Recupero

Grammar

Verbo be • Affermativo e negativo
1 Osserva la tabella. Poi completa le frasi con la forma corretta del verbo be.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I a student – 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deidre</td>
<td>a teacher – from London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ella’s friends</td>
<td>nice – fifteen years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>in class 5 – Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrea and you</td>
<td>friends – sixteen years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your book</td>
<td>interesting – new</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Andrea and you _______ are friends.
2 You _______ 17.
3 Your book _______ old.
4 Ella’s friends _______ fifteen years old.
5 I _______ English.
6 Deidre _______ a teacher.
7 Andrea and you _______ sixteen years old.
8 I _______ in class 5.

Verbo be • Domande e risposte brevi
2 Osserva di nuovo la tabella dell’Esercizio 1. Poi scrivi domande e risposte brevi.

1 your book/new?

Is your book new?

Yes, it is.

2 Ella’s friends/horrible?

______

3 Deidre/from Manchester?

______

4 you/a teacher?

______

5 you and Andrea/friends?

______

3 Scrivi le domande per queste risposte.

1 Who’s Clare?

Clare’s my sister.

2 _______?

They’re at the swimming pool.

3 _______?

I’m fine.

4 _______?

That’s my bike.

4 Completa le frasi con il verbo be e la preposizione di luogo corretta del riquadro.

- in
- on
- under
- behind

1 The sports bag/the door.

The sports bag’s behind the door.

2 All my shoes/my bed.

____________________________________

3 What’s that noise? It’s my mobile – it/my bag.

____________________________________

4 Come and eat! Your dinner/the table!

____________________________________

Genitivo sassone
5 Segna (✓) le espressioni corrette. Poi riscrivi correttamente quelle errate.

1 my father’s brother

2 my mothers’ aunt

3 my sister’s books

4 those boys’ bikes

5 the childrens’ friends

6 Jim and Sylvana’s baby

3 Scrivi frasi con le parole date usando il genitivo sassone ‘s o’.

1 the teacher/house/white

The teacher’s house is white.

2 Annabelle/favourite colour/red

____________________________________

3 the boys/pens/blue

____________________________________

4 Mr White/dogs/black

____________________________________

5 the children/bikes/new

____________________________________

6 the students/teacher/nice

____________________________________

7 Jane and Clare/books/interesting

____________________________________
Verbo **have got** • Affermativo e negativo

7 Scrivi frasi complete con la forma corretta del verbo have got.

1. I **'ve got** a pet. ✓
2. Dan ______ a tablet PC. ✓
3. Sally and Peter ______ a scooter. ✓
4. You ______ a pen. ✗
5. I ______ a sister. ✗
6. Sarah ______ a bike. ✗
7. You ______ two brothers. ✓
8. We ______ a CD player. ✗

Verbo **have got** • Domande e risposte brevi

8 Completa le domande e le risposte brevi.

1. Has she got a bike?
   Yes, **she has**.
2. ______ they got any children?
   No, they ______.
3. ______ you got a brother?
   Yes, I ______.
4. Ben got a computer?
   No, he ______.
5. ______ you got a computer?
   Yes, we ______.

*a/an, any, How many...?*

9 Completa le frasi con *a/an, any* o *How many*.

1. I've got _____ little sister.
2. ______ friends have you got?
3. Phil's got ______ aunt in London.
4. We haven't got _____ red pens.
5. Amy hasn't got _____ plasma TV.
6. ______ cousins have you got?
7. Have you got ______ brothers?

**be o have got?**

10 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta di *be o have got*.

1. I'm not ______ from London. ✗
2. ______ she your sister?
3. This magazine ______ very interesting. ✗
4. ______ she ______ any computer games?
5. I ______ some delicious chocolate. ✓
7. ______ you ______ any money?
8. James ______ a new girlfriend. ✓

11 Completa il testo con la forma corretta di *be o have got*.

My name 1's Mandy and I 2 a student. I 3 any brothers or sisters, but I 4 two cousins. Their names 5 Aaron and Isaac. They 6 tall and they 7 short, dark hair and blue eyes. Aaron 8 and he 9 a scooter. It 10 really cool! Isaac and I 11 scooters because we 12 fifteen, but we 13 bikes.

12 Scrivi frasi affermative e negative o domande con la forma corretta di *be o have got*.

1. you/tired? **Are you tired?**
2. my dad/a big car ✗
3. it/sunny today ✓
4. who/your favourite singer? **Who is your favourite singer?**
5. that family/two horses ✓
6. I/from New York ✗

**Vocabulary**

**La famiglia**

13 Abbina i nomi dei membri della famiglia (1–7) ad (a–g) per formare delle coppie.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>g</th>
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<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14 Completare le frasi con i nomi dei membri della famiglia.

1. Your brother's wife is your sister-in-law.
2. Your sister's husband is your  
3. Your mum and dad are your 
4. Your dad's new wife is your  
5. Your dad's new wife's son is your  
6. Your mum's new husband is your  
7. Your dad's new wife's daughter is your  
8. Your husband/wife's mother is your  
9. Your husband/wife's father is your  