

# 1 Be e there is/are (1-3)

## Be – USO

Di norma si usa **be** per esprimere nazionalità, età, occupazione, orari/giorni/date, tempo atmosferico, prezzi, località, caratteristiche e qualità.

► He's English. He's a teacher.

► It's sunny and I'm hot!

## Be – forma

### Forma affermativa

#### Forma completa

I → am

he  
she  
it → is

you  
we  
they → are

#### Forma contratta

I'm

he's  
she's  
it's

you're  
we're  
they're

### Forma negativa

#### Forma completa

I → am not

he  
she  
it → is not

you  
we  
they → are not

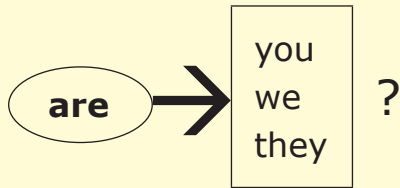
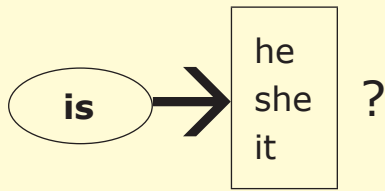
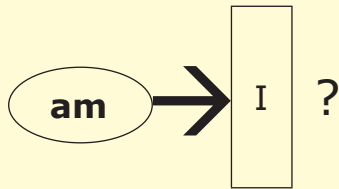
#### Forma contratta

I'm not

he  
she  
it → isn't

you  
we  
they → aren't

## Domande



## Risposte brevi

Usa la forma affermativa o negativa di **be**. Per esempio:

Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I' <b>m not</b> .
Yes, we <b>are</b> .	No, we <b>aren't</b> .

## Esercizi

**1** Completa domande e risposte con la forma corretta di **be**.

► A: What'**s** your name?

B: My name'**s** Alex. I'**m** from London.

1 A: \_\_\_\_\_ you English?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.

2 A: How old \_\_\_\_\_ you?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ 15.

3 A When \_\_\_\_\_ your birthday?

B It \_\_\_\_\_ on 24<sup>th</sup> January.

4 A What \_\_\_\_\_ your favourite school subjects?

B History and art. I \_\_\_\_\_ very interested in art.

## 2 Riscrivi le frasi alla forma negativa.

► I'm hungry.

I'm **not** hungry.

1 He's fifteen.

He \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen.

2 I'm tired.

I \_\_\_\_\_ tired.

3 Dinner is ready.

Dinner \_\_\_\_\_ ready.

4 My parents are here.

My parents \_\_\_\_\_ here.

5 You're late.

You \_\_\_\_\_ late.

## 3 Scrivi le risposte brevi.

► Are you hungry? (✓) **Yes, I am.**

► Is your name Anna? (X) **No, it isn't.**

1 Are you from Spain? (X) \_\_\_\_\_

2 Are you a student? (✓) \_\_\_\_\_

3 Is your mum a nurse? (X) \_\_\_\_\_

4 Is he fourteen? (✓) \_\_\_\_\_

5 Are your parents in their 30s? (X) \_\_\_\_\_

## There is/are - uso

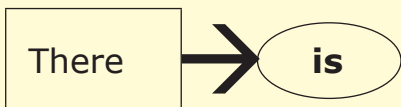
**There is/isn't** e **there are/aren't** si usano per dire che qualcosa c'è o non c'è.

► **There's** a theatre in my town, but **there aren't** any cinemas.

## There is/are - forma

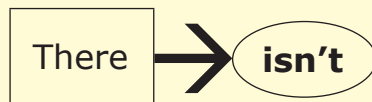
### Affermativa

#### Forma singolare

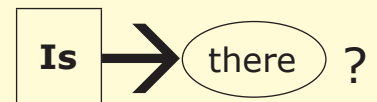


There's

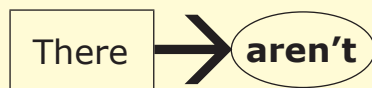
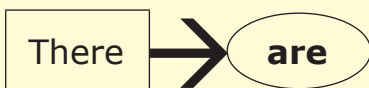
### Negativa



### Domande



#### Forma plurale



### Risposte brevi

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

## Esercizi

**4** Completa le frasi usando le parole del riquadro. I numeri accanto alle parole ne mostrano la quantità.

sports centre (one)	swimming pool (one)	airport (none)	river (two)
park (none)	football stadium (one)	cinema (none)	school (three)

- There's **a sports centre**.
- There aren't **any parks**.
- There are **two rivers**.
- 1 There's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 There aren't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 There are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 There aren't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 There's \_\_\_\_\_.

5 Leggi le informazioni sul Galaxy Hotel, poi completa le domande usando la forma corretta di **there is** o **there are**.

Galaxy Hotel facilities

- ▶ TV in every room
- ▶ No family rooms
- 1 Wireless internet access
- 2 Two restaurants
- 3 No swimming pool
- 4 Free gym
- 5 No free parking spaces
- 6 No sauna

- ▶ **Is there** a TV in every room?
- ▶ **Are there** any family rooms?
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ wireless internet access?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ any restaurants?
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a swimming pool?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a free gym?
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ any free parking spaces?
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ a sauna?