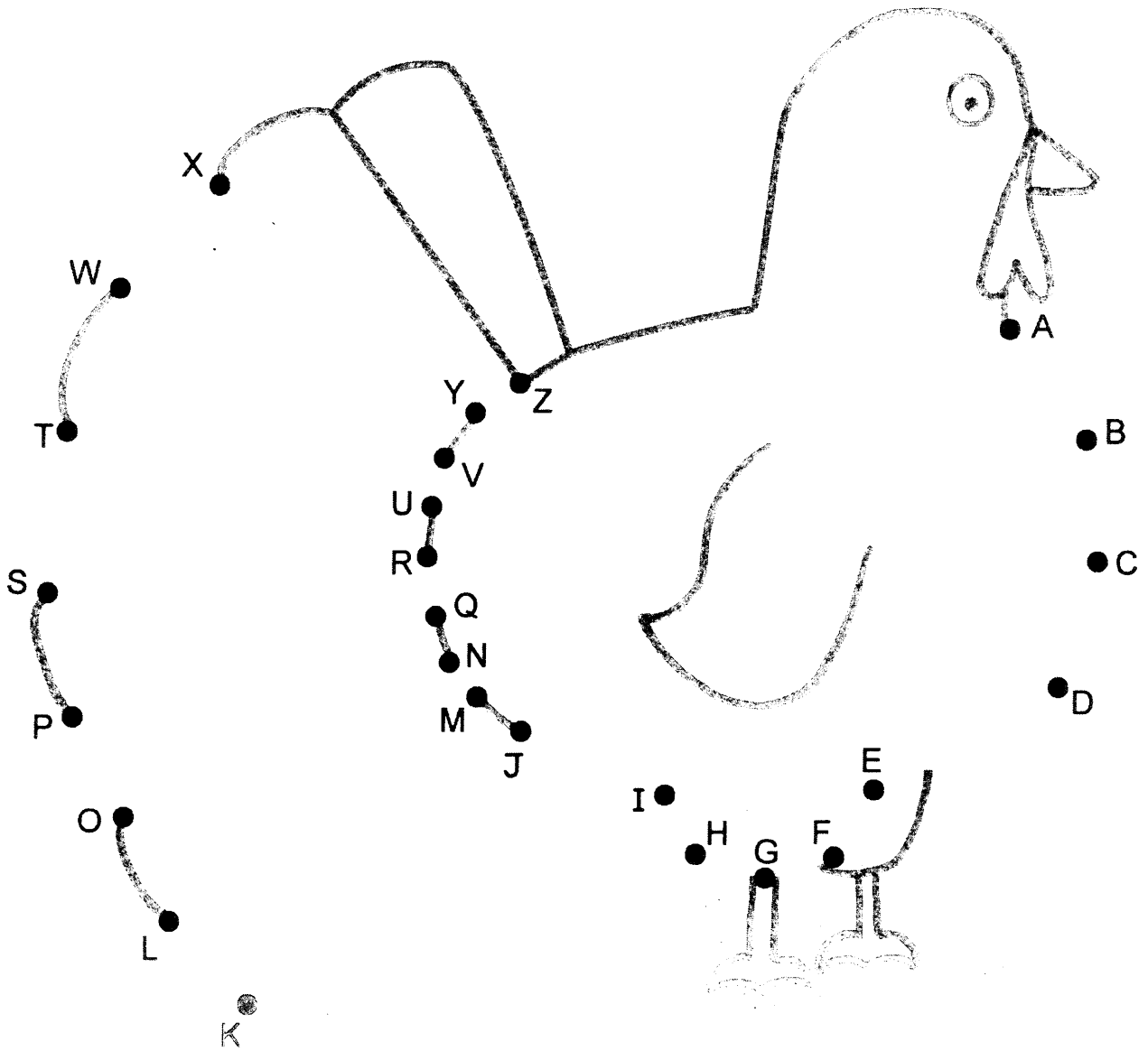
stepson *figliastro*

uncle *zio*

wife *moglie*

**Instructions:** Connect the dots by Capital letters. Connect A, B, C, D, ... and so on. Connect the dots to make this Thanksgiving picture.

# Happy Thanksgiving



# Thanks for All Things

Thanks for the fire,  
That keeps me warm.  
Thanks for my family,  
Keep them from harm.

Thanks for the corn,  
Cobs stacked in a heap,  
Thanks for the squash,  
And the crops that we reap.

Thanks for the grains,  
They'll feed us till spring.  
Thanks for the cows,  
And the milk that they bring.

Thanks for the stars,  
And the sun and the moon.  
Thanks for the snow,  
That's coming here soon.

Thanks for the rivers,  
The lakes and the seas.  
Thanks for the mountains.  
Covered in trees.

Thanks for all life.  
And last, but not least,  
Thanks for the turkey  
We'll have at our feast.



Write a paragraph or a poem on what you are thankful for.