

# TEST 1 • Units 1-2-3

**1** Riscrivi le frasi sostituendo le parole sottolineate con i pronomi personali soggetto. Usa le forme contratte di *be* quando è possibile.

0. Asia is not a country. *It isn't a country.*
1. Tom and Lisa are hungry. *They're hungry.*
2. Martina and I are not in the same class. *We aren't in the same class.*
3. Is Rosa from New York? *Is she from New York?*
4. Are Martina and Silvia Italian? *Are they Italian?*

**2** Completa le frasi con le forme affermativa (+) e negativa (-) di *be*. Usa le forme contratte quando è possibile.

0. -, + We *aren't* from Madrid. We *'re* from Barcelona.
1. +, - The students *are* in the gym, they *aren't* in class.
2. -, + I *'m not* sleepy. I *'m* hungry and thirsty!
3. -, + The dogs *aren't* in the garden. They *'re* in the park.

**3** Completa le domande con le parole interrogative nel riquadro.

what • when • how • where • who

0. *How* old is your dad?
1. *When* is the end of the school year?
2. *What* is your name?
3. *Where* is my book?
4. *Who* are your friends?

# MAP 1 Verbo be e parole interrogative

## FORMA AFFERMATIVA

I **am** / 'm  
You **are** / 're  
He/She/It **is** / 's  
We **are** / 're  
You **are** / 're  
They **are** / 're

## FORMA NEGATIVA

I **am not** / 'm not  
You **are not** / aren't  
He/She/It **is not** / isn't  
We **are not** / aren't  
You **are not** / aren't  
They **are not** / aren't

**BE**

## FORMA INTERROGATIVA

**Am** I ...?  
**Are** you ...?  
**Is** he/she/it ...?  
**Are** we ...?  
**Are** you ...?  
**Are** they ...?

## RISPOSTE BREVI

Yes,	you <b>are</b> .	No,	you <b>aren't</b> .
	I <b>am</b> .		I'm <b>not</b> .
	he/she/it <b>is</b> .		he/she/it <b>isn't</b> .
	you <b>are</b> .		you <b>aren't</b> .
	we <b>are</b> .		we <b>aren't</b> .
	they <b>are</b> .		they <b>aren't</b> .

## PAROLE INTERROGATIVE

**Who** are you?  
**What** is your name?  
**Which** is your pet, the dog  
or the cat?  
**Where** is my phone?

**When** is your birthday party?  
**How** are you?  
**How old** are you?  
**Why** are you sad?

## TEST 2 • Units 4-5-6

**1** Usa le parole date e la forma corretta di *have got* per scrivere frasi affermative (+) o negative (-).

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 0. she / long hair                     | + | She's got long hair.                           |
| 1. Jenna and Phil /<br>a new schoolbag | - | Jenna and Phil haven't got<br>a new schoolbag. |
| 2. my dad / glasses                    | - | My dad hasn't got glasses.                     |
| 3. they / an old sports car            | + | They've got an old sports car.                 |

**2** Scrivi le domande per le seguenti risposte.

0. Has Mark got a brother? Yes, Mark's got a brother.
1. Has your sister got braids?  
Yes, my sister has got braids.
2. What have you got in your schoolbag?  
I've got books and my diary in my schoolbag.
3. Has the house got a garden?  
No, the house hasn't got a garden.

**3** Scrivi il plurale delle parole nel riquadro nella colonna corretta.

kiss • pen • party • boy • country • wolf • dish •  
shelf • school • child • thief • match • lady • box •  
tomato • tooth • life • driver • person • story

+ -s	+ -es	-y + -ies	-f, -fe + -ves	Irregular
pens	kisses	parties	wolves	children
boys	dishes	countries	shelves	teeth
schools	matches	ladies	thieves	people
drivers	boxes	stories	lives	
	tomatoes			

Per un aiuto usa la **MAPPA** e torna al **LIBRO** a pagg. 16-25

# MAP 2 Verbo *have got* e plurali

## FORMA AFFERMATIVA

I **have** / 've got  
You **have** / 've got  
He/She/It **has** / 's got  
We **have** / 've got  
You **have** / 've got  
They **have** / 've got

## FORMA NEGATIVA

I **have not** / **haven't** got  
You **have not** / **haven't** got  
He/She/It **has not** / **hasn't** got  
We **have not** / **haven't** got  
You **have not** / **haven't** got  
They **have not** / **haven't** got

## HAVE GOT

## FORMA INTERROGATIVA

**Have** I **got** ...?  
**Have** you **got** ...?  
**Has** he/she/it **got** ...?  
**Have** we **got** ...?  
**Have** you **got** ...?  
**Have** they **got** ...?

## RISPOSTE BREVI

Yes, { you **have**.  
I **have**.  
he/she/it **has**.  
you **have**.  
we **have**.  
they **have**.  
No, { you **haven't**.  
I **haven't**.  
he/she/it **hasn't**.  
you **haven't**.  
we **haven't**.  
they **haven't**.

## REGOLARI

### Nomi regolari

car → cars      toy → toys

### Nomi in -ch, -o, -s, -ss, -sh, -x + -es

bus → buses      watch → watches

### Nomi in consonante + -y ~~-y~~ + -ies

city → cit**ies**      baby → bab**ies**

### Nomi in -f, -fe ~~-f, -fe~~ + -ves

scarf → scar**ves**      wife → w**ives**

## PLURALI

## IRREGOLARI

child → **children**  
man → **men**  
woman → **women**  
person → **people**

## TEST 3 • Units 7-8-9

### 1 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta di *there is / there are*.

0. .... *There isn't* ..... (not) an Italian restaurant in this town.
1. .... *Are there* ..... many young people at the concert?
2. .... *There aren't* ..... (not) many interesting things to see in this museum.
3. .... *There's* ..... a cheap clothes shop in Main Street.
4. In London .... *there are* ..... lots of tourists all the year round.

### 2 Riscrivi le frasi usando la forma corretta di *there is / there are*.

0. My town has got two cinemas and a theatre.  
..... *In my town there are two cinemas and a theatre.* .....
1. Has your house got three bathrooms?  
..... *Are there three bathrooms in your house?* .....
2. I haven't got a desk in my bedroom, but I've got two beds.  
..... *There isn't a desk in my bedroom, but there are two beds.* .....
3. We've got a sofa and two armchairs in the living room.  
..... *There is a sofa and two armchairs in the living room.* .....
4. Has your town got a library?  
..... *Is there a library in your town?* .....

### 3 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

0. There's a good Chinese restaurant in / at Gordon Road.
1. Is there a post office *between* / near the supermarket?
2. Why is Mum at / in home today?
3. Why have you got an umbrella under / at your bed?
4. Is that a book *between* / on the armchair?

# MAP 3 / There is / are e preposizioni di luogo

## FORMA AFFERMATIVA

**There is / There's**  
+ nome singolare  
**There are**  
+ nome plurale

## FORMA NEGATIVA

**There is not / There isn't**  
+ nome singolare  
**There are not / There aren't**  
+ nome plurale

## THERE IS / THERE ARE

## FORMA INTERROGATIVA

**Is there**  
+ nome singolare ...?  
**Are there**  
+ nome plurale ...?

## RISPOSTE BREVI

Yes, { **there is.**  
**there are.** } No, { **there isn't.**  
**there aren't.** }

## AT

We are **at** school.

## ON

The glass is **on** the table.

## IN

My mum is **in** the kitchen.

## PREPOSIZIONI DI LUOGO

## UNDER

The book is **under** the desk.

## BETWEEN

My house is **between** the school and the park.

## NEAR

My house is **near** the school.

## TEST 4 • Units 10-11-12

### 1 Completa gli ordini con i verbi nel riquadro e i pronomi complemento riferiti alle parole tra parentesi.

listen • sit • look • make • stop

0. Don't look at him (Ralph).
1. Please, sit down next to them (Sophia and Laura).
2. Julia, stop talking and listen to her (Mrs Carlile).
3. Mum, please make us (Justin and me) a chocolate cake.

### 2 Completa le frasi con *this / these* (←) o *that / those* (→).

0. ← This is a book about the legend of Loch Ness.
1. → Please, give me those pencils.
2. ←, → Is this your bike?  
No, that is my bike, the yellow one.
3. ← In these tests there are a lot of mistakes.

### 3 Indica se i possessivi sottolineati sono aggettivi (A) o pronomi (P).

0. This is your (A) ruler. Mine (P) is in my (A) pencil case.
1. Where's Patty's house? Have you got her (A) address?
2. Is this his (A) schoolbag? No, his (P) is black and red.
3. Your (A) mistakes are not so serious Giacomo, but theirs (P) are really bad.
4. Their (A) bedroom is really large, ours (P) instead is very small.

# MAP 4 Dimostrativi e possessivi

## DIMOSTRATIVI

### Singolare

this  
that

### Plurale

these  
those

#### Aggettivo

**This** ruler  
is new.  
**That** desk  
is green.

#### Pronome

**This** is your  
schoolbag.  
**That** is my  
calculator.

#### Aggettivo

**These** girls  
are nice.  
**Those** pens  
are red.

#### Pronome

**These** are  
my books.  
**Those** are  
my friends.

## POSSESSIVI

### Aggettivi

my  
your  
his/her/its  
our  
your  
their

### Pronomi

mine  
yours  
his/hers/-  
ours  
yours  
theirs

**Your** schoolbag  
is on the desk.

The red pencil case  
is **mine**.








**1** Completa le frasi con la forma affermativa (+), negativa (-) o interrogativa (?) di *can* e i verbi nel riquadro.

understand • ride • use • speak • drive

0. - My grandfather can't speak English.
1. ? Can you understand his words?
2. - Betty's mum can't drive her to school because she hasn't got a car.
3. ? Can your grandmother use a computer?
4. + Mira can ride a scooter.

**2** Usa le parole date per scrivere frasi con *can* o *can't* e aggiungi gli avverbi di grado in base alla legenda.

 not ... at all     quite well     well     very / really well

0.  he / ride / a horse    He can't ride a horse at all.
1.  you / speak / Chinese / ?    Can you speak Chinese well?
2.  my cousin Becca / play / the violin and the guitar    My cousin Becca can play the violin and the guitar quite well.
3.  I / sing    I can't sing at all.
4.  he / dance    He can dance very well.

**3** Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

0. *Brian's and Mark's* / *Brian and Mark's* mum is a famous scientist.
1. This is *Mum'* / *Mum's* phone. Don't use it!
2. *Whose* / *Who's* book is this?  
It's Mirella's.
3. Why are all the *students's* / *students'* schoolbags on the floor?
4. *Who's* / *Whose* got bad marks in English?

# MAP 5 Can e genitivo sassone + whose

part  
A

## FORMA AFFERMATIVA

I/you  
He/She/It  
We/You/They } **can swim**

## FORMA NEGATIVA

I/you  
He/She/It  
We/You/They } **can't (cannot) swim**

**CAN**

## FORMA INTERROGATIVA

**Can** { I  
you  
he/she/it  
we  
you  
they } **swim?**

## RISPOSTE BREVI

Yes, { you  
I  
he/she/it **can.**  
you  
we  
they

No, { you  
I  
he/she/it **can't.**  
you  
we  
they

## GENITIVO SASSONE

### Regola generale

**possessore + 's + cosa posseduta**

Jeremy's headphones

### Plurali regolari in -s

**possessore + ' + cosa posseduta**

my friends' books

### Cosa posseduta da più persone

**nome dell'ultimo possessore + 's**

**+ cosa posseduta**

Sam and Tina's house

**Per chiedere a chi appartiene qualcosa**  
→ **Whose ...?**

**Whose** headphones are they?

**Whose** books are they?

**Whose** house is it?

## 1 Scrivi il comparativo di maggioranza e il superlativo degli aggettivi.

- |          |               |                |           |                |                 |
|----------|---------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
| 0. old   | ...older...   | ...oldest...   | 4. large  | ...larger...   | ...largest...   |
| 1. funny | ...funnier... | ...funniest... | 5. long   | ...longer...   | ...longest...   |
| 2. bad   | ...worse...   | ...worst...    | 6. thin   | ...thinner...  | ...thinnest...  |
| 3. fat   | ...fatter...  | ...fattest...  | 7. pretty | ...prettier... | ...prettiest... |

## 2 Completa le frasi con il comparativo di maggioranza o il superlativo degli aggettivi tra parentesi.

- Cody's usually more polite (polite) than Ralph.
- That's the best (good) book by JK Rowling.
- My house is closer (close) to our school than yours.
- Ivan Zaytsev is the most popular (popular) volleyball player of the Italian national team.
- Are you taller (tall) than your sister?  
Yes, I'm the tallest (tall) of the family.

## 3 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta e rispondi in modo personale.

- What is the most / more famous monument in your town?  
The most famous monument in my town is ...
- Who is the funnier / funniest person of your family?  
The funniest person of my family is ...
- Who is better / best at sports, you or your brother / sister / best friend?  
I'm better at sports than my brother / sister / best friend. /  
My brother / sister / best friend is better at sports than me.
- What is the most interesting / more interesting school subject?  
The most interesting school subject is ...

## COMPARATIVO DI MAGGIORANZA

<p>Aggettivo di:                  · una sillaba                  · due sillabe e che termina in <b>-es, -le, -ow</b></p>	<p>Aggettivo + <b>-er</b>                  + <b>than</b></p>	<p>Cars are <b>faster than</b> bikes.</p>
<p>Aggettivo di una sillaba che termina in <b>-e</b></p>	<p>Aggettivo + <b>-r</b>                  + <b>than</b></p>	<p>Mia is <b>nicer than</b> Jill.</p>
<p>Aggettivo di una sillaba che termina in vocale + consonante</p>	<p>Aggettivo + consonante raddoppiata                  + <b>-er</b> + <b>than</b></p>	<p>This house is <b>bigger than</b> others.</p>
<p>Aggettivo di due sillabe che termina in <b>-y</b></p>	<p>Aggettivo senza <b>-y</b> + <b>-ier</b> + <b>than</b></p>	<p>Your sister is <b>prettier than</b> others.</p>
<p>Aggettivo di due o più sillabe</p>	<p><b>more</b> + aggettivo                  + <b>than</b></p>	<p>Motorbikes are <b>more dangerous than</b> cars.</p>

## SUPERLATIVO

<p>Aggettivo di:                  · una sillaba                  · due sillabe e che termina in <b>-es, -le, -ow</b></p>	<p><b>the</b> + aggettivo                  + <b>-est</b> + <b>of / in</b></p>	<p>His car is <b>the fastest of</b> all.</p>
<p>Aggettivo di una sillaba che termina in <b>-e</b></p>	<p><b>the</b> + aggettivo                  + <b>-st</b> + <b>of / in</b></p>	<p>This is <b>the nicest of</b> my pens.</p>
<p>Aggettivo di una sillaba che termina in vocale + consonante</p>	<p><b>the</b> + aggettivo + consonante raddoppiata                  + <b>-est</b> + <b>of / in</b></p>	<p>Sheila is <b>the thinnest of</b> my friends.</p>
<p>Aggettivo di due sillabe che termina in <b>-y</b></p>	<p><b>the</b> + aggettivo senza <b>-y</b> + <b>-iest</b>                  + <b>of / in</b></p>	<p>Your sister is <b>the prettiest in</b> the school.</p>
<p>Aggettivo di due o più sillabe</p>	<p><b>the most</b>                  + aggettivo                  + <b>of / in</b></p>	<p>My mum is <b>the most generous woman in</b> the world.</p>

## 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

0. We haven't got *some* / any spaghetti.
1. There are some / *any* tomatoes on the table.
2. Is there *some* / any juice? I'm thirsty.
3. She hasn't got any / *some* news from her friend.
4. There are some / *any* fruit trees in their garden.

## 2 Completa le frasi con *some* o *any* e le parole nel riquadro.

eggs • apples • rice • oil • coffee • ham

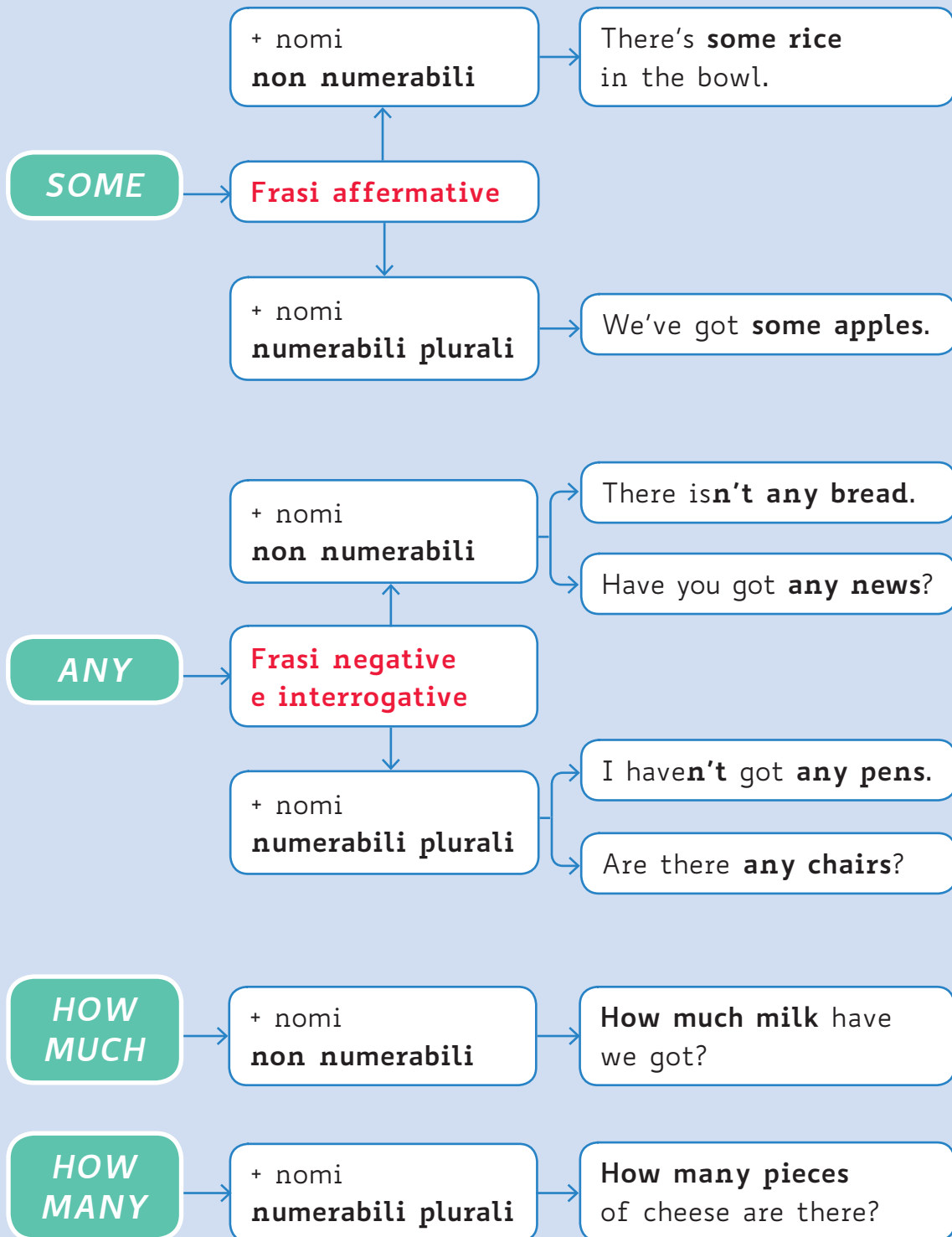
0. Let's make a risotto for dinner! Have we got ..... any rice ..... at home?
1. Mum, I can make you ..... some coffee ..... if you're sleepy.
2. Let's prepare an apple pie. Are there ..... any apples ..... ?
3. There are ..... some eggs ..... but there isn't ..... any ham ..... or cheese.
4. The bottle of oil is empty. There isn't ..... any oil ..... at all!

## 3 Completa le domande con *How much* o *How many* e le risposte con *some* o *any*.

0. ..... How much ..... milk have we got for the cake?  
We have got ..... some ..... milk, but we haven't got ..... any ..... sugar.
1. ..... How many ..... students are there at school today?  
There aren't ..... any ..... students today. It's holiday.
2. ..... How much ..... ice cream is there in the fridge?  
There's only ..... some ..... chocolate ice cream.
3. ..... How much ..... money have you got with you?  
I haven't got ..... any ..... money at all!

# MAP 6 *Some/any, how much/how many*

part  
**A**



## 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

0. This newspaper hasn't got *many* / *much* news on sports.
1. They haven't got *much* / *many* friends in the United States.
2. Has Jack got *many* / *much* modern furniture at home?
3. There are *a lot of* / *many* interesting places in China.
4. My dad hasn't got *much* / *many* hair. He's almost bald.

## 2 Riscrivi le frasi alla forma negativa usando *much* o *many*.

0. She has got a lot of problems with her boss.  
*She hasn't got many problems with her boss.*
1. There is a lot of traffic in town today.  
*There isn't much traffic in town today.*
2. There are a lot of mistakes in your test.  
*There aren't many mistakes in your test.*
3. They have got a lot of interests and hobbies.  
*They haven't got many interests and hobbies.*
4. I've got a lot of videos.  
*I haven't got many videos.*

## 3 Completa le frasi con *a few* o *a little*.

0. We've got some tomatoes and ..... *a few* ..... slices of mozzarella cheese.
1. There's ..... *a little* ..... traffic in town.
2. The police has got ..... *a little* ..... information on the thieves.
3. Tess is not happy because there are ..... *a few* ..... people at her party.
4. We've got ..... *a few* ..... biscuits and ..... *a little* ..... orange juice.





## 1 Scrivi la terza persona singolare dei seguenti verbi.

- |          |                            |          |                            |
|----------|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| 0. say   | ..... <b>says</b> .....    | 4. go    | ..... <b>goes</b> .....    |
| 1. miss  | ..... <b>misses</b> .....  | 5. study | ..... <b>studies</b> ..... |
| 2. brush | ..... <b>brushes</b> ..... | 6. worry | ..... <b>worries</b> ..... |
| 3. buy   | ..... <b>buys</b> .....    | 7. wash  | ..... <b>washes</b> .....  |

## 2 Completa le frasi inserendo il *Present simple* dei verbi tra parentesi.

- Ed ..... **doesn't go** ..... (not go) to school on foot. He ..... **goes** ..... (go) to school by bike.
- On Mondays my sister ..... **doesn't play** ..... (not play) tennis, she ..... **goes** ..... (go) swimming.
- We always ..... **listen** ..... (listen) to the radio in the evening, we ..... **don't watch** ..... (not watch) TV.
- Saul ..... **eats** ..... (eat) cereal with milk and ..... **drinks** ..... (drink) a cup of coffee at breakfast.
- Sara ..... **makes** ..... (make) lunch and Luke ..... **lays** ..... (lay) the table.

## 3 Completa le domande con il *Present simple* dei verbi nel riquadro.

visit • play • have • go • do

- Where ..... **do** ..... you usually ..... **have** ..... lunch?
- Why ..... **does** ..... she ..... **go** ..... to bed early?
- What ..... **do** ..... you ..... **do** ..... in the afternoon?
- When ..... **do** ..... they ..... **visit** ..... their grandparents?
- How many instruments ..... **does** ..... he ..... **play** ..... ?

## FORMA AFFERMATIVA

I **run**  
He/She/It **runs**  
We/You/They **run**

## FORMA NEGATIVA

I **don't (do not) run**  
He/She/It **doesn't (does not) run**  
We/You/They **don't (do not) run**

## PRESENT SIMPLE

## FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Do I **run**?  
Do you **run**?  
Does he/she/it **run**?  
Do we **run**?  
Do you **run**?  
Do they **run**?

## RISPOSTE BREVI

Yes,	{	you <b>do</b> .	No,	{	you <b>don't</b> .
		I <b>do</b> .			I <b>don't</b> .
		he/she/it <b>does</b> .			he/she/it <b>doesn't</b> .
		you <b>do</b> .			you <b>don't</b> .
		we <b>do</b> .			we <b>don't</b> .
		they <b>do</b> .			they <b>don't</b> .

## TERZA PERSONA SINGOLARE AL PRESENT SIMPLE

### Regola generale

say → say**s**      answer → answer**s**

verbo + **-s**

### Verbi terminanti in consonante + -y

city → cit**ies**      baby → bab**ies**

~~-y~~ + **-ies**

### Verbi terminanti in -ch, -sh, -s, -ss, -o, -x, -z + -es

do → do**es**      catch → catch**es**

## 1 Scrivi la forma in *-ing* dei seguenti verbi.

- |          |                 |          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| 0. drink | <i>drinking</i> | 4. reply | <i>replying</i> |
| 1. think | <i>thinking</i> | 5. lie   | <i>lying</i>    |
| 2. stop  | <i>stopping</i> | 6. sit   | <i>sitting</i>  |
| 3. drive | <i>driving</i>  | 7. cook  | <i>cooking</i>  |

## 2 Completa le frasi con la forma in *-ing* dei verbi nel riquadro.

send • make • play • help • go

- My mum hates *sending* text messages.
- Bia loves *going* to the theatre.
- Mirko is a good boy and he doesn't mind *helping* his mother.
- We don't like *playing* basketball. We prefer volleyball.
- I can't stand *making* my bed in the morning.

## 3 Metti le parole nell'ordine corretto per scrivere frasi.

- like / Sheila / does / in public / not / talking  
*Sheila does not like talking in public.*
- evening / reading / Mum / book / loves / a / in / the  
*Mum loves reading a book in the evening.*
- smell / I / can't / the / of / stand / food / Chinese  
*I can't stand the smell of Chinese food.*
- mind / today / Do / you / lunch / making / ?  
*Do you mind making lunch today?*
- going / hates / He / to / bed / early  
*He hates going to bed early.*

## VERBI DI PREFERENZA

+ **nome**  
oppure  
+ **verbo alla**  
**forma in -ing**

love

She loves **books**.  
She loves **reading**.

like

They like **ice cream**.  
They like **going** to school.

don't mind

We don't mind **war films**.  
We don't mind **walking**.

don't like /  
dislike

He doesn't like **fish**.  
He doesn't like **reading**  
books.

can't stand /  
hate

I hate **cats**.  
I hate **cooking**.

## FORMA IN -ING

### Regola generale

go → go**ing**      walk → walk**ing**

verbo + **-ing**

### Verbi terminanti in -e

ride → rid**ing**      wake → wak**ing**

~~-e~~ + **-ing**

### Verbi di una sillaba terminanti in vocale + consonante

win → win**ning**      run → run**ning**

doppia consonante  
+ **-ing**

### Verbi terminanti in -ie

lie → ly**ing**      die → dy**ing**

~~-ie~~ + **-y** + **-ing**

## TEST 8 • Units 22-23-24

### 1 Completa le frasi con il *Present continuous* dei verbi tra parentesi.

0. We .....**'re watching**..... (watch) an action film.
1. Dora .....**isn't making**..... (not make) a chocolate cake.
2. Silvia and Laura .....**are having**..... (have) a picnic.
3. Julia .....**isn't listening**..... (not listen) to the teacher.
4. Phil and Martin .....**are making**..... (make) a video.
5. We .....**aren't swimming**..... (not swim) in the lake.

### 2 Usa le parole date per scrivere domande al *Present continuous*.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 0. what / you / listen to                               | <b>What are you listening to?</b>                            |
| 1. Tom / make / a ham sandwich                          | <b>Is Tom making a ham sandwich?</b>                         |
| 2. they / go / to the market /<br>by car / or / on foot | <b>Are they going to the<br/>market by car or on foot?</b>   |
| 3. your mum / watch TV / now                            | <b>Is your mum watching TV now?</b>                          |
| 4. the students / run / in /<br>the school corridors    | <b>Are the students running in the<br/>school corridors?</b> |

### 3 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

0. She goes / is going rollerblading twice a week.
1. We 're doing / do our homework now. Please don't disturb us.
2. Peter always is surfing / surfs the Internet in the evenings.
3. They aren't going / don't go to the park because it 's raining / rains.
4. What is he doing / does he do?  
He's a vet.
5. Dad usually watches / is watching the TV news in the evening.

# MAP 8 Present simple vs continuous

## FORMA AFFERMATIVA

I **am** / 'm  
 He/She/It **is** / 's  
 We **are** / 're  
 You **are** / 're  
 They **are** / 're

} walking

## FORMA NEGATIVA

I **am not** / 'm not  
 He/She/It **is not** / isn't  
 We **are not** / aren't  
 You **are not** / aren't  
 They **are not** / aren't

} walking

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS

## FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Am I  
 Are you  
 Is he/she/it  
 Are we  
 Are you  
 Are they

} walking?

## RISPOSTE BREVI

Yes, { you **are**.  
 I **am**.  
 he/she/it **is**.  
 you **are**.  
 we **are**.  
 they **are**.

No, { you **aren't**.  
 I'm **not**.  
 he/she/it **isn't**.  
 you **aren't**.  
 we **aren't**.  
 they **aren't**.

## PRESENT SIMPLE

### Azioni abituali

I **always eat** an apple after lunch.

### Situazioni sempre vere

She **lives** in the UK.

VS

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS

### Azioni in corso

I'm **reading** a book **now**.

### Situazioni temporanee

We're **living** in the UK **at the moment**.

## 1 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta di *can* e i verbi nel riquadro.

not use • leave • not paint • wear • not invite

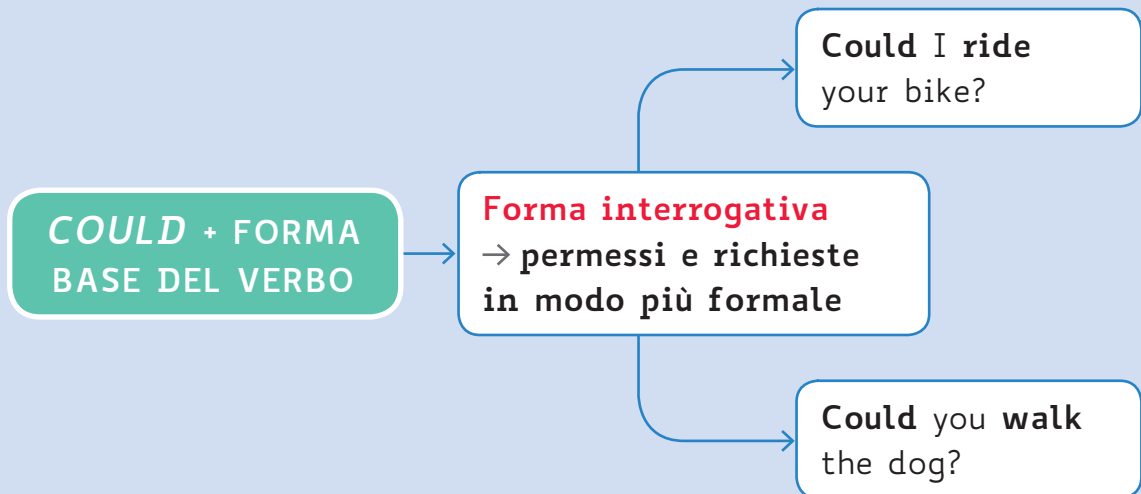
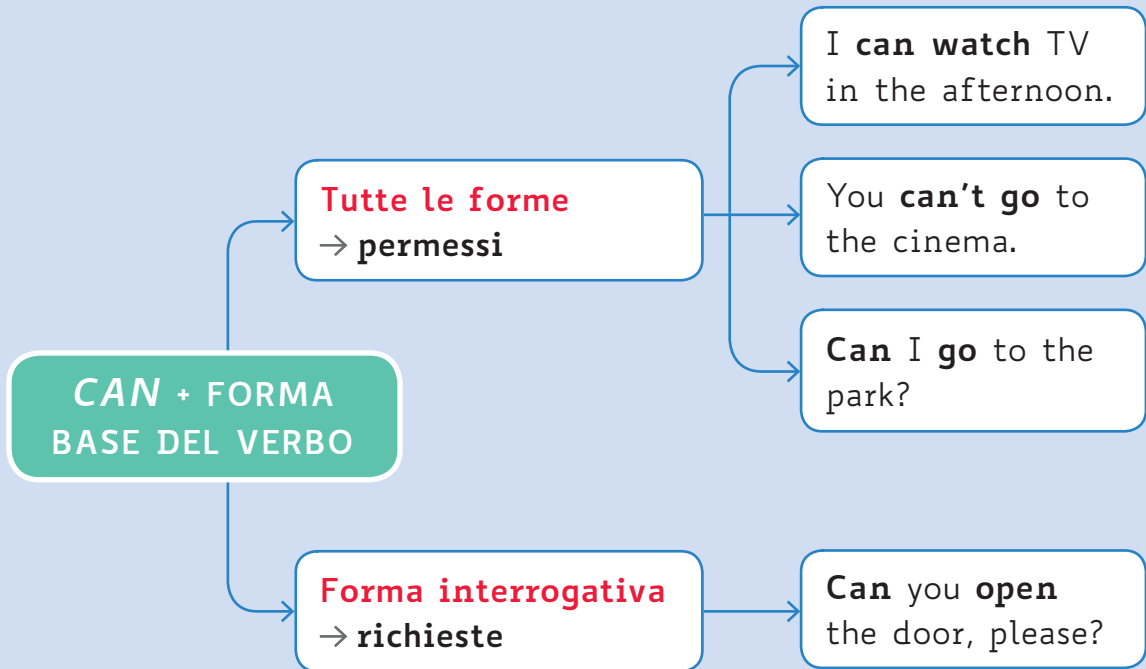
0. I'm sorry, you ..... **can't invite** ..... your friends to dinner.
1. .... **Can** ..... you ..... **wear** ..... your sister's clothes?
2. The students ..... **can leave** ..... the classroom when the bell rings.
3. You ..... **can't use** ..... Mum's computer now. She's using it.
4. You ..... **can't paint** ..... your room black.

## 2 Abbina le due parti delle frasi.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 0. <b>d</b> Giulio can't go<br>on the school trip | <b>a.</b> because it's too late.                     |
| 1. <b>b</b> You can't buy those shoes             | <b>b.</b> because they're<br>very expensive.         |
| 2. <b>a</b> We can't watch TV                     | <b>c.</b> to go to school.                           |
| 3. <b>c</b> Charlie can't ride<br>his dad's bike  | <b>d.</b> <del>because he's got<br/>bad marks.</del> |

## 3 Leggi le situazioni e completa le richieste con *can* o *could*.

0. There isn't any bread at home and your mum asks you to go to the shops.  
..... **Can** ..... you go to the shops and buy some bread, please?
1. The train is full and there's an empty seat next to an old lady.  
..... **Could** ..... I sit here?
2. You haven't got your History book but your friend Pam has got it.  
..... **Can** ..... you give me your History book?
3. You don't understand the examiner's question.  
..... **Could** ..... you repeat the question, please?





## 1 Completa le frasi con *would like* e le parole nel riquadro.

glass • slice • come • go • give

0. We *'d like to give* ..... Dad a jumper on his birthday.  
..... *Would* ..... you ..... *like to go* ..... shopping with us?
1. This cake is really tasty. .... *Would* ..... you  
..... *like* ..... a ..... *slice* ..... ?
2. I've got two tickets for the cinema. .... *Would* ..... you  
..... *like to come* ..... with me?
3. You look thirsty. .... *Would* ..... you ..... *like* .....  
a ..... *glass* ..... of water?

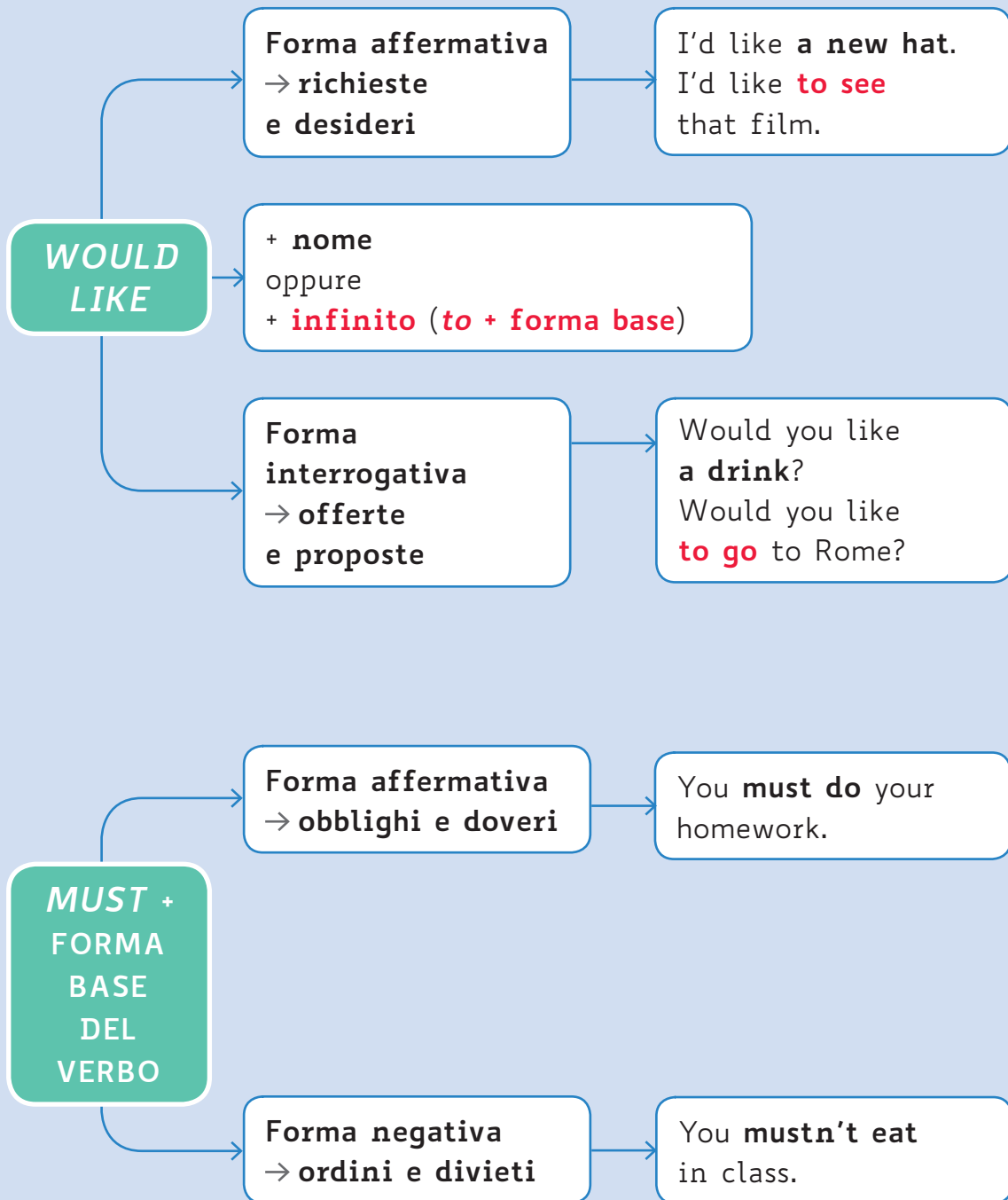
## 2 Leggi le risposte e completa le domande.

0. Where *would you like to go* ..... I'd like to go in Greece.  
on holiday?
1. Who *would you like to go* ..... with? I'd like to go with my friends.
2. How *would you like to travel* ..... ? I'd like to travel by boat.
3. *What would you like to see* ..... ? I'd like to see the museum.
4. *What would you like to eat* ..... ? I'd like to eat fresh fish.

## 3 Completa le frasi con *must* o *mustn't* e i verbi nel riquadro.

wear • tidy • tell • do

0. Your room is a mess. You ..... *must tidy* ..... it up.
1. I haven't got any clean clothes. I ..... *must do* ..... the washing.
2. It's extremely hot in Egypt. You ..... *must wear* ..... a hat  
and sunglasses.
3. Children ..... *mustn't tell* ..... lies to their parents.



## 1 Usa le parole date per scrivere frasi con il *Past simple* di *be*.

0. my grandfather / a famous journalist  
*My grandfather was a famous journalist.*
1. Sheila / not at work / yesterday / because / she / not well  
*Sheila wasn't at work yesterday because she wasn't well.*
2. my daughter / born / in 2002 / and / the twins / born / in 2009  
*My daughter was born in 2002, and the twins were born in 2009.*
3. Veronica and Laura / not friends / two years ago  
*Veronica and Laura weren't friends two years ago.*

## 2 Completa le frasi con il *Past simple* dei verbi nel riquadro.

be • have (x 2) • not sleep • not feel • go • stay • sing

0. When I ..... *was* ..... young, I ..... *went* ..... horse riding every day.
1. She ..... *had* ..... a bad cold and ..... *didn't sleep* ..... at all.
2. My grandmother ..... *had* ..... a beautiful voice and ..... *sang* ..... in the school choir.
3. I ..... *didn't feel* ..... well, so I ..... *stayed* ..... at home.

## 3 Abbina le domande alle risposte.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 0. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>b</b> Did you send a message to Tim yesterday?     | <b>a.</b> She bought it at the summer sales.          |
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>c</b> What did you do at the weekend?              | <b>b.</b> <del>No, because my phone was broken.</del> |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>d</b> Did they go on holiday in August?            | <b>c.</b> I went to the cinema and saw a war film.    |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>a</b> Where did she find that beautiful schoolbag? | <b>d.</b> No, they went in September.                 |

# MAP 10 Past simple

## FORMA AFFERMATIVA

I/He/She/It **was**  
We/You/They **were**

## FORMA NEGATIVA

I/He/She/It **wasn't**  
We/You/They **weren't**

## PAST SIMPLE DI BE

## FORMA INTERROGATIVA

**Was** I ...?  
**Were** you ...?  
**Was** he/she/it ...?  
**Were** we ...?  
**Were** you ...?  
**Were** they ...?

## RISPOSTE BREVI

Yes,	{	you <b>were</b> .	No,	{	you <b>weren't</b> .
		I <b>was</b> .			I <b>wasn't</b> .
		he/she/it <b>was</b> .			he/she/it <b>wasn't</b> .
		you <b>were</b> .			you <b>weren't</b> .
		we <b>were</b> .			we <b>weren't</b> .
		they <b>were</b> .			they <b>weren't</b> .

## FORMA AFFERMATIVA

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They  
**played / went**

## FORMA NEGATIVA

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They  
**didn't play / didn't go**

## PAST SIMPLE

## FORMA INTERROGATIVA

**Did** I/you/he/she/it/  
we/you/they  
**play / go**?

## RISPOSTE BREVI

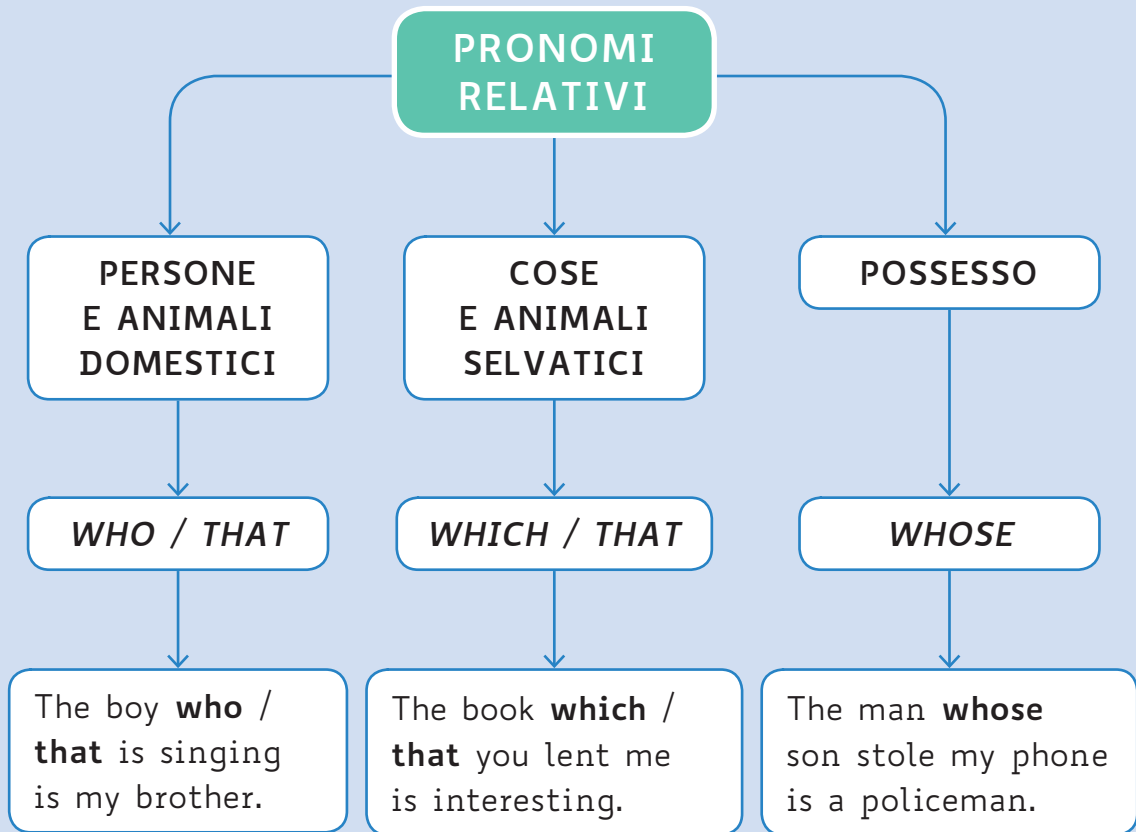
you/I/he/she/it/	you/I/he/she/it/
Yes, you/we/they	No, you/we/they
<b>did.</b>	<b>didn't.</b>

## 1 Completa le frasi con *who* / *that*, *which* / *that* o *whose*.

0. The writer .....*whose*..... books sold millions of copies was an American spy.
1. I didn't understand the grammar rule .....*which / that*..... the teacher explained yesterday.
2. We're grateful to all the scientists .....*whose*..... discoveries contributed to the progress of humanity.
3. Greta Thunberg is the Swedish girl .....*who / that*.....started the school strike for the environment.
4. The police took photos of the students .....*who / that*..... were at the demonstration.

## 2 Riscrivi le frasi sostituendo il pronome relativo *that* con *who* o *which*.

0. Do you remember the girl that won the gymnastics competition?  
*Do you remember the girl who won the gymnastics competition?*
1. The bike that you bought me is really nice.  
*The bike which you bought me is really nice.*
2. It's a shame to keep animals that live in the wild in zoos.  
*It's a shame to keep animals which live in the wild in zoos.*
3. The students that spent one year in England can now speak English fluently.  
*The students who spent one year in England can now speak English fluently.*
4. I didn't like the film that you suggested.  
*I didn't like the film which you suggested.*



## Irregular verbs

<b>forma base</b>	<b>Past simple</b>	<b>italiano</b>	<b>forma base</b>	<b>Past simple</b>	<b>italiano</b>
be	was / were	essere	know	knew	conoscere
become	became	diventare	leave	left	lasciare, partire
begin	began	cominciare	lend	lent	prestare, dare in prestito
bite	bit	mordere	make	made	fare
break	broke	rompere	meet	met	incontrare
bring	brought	portare	pay	paid	pagare
build	built	costruire	read	read	leggere
buy	bought	comprare	ride	rode	cavalcare
catch	caught	prendere	run	ran	correre
choose	chose	scegliere	say	said	dire
come	came	venire	see	saw	vedere
cost	cost	costare	sell	sold	vendere
do	did	fare	sing	sang	cantare
drink	drank	bere	sleep	slept	dormire
drive	drove	guidare	speak	spoke	parlare
eat	ate	mangiare	spend	spent	trascorrere
feed	fed	dare da mangiare	stand	stood	stare in piedi
feel	felt	sentire, provare	steal	stole	rubare
find	found	trovare	swim	swam	nuotare
fly	flew	volare	take	took	prendere
forget	forgot	dimenticare	teach	taught	insegnare
forgive	forgave	perdonare	tell	told	dire
get	got	ottenere	think	thought	pensare
give	gave	dare	understand	understood	capire
go	went	andare	wake	woke	svegliarsi
grow	grew	crescere	wear	wore	worn
have	had	avere	win	won	vincere
hear	heard	sentire	write	wrote	scrivere

# The English alphabet

**A** /eɪ/   **B** /bi/   **C** /si/   **D** /di/   **E** /i:/   **F** /ef/   **G** /dʒi:/   **H** /etʃ/   **I** /aɪ/  
**J** /dʒeɪ/   **K** /keɪ/   **L** /el/   **M** /em/   **N** /en/   **O** /əʊ/   **P** /pi:/   **Q** /kju:/   **R** /ɑr/  
**S** /es/   **T** /ti/   **U** /ju/   **V** /vi:/   **W** /'dʌb.əl.ju/   **X** /eks/   **Y** /waɪ/   **Z** /zed/

## Punctuation marks

, comma	' apostrophe	. full stop
; semicolon	- dash	? question mark
: colon	- hyphen	! exclamation mark

## Numbers

### Cardinal numbers

1 one	1st (the) first
2 two	2nd (the) second
3 three	3rd (the) third
4 four	4th (the) fourth
5 five	5th (the) fifth
6 six	6th (the) sixth
7 seven	7th (the) seventh
8 eight	8th (the) eighth
9 nine	9th (the) ninth
10 ten	10th (the) tenth
11 eleven	11th (the) eleventh
12 twelve	12th (the) twelfth
13 thirteen	13th (the) thirteenth
14 fourteen	14th (the) fourteenth
15 fifteen	15th (the) fifteenth
16 sixteen	16th (the) sixteenth

### Ordinal numbers

### Cardinal numbers

17 seventeen	17th (the) seventeenth
18 eighteen	18th (the) eighteenth
19 nineteen	19th (the) nineteenth
20 twenty	20th (the) twentieth
21 twenty-one	21st (the) twenty-first
22 twenty-two	22nd (the) twenty-second
23 twenty-three	23rd (the) twenty-third
24 twenty-four	24th (the) twenty-fourth
30 thirty	30th (the) thirtieth
40 forty	40th (the) fortieth
50 fifty	50th (the) fiftieth
60 sixty	60th (the) sixtieth
70 seventy	70th (the) seventieth
80 eighty	80th (the) eightieth
90 ninety	90th (the) ninetieth
100 one hundred	100th (the) one hundredth