

Present continuous: what are you doing?

Scheda 1

Nome _____ Data _____

Adesso	Un'azione che succede adesso (<i>I'm reading</i> = sto leggendo): am · is · are + verbo con -ing : <i>I am drinking</i> (I'm) · <i>he, she, it is drinking</i> (he's) · <i>you, we, they are drinking</i> (we're).
No e domande	<i>I'm not drinking</i> · <i>she isn't drinking</i> · <i>they aren't drinking</i> · Are you drinking? <i>Yes, I am.</i> / <i>No, I'm not.</i>
Lo spelling	Di solito si aggiunge -ing : <i>read · reading</i> . Se il verbo finisce con -e , la e cade: <i>ride · riding</i> . I verbi di una sillaba con una sola vocale + una consonante finale raddoppiano : <i>sit · sitting, stop · stopping</i> (non w, x, y: <i>snow · snowing</i>).

1 Scrivi la forma -ing di ogni verbo nella colonna giusta.

write cook swim smile run sing

aggiungo -ing	tolgo la e	raddoppio
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

2 Completa con il present continuous del verbo tra parentesi.

Look! The cat _____ on my bed. (sleep)

Shh! Grandpa _____ the news. (watch)

I _____ with my sister. (dance)

We _____ a cake for Mum. (make)

The children _____ in the playground. (play)

Take your umbrella: it _____. (rain)

3 Riscrivi le frasi alla forma negativa.

Tom is reading. » _____

They are laughing. » _____

I am drawing. » _____

Present simple o present continuous?

Scheda 2

Nome _____ Data _____

Present simple per le abitudini, con *every day, usually, always, often, on Mondays: I walk to school every day.*

Present continuous per quello che succede adesso, con *now, at the moment, Look!, Listen! Look! I'm walking in the rain.*

1 Segna la forma giusta.

1. My mum _____ coffee every morning. (A) drinks (B) is drinking
2. Listen! Somebody _____ the piano. (A) plays (B) is playing
3. We _____ football on Saturdays. (A) are playing (B) play
4. At the moment Lucy _____ a shower. (A) has (B) is having
5. I usually _____ my bike to school. (A) ride (B) am riding
6. Look! The dog _____ your shoe! (A) is eating (B) eats

2 Completa con il present simple o il present continuous del verbo tra parentesi.

Every evening my grandma _____ a story. (read)

Be quiet! The baby _____. (sleep)

Sara _____ to music now. (listen)

They _____ to the cinema on Fridays. (go)

Look! Tom _____ a tree. (climb)

I _____ English on Tuesdays and Thursdays. (study)

My brother _____ his homework at the moment. (do)

3 E tu? Scrivi due frasi in inglese: che cosa fai ogni domenica e che cosa stai facendo adesso. (2 punti)

Was e were: yesterday, last week

Scheda 3

Nome _____ Data _____

To be al passato	<i>I was · you (tu) were · he, she, it was · we were · you (voi) were · they were</i>
No	wasn't (was not) · weren't (were not): <i>The film wasn't long.</i>
Domande	Was <i>she at home? Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.</i>

1 Completa con WAS oppure WERE.

Last summer we _____ in Sicily.

My bike _____ in the garage.

Yesterday it _____ very windy.

Where _____ you on Saturday afternoon?

Granny and Grandpa _____ at our house for lunch.

I _____ ill last week.

The museums _____ closed on Monday.

2 Completa con WASN'T, WEREN'T, WAS oppure WERE.

_____ the test difficult? No, it _____.

_____ your friends at the party? Yes, they _____.

I'm sorry, we couldn't buy any bread: the shops _____ open on Sunday.

3 Come si dice in inglese? Scegli nel riquadro.

last Monday · two days ago · last night · last summer · yesterday · last month

ieri » _____ ieri sera » _____

il mese scorso » _____ l'estate scorsa » _____

due giorni fa » _____ lunedì scorso » _____

Past simple: verbi regolari e irregolari

Nome _____ Data _____

Verbi regolari: si aggiunge **-ed**, uguale per tutte le persone: *I walked, she walked, they walked*. Se il verbo finisce con **-e** si aggiunge solo **-d** (*like · liked*); consonante + y diventa **-ied** (*cry · cried*); i verbi di una sillaba che finiscono con una sola vocale + una consonante raddoppiano la consonante (*clap · clapped*), ma non w, x, y (*stay · stayed*).
Verbi irregolari: hanno una forma tutta loro, da imparare a memoria.

Eight irregular verbs

go (andare) **went**

eat (mangiare) **ate**

see (vedere) **saw**

have (avere) **had**

make (fare) **made**

buy (comprare) **bought**

take (prendere) **took**

swim (nuotare) **swam**

1 Scrivi il past simple di questi verbi regolari.

play	»	_____	dance	»	_____
stop	»	_____	study	»	_____
watch	»	_____	live	»	_____

2 Completa con il past simple del verbo tra parentesi. Attenzione: ci sono verbi regolari e irregolari.

Last Sunday we _____ to the lake. (go)

The children _____ the show. (enjoy)

I _____ a big ice cream after lunch. (eat)

It _____ all afternoon. (rain)

Mum _____ a new jacket at the market. (buy)

Yesterday I _____ my grandparents. (visit)

Dad _____ the heavy bags to the car. (carry)

We _____ a dolphin near the boat. (see)

I comparativi: bigger than, more beautiful than

Scheda 5

Nome _____ Data _____

Aggettivi corti	+ -er : <i>tall · taller</i> . Se finisce con -e, solo -r : <i>nice · nicer</i> . Una sola vocale + una consonante: la consonante raddoppia : <i>big · bigger</i> . Consonante + y: -ier : <i>happy · happier</i> .
Aggettivi lunghi	more + aggettivo: <i>difficult · more difficult</i> .
Irregolari	<i>good · better</i> (migliore) · <i>bad · worse</i> (peggiore).
Than	Per confrontare si usa than (di, che): <i>A horse is taller than a dog</i> .

1 Scrivi il comparativo.

small	»	_____	expensive	»	_____
hot	»	_____	funny	»	_____
dangerous	»	_____	fast	»	_____
large	»	_____	thin	»	_____

2 Completa con il comparativo dell'aggettivo e *than*.

A tortoise is _____ a rabbit. (slow)

My grandpa is _____ my dad. (old)

My bag is _____ yours. (heavy)

This book is _____ that one. (interesting)

The Nile is _____ the Po. (long)

I think pizza is _____ soup! (good)

Today the weather is _____ yesterday. (bad)

3 Scrivi una frase con il comparativo.

a lion · a cat (strong) » _____

January · June (cold) » _____

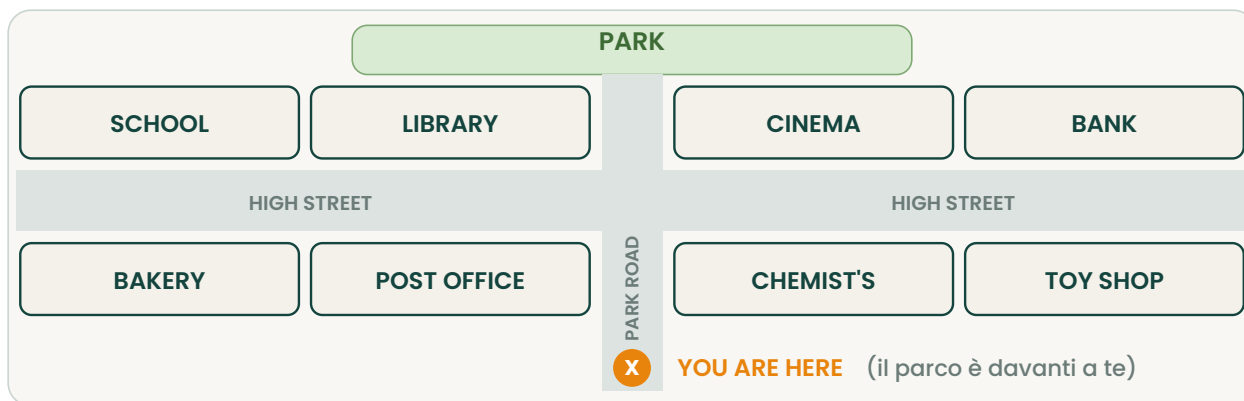
a plane · a car (fast) » _____

In town: places and directions

Scheda 6

Nome _____ Data _____

turn left / right = gira a sinistra / destra · **go straight on** = vai dritto · **on your left / right** = alla tua sinistra / destra · **next to** = accanto a · **opposite** = di fronte (dall'altra parte della strada) · **between** = tra · **in front of** = davanti a.



1 Vero o falso? Scrivi T (true) oppure F (false).

1. There is a bank next to the cinema. ☐
2. The bakery is opposite the library. ☐
3. There are two schools in High Street. ☐
4. The chemist's is opposite the cinema. ☐
5. The post office is between the bakery and Park Road. ☐

2 Parti da YOU ARE HERE: dove arrivi? Scrivi il nome del posto.

1. Go straight on and turn right into High Street. It's the first building on your left. _____
2. Go straight on to the end of Park Road. It's in front of you. _____
3. Go straight on and turn left into High Street. It's the second building on your right. _____

3 Scrivi le indicazioni per andare da YOU ARE HERE al toy shop. (2 punti)

Shopping: how much is it?

Scheda 7

Nome _____ Data _____

How much is it? Quanto costa? **It's** £2.50 (*two pounds fifty*). **How much are they?** Quanto costano? **They're** €4 (*four euros*). Nel Regno Unito si paga in **pounds** (£) e **pence** (p): £1 = 100p. *Can I have..., please?* = Posso avere..., per favore? *Here you are.* = Ecco a te.

- 1 Completa il dialogo con le parole del riquadro. L'ultimo buco è un calcolo: quanto resto riceve Emma?**

They're · Here · How much · are · Can I have · It's

Emma Good morning. _____ a blue pen, please?
 Assistant _____ you are.
 Emma Thank you. _____ is it? And how much _____ these stickers?
 Assistant The pen? _____ £1.40. The stickers? _____ £2.60.
 Emma Great, I'll take the pen and the stickers. Here's £5.
 Assistant Thank you. Here's your change: _____ .

- 2 Scrivi i prezzi in lettere, come nel riquadro in alto.**

£3.50 » _____
 €2.80 » _____
 £1.25 » _____
 50p » _____

- 3 Fai il conto e rispondi.**

1. A comic is £2.30 and a ruler is £1.70. How much are they together? _____

2. You have €10. A sandwich is €3.50. How much change do you get? _____

Reading: an email from Ben

Scheda 8

Nome _____ Data _____

Subject: our school trip

Hi Luca,

1 How are you? It's raining here, so I'm sitting at my desk and I'm writing to you about our school trip.

2 Last Friday my class went to Greystone Castle. The journey by coach was two hours long, and Amir and I played cards all the way.

3 The castle was very old and much bigger than our school. A guide dressed as a king showed us the kitchen, the great hall and a dark room underground. Amir was scared, but I wasn't. Well, only a little!

4 At one o'clock we had lunch on the grass. Suddenly a big white goose walked to our picnic, took my sandwich and ran away with it! Everybody laughed. Mrs Hill, our teacher, gave me half of her sandwich. It was better than mine.

5 In the afternoon we climbed the tower. There were one hundred and twenty steps. From the top we saw the river, the hills and a little red train. That was my favourite part of the day.

6 In the gift shop I bought a pencil with a knight on it. It was one pound twenty.

7 Write soon and tell me about your school!

Ben

1 Vero o falso? Scrivi T (true) oppure F (false).

1. Ben is writing the email on a sunny day.

☐

2. Ben and Amir went to the castle by train.

☐

3. The goose took Ben's sandwich.

☐

4. Ben was very scared in the dark room.

☐

5. Mrs Hill's sandwich was better than Ben's.

☐**2 Rispondi in inglese con poche parole.**

Who gave Ben half a sandwich?

How many steps were there in the tower?

What did Ben buy in the gift shop?

Nome _____ Data _____

1 Completa con il present simple o il present continuous del verbo tra parentesi.

Look! The boys _____ football in the rain. (play)

My uncle _____ in a bank. He goes there every day. (work)

Listen! Someone _____ at the door. (knock)

We never _____ TV in the morning. (watch)

2 Completa con il past simple del verbo tra parentesi.

Yesterday I _____ at the dentist's. (be)

Last week we _____ a cake for Dad's birthday. (make)

The children _____ very tired after the trip. (be)

On Saturday I _____ my bedroom. (tidy)

Last summer my family _____ to Scotland. (go)

Paul _____ his grandma last Sunday. (phone)

3 Completa con il comparativo e *than*.

A car is _____ a bike. (fast)

My test was _____ yours. (bad)

This film is _____ that one. (exciting)

4 Scrivi in inglese.

gira a sinistra » _____ sempre dritto » _____

di fronte a » _____ accanto a » _____

5 Segna la risposta giusta.

1. _____ is this T-shirt? It's £9. (A) How much (B) How many

2. Can I have an apple, please? (A) Yes, I am. (B) Here you are.

3. Was Tom at school yesterday? (A) No, he wasn't. (B) No, he isn't.

A che cosa serve. Le schede proseguono il lavoro della quarta (present simple, l'ora, like, preposizioni, vestiti e tempo, mestieri, numeri) e portano la classe al livello A1-A2 di fine primaria: raccontare che cosa succede adesso (present continuous) e che cosa è successo (was, were, past simple), fare confronti, muoversi in città, comprare qualcosa in un negozio, capire un testo di circa 200 parole. La scheda 9 è la verifica finale.

Come usarle. Ogni scheda si apre con la regola o il modello: si legge insieme, si fanno a voce i primi esempi, poi si lavora da soli. La scheda 6 va meglio dopo un gioco in aula con le indicazioni; il testo della 8 lo legge prima l'insegnante ad alta voce.

Parte	Schede	Tempo indicativo
Present continuous	Scheda 1	1 ora
Present simple o continuous?	Scheda 2	1 ora
Was e were	Scheda 3	1 ora
Past simple regolare e irregolare	Scheda 4	1-2 ore
I comparativi	Scheda 5	1 ora
In town: la mappa e le indicazioni	Scheda 6	1 ora
Shopping e prezzi	Scheda 7	1 ora
Lettura: An email from Ben	Scheda 8	1 ora
Verifica finale	Scheda 9	50 minuti

Consegne. Consegne in italiano, esercizi in inglese britannico. Nei riquadri arancioni le parole sono in ordine sparso e si usano una volta sola. Nella scheda 6 si parte da YOU ARE HERE guardando verso il parco: girando a destra in High Street il cinema è a sinistra. Nella scheda 7: £2.50 si legge *two pounds fifty*, 50p *fifty pence* (o *fifty p*).

Punteggio. Ogni buco, scelta o risposta giusta vale 1 punto. Forme contratte e intere valgono uguale (*isn't* o *is not*). Nella comprensione non si valuta l'ortografia se la parola si riconosce; i prezzi vanno bene in cifre o in lettere. Nella scheda 1 il punto va alla forma -ing giusta, anche se è nella colonna sbagliata.

Alunni con DSA o BES. I riquadri delle regole (schede 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 e 7) e la tabella dei verbi irregolari si possono tenere sul banco anche durante la verifica. Nella verifica si può togliere l'esercizio 4: il totale scende a 16 punti (avanzato da 15, intermedio da 12, base da 8).

Scheda 1 • Present continuous: what are you doing?

aggiungo -ing: cooking, singing · **tolgo la e:** writing, smiling · **raddoppio:** swimming, running
 is sleeping (o 's sleeping) · is watching (o 's watching) · am dancing (o 'm dancing) · are making (o 're making) · are playing (o 're playing) · is raining (o 's raining)
 Tom isn't reading. (Tom is not reading.) · They aren't laughing. (They're not laughing. / They are not laughing.) · I'm not drawing. (I am not drawing.)

Scheda 2 • Present simple o present continuous?

1 A · 2 B · 3 B · 4 B · 5 A · 6 A

reads · is sleeping (o 's sleeping) · is listening (o 's listening) · go · is climbing (o 's climbing) · study · is doing (o 's doing)

Risposta personale: 1 punto per frase con il tempo giusto.

Scheda 3 • Was e were: yesterday, last week

were · was · was · were · were · was · were

Was, wasn't · Were, were · weren't

yesterday · last night · last month · last summer · two days ago · last Monday

Scheda 4 • Past simple: verbi regolari e irregolari

played · danced · stopped · studied · watched · lived

went · enjoyed · ate · rained · bought · visited · carried · saw

Scheda 5 • I comparativi: bigger than, more beautiful than

smaller · more expensive · hotter · funnier · more dangerous · faster · larger · thinner

slower than · older than · heavier than · more interesting than · longer than · better than · worse than

A lion is stronger than a cat. · January is colder than June. · A plane is faster than a car.

Scheda 6 • In town: places and directions

1 T · 2 F · 3 F · 4 T · 5 T

1 the cinema · 2 the park · 3 the school

Go straight on and turn right into High Street. It's the second building on your right (next to the chemist's, opposite the bank). 1 punto per turn right, 1 per la posizione.

Scheda 7 • Shopping: how much is it?

Can I have · Here · How much · are · It's (It is) · They're (They are) · £1 (one pound)

three pounds fifty (pence) · two euros eighty (cents) · one pound twenty-five (pence) · fifty pence (fifty p)

1 £4 (four pounds) · 2 €6.50 (six euros fifty)

Scheda 8 • Reading: an email from Ben

1 F · 2 F · 3 T · 4 F · 5 T

Mrs Hill (his teacher) · one hundred and twenty (120) · a pencil (with a knight on it)

Scheda 9 • Verifica finale di inglese • classe quinta

are playing (o 're playing) · works · is knocking (o 's knocking) · watch

was · made · were · tidied · went · phoned

faster than · worse than · more exciting than

turn left · (go) straight on (o straight ahead) · opposite (o in front of) · next to (o beside)

1 A · 2 B · 3 A

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 e al lavoro orale.

Competenza	Dove	Avanzato	Intermedio	Base	In via di prima acquisizione
Present continuous e present simple	Schede 1-2	27-30	21-26	15-20	0-14
Il passato: was, were, past simple	Schede 3-4	29-32	23-28	16-22	0-15
I comparativi	Scheda 5	17-18	13-16	9-12	0-8
In città e nei negozi	Schede 6-7	21-23	17-20	12-16	0-11
Comprensione del testo	Scheda 8	8	6-7	4-5	0-3
Verifica finale	Scheda 9	18-20	14-17	10-13	0-9

Tabella della classe

Alunno	Pres.	Past	Comp.	Town	Read.	Ver.	Note

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