

INGLESE GRUPPO 1

RIPASSO CLASSI SECONDE A / B **FULL NAME** _____ **CLASS** _____

CHE COSA RIPASSI	DOVE
PRONOMI PERSONALI SOGGETTO	MAPPE E SCHEMI VEDI WESCHOOL E WWW.ELISABETTAVECCHIO.IT SEZIONE GRAMMAR
VERBO BE: ESSERE	
VERBO HAVE GOT: AVERE	
IL PLURALE DEI NOMI	
SIMPLE PRESENT	
QUESTION WORDS	
AVVERBI DI FREQUENZA	
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	
SIMPLE PAST	
FUTURE: PRESENT CONTINUOUS AND BE GOING TO	
MODAL VERBS	

PRONOMI PERSONALI SOGGETTO

1. Sostituisci il nome in **bold** con un pronome e riscrivi la frase.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 0. Jason is a nice boy. | HE is a nice boy. |
| 1. Leila often reads books. | _____ |
| 2. The dress is green. | _____ |
| 3. The pictures are on the wall. | _____ |
| 4. The cat is running. | _____ |
| 5. My sister and I watch TV in the evening. | _____ |
| 6. John drives to work every day. | _____ |
| 7. Liza is from London. | _____ |
| 8. Diana has got a brother. | _____ |
| 9. You and your friends are in the same class. | _____ |
| 10. My birthday is in December. | _____ |

VERBO BE: ESSERE

2. Completa il seguente dialogo con la forma affermativa contratta. **Attenzione: in alcuni spazi vuoti bisogna usare la forma estesa!**

Marta: Hello, Susan. That' ___ a nice ring. ___ it new?

Susan: Yes. It' ___ a present from Tom.

Marta: Really?

Susan: Yes, we' ___ engaged!

Marta: It' ___ a beautiful ring. Congratulations! ___ you happy?

Susan: Yes, I' ___ very happy, but mum and dad ___ not very happy!

Marta: Why not?

Susan: Because Tom' ___ not a university student like us, he does a manual labour and he' ___ five years older than me.

Marta: Oh, that ___ not a problem! I' ___ sure it' ___ only a question of time: Tom' ___ hard-working and frank... They'll certainly appreciate him sooner or later!

3. **Riscrivi sul foglio protocollo le seguenti dieci frasi alla forma contratta. Attenzione: una frase non può essere trasformata! Evidenziala.**

1. My father **is** a bus driver.
2. They **are not** at home. They **are** at the hairdresser's.
3. It **is** a good idea, Jason.
4. **Am I not** late?
5. You **are** very kind.
6. He **is not** a lawyer. He **is** an architect.
7. She **is** Rome for a weekend.
8. A diamond **is** a precious stone.
9. I **am not** a good cook.
10. Pansy and Steve **are** in the same class.

4. **Rispondi alle seguenti otto domande con risposte brevi affermative (+) o negative (-).**

1. Are you Norwegian? (-) _____
2. Is Ariana Grande a singer? (+) _____
3. Am I late for school? (-) _____
4. Are you bricklayers? (+) _____
5. Are Paul and John good at football? (-) _____
6. Are we in the right place? (+) _____
7. Is Charles Sandra's boyfriend? (-) _____
8. Is this your new smartphone? (+) _____

VERBO HAVE: AVERE

1. **HAVE GOT: tutte le forme. Completa le seguenti dieci frasi con la forma corretta. Usa la forma contratta dove è possibile.**

1. " _____ (you) a pen? Mine doesn't write anymore." "No, I _____."
2. Martha _____ a sister. She' _____ two brothers.
3. The Kents _____ a motorbike.
4. " _____ (Mario) a brand-new computer?" "Yes, _____."
5. We usually _____ a lot of homework everyday.
6. " _____ (they) any pets?" Yes, _____. They' _____ a cat and a dog."
7. Kelly and Josh _____ an English accent. They're American.
8. My sister _____ a boyfriend. She's still looking for the man of her life.
9. He' _____ good skills in maths. He might be an engineer in the future.
10. The gym of my town _____ a lot of sports facilities and equipment.

PLURALS

1. Inserisci i vocaboli dati nella colonna giusta

BEACH	UMBRELLA	PERSON	SANDAL	BEACH	BOAT	BIKINI	FISH
COUNTRY	CHERRY	FRIEND	BIKE	LADY	SHEEP	MAN	
MOUNTAIN	BOOT	T-SHIRT	STRAWBERRY	PERSON	SANDCASTLE	WATERMELON	
TOOTH	TOMATO	WATCH	SHELF	CHILD	POTATO	PHOTO	

+ S	+ ES	+ IES	INVARIABILI	IRREGOLARI

NEW WORDS

ENGLISH	ITALIAN

SIMPLE PRESENT – AZIONI ABITUALI

1. Coniuga le seguenti dieci forme basi alla terza persona.

Speak → _____

Be → _____

Fix → _____

Brush → _____

Have → _____

Watch → _____

Cry → _____

Play → _____

Do → _____

Pass → _____

2. Completa le seguenti otto frasi con la forma affermativa dei verbi tra parentesi.

1. I always (*to go*) _____ to the cinema on Saturdays.

2. You (*to like*) _____ tennis very much, don't you?

3. **Walter** often (*to listen*) _____ to music after finishing his homework.

4. **Sheila** (*to live*) _____ near London.

5. **My cat** always (*to play*) _____ with me.

6. We (*to think*) _____ that she has gone crazy.

7. You often (*to forget*) _____ to pay your debts.

8. They (*to work*) _____ in a book shop.

3. Volgi su un foglio protocollo le precedenti otto frasi alle forme

- **negativa contratta**

- **interrogativa + risposte brevi (alternando yes /no). Ricorda l'ausiliare do / does; don't / doesn't**

4. Rispondi alle seguenti otto domande con risposte brevi affermative (+) o negative (-).

1. Does she drink coffee everyday? (+) _____

2. Do they live in a detached house? (+) _____

3. Do we study History in pairs? (-) _____

4. Do the Stevens go abroad in summer? (+) _____

5. Does Mr. Jones teach physics? (-) _____

6. Do you and your brother play a musical instrument? (+) _____

7. Do I draw well? (-) _____

8. Does this coffee maker work? (+) _____

5. **Riscrivi le seguenti frasi inserendo gli avverbi e le espressioni di frequenza nella posizione corretta.**

1. He listens to the radio. (*sometimes*)

2. My relatives send me letters. (*once a month*)

3. I am late for school. (*always*)

4. I don't go to the gym. (*everyday*)

5. We like eating some ice-cream after dinner. (*seldom*)

6. Do they eat hamburgers? (*occasionally*)

7. I watch TV in the afternoon. (*on Mondays*)

8. He goes to the pub. (*frequently*)

9. You're better than me. (*often*)

10. This market isn't closed in the afternoon. (*usually*)

6. **SIMPLE PRESENT: tutte le forme. Completa le seguenti otto frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi.**

1. This is my friend Josh: he _____ (*to live*) in my street, but he _____ (*not - to go*) to my school.

2. Tom _____ (*to go*) surfing every weekend, but he _____ (*not - to be*) very good.

3. Where _____ your cousin _____ (*to work*)? He _____ (*to work*) in a bank. He _____ (*to be*) a clerk.

4. Katie and Jack _____ (*to be*) in a different year at school, so they _____ (*not - to see*) very often on weekdays, but they always _____ (*to meet*) at the weekend.

5. What _____ you usually _____ (to do) on Saturday? I _____ (to do) my homework, I _____ (to play) sports and I _____ (to listen) to my favourite music, but I _____ (not - to go) out.

6. What time _____ your friend _____ (to get up) at the weekend? He _____ (not - to sleep) much, so he _____ (to get up) early.

7. Every Saturday we _____ (to go) swimming, but my father _____ (not - to come), because he _____ (can - not - to swim).

8. How _____ Vicki usually _____ (to spend) her weekend? She _____ (to tidy) up her room and she _____ (to relax).

WH – WORDS

1. Scegli l'alternativa corretta

1. _____ is the concert?

What Who Why When

2. _____ is Cristiano Ronaldo from?

How When Where Why

3. _____ are you so happy? I'm getting married!

When How What Why

4. _____ is your brother? He is still sick.

Why How Where What

5. _____ are you late? Because of the traffic.

Where When Why How

2. Inserisci la wh – word corretta

1. _____ are my keys? On your desk.

2. _____ is your favourite singer? Jason Derulo.

3. _____ is your birthday? It's on 4th July.

4. _____ are you? I'm fine, thanks.

5. _____ do you usually do on the beach? I always sunbathe and read a book.

6. _____ are you so happy? Because I'm going on holiday.

7. _____ sugar do we need for the cake? 100 grammes.

8. _____ apples are there in the basket? Only three.

9. _____ does she usually have lunch? On the beach with her friends.

10. _____ language do you speak? English or German?

3. **Formula le seguenti sette domande utilizzando le wh-words date tra parentesi.**

1. You / come / from. (*where*)

Where _____ you _____ from?

2. She / eat / for lunch. (*what*)

3. His cousin / go / to school. (*how*)

4. Their dog / bark / a lot. (*why*)

5. They / have / their birthday party. (*when*)

6. I / phone / for further information. (*who*)

7. Jessica / prefer / light-blue or turquoise green? (*which*)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS – AZIONI IN CORSO DI SVOLGIMENTO – to be + ing

1. **Completa** le seguenti dieci frasi con la **forma affermativa estesa** dei verbi tra parentesi.

1. "Where's Sam?" "He (*to play*) _____ tennis with Sarah."

2. I (*to write*) _____ a letter to my Canadian pen friend now.

3. Sarah (*to study*) _____ for her English test in her bedroom.

4. My parents (*to work*) _____ at the moment.

5. It (*to rain*) _____ outside, so we can't have a picnic in the park.

6. Our teacher is very angry with us because we (always - *to complain*) _____ about homework and marks.

7. My brother (*to go*) _____ to the gym on foot because his car is at the mechanic's.

8. Corey and Michael (*to swim*) _____ in the sea right now.

2. **Volgi** sul foglio le precedenti otto frasi **alle forme:**

- **affermativa contratta**
- **negativa contratta**
- **interrogativa + risposte brevi (alternando yes / no).**

3. **Rispondi alle seguenti otto domande con risposte brevi affermative (+) o negative (-).**

1. Are you tasting a delicious cake? **(+)** _____
2. Is it snowing in Vancouver? **(-)** _____
3. Are the children playing tennis outside? **(+)** _____
4. Is she doing the shopping? **(+)** _____
5. Are you and your little brother learning to play the piano? **(-)** _____
6. Are we studying hard for the Maths test? **(-)** _____
7. Is the old lady carrying a heavy bag? **(+)** _____
8. Am I speaking too fast? **(-)** _____

4. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS: tutte le forme. Completa le seguenti otto frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi.**

1. He (*to watch*) _____ a film.
2. Cindy and I (*to play*) _____ a computer game.
3. They (*to sing*) _____ a song, they (*to dance*) _____.
4. " _____ (Mr. Jones - *to feed*) the rabbits of his farm?" Yes, _____."
5. I (*to talk*) _____ to Doris, my new neighbour.
6. Mary (*to draw*) _____. She (*to paint*) _____ a picture.
7. "(the children - *to help*) _____ their mum?" "No, _____."
8. His daughter (*to learn*) _____ an English poem by heart.

5. **SIMPLE PRESENT o PRESENT CONTINUOUS? Completa le seguenti otto frasi con il tempo verbale corretto.**

1. Oliver (*to read*) _____ a football magazine **at the moment**.
2. Caroline (*to write*) _____ an SMS to my boyfriend **every day**.
3. I (**usually** - *to get up*) _____ at seven o'clock.

4. Look, the kids (*to cross*) _____ the street without caring about the traffic lights!
5. We (*to meet*) _____ **every Tuesday** in front of Primark to go shopping together.
6. My friends of age (**never** - *to drive*) _____ when they drink beer.
7. Simon and you (*to look for*) _____ a job **in these days**.
8. She (*to run*) _____ in the park **twice a week** because she wants to be fit.

NEW WORDS	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN

SIMPLE PAST – AZIONI PASSATE CONCLUSE E BEN DEFINITE

1. **Coniuga** le seguenti trenta forme basi alla forma affermativa del **Simple Past**.

Attento: verbi regolari e irregolari.

Speak → _____

Love → _____

Have → _____

Cry → _____

Do → _____

Run → _____

Forget → _____

Listen → _____

Make → _____

Come → _____

See → _____

Meet → _____

Paint → _____

Mean → _____

Like → _____

Be → _____

Brush → _____

Watch → _____

Play → _____

Pass → _____

Begin → _____

Attend → _____

Stop → _____

Prefer → _____

Hide → _____

Write → _____

Give → _____

Feel → _____

Miss → _____

Work → _____

2. **SIMPLE PAST: TO BE : WAS / WERE. Completa le seguenti otto frasi con la forma corretta.**

1. **Robert** _____ at home yesterday afternoon. **He** _____ at a Japanese restaurant with his family.
2. “ _____ (you) at the supermarket yesterday evening?” “No, **I** _____ .”
3. “Where _____ (Luca and Joe) last Sunday afternoon?” “They _____ at the cinema.”
4. We _____ at Frieda’s party last night. **It** _____ great!
5. **Joe** _____ angry with his brother because he didn’t want to lend him his bike.
6. **I** _____ very tired. I didn’t sleep much.
7. “What _____ **the weather** like last week?” “The weather _____ nice: it _____ sunny and hot.”
8. “ _____ (the Jeffersons) in Australia last winter holiday?” “Yes, they _____ .”

3. **SIMPLE PAST: verbi regolari - tutte le forme. Completa le seguenti otto frasi con la forma corretta. Ricorda l’uso dell’ausiliare!!**

1. The children (*to visit*) _____ their Canadian relatives last summer.
2. Who (*to invent*) _____ the computer?
3. Mike (*not - visit*) _____ his grandmother two days ago because he was on a business trip.
4. “ _____ (mum - *to cook*) lunch last Christmas?” “No, _____ .”
5. My cousins (*not - walk*) _____ to school yesterday. They went there by bus.
6. “ _____ (three serious accidents - *to happen*) on this motorway last month?” “Yes, _____ .”
7. We (*to work*) _____ until midnight four days ago. It was horrible!
8. “ _____ (you - *to use*) your boyfriend’s car to go to Apulia last year?” “No, _____ .” “I _____ (*to use*) my sister’s.”

4. **SIMPLE PAST: verbi irregolari - tutte le forme. Completa le seguenti otto frasi con la forma corretta. Ricorda l’uso dell’ausiliare: **DID / DIDN’T****

1. **I** _____ (*to buy*) a new smartphone last week.
2. She _____ (*not - learn*) to play the piano very quickly. It _____ (*to take*) her three years of practice.

3. " _____ (your uncle - *to take*) you to the zoo?" "Yes, _____ . We (*to see*) _____ lots of amazing animals!"
4. "What _____ (Martha - *to teach*) at university?" "She (*to teach*) _____ philosophy."
5. James and Sharon (*to send*) _____ me a wonderful postcard from Colorado.
6. "Who (*to ring*) _____ the doorbell?" "The neighbours (*to do*) _____ . They (*to forget*) _____ the keys, so they (negative - *can*) _____ enter their house."
7. Mrs Vallon, the French teacher we (*to have*) _____ last year, (*not - come*) _____ from France. She (*to come*) _____ from Belgium.
8. What a mess! Someone (*to break*) _____ three windows of the library!

5. SIMPLE PAST: verbi regolari e irregolari - tutte le forme. Completa le seguenti otto frasi con la forma corretta.

1. They (*to build*) _____ a modern church in the old city centre last month.
2. He (*to say*) _____ that her sister (*to go*) _____ to Africa, but it _____ (*not - be*) true.
3. The teacher (*to begin*) _____ to talk about the new student in our class.
4. The child (*not - spill*) _____ water on his T-shirt. They (*to pour*) _____ it on the floor!
5. " (Susan - *to sit*) _____ on a black bench?" "No, _____ . She _____"
6. All day long Sheila (*to dream*) _____ about her trip. " (she - *to visit*) _____ San Francisco?" "Yes, _____ ."
7. When the car (*to break*) _____ down, I (*to go*) _____ by bus.
8. Keira (*to feel*) _____ a bad pain in her ankle. (She - *to twist*) _____ it yesterday.

NEW WORDS	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN

BE GOING TO vs PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE : INTENZIONI O PROGRAMMI?

1. BE GOING TO o PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE? Evidenzia l'opzione corretta.

1. It's absolutely certain. Tomorrow, we *are entering / are going to enter* our new house. We have already arranged the furniture.
2. I suppose it *is going to rain / is raining* in a couple of days.
3. I really prepared myself and I'm ready now. I *am going to meet / am meeting* Luke at the corner of the street in ten minutes.
4. Look! That plane *is landing / is going to land* on the landing strip.
5. Jennifer *isn't going to sing / isn't singing* for the final performance. She's too shy. Mira can replace her, maybe.
6. *Are his sons going to attend / are his sons attending* university in the future?
7. We have decided at last! We *aren't visiting / aren't going to visit* the Eiffel tower next Wednesday. We planned it for the following day.
8. *Are the girls going to / are the girls going to go* to the dentist at 4 o'clock?

2. BE GOING TO o PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE?: tutte le forme. Completa le seguenti otto frasi con il tempo verbale corretto.

1. I _____ (to play) bridge tonight with Tom and Ann.
2. My family _____ (to go) to New York on holiday next Wednesday.
3. It's very cold. I _____ (to turn off) the heating even if it's May.
4. Pamela still doesn't know what job _____ (to do) when she is an adult.
5. You _____ (to meet) your classmates at three o'clock! They are waiting for you at half past five, actually.
6. _____ (your sister - to study) abroad when she goes to university?
7. Look at the sky! It _____ (to rain).
8. _____ (we - to play) the final of our tennis match at the sports centre at six o'clock?

MODAL VERBS: OBBLIGO O NECESSITA'? DIVIETO O MANCANZA DI NECESSITA'?

1. MUST: tutte le forme. Completa le seguenti sei frasi.

1. _____ (I - to come) to your place at eight o'clock or can I come later?
2. You _____ (to be) on time for the school trip tomorrow!
3. He _____ (to park) here! This parking lot is reserved for the disabled.
4. " _____ (Sandra - to do) the housework today?" "No, it's Robert's turn."
5. My family _____ (to watch) the match this evening. It's the final!

6. We _____ (to run)! The floor has just been washed.

2. **HAVE TO: tutte le forme. Completa le seguenti sei frasi.**

1. My brother _____ (to buy) a new car. He has just bought one.

2. I _____ (to cook) this evening: my relatives are coming for dinner.

3. " _____ (we - to attend) the meeting?" "No, it isn't necessary."

4. Police officers _____ (to wear) uniforms.

5. " _____ (the beefeaters - to move)?" No, no way! it's forbidden!"

6. She _____ (to book) the hotel for her holidays. The travel agency did it for her.

3. **MUSTN'T o DOESN'T HAVE TO / DON'T HAVE TO? Completa le seguenti otto frasi con il verbo modale corretto.**

1. I _____ (to follow) these procedures. It isn't necessary.

2. You _____ (to run)! The floor is wet!

3. Your aunt _____ (to hurry). She has got plenty of time to catch the train.

4. Hey guys, you _____ (to throw) rubbish on the floor! It's rude.

5. She _____ (to watch) the video before doing the exercises related to it.

6. In Italy students _____ (to wear) uniforms at school.

7. His husband _____ (to eat) too much meat. It's bad for his health!

8. We _____ (to wait) for Max to arrive. He's already waiting for us at the entrance of the cinema!

4. **MUSTN'T o DOESN'T HAVE TO / DON'T HAVE TO? Evidenzia l'opzione corretta.**

1. You MUSTN'T/ DON'T HAVE TO copy! You need to do the test on your own.

2. My sister MUSTN'T / DOESN'T HAVE TO follow a diet. She never puts on weight.

3. Your little brother DOESN'T HAVE TO / MUSTN'T touch the oven. It's red hot.

4. All employees MUSTN'T / DON'T HAVE TO be late for work.

5. He DOESN'T HAVE TO / MUSTN'T go to school today. It's a public holiday.

6. It's Tuesday, but I DON'T HAVE TO / MUSTN'T hand in my Geography project to my teacher tomorrow. The deadline is next Friday.

STRUTTURA DELLA FRASE

L'ordine più comune della frase affermativa è:

TEMPO – SOGGETTO – VERBO – OGGETTO – MODO – LUOGO – TEMPO.



Il complemento di tempo può essere messo all'inizio o alla fine della frase.

Il soggetto NON è mai sottinteso, dunque devi sempre esprimerlo.

1. Riscrivi sul foglio protocollo le frasi secondo l'ordine più usuale
 1. **TO THE COUNTRY** / THEY / **AT THE WEEKEND** / **GO**.
 2. BY TRAIN / I / TO LONDON / TWICE A WEEK / GO.
 3. SHE / SPEAK / VERY WELL / THREE LANGUAGES / CAN.
 4. TO THE CINEMA / WE / GO / WITH OUR FRIENDS / DIDN'T / LAST SATURDAY.
 5. AT 7.30 / IN FRONT OF THE CINEMA / CAN / MEET / WE?
 6. ON TV / ROBERT / CARTOONS / WATCHES / EVERY EVENING.
 7. VERY BADLY / I / TENNIS / PLAY / DID / YESTERDAY?
 8. IN THE EVENING / LIKE / DIANA / AND HER FAMILY / WALKING BY THE SEA.
 9. WORKS / SHE / IN THE MORNING / AND GOES / IN THE EVENING / TO SCHOOL.
 10. VERY WELL / HE / SPEAKS / ENGLISH.

NEW WORDS	
ENGLISH	ITALIAN



SCHEDE DI RIPASSO TERMINATE!

1. HAI SCRITTO COGNOME / NOME / CLASSE ANCHE SUL FOGLIO PROTOCOLLO?
2. INSERISCI TUTTE LE FOTOCOPIE ALL'INTERNO.
3. CONSEGNALE LA PRIMA LEZIONE IN CUI AVRAI INGLESE.