

1

In class

GRAMMAR Imperatives | VOCABULARY Alphabet • Classroom language

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 **002** Listen and repeat the alphabet.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

2 **003** Complete the letters for the sounds in the table. Then listen, check and repeat.

/eɪ/	/iː/	/e/	/aɪ/	/uː/	/əʊ/	/ɑː/
A, H	B, C	F, L	I	O	O	R

3 **004** Listen and choose the word you hear.

- 1 a pin b pen 4 a poster b pasta
 2 a book b back 5 a bin b pin
 3 a disc b desk

4 Look at the classroom language poster. Translate the verbs in red.

5 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Find more examples in Exercise 4.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Imperative

You use the imperative to give instructions.

✓ Use a dictionary. ✗ Don't use a dictionary.

GRAMMAR INTO FOCUS ► p. 242

6 Make sentences with the correct form of the imperative.

- 1 ✓ work in groups of three / ✗ speak in your language
 2 ✗ use a pen / ✓ use a pencil
 3 ✓ write in your notebooks / ✗ write in the book
 4 ✗ talk / ✓ read the text
 5 ✓ repeat the words / ✗ repeat the sentences
 1 Work in groups of three.

7 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Let's

You use **let's** to make suggestions.

No, **let's** match the verbs with the photos first.

Let's read the text.



GRAMMAR INTO FOCUS ► p. 242

8 Complete the dialogues with **let's** and the verbs below.

(use • read • do • ask • listen • finish)

- 1 A: I don't know this word. **Let's ask** the teacher.
 B: No, _____ a dictionary.
 2 A: _____ Exercise 2 now.
 B: No, _____ Exercise 1 first!
 3 A: _____ the dialogue.
 B: _____ to the dialogue before we read it. OK?

9 Take turns to make suggestions.

- A: **Let's go to the cinema today.**
 B: **Let's ...**

In the classroom

1 Think of a sport.
 Tell the group your idea.
 Speak in English.

2 Read the text and choose the correct answers.
 Don't use a dictionary.

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

4 Listen to the conversation and complete the table.

5 Tick (✓) / Underline the answers.

6 Look at the photos.
 Don't look at the board.

7 Put the words in the correct order. Then write the answers.

8 Match the words with opposite meanings. Then listen, check and repeat.

EXCEL School of English, Bath

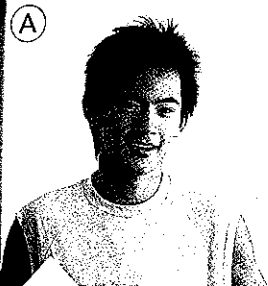
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We're students at the Excel School of English.



A Dimitri is twenty-one. He's Greek. He's from Athens. He's into rap music.



C Mesut and Derya are Turkish. They're from Istanbul. They're interested in art.



D Ana is Portuguese. She's twenty-five. She's from Lisbon. She's good at languages.



E Meg isn't a student. She's a teacher. She's Canadian. She's thirty-two years old.

I'm **Tsuneo**. I'm seventeen years old. I'm Japanese. I'm from Osaka. I'm good at football.

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Write the numbers in letter.

1 17 - seventeen

3 25 - _____

2 21 - _____

4 32 - _____

2 005 Listen and repeat the numbers.

WORD STORE ► p. 2

3 Read the website. Then match the people in the photos with the countries.

1 Portugal 2 Canada 3 Japan 4 Turkey 5 Greece

4 006 Complete WORD STORE Unit 0, Section 2. Complete the tables with the nationalities given. Then listen and repeat.

WORD STORE ► p. 3

5 Complete the GRAMMAR FOCUS with the short forms.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

to be

I am = ¹ _____

he is = ³ _____

we are = ⁵ _____

+ you are = ² you're

she is = ⁴ _____

you are = you're

it is = it's

they are = they're

I am not = I'm not

he is not = he isn't

we are not = we aren't

- you are not = you aren't

she is not = she isn't

you are not = you aren't

it is not = it isn't

they are not = they aren't

Am I?

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

? ⁶ _____ you?

Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.

Is he/she/it?

Yes, he/she/it is. / No, he/she/it isn't.

GRAMMAR INTO FOCUS ► p. 242

6 Ask and answer the questions in pairs. Use the nationalities below.

American • Brazilian
German • Swiss • Portuguese
Russian • Spanish

A: What nationality is Penelope Cruz?

B: She's Spanish.

1 Penelope Cruz

2 Paolo Coelho

3 Cristiano Ronaldo

4 Angela Merkel

5 Garry Kasparov

6 Roger Federer

7 Dakota and Elle Fanning

7 Read REMEMBER THIS. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.

REMEMBER THIS

You can say *I'm nineteen years old* or *I'm nineteen*.

1 How old are you?

2 How old is your brother/sister?

3 How old is your best friend?

4 How old are your parents?

3

Favourites

GRAMMAR Demonstrative pronouns • Plural nouns | VOCABULARY Colours • Adjectives • Objects

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 In pairs, match the words below with the colours. Then name other colours you know.

(black • blue • brown • green • grey • orange
pink • purple • red • yellow)



- 2 In pairs, match an adjective from A with the opposite in B.

1 (A beautiful big fantastic fast new old)

2 (B old slow small terrible ugly young)
big - small

- 3 Look at Jane and Luke. Which things do you think they have got?



- 4 **007** Listen and tick the things that belong to Jane.

- 5 **007** Listen again and complete the sentences with the names of the correct objects.

- This is my purse. It's new and yellow. I love it!
- These are my _____. They're beautiful.
- That's my old _____ on the table over there. It's my favourite thing.
- Those are my _____ over there, too. They're expensive. They're great.

- 6 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Demonstrative pronouns

Singular

This is my purse.
It's new.

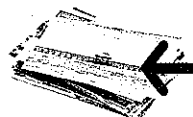
That is my watch.
It's old.



Plural

These are my holiday photos.
They're great.

Those are my headphones.
They're expensive.



GRAMMAR INTO FOCUS > p. 242

- 7 **008** Complete the text with *this*, *that*, *these* or *those*. Then listen and check.

Look at ¹*these* comics. My favourite is Spider-Man. And ²_____ is my favourite T-shirt. It's really old but I love it! ³_____ are my sunglasses over there. They're cheap but they're really cool. And ⁴_____ is my skateboard under the sunglasses. It's expensive and it's really fast. It's great!

- 8 Complete the gaps with *it's* or *they're*.

- Look at those posters over there! They're terrible.
- Listen to this CD. _____ fantastic!
- 'Are your headphones blue?' 'No, _____ red.'
- 'What is that over there?' 'I think _____ a bicycle.'
- These are my holiday photos. _____ great.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Plural nouns

- You add *-s/-es* to make nouns plural:
skateboard - skateboards watch - watches
- Some words don't have a singular form:
sunglasses headphones
- Some nouns have irregular plural forms:
man - men woman - women child - children

GRAMMAR INTO FOCUS > p. 242

- 9 **FOCUS ON YOU** Describe four things that are yours.

These are my headphones. They're blue. That is my purse. It's green. This is my favourite comic. It's old.

4

My family

GRAMMAR Possessive adjectives and pronouns • Possessive 's | VOCABULARY Family

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Complete the table with the words below. What other names of family members do you remember?

(brother • cousin • daughter • father • grandfather • uncle • wife)

♀	♂
mother/mum	1 father/dad
2 _____	son
sister	3 _____
4 _____	husband
aunt	5 _____
grandmother	6 _____
7 _____	cousin

2 Read the text and complete Paul's family tree.

Hi, I'm Paul and this is my family tree. My sister's name is Helen. She's eighteen years old. My brother's name is Luke. He's fifteen. Our parents' names are Melanie and Trevor. My grandfather's name is John and my grandmother is Eileen. My mum's sister is Samantha and **her** husband is Martin. **Their** children are my cousins, Amy and Ben. We're a great family!

3 Complete the GRAMMAR FOCUS with the possessive adjectives in green in the text in Exercise 2. Then complete the example.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Possessive adjectives and pronouns

Subject pronoun	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
I	1 <i>my</i>	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	2 _____	hers
it	its	its
we	3 _____	ours
they	4 _____	theirs

GRAMMAR INTO FOCUS > p. 243

4 Complete the sentences with possessive pronouns. Then listen and check.

1 'Is this Mike's pen?' 'No, it isn't his.'

2 Sara's very good at music. That's _____ guitar.

3 'Are those Sam and Tom's books?' 'No, they aren't _____.'

4 We love football. _____ favourite team is Arsenal.

5 'Are those your headphones?' 'Yes, they're _____.'

5 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Then find more examples of the possessive 's in the text in Exercise 2.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Possessive 's

Singular

My mum's sister is Louise.

My dad's sisters aren't in the photo.

Charles's dog is Rover.

Plural

Our parents' names are Elaine and Paul.

My grandparents' car is blue.

Note:

My mother's English. 's = is

My mother's car is old. 's = possessive

GRAMMAR INTO FOCUS > p. 243

6 Choose the correct options.

1 This is Carlos / Carlos's house. Carlos / Carlos's from Spain. Carlos / Carlos's mum is English and he / his dad is Spanish. He's / His from Madrid.

2 My friends / friends' / friend's names are Lucy and Kevin. They / Their favourite sports are football and tennis. Kevin / Kevin's favourite sport is football and Lucy / Lucy's favourite sport is tennis. She / Her favourite tennis star is Roger Federer. My friends / friends' / friend's are crazy about sports.

7 FOCUS ON YOU Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

1 What is your mum's name?

2 What colour is your dad's car?

3 What is your best friend's favourite band?

4 What are your friends' favourite sports?

5 Who are your cousins' favourite singers?

4

My family

GRAMMAR Possessive adjectives and pronouns • Possessive 's | VOCABULARY Family

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Complete the table with the words below. What other names of family members do you remember?

(brother • cousin • daughter • father • grandfather • uncle • wife)

♀	♂
mother/mum	1 father/dad
2 _____	son
sister	3 _____
4 _____	husband
aunt	5 _____
grandmother	6 _____
7 _____	cousin

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GRAMMAR FOCUS

Possessive adjectives and pronouns

Subject pronoun	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
I	1 <i>my</i>	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	2 _____	hers
it	its	its
we	3 _____	ours
they	4 _____	theirs

GRAMMAR INTO FOCUS ► p. 243

4 **1009** Complete the sentences with possessive pronouns. Then listen and check.

1 'Is this Mike's pen?' 'No, it isn't his.'

2 Sara's very good at music.
That's _____ guitar.

3 'Are those Sam and Tom's books?'
'No, they aren't _____.'

4 We love football. _____ favourite team is Arsenal.

5 'Are those your headphones?'
'Yes, they're _____.'

5 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Then find more examples of the possessive 's in the text in Exercise 2.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Possessive 's

Singular

My mum's sister is Louise.

My dad's sisters aren't in the photo.

Charles's dog is Rover.

Plural

Our parents' names are Elaine and Paul.

My grandparents' car is blue.

Note:

My mother's English. 's = is

My mother's car is old. 's = possessive

GRAMMAR INTO FOCUS ► p. 243

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7 **FOCUS ON YOU** Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

1 What is your mum's name?

2 What colour is your dad's car?

3 What is your best friend's favourite band?

4 What are your friends' favourite sports?

5 Who are your cousins' favourite singers?

5

Abilities


GRAMMAR *can/can't* | VOCABULARY Common verbs

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 In pairs, match the verbs below with the photos in the questionnaire in Exercise 5 and complete the questions.

cook • dance • paint • roller-skate • sing
 speak • swim • play • ski

What else can you do?

- 2  Listen. Tick (✓) what Jon and Mia can do and cross (X) what they can't do.

	ski	sing	swim	cook
Jon	✓			
Mia				

- 3 Complete the text with *can* or *can't*.

Jon ¹can ski. He ²_____ sing but he ³_____ dance. He ⁴_____ swim but he ⁵_____ swim very well. He ⁶_____ cook but he ⁷_____ make a sandwich. Jon's sister, Mia, ⁸_____ ski, too. She ⁹_____ sing but she ¹⁰_____ dance very well. She ¹¹_____ swim but she ¹²_____ cook very well.

- 4 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS and complete the example.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

can / can't

- + I/You/He/She/We/They can sing.
- I/You/He/She/We/They can't sing.

? Can you sing?
 Yes, I can./No, I can't.

Yes, I ²_____.

¹Can you sing?

No, she ³_____!

GRAMMAR INTO FOCUS > p. 243

- 5 Do the questionnaire on the right. Answer *Yes, I can* or *No, I can't*.
- 6 **FOCUS ON YOU** In pairs, ask and answer the questions in the questionnaire. Then tell the class about your partner.
 Teresa can dance, but she can't paint. She ...

WHAT CAN YOU DO?



1 Can you sing?



2 Can you _____?



3 Can you _____?



4 Can you _____?



5 Can you _____ a foreign language?



6 Can you _____?



7 Can you _____?



8 Can you _____ the guitar?



9 Can you _____?

- 7 Write five questions. Use the ideas below or your own ideas.

run ten kilometres • dance the tango
 use the Internet • play Halo • speak three languages
 ski • draw comics • swim a kilometre

Can you run ten kilometres?

- 8 **FOCUS ON YOU** In pairs, ask and answer your questions. Then tell the class about your partner.
 A: Can you run ten kilometres?
 B: Yes, I can. / No, I can't. Can you ...?
 A: Maria can run ten kilometres. She ...

6

At home

GRAMMAR Prepositions, *there is / there are* | VOCABULARY Rooms and furniture

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 Complete WORD STORE unit 0, Section 6. Label the picture with the words below.

(armchair • bath • bed • carpet • chair • cooker • desk
dishwasher • fridge • lamp • poster • shower • sink
sofa • table • toilet • wall • wardrobe • window)

WORD STORE ► p. 3

- 2 Read the text and look at the photos. Do you like this house? Why?/Why not?

THE TRANSPARENT HOUSE

This unusual house is in Tokyo, the capital of Japan. There are lots of little rooms and it's like a tree house. In the living room there's a sofa and two armchairs. There's one bedroom with a bed and a wardrobe. In the kitchen there's a cooker, a fridge, a dishwasher, a table and chairs. In the bathroom, there's a toilet, a bath and a shower. All the walls are transparent so you can see inside the house from the street!



- 4 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Complete the example with *there is* or *there are*.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

there is / there are

Singular

There is a cooker in the kitchen.

There is an armchair in the living room.

there is = there's

Plural

There are four chairs in the kitchen.

1 _____ only one room in my house.

2 _____ one hundred rooms in my house!

GRAMMAR INTO FOCUS ► p. 244

- 5 Complete the text with *there is* or *there are*. Then read the text again and draw the room.

My bedroom is my favourite room in the house! It's small, but I love it. ¹*There is* a bed. Next to the bed ²_____ a carpet. Opposite the bed ³_____ two small wardrobes. Between the wardrobes ⁴_____ a desk with a chair. ⁵_____ two posters above the bed. ⁶_____ a guitar under the bed. Under the window ⁷_____ a small table.

- 6 **FOCUS ON YOU** In pairs, follow the instructions.

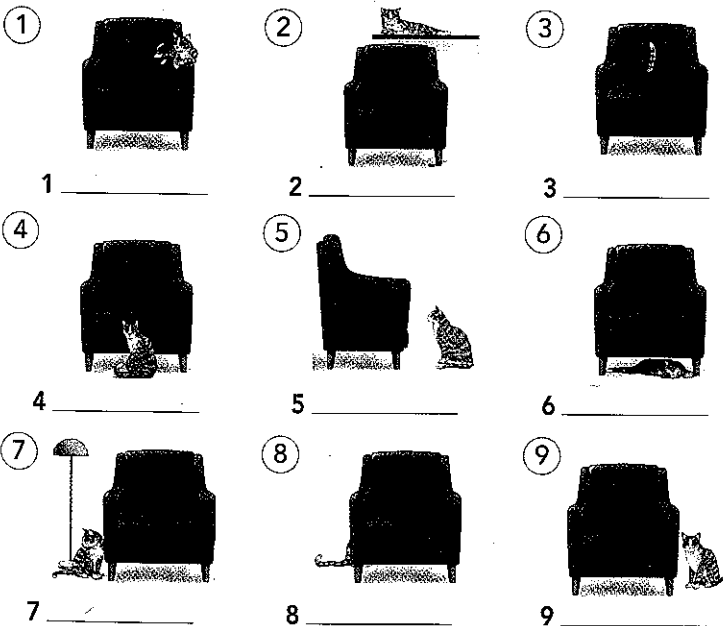
- Describe your bedroom for your partner to draw. Then listen to your partner's description and draw his/her bedroom. Ask questions to help you, e.g. *Where is the bed? How many posters are there?*
- Compare your drawings.

- 7 Write five sentences about your flat/house, four true and one false. Then, in pairs, take turns to read your sentences to your partner. Can he/she guess which sentence is false?

There are three rooms in my house/flat.
There is a living room, ...

- 3 Where is the cat? Label the pictures with the prepositions below.

(behind • between • in • in front of • next to • on
opposite • above • under)



7

Gadgets

GRAMMAR *have got* | VOCABULARY Gadgets

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 Look at the photos. Which gadgets can you see? What is your favourite gadget? Discuss with a partner.

CD player • games console • digital camera
e-book reader • laptop • camcorder
mobile phone • tablet



My favourite gadget is my tablet.

- 2 **011** Listen to the dialogue. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Ellen has got a new games console.
- 2 Ellen and her brother haven't got the same mobile phones.
- 3 Ellen's mobile phone hasn't got a good camera.
- 4 Ellen has got a computer and a laptop.
- 5 All the students in Ellen's class have got tablets.
- 6 Ellen hasn't got a favourite gadget.

- 3 Complete the GRAMMAR FOCUS with the words in green in Exercise 2.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

have got

- + I/You/We/They **have got** a laptop.
He/She/It ¹ _____ a laptop.
- I/You/We/They ² _____ a tablet.
He/She/It **hasn't got** a tablet.
- Have I/you/we/they **got** a camera?
Yes, I/you/we they **have**.
No, I/you/we/they **haven't**.
- ? Has he/she/it **got** a camera?
Yes, he/she/it **has**. / No, he/she/it **hasn't**.
What gadgets **have** you **got**?

GRAMMAR INTO FOCUS ► p. 244

- 4 What gadgets have they got? Read about three people and complete the table.

	digital camera	smartphone	camcorder	e-book reader	games console
Will	✓				
Tanya					
Liam					



Will, 15

My hobby is photography. I've got an amazing digital camera, and I can also use my smartphone to take photos. I've got all my photos on my computer. I've also got an e-book reader so I can read books when I'm in bed.

Tanya, 16

- 10 Music is great! I've got a piano and I can sing, too. I'm in a band with friends. I've got a camcorder so I can make videos of our band. I've got all my videos on my smartphone!



Liam, 17

I'm really into computer games. I've got a new games console. It's fantastic! And I've got all my music on my smartphone so I can listen to music when I'm on the school bus.



- 5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **have got**.

- 1 Will has got a digital camera, but he _____ a camcorder.
- 2 Tanya _____ an e-book reader, but she _____ a smartphone.
- 3 Liam _____ a digital camera, but he _____ a games consoles.
- 4 Will and Tanya _____ smartphones, but they _____ games consoles.

- 6 **FOCUS ON YOU** Find out what gadgets your partner has got. Ask and answer questions.

A: Have you got an MP3 player?

B: Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. Have you got ...

8

Times and dates

VOCABULARY Days of the week • Months and seasons • Times • Ordinal numbers

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 012 DAYS OF THE WEEK

Complete the days of the week. Then put them in the correct order. Listen, check and repeat.

T ___ day F ___ day M ___ day S ___ day Th ___ day
S ___ day W ___ day

WORD STORE > p. 2

2 013 MONTHS AND SEASONS

Listen and repeat the months. Then match the months with the seasons.

January • February • March • April • May • June • July
August • September • October • November • December

Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter

WORD STORE > p. 2

3 014 TELLING THE TIME

Look at the clocks. Then listen and repeat the times.

1 03:00 three o'clock	2 06:30 half past six	3 04:10 ten past four
4 19:15 quarter past seven	5 16:45 quarter to five	6 01:40 twenty to two

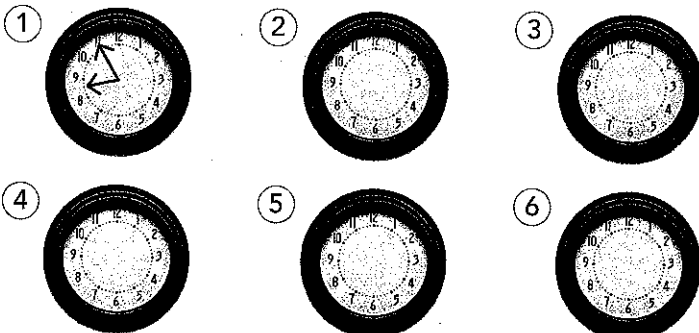
REMEMBER THIS

Times

quarter to five = a quarter to five
quarter past six = a quarter past six

4 015 What time is it? Listen and write the times.

1 8:55



5 016 ORDINAL NUMBERS

Listen and repeat the ordinal numbers.

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th
14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd
24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st

6 017 Listen and circle the dates you hear.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 a 10 January | ⓑ 1 January |
| 2 a 6 March | b 16 March |
| 3 a 21 May | b 20 May |
| 4 a 12 December | b 2 December |
| 5 a 19 July | b 9 July |
| 6 a 30 August | b 13 August |
| 7 a 3 April | b 23 April |

7 018 Read REMEMBER THIS. Then listen and write the dates.

REMEMBER THIS

Days

You write: 6 January or 6th January

You say: the sixth of January or January the sixth

Years

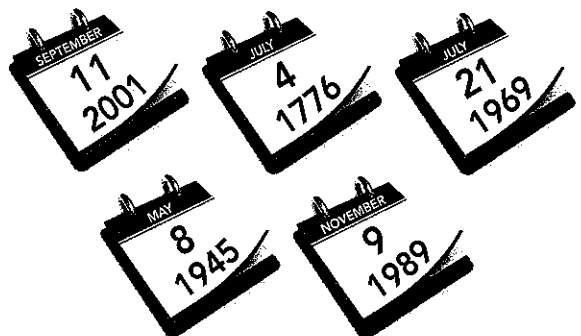
1863 – eighteen sixty-three

1900 – nineteen hundred

1603 – sixteen oh three

2014 – two thousand and fourteen
or twenty-fourteen

8 019 Say the dates. What are these dates famous for? Then listen and check.



9 FOCUS ON YOU Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

- 1 What's the date today?
- 2 When is your birthday?
- 3 When is your best friend's birthday?
- 4 When is New Year's Day?
- 5 When is Halloween?

1

In class

Imperatives • Alphabet
Classroom language

1 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

- 1 ^aListen / Read / Write to the dialogue and then
^bmatch / put / choose the correct answers: a, b or c.
- 2 ^aRead / Write / Listen the text in your book and
^bunderline / complete / tick the table with one word
in each gap.
- 3 ^aAsk / Tell / Work in groups of four. ^bThink / Ask /
Speak and answer the questions.
- 4 Check / Match / Repeat the beginnings of the
sentences to the correct endings.
- 5 Listen to me and repeat / tick / speak what I say.

2 Completa con la forma corretta dell'imperativo (✓ = affermativa; ✗ = negativa).

Mr Francis: 1 _____ (✓ listen) to the dialogue
and ... 2 _____ (✓ put) your pen
on the desk, Paul. You don't need it.
3 _____ (✗ write) the answers.
4 _____ (✓ listen) and
5 _____ (✓ repeat).

Paul: Yes, sir.

3 Completa il testo con i verbi seguenti.

{ check • close • don't look • don't use
look • open • sit down • use }

Before the test ...

Mr Jones: Good morning. Are you ready for your
Maths test today? Is everybody here?
Good. Max, please ^oclose the door.
OK class, 1 _____ and put your bags
on the floor.
Now, here are your tests. 2 _____
at the first page only and read the
instructions, please. 3 _____ at the
other pages – wait for me to tell you when
you can start. Do you understand?
4 _____ a pen to complete the test.
Please 5 _____ a pencil – it's easy
to correct any mistakes you make when
you write with a pencil. Remember to
6 _____ your tests carefully for
mistakes before you give them to me.
Are you all ready? OK, please
7 _____ your test booklets now and
start the test.
Good luck!

2

I'm from ...

to be • Subject pronouns • Numbers
Countries and nationalities • Age

1 Completa l'email con paesi e nazionalità.

Hi Emma,
I'm in Amsterdam. It's great here. I'm with eight other
people. Lucia is ^oBrazilian (Brazil), Aslan is ¹ _____
(Turkey), Sebastian is ² _____ (France), Elof is from
³ _____ (Swedish), Thu is ⁴ _____ (Vietnam), Kostas
is from ⁵ _____ (Greek), Jan is ⁶ _____ (Hungary)
and Hiroko is ⁷ _____ (Japan). And, of course,
I'm ⁸ _____ (Ireland)!

We're a really multicultural group.
More later,
Caitlin

2 Completa l'email scrivendo i numeri in lettere.

Attachment: jpeg picture, Mr and Mrs De Jong

Hi Emma,
Thanks for the email. The people here are all from ^ofifteen
(15) to ¹ _____ (18) years old. There are three teachers
with us. One is a student teacher. He's ² _____ (22) and
two other teachers are older: Mr Blake is ³ _____ (38) – I
think – and Mrs Kirk is ⁴ _____ (51). She's great! Mr Blake
is here with his two children. They are ⁵ _____ (12)
and ⁶ _____ (5). They're nice. Finally, the hotel managers are
a man and woman; Mr and Mrs De Jong. He's ⁷ _____ (73)
and she is ⁸ _____ (69). They're lovely. They give us food
and drink all the time! ☺
See you soon,
Lindsey

3 Scrivi i dialoghi partendo dalle parole date.

Conversation 1

Sue: Henri and Claudia / French teachers.

Leo: How old / they? ^b _____

Sue: I don't know!

Leo: they / from Paris? ^c _____

Sue: No / not. ^d _____ from / Lille ^e _____

Conversation 2

Francesca: Carla and I / from Spain. ^f _____

Simon: Really? you / from Madrid? ^g _____

Francesca: No / not. ^h _____ from / Barcelona

Simon: How old / you? ⁱ _____

Francesca: I / eighteen and Carla / seventeen.

^k _____

3

Favourites

Demonstrative pronouns • Plural nouns • Colours • Adjectives • Objects

1 Riscrivi le frasi con i contrari degli aggettivi sottolineati. Le lettere iniziali sono già state inserite.

0 My brother is very old. He's only nine years old.

young

1 Those new houses are really beautiful. I don't like them. u_____

2 My computer is very fast. I need a different one.

s_____

3 Our school is quite big. There are only 120 students.

s_____

4 This is my old watch. I think it's beautiful. n_____

2 Completa i nomi dei colori. Le lettere finali sono già state inserite.

0 ble sky

5 _____w banana

1 _____e carrot

6 _____e snow

2 ^a _____k or ^b _____d roses

7 _____y hair when you get old!

3 _____n chocolate

8 ^a _____n or ^b _____e

4 _____k sky at night

grapes

3 Completa le frasi con le parole seguenti.

comic • headphones • photos
skateboard • sunglasses • T-shirt • watch

0 I love this comic. There are some great stories in it.

1 Look at these _____. You're in some of them.

2 I don't know which _____ is good for the concert tonight. I like this black one but it's a bit small.

3 I use _____ when I watch TV. My parents talk very loudly all the time and I can't hear what people say.

4 This is my _____. It's really fast. It's my favourite sports gadget.

5 You don't look cool with those _____ on in the night. You look stupid and you can't see!

6 That's strange. My _____ says 08.50 but my computer says it's 09.20.

4 Scrivi il plurale dei sostantivi tra parentesi (1-6) e scegli l'opzione corretta (a-f).

Conversation 1

Emily: Who are ^a that / those ⁰ children (child)?

Amanda: Where?

Emily: Over there.

Amanda: I think they're from St Paul's School. And

^b that / those four ¹ _____ (man) and

² _____ (woman) are their teachers.

Conversation 2

Andy: Come in. ^c This / That is my bedroom.

Frank: Cool. I like ^d this / these three ³ _____

(poster). Oh, wow! And all ^e these / this

⁴ _____ (comic) and ⁵ _____ (photo).

And what is ^f that / those?

Andy: It's a beanbag. Sit down!

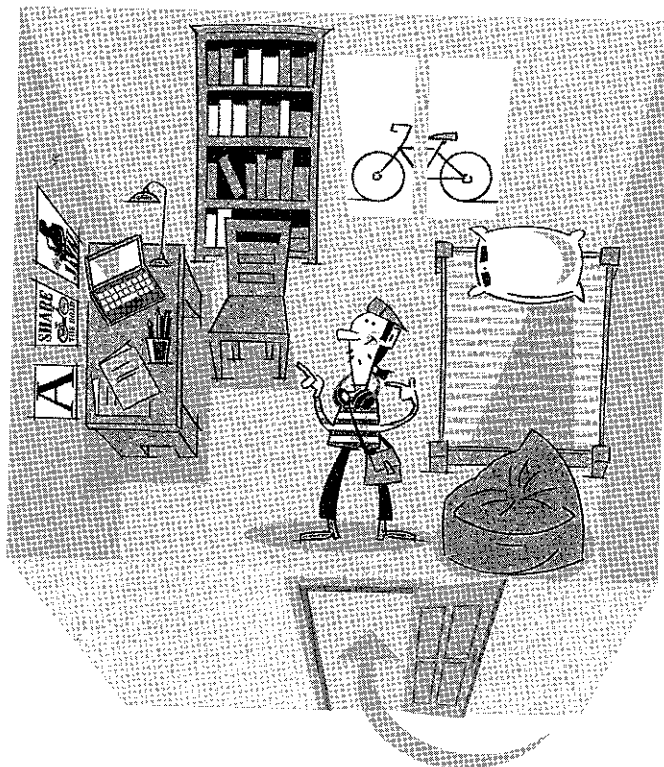
Conversation 3

Tom: What's the time?

Melissa: I'm not sure. My two ⁶ _____ (watch) and my phone all say different times!

5 Osserva l'immagine e completa il testo con le parole seguenti. Ci sono quattro parole di troppo.

big • comics • fantastic • it's • new
photo • posters • that • that's • these • they're
this • those • young



Hi. My name's Jake. I'm a university student and ⁰ this is my room. ¹ _____ a very nice room. ² _____ are my books over there. ³ _____ for all my subjects. My computer is on the desk. The computer isn't ⁴ _____ – it's six years old, but it's a ⁵ _____ computer! Pens and ⁶ _____ notebooks are on the desk, and some great ⁷ _____ are on the wall. Look outside the window – ⁸ _____ my bike. Oh, and ⁹ _____ are my headphones!

4

My family

Possessive adjectives and pronouns • Possessive 's • Family

- 1 Osserva e correggi le parole sottolineate. Una è corretta.

My family

My mum's name is John. He's 38. He's got one brother. Her name is Lisa. She's got one child – a son called Julia. Julia is three years old. She's very funny. Julia's wife's name is Tony. He's 42 years old. I like him. He's my favourite aunt and Julia is my favourite cousin. I've got one sister. His name is Luke. He's 16. That's my family. Oh ... wait a minute! My mum's mum – my grandfather. Her name is Emily. She's 83 years old. She makes great chocolate muffins.

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 0 <u>dad</u> | 4 _____ |
| 1 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ |

- 2 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

W: Hi. ¹I'm / My name's Walter. Where are ²you / your from?

S: Hi. ³I'm / My Sonia. I'm from Canada.

W: Great. Are ⁴you / your parents Canadian?

S: No, ⁵they / their aren't. My dad is Polish. ⁶He's / His name is Radek. My mum is Brazilian. ⁷She's / Her name is Carla.

W: Wow. So ⁸your / you're ½ Brazilian and ½ Polish!

S: Well, not exactly. My dad's parents are Polish.

⁹They're / Their from Lublin. My mum's dad is

Brazilian but my mum's mum isn't. ¹⁰She's / Her from

Chile! But, ¹¹we're / our very Canadian now. ¹²We /

Our like hockey and ¹³we're / our favourite food is pancakes with maple syrup!

- 3 Completa gli spazi (a) con le corrette wh- words.

0 A: ^aWhat is your ^bdad's (dad) name?

B: It's James.

1 A: ^a_____ is your ^b_____ (mum) phone? She can't find it.

B: I think it's in the car.

2 A: ^a_____ are those ^b_____ (boys) names?

B: William and Neil.

3 A: ^a_____ is your ^b_____ (sister) favourite singer?

B: I don't know. She likes lots of terrible singers!

4 A: ^a_____ are your ^b_____ (grandparents) photos?

B: They're in this box. Do you want to look at them?

5 A: ^a_____ is ^b_____ (Steve) new girlfriend?

B: A girl called Debbie. She doesn't go to our school.

- 4 Completa gli spazi (b) dell'esercizio 3 con la corretta forma possessiva delle parole tra parentesi.

- 5 Sostituisci le parole sottolineate con il pronome possessivo corretto.

1 My headphones are pink. Your headphones are red.

2 Those are Tom's sunglasses – they're old. Luke's are new.

3 These aren't your comics – they're your and my comics.

4 That watch isn't Peter's, it's my watch.

5 My photos aren't beautiful. Their photos are beautiful.

6 This is Paul's beanbag, it's not Sarah's.

- 6 Descrivi la tua famiglia. Completa le frasi con nome, età e grado di parentela di ogni persona indicata.

I'm _____ and these are the members of my family
_____ is _____ old

He/She is my _____ .

_____ is _____ old

He/She is my _____ .

_____ is _____ old

He/She is my _____ .

_____ is _____ old

He/She is my _____ .

_____ is _____ old

He/She is my _____ .

_____ is _____ old

He/She is my _____ .

_____ is _____ old

He/She is my _____ .

_____ is _____ old

He/She is my _____ .

_____ is _____ old

He/She is my _____ .

_____ is _____ old

He/She is my _____ .

_____ is _____ old

He/She is my _____ .

_____ is _____ old

He/She is my _____ .

_____ is _____ old

5

Abilities

can / can't • Common verbs

1 Completa le frasi con i verbi corretti. Le lettere iniziali sono già state inserite.

0 How many languages do you **s**peak?

1 I don't know how to **u**_____ my new phone.

2 When I'm in the shower, I always **s**_____ old songs.

3 I want to **c**_____ Chinese food for dinner but I don't know how.

4 I can't **p**_____. Look at these pictures. They're terrible.

5 Let's **p**_____ my new computer game.

6 The film starts in five minutes. Come on. **R**_____! I don't want to be late.

7 I **s**_____ in the Mediterranean Sea in the summer and **s**_____ in Italy or Switzerland in the winter.

2 Osserva le informazioni e completa domande e risposte.

	paint	cook	dance
You	✓	X	X
Your sister	X	X	✓
Your parents	X	✓	✓

0 you / paint?

Can you paint?

Yes, I can.

1 you / cook?

a _____

b _____

2 What / your sister / do?

a _____

b _____

3 your sister / cook?

a _____

b _____

4 your parents / cook?

a _____

b _____

5 your parents / paint?

a _____

b _____

3 Usa le informazioni dell'esercizio 2 per scrivere frasi partendo dalle parole date. Utilizza can o can't e le congiunzioni and o but.

0 you / paint / you / cook.

You can paint but you can't cook.

1 Your sister / dance / she / cook.

2 You parents / cook / they / dance.

3 Your parents / cook / they / paint.

4 Your parents / dance / you / dance.

5 Your parents and your sister / dance / they / paint.

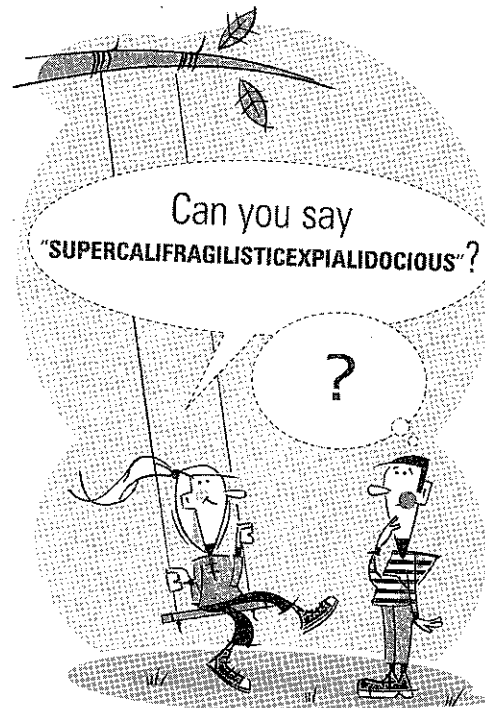
6 Your sister / paint / she / cook

4 Scegli l'opzione corretta.

Grandpa Pawel is 90, but he ¹can / can't do a lot of things! He ¹can / can't use a mobile phone – look at the messages I have from him! His legs are strong and he ²can / can't run, but he ³can / can't run Wings for Life. He can draw ⁴and / but he can paint – he's a very good artist! He ⁵can / can't speak Italian, French and Russian, but he ⁶can / can't speak English – so he ⁷can / can't help me with my English homework ☹ He's old, ⁸and / but he still feels young! ☺

5 Abbina i verbi alle azioni. Poi scrivi domande e risposte vere per te. Usa can o can't.

- { eek • dance • play • sing • speak • swim }
- { across the Atlantic • Adele's songs • football
Esperanto • spaghetti • the waltz }



0 Can you cook spaghetti? Yes, I can.

1 _____ ?

2 _____ ?

3 _____ ?

4 _____ ?

5 _____ ?

6

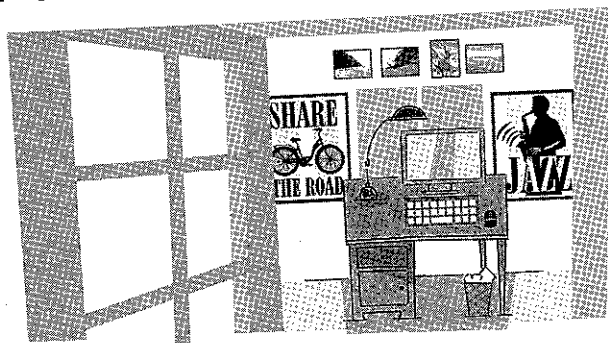
At home

Prepositions • there is / there are • Rooms and furniture

1 Completa le parole con una lettera per ogni spazio.

- You sit on these: ⁰chair, ¹a _____ r, ²s _____ a
- You wash (things) in these: ³b _____ h, ⁴s _____ k, ⁵d _____ r
- Food goes in here: ⁶f _____ e, ⁷c _____ r
- This (sometimes) gives light: ⁸l _____ p, ⁹w _____ w
- You walk on this: ¹⁰c _____ t
- You put things on or in these: ¹¹d _____ k, ¹²t _____ e, ¹³w _____ e
- You sleep on this: ¹⁴b _____ d
- There are four of these in a room: ¹⁵w _____ s

2 Osserva l'immagine e scegli le preposizioni corrette.



- The window is *in front of* / *between* / *opposite* two posters.
- There are some photos *above* / *under* / *behind* the window.
- There is a desk *above* / *behind* / *in front of* the window.
- The computer is *on* / *above* / *in* the desk.
- There's a bin *next to* / *behind* / *under* the desk.
- There's a lamp *between* / *next to* / *opposite* the computer.
- There is some paper *on* / *in* / *under* the bin.
- The window is *opposite* / *next to* / *between* the door.

3 Completa il dialogo tra Sally e Kirsty con *there is*, *there are*, *is there*, *are there*, *there isn't* o *there aren't*.

- S: It's a nice flat. Only £80 a month.
 K: I'm not sure. *Is there* a bath?
 S: Yes, ¹ _____ and ² _____ a shower.
 K: What about the living room? ³ _____ an armchair or a sofa?
 S: Yes, ⁴ _____ two nice armchairs and a big sofa.
 K: OK, what about the kitchen. ⁵ _____ a dishwasher?
 S: No, ⁶ _____, I'm afraid, but ⁷ _____ a table. It's a big room.
 K: ⁸ _____ any chairs?
 S: No, ⁹ _____, but we can ask the owner to give us two or three.
 K: Can I think about it?
 S: OK. Phone me anytime.

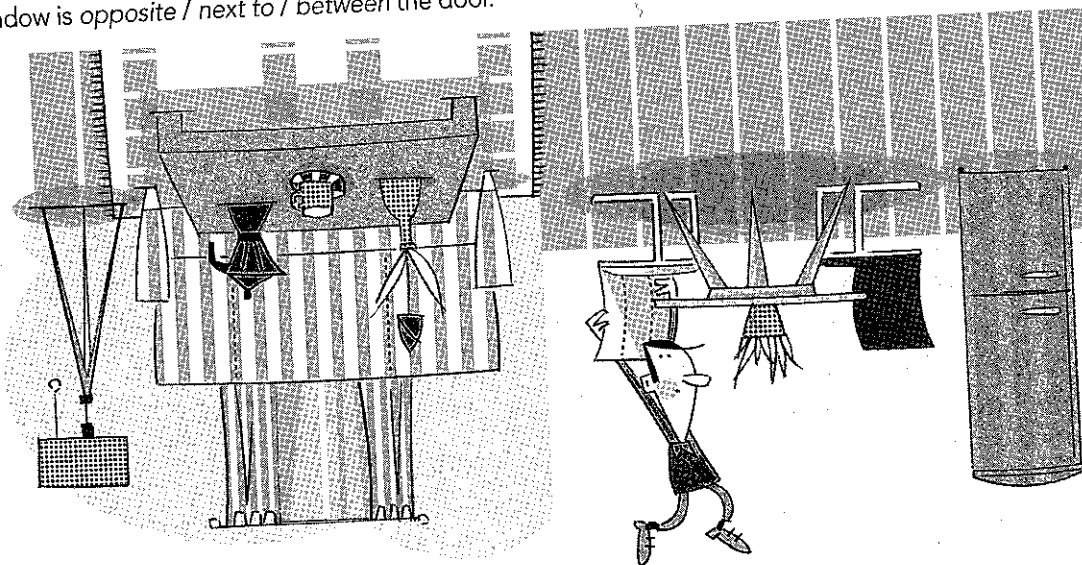
4 Osserva l'immagine della casa "sottosopra" e scegli l'opzione corretta.

Look! He's ⁰*in* on a house and it's upside down! A carpet is ¹*opposite* / *on* the floor. A table is ²*between* / *in front of* the sofa. The window is ³*behind* / *above* the sofa. ⁴*In front of* / *Next to* the window is a lamp. I can see another table and two chairs. The table is ⁵*in* / *between* the chairs. The black chair is ⁶*opposite* / *behind* the white chair. The man is ⁷*under* / *behind* one of the chairs. The chair is ⁸*between* / *above* him. It's crazy!

5 Osserva di nuovo l'immagine e scrivi domande e risposte.

{ fridge • armchair • sink • beds
 tables • lamp • woman }

Is there an armchair? No, there isn't.



7

Gadgets

have got • Gadgets

1 Completa la tabella con le parole seguenti o con -.
Due parole sono usate in entrambe le liste.

(camera • console • phone • player • reader • stick)

Gadgets I've got and gadgets I want!

Have got	Want
0 a digital camera	00 a laptop -
1 a CD _____	5 a games _____
2 an e-book _____	6 an MP3 _____
3 a memory _____ (lots!)	7 a tablet _____
4 a mobile _____ (old)	8 a smart _____

2 Completa il dialogo tra Graham e Jason con la forma corretta di *have got*.

G: Hi, Jason. What's this? A gadget dream list? -

J: Hi, Graham. Yes.

G: What kind of phone ⁰ *have you got* (you / have) at the moment?

J: Er ... I'm not sure. It's old. That's why I want a smartphone.

G: ¹ _____ (My sister / have) one. She loves it.

J: ² _____ (you / have) a smartphone?

G: ³ _____ (X). I hate mobile phones.

⁴ _____ (I / have) a games console. It's cool.

And an MP3 player for music. How about your e-book reader? How many books ⁵ _____ (you / have)?

J: Hundreds but ⁶ _____ (it / have) a lot on it when you buy it. It's good for holidays.

G: Yes, ⁷ _____ (my dad / have) one. He takes it everywhere.

J: ⁸ _____ (your mum / have) one?

G: ⁹ _____ (X). She likes real books.

J: Me too but ¹⁰ _____ (I / not have) space for books and my camera when I travel.

G: Yes, ¹¹ _____ (you / have) a great camera. ¹² _____ (you / have) a photo website?

J: ¹³ _____ (✓). Do you want to see it?

G: Not now. ¹⁴ _____ (I / not / have) time. Later.

J: OK. See you.

3 Osserva l'immagine in basso e completa il dialogo con le parole seguenti.

(can • can't • have got • haven't got
hasn't got • that there are • there
is • these • this • those)

Tonight ⁰ *there is* a party at Stan's house ...

Melissa: Hi, Stan. Happy birthday!

Stan: Thanks, Melissa. Hey, everyone, ¹ _____ is Melissa.

Melissa: Er, hi.

Stan: ² _____ is Max over there with the games console and ³ _____ are my games. He loves video games.

Melissa: Oh, I see. And who are ⁴ _____ people on the sofa?

Stan: Oh, they're my cousins - Jeff and Tim. They ⁵ _____ a new smartphones.

Melissa: And who is the girl with the digital camera?

Stan: That's Amanda. She likes photography, but she ⁶ _____ a camera. It's my camera.

Melissa: And what about the girl with the tablet?

Stan: That's my friend Carly. She ⁷ _____ take videos on the tablet.

Melissa: Cool ... Well, it's nice to see you Stan, but I ⁸ _____ stay.

Stan: Oh, please stay! ⁹ _____ nice snacks in the kitchen.

Melissa: Sorry, I ¹⁰ _____ time. See you later.



8

Times and dates

Days of the week • Months and seasons • Times • Ordinal numbers

1 Scrivi i giorni della settimana.



- 0 Number 4 is Sunday. What day is 1? Thursday
- 1 Number 5 is Friday. What day is 3? _____
- 2 Number 2 is Wednesday. What day is 5? _____
- 3 Number 7 is Saturday. What day is 1? _____
- 4 Number 1 is Tuesday. What day is 7? _____
- 5 Number 5 is Thursday. What day is 3? _____
- 6 Number 7 is Monday. What day is 4? _____

2 Scrivi orari e date in lettere.

- 0 7.30 4/12
It's half past seven on the fourth of December.
- 9.15 5/3
- 1 It's ^a_____ on the ^b_____ of ^c_____.
11.45 7/7
- 2 It's ^a_____ on the ^b_____ of ^c_____.
10.25 15/11
- 3 It's ^a_____ on the ^b_____ of ^c_____.
8.35 21/6
- 4 It's ^a_____ on the ^b_____ of ^c_____.
6.10 30/1
- 5 It's ^a_____ on the ^b_____ of ^c_____.
4.50 22/4
- 6 It's ^a_____ on the ^b_____ of ^c_____.

3 Completa il dialogo tra Juan e Klaudia con una parola per ogni spazio. Le lettere iniziali sono già state inserite.

- J: When's your birthday?
- K: In August.
- J: August? Is that the ⁰tenth (10th) month? The one after ¹S_____?
- K: No, it's the ²e_____ (8th) month. It's in the ³s_____ holidays.
- J: Oh yes. I always make that mistake. So, what is the tenth month?
- K: ⁴O_____. It's a great month. I love the ⁵a_____ when the trees are brown and orange.
- J: Yes, but after that it is the ⁶w_____ when it is cold and dark.
- K: There are lots of nice days at that time of year. Christmas Day on the ⁷t_____ ⁸f_____ (25th) of ⁹D_____, New Year's Eve on the ⁰t_____ ¹f_____ (31th). Then we get a holiday

in ¹⁰F_____, the ¹¹s_____ (2th) month, and we can go skiing.

J: My favourite time of year is the ¹²s_____ when it isn't very hot but the sun comes out and everything wakes up after the cold weather. And my birthday is on the ¹³s_____ (6th) of May!

K: Really? My birthday is in May, too. On the ¹⁴t_____ (12th). We're both Taurus – the bull. That's why we've got similar personalities.

4 Scrivi in lettere la data di queste ricorrenze.

- 0 20/3 International Day of Happiness
the twentieth of March
- 1 21/4 British National Tea Day

- 2 24/6 International Fairy Day

- 3 7/7 World Chocolate Day

- 4 8/8 World Cat Day

- 5 25/10 World Pasta Day

- 6 10/12 International Human Rights Day

5 Scrivi gli anni in lettere.

- 1 1999 _____
- 2 2000 _____
- 3 2002 _____
- 4 2019 _____
- 5 2021 _____

INTERNATIONAL
DAY OF HAPPYNESS

HAPPY

20th MARCH

Imperatives – let's

Form	Affirmative	Negative
Il persona singolare e plurale	Go!	Don't go!
I persona plurale	Let's go!	Let's not go!

L'imperativo si usa per dare istruzioni, ordini, fare richieste.

Listen to the teacher. Ascolta l'insegnante.

Don't run in the corridors. Non correte nei corridoi.

Si usa **let's + infinito** come imperativo della prima persona plurale quando si vuole dare un suggerimento oppure per fare proposte.

Let's try to understand. Cerchiamo di capire.

Subject pronouns

I pronomi personali soggetto sono:

I • YOU • HE • SHE • IT • WE • YOU • THEY

- Il pronome di prima persona singolare **I** è sempre scritto con la lettera maiuscola.
- Il pronome **you** vale sia per il singolare ("tu") sia per il plurale ("voi").
- **He** è il pronome di terza persona singolare maschile.
- **She** è il pronome di terza persona singolare femminile.
- **It** si riferisce sia a cose sia ad animali. Ma per gli animali domestici si usa *he* o *she*.

Il pronome personale soggetto va sempre espresso. Non può essere lasciato sottinteso come spesso accade in Italiano.

Paula is my new classmate. She is from Mexico.
Paula è la mia nuova compagna di classe. Viene dal Messico.

to be

Affirmative		
I	'm (am)	Spanish.
You/We/They	're (are)	
He/She/It	's (is)	

Negative		
I	'm not (am not)	Spanish.
You/We/They	aren't/'re not (are not)	
He/She/It	isn't/'s not (is not)	

Yes/No questions		Short answers	
Am	I	Spanish?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Are	you/we/they		Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't.
Is	he/she/it		Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.

Wh- questions

Where	am	I	from?
	are	you/we/they	
	is	he/she/it	
What nationality	am	I	?
	are	you/we/they	
	is	he/she/it	

• Nella forma interrogativa si cambia l'ordine delle parole: il verbo *be* precede il soggetto.

• La forma negativa si costruisce aggiungendo **not** dopo il verbo *be*.

Espressioni comunemente usate con *to be* sono:

I'm hungry. I'm hot.
I'm thirsty. I'm in a hurry.
I'm cold. I'm 10 years old.

Demonstrative pronouns: this, that, these, those

Singular	Plural
This	These
That	Those

• **This** e **these** indicano persone o cose **vicine** a chi parla.

• **That** e **those** indicano persone o cose **lontane** rispetto a chi parla.

• **This, that, these, those** possono essere sia aggettivi sia pronomi.

aggettivi: *This house is Greg's.*
Whose are those pens?

pronomi: *This is my new class.*
Those are our football shoes.

Plural nouns

Il plurale dei nomi si forma aggiungendo una **-s** al singolare.

student – students *car – cars*

	Singular	Plural
regolari	table	tables
nomi che terminano con -sh, -ch, -s, -x, -z e alcuni con -o	bus watch tomato	buses watches tomatoes
nomi che terminano con -y	family dictionary	families dictionaries
alcuni dei nomi che terminano con -f o -fe	life wolf	lives wolves
irregolari	man woman child person	men women children people

Alcuni sostantivi hanno solo una forma plurale, ad esempio: *sunglasses, headphones.*

Your sunglasses are cool.

Possessive adjectives and pronouns

Personal pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	its
we	our	ours
you	your	yours
they	their	theirs

- Gli aggettivi possessivi in inglese non sono mai preceduti dall'articolo.

My family La mia famiglia

- Gli aggettivi possessivi sono invariabili.

My house – My houses

Your friends – Your friend

- Gli aggettivi possessivi di terza persona singolare si riferiscono al possessore e non alla cosa posseduta.

her car – la sua macchina, di lei, possessore femminile

his car – la sua macchina, di lui, possessore maschile

Possessive 's

Per indicare che qualcosa appartiene a qualcuno si può usare la costruzione:

Luke's book is on the desk. (*The book of Luke is on the desk.*)
Il libro di Luke è sulla scrivania.

in cui il nome del possessore + 's precede quello della cosa posseduta; quest'ultima perde l'articolo.



- Se la stessa cosa è posseduta da due persone diverse si usa 's una sola volta dopo il nome del secondo possessore:

Mary and Steve's parents – i genitori di Mary e Steve (= Mary e Steve sono fratello e sorella)

- Se il nome del possessore è un plurale e termina in -s non si aggiunge 's ma solo '.

My parents' idea

- Se il nome del possessore è singolare e termina in -s si aggiunge regolarmente 's.

James's sister

's può indicare il verbo essere *is* oppure segnalare una relazione di possesso:

My brother's a student = *is* (My brother is a student)

My brother's mobile phone is over there = possesso

can / can't

Affirmative		
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	can	cook.

Negative		
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	can't (cannot)	cook.

Yes/No questions		Short answers	
Can	I/you/he/she/it/we/they cook?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can.	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't.

Wh- questions			
What	can	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	cook?

Can/Can't è un verbo modale:

- è quindi seguito all'infinito senza *to*;
- ha la stessa forma per tutte le persone.

I can sing. He can play the piano.

Si usa *can/can't* per

- esprimere **abilità**:

She can sing but she can't dance.

- chiedere il **permesso**:

Can I open the window?

- fare una **richiesta**:

Can you repeat, please?

Prepositions

Le seguenti preposizioni vengono usate per indicare la posizione di una cosa o di una persona nello spazio:

- **behind** dietro a
- **between** tra due cose o persone
- **in** in, dentro
- **in front of** davanti a
- **next to** accanto a
- **on** su, sopra (con contatto)
- **opposite** di fronte a
- **over** su, sopra (senza contatto)
- **under** sotto

there is / there are

Affirmative		
There is/There's	a sofa	in the living room.
There are	two posters	on the wall.

Negative		
There isn't/is not	a sofa	in the living room.
There aren't/are not	two posters	on the wall.

Yes/No questions		Short answers	
Is there	a sofa	in the living room?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
Are there	posters	on the wall?	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

Wh- questions		
How many posters	are there	on the wall?

Le espressioni **there is / there are** corrispondono all'italiano "c'è" / "ci sono".

- **There is** è seguito da un nome singolare. **There are** da un nome plurale.

There is a red car in front of his house.

There aren't many people in class today.

- Le forme contratte sono **there's / there're**.

have got

Affirmative		
I/You/We/They	've got (have got)	a camera.
He/She/It	's got (has got)	

Negative		
I/You/We/They	haven't got (have not got)	a camera.
He/She/It	hasn't got (has not got)	

Yes/No questions		Short answers	
Have	I/you/we/they	got	a camera?
	they		
Has	he/she/it		Yes, I/you/we/they have. No, I/you/we/they haven't. Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.

Wh- questions			
How many cameras	have	I/you/we/they	got?
	has	he/she/it	

- Il verbo **have** è seguito dal rafforzativo **got** quando esprime il possesso.
- Nelle risposte brevi non si usa il rafforzativo **got**.
Have you got a minute? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

1 Imperativo: scegli l'opzione corretta.

1 *Be / Don't be careful!* The activity is not easy.

2 **Teacher:** *Jack, you sit down / sit down, please.* The lesson is starting.

3 *Don't forget / Forget to save the file.*

4 **Doctor:** *Go / Don't go to bed after midnight, OK?*

Patient: All right, doctor. Thanks.

5 *Take / Don't take a swim immediately after a big meal.* It's not a good idea.

6 **Mum:** *Don't talk / You don't talk to people you don't know.*

2 Scegli l'opzione corretta, A o B.

1 You want to go to the cinema with your friend. You say:

A Let's go to the cinema. **B** Go to the cinema!

2 You're in your English class. Your teacher says to you:

A Let's speak in English. **B** Don't speak in English.

3 Your teacher gives you homework. He/She says:

A Let's do the homework. **B** Do your homework.

4 You want to do your homework. You and your friend have free time now. You say:

A Let's do our homework. **B** Do our homework.

3 Completa le frasi con le seguenti parole. Ci sono due parole di troppo.

(am • are • he • is • it • she • they)

1 Look at this boy. _____ he Portuguese?

2 Ruby and Ian _____ my best friends. _____ speak Russian.

3 This is Carol. _____ 's from Australia.

4 Answer my question. _____ isn't difficult.

4 Completa con una parola per ogni spazio.

1 My pencils _____ not in the pencil case. Where are _____ ?

2 '_____ Mike and his friends at school today?'
'No, they _____.'

3 'Where _____ the dictionary?'
'_____ 's on the shelf over there.'

4 Who _____ the man in front of the class? Is _____ the new principal?

5 'What nationality _____ your parents?'
'My mother _____ Italian and my father _____ French.'

6 'How old _____ Lucy? 15 or 16?'
'I _____ not sure but I think _____ is 16.'

5 Scegli l'opzione corretta: **this, that, these o those**.

1 Look at *that / those* children! They're so happy!

2 I like *this / these* headphones. I take them everywhere.

3 *This is / These are* my favourite book. It's really funny.

4 Is *this / these* your purse?

5 *That / Those* are my T-shirts. They're old, but I like them.

6 Scrivi il plurale.

1 house _____

4 photo _____

2 toy _____

5 sandwich _____

3 lady _____

6 nurse _____

7 Completa con un aggettivo possessivo.

- _____ name is Jason. What's _____ name?
- Jane is angry. _____ computer is broken again.
- _____ school is in the city center and we like it a lot.
- Please keep _____ dog under control!
- This strange animal is from Australia. Do you know _____ name?
- _____ parents are both teachers and like _____ job a lot.
- Greg lives in the States. And what about _____ family? Are they in the States too?

8 Completa le definizioni con 's o 'e le seguenti parole.

(aunt (x2) • grandparents • mother • uncle)

- My mum is my _____ daughter.
- My cousin is my _____ and _____ daughter or son.
- My sister is my _____ daughter.
- My uncle is my _____ husband.

9 Completa le frasi con can o can't.

- '_____ you cook?' 'Yes, I _____!'
- I don't want to go roller skating! I _____ roller skate!
- My sister _____ sing and she _____ dance too.
- My dad _____ run very fast, but he _____ swim, so we never go to the swimming pool.
- '_____ Suzie draw comics?' 'No, she _____.'
- It's right here. _____ you see that? It's so obvious and clear.
- _____ you buy some bread on your way home? I _____ leave the house today.
- '_____ I go out, please?' 'No, you _____.'

10 Abbina le domande (1-8) alle risposte (a-h).

- Can he play basketball?
- Can you swim?
- Can Edward speak Italian?
- Can you hear me?
- Can you remember his address?
- Can you make it next week?
- Can she cook?
- Can I park here?

- I'm afraid I can't. I'm busy.
- I think it's 102, Park Road.
- Yes, she can make fantastic cakes.
- No, I can't. You're too far away.
- Yes, there's a lot of space.
- Yes, his parents are from Naples.
- Yes, he can.
- Not very well. I don't like it.

11 Completa il testo con le preposizioni.

My bedroom is very small. There aren't many things ¹i_____ it. There's a window ²o_____ the door. My desk is ³u_____ the window. My bed is ⁴n_____ to the desk. My favourite posters are ⁵o_____ the bed ⁶o_____ the wall. ⁷B_____ my bed and the opposite wall there's a green carpet.

12 Completa con there is o there are alla forma corretta.

- '_____ five or six pens below?'
'_____ only one.'
- _____ a blue car in the garage, but a red one.
- '_____ many old books in your collection?'
'Yes, _____.'
- _____ a public telephone in here because _____ one in the police station.
- How many chairs _____ in the kitchen?
- It's cold. _____ many birds in the garden.
- How many days _____ in a week?
- _____ some cold water in the fridge?
'It's really hot today.'

13 Completa le frasi con le seguenti parole.

(got • has • hasn't • have • haven't • 've)

- I've _____ a laptop, but I haven't got a tablet.
- 'Have you got a digital camera?'
'Yes, I _____!'
- 'She _____ got a mobile phone.'
'Really? Why not?'
- I've got a DVD player, but I _____ got an MP3 player.
- '_____ Phil got a hobby?'
'Yes, skateboarding!'
- I _____ got a piano, but I can't play it!

14 Completa con la forma corretta di be o have.

- The teacher _____ very angry with us.
- I _____ a terrible headache.
- I _____ a black cat, but a white dog.
- My grandparents _____ from England, but from Ireland.
- '_____ (she) hungry?'
'Yes, she is.'
- '_____ (you) a brother or a sister?'
'No, I _____ an only child.'
- '_____ there a garden behind your house?'
'No, there _____.'
- How many English lessons _____ (she) in a week?
Three or four?