

Pronomi personali soggetto e verbo to be

Nome _____ Data _____

soggetto	affermativa	negativa	interrogativa
I · io	I am · I'm	I am not · I'm not	Am I...?
you · tu, voi	you are · you're	you are not · you aren't	Are you...?
he · lui	he is · he's	he is not · he isn't	Is he...?
she · lei	she is · she's	she is not · she isn't	Is she...?
it · esso, essa	it is · it's	it is not · it isn't	Is it...?
we · noi	we are · we're	we are not · we aren't	Are we...?
they · loro	they are · they're	they are not · they aren't	Are they...?

To be = essere; in grassetto le forme contratte, usate parlando. Il soggetto non si toglie mai (*sono stanco* = *I am tired*), **I** è sempre maiuscolo e **it** si usa per cose e animali. **Risposte brevi:** *Is he Italian? Yes, he is. · No, he isn't.* Con Yes niente contratta: *Yes, I am*, non *Yes, I'm*.

1 Scrivi il pronome soggetto al posto delle parole.

my mum » _____ the dog » _____
 Luca and I » _____ Anna and Sofia » _____
 you and your sister » _____ Mr Bianchi » _____

2 Completa con la forma giusta di to be. (–) = forma negativa.

My cousins _____ from Naples.
 I _____ hungry, thanks. (–)
 _____ your sister eleven?
 The window _____ open: close it, please!
 _____ you and Paolo in the same class?

3 Rispondi con una risposta breve.

Is Mrs Ferri your teacher? (sì) _____
 Are the shops open on Sunday? (no) _____
 Are you and Tom brothers? (sì) _____

Have got

Scheda 2

Nome _____ Data _____

	affermativa	negativa	interrogativa	risposte brevi
I · you we · they	I have got I've got	I have not got I haven't got	Have you got ...?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
he · she · it	she has got she's got	she has not got she hasn't got	Has she got ...?	Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.

Have got = avere, possedere: oggetti (*I've got a kite*), animali, parenti (*She's got two cousins*), aspetto (*He's got curly hair*). Nella domanda il soggetto sta tra *have* e *got*: *Have you got a ruler?* Attenzione: *she's got* = she **has** got, ma *she's tall* = she **is** tall. L'età si dice con *to be*: *I'm ten* (ho dieci anni), mai *I've got ten*.

1 Completa con **have got**, **has got**, **haven't got** o **hasn't got**. (+) = affermativa, (–) = negativa.

My grandparents _____ a big garden. (+)

I _____ a mobile phone. (–)

Our cat _____ a very long tail. (+)

The hotel _____ a swimming pool. (–)

We _____ a new teacher this year. (+)

2 Completa la domanda e la risposta breve.

_____ your dad got a car? Yes, he _____.

_____ you got a pet? No, I _____.

_____ the classroom got a map? No, it _____.

3 Che cosa vuol dire 's? Segna is oppure has.

1. She's got a red scarf. (A) is (B) has

2. He's eleven years old. (A) is (B) has

3. My brother's in the garden. (A) is (B) has

4. It's got four legs and a tail. (A) is (B) has

5. Lucy's very funny. (A) is (B) has

Articoli a, an, the e il plurale dei nomi

Nome _____ Data _____

a · an	a davanti a un suono di consonante: <i>a dog, a house, a uniform</i> (la u qui si legge «iu»). an davanti a un suono di vocale: <i>an apple, an old car, an hour</i> (la h di hour non si pronuncia).
the	il, lo, la, i, gli, le: uguale per maschile, femminile, singolare e plurale. Si usa per una cosa già nominata, unica o che si sa quale: <i>I've got a cat. The cat is black. the moon</i> . Al plurale <i>a</i> e <i>an</i> spariscono: <i>a cat » cats</i> .
+ s · + es	Quasi tutti i nomi: + s (<i>pen » pens, key » keys</i>). Dopo -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x e in molti nomi in -o: + es (<i>bus » buses, dish » dishes, peach » peaches, fox » foxes, tomato » tomatoes</i> ; ma <i>photos, pianos</i>).
-ies · -ves	Consonante + y: -ies (<i>city » cities</i>); vocale + y resta (<i>day » days</i>). Molti nomi in -f, -fe: -ves (<i>wolf » wolves, knife » knives</i>).
irregolari	<i>child » children, man » men, woman » women, foot » feet, tooth » teeth, mouse » mice, person » people</i> ; <i>sheep</i> e <i>fish</i> non cambiano.

1 Scrivi a oppure an.

_____ bike _____ orange _____ umbrella _____ teacher
 _____ horse _____ ice cream _____ unicorn _____ insect

2 Scrivi il plurale.

policeman _____ baby _____
 tooth _____ snowman _____
 leaf _____ potato _____
 grandchild _____ mouse _____

3 Completa con a, an oppure the.

I've got _____ rabbit and _____ old cat.
 _____ cat is called Pippo.
 Close _____ door, please: it's cold!
 My aunt is _____ artist.
 Look at _____ moon tonight!

This, that, these, those

Nome _____ Data _____

	vicino a chi parla (qui · here)	lontano da chi parla (lì · there)
singolare	this · questo, questa <i>This apple is sweet.</i>	that · quello, quella <i>That tree is very tall.</i>
plurale	these · questi, queste <i>These shoes are new.</i>	those · quelli, quelle <i>Those birds are noisy.</i>

This e **that** vanno con un nome singolare e con *is*; **these** e **those** con un nome plurale e con *are*. Per chiedere che cos'è: *What's this? It's a ruler.* · *What are those? They're kites.* Per presentare qualcuno: *This is my friend Sam.*

1 Completa con this, that, these o those (here = qui, over there = laggiù).

_____ sandwich here is for you.

Can you see _____ mountains over there?

_____ trainers here are too small for me.

Who is _____ girl over there?

Are _____ your keys here on the table?

_____ building over there is my school.

2 Volgi al plurale tutta la frase.

This is a pencil. » _____

That box is heavy. » _____

This child is happy. » _____

That woman is a doctor. » _____

3 Segna la risposta giusta.

1. What's that? (A) They're stars. (B) It's a star. (C) It are a star.

2. What are these? (A) They're grapes. (B) It's grapes. (C) This is grapes.

3. Who are they? (A) He's my cousin. (B) It's my cousins. (C) They're my cousins.

Aggettivi possessivi e genitivo sassone

Scheda 5

Nome _____ Data _____

soggetto	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
possessivo	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
significato	mio	tuo	suo (di lui)	suo (di lei)	suo (cosa o animale)	nostro	vostro	loro

Come si usa	Niente articolo e nessun accordo: <i>my book, my books. His o her</i> dipende da chi possiede : <i>Luca and his mum, Anna and her dad.</i>
Genitivo sassone	Possessore + 's + cosa, senza articolo: <i>Sara's bike</i> = la bici di Sara. Plurale in -s: solo l'apostrofo (<i>my cousins' dog</i>); plurale irregolare: 's (<i>the women's team</i>).
Its o it's?	its = suo, di una cosa o di un animale; it's = it is oppure it has.

1 Completa con il possessivo giusto: si riferisce al soggetto della frase.

Tom is in the kitchen with _____ dad.

I've lost _____ keys again!

Italy is famous for _____ food.

My sister loves _____ new skateboard.

Mr and Mrs Bianchi are in _____ garden.

2 Scrivi con il genitivo sassone (tra parentesi il nome inglese).

il gatto di Anna (cat) » _____

la camera di mia sorella (room) » _____

la casa dei miei nonni (house) » _____

i giochi dei bambini (toys) » _____

3 Its o it's? Segna la parola giusta.

1. The cat is washing _____ face. (A) its (B) it's

2. Look outside: _____ raining again! (A) its (B) it's

3. The dog is hungry: _____ bowl is empty. (A) its (B) it's

Present simple

Scheda 6

Nome _____ Data _____

	I · you · we · they	he · she · it
affermativa	I play	he plays
negativa	I do not (don't) play	she does not (doesn't) play
interrogativa	Do you play?	Does he play?
risposte brevi	Yes, I do. · No, I don't.	Yes, he does. · No, he doesn't.

he, she, it	+ s: <i>read » reads. + es</i> dopo -o, -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x: <i>go » goes, do » does, miss » misses, push » pushes, teach » teaches</i> . Consonante + y: -ies (<i>study » studies</i>); vocale + y: + s (<i>play » plays</i>). <i>have</i> diventa has .
Attenzione	Con does e doesn't il verbo perde la -s: <i>Does she like...? She doesn't like...</i>
Quando si usa	Abitudini e cose sempre vere, spesso con <i>always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day, on Mondays</i> .

1 Scrivi la forma con he, she, it.

fix _____

buy _____

tidy _____

have _____

carry _____

catch _____

2 Completa con il verbo tra parentesi.

My dad _____ his teeth after dinner. (brush)

We _____ to the cinema on Fridays. (go)

Elena _____ meat: she's vegetarian. (not eat)

_____ your brother _____ the guitar? (play)

_____ they _____ in a flat? (live)

3 In ogni frase c'è un errore. Riscrivila giusta.

She don't like pizza. » _____

My cat sleep on the sofa. » _____

This bird flys very high. » _____

Present continuous e present simple

Scheda 7

Nome _____ Data _____

	present continuous: am / is / are + verbo con -ing
affermativa	<i>I'm reading. She's running. They're playing.</i>
negativa	<i>I'm not reading. He isn't (is not) sleeping. We aren't (are not) eating.</i>
interrogativa	<i>Are you listening? Is it raining? Yes, it is. · No, it isn't.</i>
la forma -ing	di solito + ing: <i>play » playing</i> ; la e finale cade: <i>make » making</i> ; dopo una sola vocale breve la consonante raddoppia: <i>run » running, stop » stopping</i> .

	present simple	present continuous
quando	abitudini, cose sempre vere: <i>every day, usually, always, never</i>	azioni in corso adesso: <i>now, at the moment, today, Look!, Listen!</i>
esempio	<i>I walk to school every day.</i>	<i>Today I'm going by bus.</i>

1 Scrivi la forma con -ing.

write _____

swim _____

study _____

ride _____

get _____

shop _____

2 Completa al present continuous con il verbo tra parentesi.

Shh! The baby _____. (sleep)

Look! Two cats _____ on the wall. (sit)

I _____ TV at the moment. (not watch)

_____ you _____ for the bus? (wait)

3 Present simple o present continuous? Segna la forma giusta.

1. Every morning my mum _____ at seven. (A) is getting up (B) gets up

2. Look! It _____. (A) snows (B) is snowing

3. We usually _____ pasta on Sundays. (A) eat (B) are eating

4. My grandad never _____ the bus. (A) is taking (B) takes

5. Listen! Somebody _____ the piano. (A) is playing (B) plays

Can e can't

Scheda 8

Nome _____ Data _____

	uguale per tutte le persone	esempi
affermativa	soggetto + can + verbo	<i>I can swim. My dog can jump.</i>
negativa	soggetto + cannot (can't) + verbo	<i>Fish can't walk. I cannot whistle.</i>
interrogativa	Can + soggetto + verbo?	<i>Can you skate? Can she sing?</i>
risposte brevi	Yes, ... can. · No, ... can't.	<i>Yes, I can. · No, she can't.</i>

Can non cambia mai (*he can*, non *he cans*) e il verbo dopo non ha *to* né *-s*: *She can dance*, non *She can to dance* né *She can dances*. Si usa per dire che cosa sai fare (*I can draw*), per chiedere il permesso (*Can I open the window?*) e per chiedere un favore (*Can you help me, please?*).

1 Completa con **can** o **can't**.

Penguins _____ fly, but they _____ swim very well.

My brother is two years old: he _____ read.

Fish _____ breathe under water.

_____ I go to the toilet, please?

I _____ hear you: the music is too loud!

Grandma _____ make great pizza. It's delicious!

2 Rispondi con una risposta breve.

Can a horse run fast?

Can elephants jump?

Can you see with your ears?

3 Scrivi due cose che sai fare e una che non sai fare, con **can** e **can't**. (3 punti)

There is, there are, some e any

Nome _____ Data _____

	singolare	plurale
affermativa	There is (There's) a cat.	There are some books.
negativa	There isn't (is not) a TV.	There aren't (are not) any chairs.
interrogativa	Is there a park?	Are there any shops?
risposte brevi	Yes, there is. · No, there isn't.	Yes, there are. · No, there aren't.

There is = c'è, **there are** = ci sono. **Some** (dei, delle, un po' di) si usa nelle frasi affermative, **any** nelle negative e nelle domande. Con le cose che non si contano (*milk, water, bread*) si usa il singolare: *There is some milk. There isn't any water.*

My classroom

1 Welcome to my classroom! There are twenty-two desks and there is a big whiteboard on the wall. There isn't a computer, but there is an old radio on the teacher's desk.

2 Near the window there are three plants. There aren't any posters on the walls yet: we are making them this week!

1 Completa secondo il testo con **there is, there are, there isn't o there aren't**.

_____ more than twenty desks in the classroom.

In the classroom _____ a computer.

On the walls _____ any posters.

On the teacher's desk _____ a radio.

_____ some plants near the window.

2 Completa con **some o any**.

There are _____ eggs in the fridge.

Are there _____ biscuits in the box?

We haven't got _____ homework today!

There is _____ bread on the table.

Past simple: was, were, verbi regolari e irregolari

Scheda 10

Nome _____ Data _____

	affermativa	negativa	domanda e risposte brevi
to be I · he · she · it	I was at home.	I wasn't (was not) at home.	Was she ill? Yes, she was. · No, she wasn't.
to be you · we · they	We were tired.	We weren't (were not) tired.	Were you happy? Yes, we were. · No, we weren't.
altri verbi tutte le persone	I played . She went .	I didn't (did not) play . She didn't go .	Did you play ? Yes, I did. · No, I didn't.

Verbi regolari	+ ed: walk » walked; finiscono in -e: + d: like » liked; consonante + y: -ied: cry » cried (ma stay » stayed); una sola vocale breve + consonante: la consonante raddoppia: plan » planned.
Irregolari	go » went, have » had, see » saw, eat » ate, come » came, make » made, get » got, buy » bought, write » wrote, take » took, fly » flew, tell » told.
Attenzione	Con did e didn't il verbo torna alla forma base: Did you go? (non Did you went?). Parole spia: yesterday, last night, two days ago.

1 Completa con was, were, wasn't o weren't. (+) = affermativa, (-) = negativa.

Yesterday I _____ at my aunt's house. (+)

The museum _____ open on Monday: what a pity! (-)

_____ you at the swimming pool last Sunday?

We _____ at school yesterday: it was Sunday! (-)

2 Scrivi il past simple di questi verbi regolari.

clean _____

carry _____

live _____

stop _____

jump _____

try _____

3 Completa al past simple con il verbo tra parentesi.

Last summer we _____ to Sicily by plane. (fly)

Grandpa _____ us a funny story last night. (tell)

I _____ my homework yesterday. (not finish)

_____ you _____ the film last night? (like)

Verifica finale di grammatica inglese

Scheda 11

Nome _____ Data _____

1 Segna la risposta giusta.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. My brother _____ twelve. | (A) is (B) has got (C) are |
| 2. _____ your parents got a car? | (A) Do (B) Are (C) Have |
| 3. She's got _____ umbrella. | (A) a (B) an (C) some |
| 4. Look at _____ stars in the sky! | (A) this (B) that (C) those |
| 5. They brush _____ teeth every day. | (A) his (B) their (C) her |
| 6. My sister never _____ TV. | (A) watches (B) watch (C) is watching |
| 7. Be quiet! The baby _____. | (A) sleeps (B) sleep (C) is sleeping |
| 8. Snakes _____ walk. | (A) can (B) can't (C) don't can |
| 9. _____ any milk in the fridge? | (A) Is there (B) Are there (C) There is |
| 10. We _____ at the beach yesterday. | (A) was (B) were (C) are |

2 Completa con il verbo tra parentesi nella forma giusta.

My grandma _____ in a big house next to the church. (live)

Listen! Somebody _____ at the door. (knock)

Last Sunday we _____ a pizza. (eat)

_____ Luca usually _____ chocolate? (eat)

3 Scrivi il plurale.

sandwich _____

lady _____

monkey _____

wife _____

4 Presentati con tre frasi in inglese: una con to be, una con have got, una con can. (3 punti)

A che cosa serve. La grammatica inglese di base in un solo fascicolo: ogni scheda ha in alto la regola, spiegata in italiano con una tabella o uno schema, e sotto gli esercizi in inglese. Le schede 1-9 coprono il programma della quarta e della quinta primaria; la scheda 10 (past simple) è per la prima media o per la fine della quinta; la scheda 11 è una verifica su tutto.

Come usarle. Le schede sono indipendenti: una alla volta, quando l'argomento arriva sul libro, o di fila come ripasso a inizio prima media. Conviene leggere la regola insieme e fare a voce il primo item di ogni esercizio.

Scheda	Punti	Classi
1 · Pronomi personali soggetto e verbo to be	14	Quarta, quinta, prima media
2 · Have got	16	Quarta, quinta, prima media
3 · Articoli a, an, the e il plurale dei nomi	22	Quarta, quinta, prima media
4 · This, that, these, those	13	Quarta, quinta
5 · Aggettivi possessivi e genitivo sassone	12	Quinta, prima media
6 · Present simple	16	Quarta, quinta, prima media
7 · Present continuous e present simple	16	Quinta, prima media
8 · Can e can't	13	Quarta, quinta
9 · There is, there are, some e any	9	Quarta, quinta, prima media
10 · Past simple: was, were, verbi regolari e irregolari	15	Prima media (fine quinta)
11 · Verifica finale di grammatica inglese	22	Quinta, prima media

Consegne. Consegne in italiano, esempi ed esercizi in inglese britannico, con *have got*, come nei libri di testo della scuola italiana. Il verbo tra parentesi va messo nella forma giusta; (+) e (–) chiedono la forma affermativa o negativa. Le regole si capiscono anche da soli: le schede vanno bene come compito a casa.

Punteggio. 1 punto per ogni risposta giusta (nelle frasi con due spazi, 1 punto per spazio). Dopo un pronome forma contratta e forma intera valgono uguale (*isn't* e *is not*, *I've got* e *I have got*); dopo un nome si usa la forma intera (*My cousins are*). Nelle risposte brevi con *Yes* la contratta è un errore (*Yes, I am*, non *Yes, I'm*). Maiuscole e piccoli errori di ortografia che non toccano la regola non tolgono punti; nelle frasi libere (schede 8 e 11) si valuta la struttura, non il lessico.

Alunni con DSA o BES. Carattere grande e senza grazie, una regola per pagina, sempre sopra gli esercizi, consegne brevi, molte risposte a scelta. Le regole si possono ritagliare e tenere sul banco come strumento compensativo, anche nella verifica; ogni esercizio si può ridurre ai primi item e la domanda aperta della verifica si può fare a voce.

Scheda 1 · Pronomi personali soggetto e verbo to be

my mum » she · the dog » it · Luca and I » we · Anna and Sofia » they · you and your sister » you · Mr Bianchi » he
 1 are · 2 am not ('m not) · 3 Is · 4 is · 5 Are
 1 Yes, she is. · 2 No, they aren't. (No, they are not. · No, they're not.) · 3 Yes, we are.

Scheda 2 · Have got

1 have got · 2 haven't got (have not got) · 3 has got · 4 hasn't got (has not got) · 5 have got ('ve got)
 1 Has, has · 2 Have, haven't (have not) · 3 Has, hasn't (has not)
 1 B (has) · 2 A (is) · 3 A (is) · 4 B (has) · 5 A (is)

Scheda 3 · Articoli a, an, the e il plurale dei nomi

a bike · an orange · an umbrella · a teacher · a horse · an ice cream · a unicorn · an insect
 policeman » policemen · baby » babies · tooth » teeth · snowman » snowmen · leaf » leaves · potato » potatoes ·
 grandchild » grandchildren · mouse » mice
 1 a, an · 2 The · 3 the · 4 an · 5 the

Scheda 4 · This, that, these, those

1 This · 2 those · 3 These · 4 that · 5 these · 6 That
 1 These are pencils. · 2 Those boxes are heavy. · 3 These children are happy. · 4 Those women are doctors.
 1 B (It's a star.) · 2 A (They're grapes.) · 3 C (They're my cousins.)

Scheda 5 · Aggettivi possessivi e genitivo sassone

1 his · 2 my · 3 its · 4 her · 5 their
 1 Anna's cat · 2 my sister's room · 3 my grandparents' house · 4 the children's toys
 1 A (its) · 2 B (it's) · 3 A (its)

Scheda 6 · Present simple

fix » fixes · buy » buys · tidy » tidies · have » has · carry » carries · catch » catches
 1 brushes · 2 go · 3 doesn't eat (does not eat) · 4 Does, play · 5 Do, live
 1 She doesn't like pizza. · 2 My cat sleeps on the sofa. · 3 This bird flies very high.

Scheda 7 · Present continuous e present simple

write » writing · swim » swimming · study » studying · ride » riding · get » getting · shop » shopping
 1 is sleeping · 2 are sitting · 3 am not watching ('m not watching) · 4 Are, waiting
 1 B (gets up) · 2 B (is snowing) · 3 A (eat) · 4 B (takes) · 5 A (is playing)

Scheda 8 · Can e can't

1 can't, can · 2 can't · 3 can · 4 Can · 5 can't · 6 can
 1 Yes, it can. · 2 No, they can't. (No, they cannot.) · 3 No, I can't. (No, I cannot. · No, we can't.)
 Risposta personale, per esempio: I can ride a bike. I can play chess. I can't swim. 1 punto per ogni frase con can o
 can't + verbo senza to e senza -s.

Scheda 9 · There is, there are, some e any

1 There are · 2 there isn't (is not) · 3 there aren't (are not) · 4 there is (there's) · 5 There are
 1 some · 2 any · 3 any · 4 some

Scheda 10 · Past simple: was, were, verbi regolari e irregolari

1 was · 2 wasn't (was not) · 3 Were · 4 weren't (were not)
 clean » cleaned · carry » carried · live » lived · stop » stopped · jump » jumped · try » tried
 1 flew · 2 told · 3 didn't finish (did not finish) · 4 Did, like

Scheda 11 · Verifica finale di grammatica inglese

1 A (is) · 2 C (Have) · 3 B (an) · 4 C (those) · 5 B (their) · 6 A (watches) · 7 C (is sleeping) · 8 B (can't) · 9 A (Is there) ·
 10 B (were)
 1 lives (si accetta anche lived) · 2 is knocking ('s knocking) · 3 ate · 4 Does, eat
 sandwich » sandwiches · lady » ladies · monkey » monkeys · wife » wives
 Risposta personale, per esempio: I am eleven. I have got a brother. I can play the guitar. 1 punto per ogni frase
 con la struttura giusta.

Griglia di valutazione

Per l'insegnante

Il livello si ricava dal punteggio (avanzato dal 90%, intermedio dal 70%, base dal 50%). Le soglie sono indicative: vanno lette insieme all'osservazione in classe.

Competenza	Dove	Avanzato	Intermedio	Base	In via di prima acquisizione
To be e have got	Schede 1-2	27-30	21-26	15-20	0-14
Nomi, articoli e dimostrativi	Schede 3-4	32-35	25-31	18-24	0-17
Possessivi	Scheda 5	11-12	9-10	6-8	0-5
Present simple e continuous	Schede 6-7	29-32	23-28	16-22	0-15
Can, there is, there are	Schede 8-9	20-22	16-19	11-15	0-10
Past simple	Scheda 10	14-15	11-13	8-10	0-7
Verifica finale	Scheda 11	20-22	16-19	11-15	0-10

Tabella della classe

Alunno	Be	Nomi	Poss.	Pres.	Can	Past	Verif.	Note

Leggete gli errori per argomento, non per alunno: se un esercizio va male a metà classe, l'argomento va ripreso con tutti.