

## Presentazione Book

Il Book di inglese, classe seconda, segue il format del testo di prima media: di compone di una review di quanto già studiato, da quattro capitoli con le principali strutture e funzioni linguistico-grammaticali, da una “grammar reference,” mappe concettuali e da una sezione con esercizi di riepilogo degli argomenti studiati, di storia e civiltà anglosassone.

Ogni Unit è contraddistinta da un colore diverso e presenta dialoghi o letture iniziali da cui poi si sviluppano le spiegazioni grammaticali e si forniscono chiarimenti riguardanti le funzioni linguistiche.

Ciascuna attività è segnalata da icone appositamente realizzate. Gli esercizi di ascolto sono stati affidati a soggetti madrelingua. La metodologia delle attività proposte è basata principalmente sull'esperienza in classe delle docenti che hanno collaborato alla realizzazione del testo. La parte finale di ciascuna unit consiste in esercizi che gli alunni stessi devono creare in base alle loro capacità e competenze allo scopo di comprendere meglio l'argomento studiato. In tal modo la lezione assume un carattere di marcata interattiva in cui i ragazzi diventano protagonisti del processo di apprendimento e assumono il ruolo di collaboratori dell'insegnante. A tal proposito è doveroso segnalare che alcune attività sono state ideate e realizzate da loro stessi sotto la supervisione del docente.

Il Book prevede un'edizione cartacea e una digitale, di conseguenza le tipologie di esercizi proposti variano a seconda del formato: nella prima compaiono esercizi “classici,” nella seconda gli esercizi sono interattivi, comunque entrambi equivalenti in difficoltà e complessità.

Relativamente all'aspetto più propriamente formale, la grafica e i caratteri di testo seguono le linee guida del protocollo DSA con uso di mappe concettuali, parole chiave evidenziate e tabelle riassuntive.

Dal momento che gran parte delle scuole italiane è stata accorpata in Istituti Comprensivi il book tiene conto anche del curriculum verticale e delle Indicazioni Nazionali.

Per maggiori informazioni visita il sito [www.bookinprogress.org](http://www.bookinprogress.org)

Il book è dedicato a tutti i nostri alunni.

## SIGNIFICATO DELLE ICONE:



READING



WRITING



LISTENING



VIDEO



TRANSLATION  
CORNER



BE  
CREATIVE



IT'S YOUR  
TURN



SPEAKING



GRAMMAR  
FOCUS



GAME  
CORNER



DANGER  
ZONE



CLIL ZONE



HISTORY



ROAD SIGN



MATHS



GEOGRAPHY



REMEMBER

Qui di seguito alcune pagine del testo di seconda media

REVISION UNIT

Hi, I'm a new student. I want to introduce myself. My name is Sarah and my surname is Smith. I was born in Dublin on July 2002. I'm Irish. I live in Dublin, my phone number is 0896688\*\*\*\* and my email address is sar\*\*\*\*@gmail.com. I have got blue/green eyes and there are four people in my family: my mum Monica, my dad Robert, my sister Katie and me. I have also got a dog. Her name is Winnie. She's nine months. My favourite books are Harry Potter. My favourite channel is Disney Channel and my favourite films are Harry Potter films. My favourite actress is Emma Watson. My favourite sports are hockey and swimming. My favourite animals are dogs. My favourite food is pizza.

1) Fill in the gaps with your information and then try to write a similar presentation of yourself !



Surname ..... height.....  
Name ..... weight .....  
Place of birth..... eyes .....  
Date of birth ..... hair .....  
Nationality ..... Address .....  
Telephone number.....

In my family there are..... people:.....

Favourite books .....	Favourite hobbies and games .....
Favourite tv programmes .....	Favourite singers actors.....
Favourite sports .....	Favourite team .....
Favourite sport champions.....	Favourite animals .....
Favourite flowers .....	

.....

I usually spend my free time with:

..... my friends ..... my family ( parents, brothers or sisters, cousins, grandparents, etc)  
.....other adults .....my school friends .....alone

During my free time I usually

- read books, comics or magazines.....
- play videogames or computer games .....
- do a sport .....
- watch the television.
- listen to music .....
- use social networks
- go out with friends ..... surf the net..... draw or paint ..... play an instrument.....  
go to the cinema ..... play outside..... I  
usually watch television:.....less than an hour a day.....from two to three hours a day  
.....from 1 to 2 hours a day ..... for more than 3 hours a day  
..... with my friends  
..... with my family  
.....alone

**2) List three things you can do well and three that you can't do but that you would like to learn**

I can ....., .....and .....

I can't ....., .....

.....



Verbs	Functions
<b>Present Simple Be</b> -am -is -are	<b>Personal info: name, age, address, favourite, ecc.....</b> My..... is..... I'm tall These are.....people in my family
<b>Present simple Have</b> Have got Have got Has got	<b>Possessions / family / physical description.....</b> I have got..... hair /eyes
<b>Can</b> <b>Can</b>	<b>Abilities.....</b> I can play football.....
<b>Present simple</b> I watch TV He watch-es TV	<b>Habits / routine / free time activities...</b> I watch TV with my brother In my free time I usually read comics or surf the internet
<b>Present continuous</b> -am play <b>ING</b> -is play <b>ING</b> -are play <b>ING</b>	<b>Actions of this moment</b> I am playing football now

### 1) Complete the following sentences using "to be" verb

- 1) They .....at home tonight.
- 2) You ..... a good teacher.
- 3) She .....not a painter.
- 4) They .....students.
- 5) I..... not Spanish.
- 6) These exercises ..... very difficult.

### 2) Turn into plural the following sentences

- 1) She is Paul's teacher.
- 2) He is Marie's brother.
- 3) It is Simon's book.
- 4) You are Mrs.Brown's friend.
- 5) I am Mr.Bean's aunt.

.....

**1) Complete the sentences using “have got” or “has got”**

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) I.....a cousin.        | 4) She.....two brothers. |
| 2) We.....a car.          | 5) You.....a sister.     |
| 3) They ..... three dogs. | 6) He ..... a son.       |



**2) Translate the following sentences**

- 1) Dove trascorri le tue vacanze? Di solito vado a Viareggio con I nonni.
- 2) Tom fa la doccia ogni mattina prima di andare a scuola.
- 3) Il sole splende nel cielo.
- 4) Spesso faccio I compiti prima di andare in piscina.
- 5) I Green Day sono un gruppo musicale molto famoso.



.....

## Unit 1 A NEW ENTRY



In questa Unit imparerai a:

- Chiedere e dire la data. I numeri ordinali.
- Esprimere preferenze e non.
- L'uso degli indefiniti.
- Parlare di eventi futuri programmati.
- Discutere su quali cibi sono più salutari.
- Parlare del lessico utilizzato in matematica.



**Teacher:** Good morning.

**Students:** Good morning teacher.

**Teacher:** Today there's a great new.

**Students:** Oh what's about?

**Teacher:** I'm introducing you to a new pupil.

**Students:** Oh great.

**Teacher:** She is English and you can ask her some questions.

**Maria:** Where are you from?

**Helen:** I'm from London.

**Marco:** How old are you?

**Helen:** I'm 13 years old.

**Gianni:** Where do you live?

**Helen:** I live in Bari.

**Luca:** Do you like ice cream?

**Helen:** Yes I do.

**Gianni:** Do you like fish?

**Helen:** No I don't.

**Stefano:** And do you like chips?

**Helen:** Oh yes very much.

**Stefania:** Do you like vegetables and meat?

**Helen:** Well, I hate vegetables but I prefer meat.

**Gianna:** Mum says vegetables are healthy.

**Luca:** My mum says chips are unhealthy but I don't like listening to her. I'd like eating what I prefer, like eating no bread and don't drink any milk.

.....



### 1) Read the following Math operations

$32 \times 4 = 128$ ;      $11 - 4 = 7$ ;      $10 \times 4 = 40$ ;      $50 : 5 = 10$

### 2) Now write the numbers that your teacher says

.....







## PRESENT CONTINUOUS PER IL FUTURO

L'anno scorso hai usato il **present continuous** per azioni in via di svolgimento, dicevi infatti "Now I'm writing a letter". Puoi anche usarlo quando ci sono azioni future certe, programmate e stabilite. Ex: "John what are you doing tomorrow?" "I'm writing a letter".

Il **present continuous** con valore di futuro è accompagnato da espressioni come 'tomorrow, tomorrow morning, afternoon, evening, next, next week, Sunday, month, year, this afternoon, evening, weekend, on Tuesday...'

### 6) Complete the sentences using the present continuous and then say if it is used as future or present

- 1) What..... you (read).....?
- 2) I'..... (read) ..... a newspaper.
- 3) What time ..... you (leave)..... home tomorrow?
- 4) What ..... Sam (do) ..... next month?
- 5) Why ..... the girls (run) ..... now?
- 6) What..... you (eat)..... for dinner?
- 7) ..... your dad (drive)..... you to school?



.....

### Ask your friends about their activities for their next days



.....



## MY EATING HABITS



**Read and listen this essay and write about your eating habits using this as a model**

For breakfast I usually have a cup of hot milk with chocolate, some biscuits or a slice of toast with butter and jam and a glass of orange juice.

Sometimes I don't have breakfast because I don't have time. I usually have a snack in the morning at school, it's usually a slice of pizza or a bar of chocolate. For lunch I usually have a plate of pasta with tomato sauce or meat sauce or fish sauce. We normally eat in the living room and during meals we usually watch TV or we talk about our day.

For dinner I usually have a vegetable soup, some cheese or an egg and some vegetables. Once a week we have pizza.

I have some vegetables every day. My favourite vegetables are tomatoes. I have fruit with every meal but I don't have a favourite fruit. My favourite dish is pasta with bacon and eggs ('carbonara'). I can't cook very well.

At home my dad usually cooks lunch and sometimes I help him.

For dinner my mum or my grandma usually cook.

We rarely eat out. We usually eat at home for our birthdays.

Once or twice a month we eat fast food.

My diet isn't very healthy because I eat too much pasta and too many desserts!

I don't eat many vegetables and fruits. I usually drink water or coke with my meals. I don't like watching cookery programs on TV.

We buy our food at the supermarket but we buy our bread at the bakery.

We rarely eat frozen food or processed food.

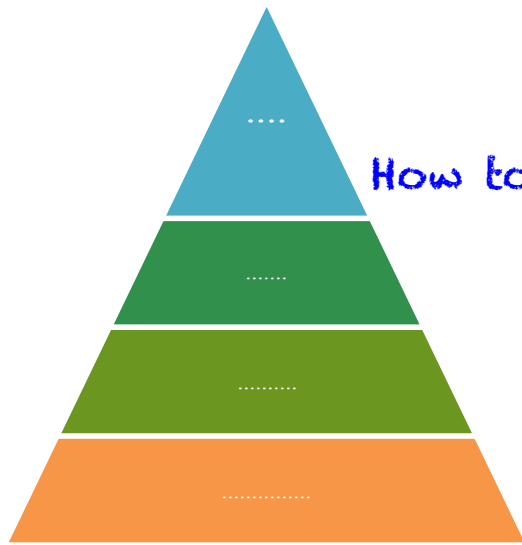
### **1) Ask to your friends about their eating habits using the appropriate Wh- word**

Example: Do you have breakfast?

What do you usually have for breakfast?...



.....



How to create a food pyramid



.....



IT'S YOUR TURN NOW: THE MOST POPULAR RECIPES IN THE WORLD

## Unit 2 In the past



In questa Unit imparerai a :

- Il past simple del verbo essere e avere;
- il past simple dei verbi regolari e irregolari;
- parlare di azioni avvenute nel passato.



..... Elena is telling to her friends about her educational holiday. Read and listen carefully to the text

Three years ago, when I was fifteen years old, I was in Scotland for an educational holiday for two weeks. In my group there were 35 students and 3 teachers.

On 16<sup>th</sup> July we were in “Lamezia Terme” airport in the morning and in Edinburgh in the evening. We stayed at the Queen Margaret University College in



Edinburgh. It was a big and ancient college, in a quiet and green area in the north- west of Edinburgh at about 20 minutes from Prince Street, the most popular and well- known street for shopping.

In the college there was a swimming pool, tennis courts, football field and a gym. Near the classrooms there was a little shop where we could find everything. Next to the main building there was a Student's Union. It was our meeting point and our disco at night.

.....

### 1) True or False? Correct the false ones

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1) Elena's educational holiday was in London. | T | F |
| 2) She was fifteen years old.                 | T | F |
| 3) There were 36 students and four teachers.  | T | F |
| 4) Elena was in Edinburgh in the evening.     | T | F |
| 5) The College wasn't Queen Margaret.         | T | F |





# PAST SIMPLE "TO BE" VERB

Il **Past Simple** del verbo **be** si usa per parlare di un'azione che è iniziata e si è conclusa definitivamente nel passato

## past simple

I	was	happy
You	were	happy
He	was	happy
She	was	happy
It	was	happy
We	were	happy
you	were	happy
They	were	happy

## present simple

I am happy
You are happy
He is happy
She is happy
It is happy
We are happy
You are happy
They are happy



.....

FULL FORM	SHORT FORM
I was not	I wasn't
You were not	You weren't
He was not	He wasn't
She was not	She wasn't
It was not	It wasn't
We were not	We weren't
You were not	You weren't
They were not	They weren't

## forma negativa

## Forma interrogativa e risposte brevi

Was	I	happy?	Yes,	you	were
			No,	you	weren't
Were	you	happy?	Yes	I	was
			No,	I	wasn't
Was	he	happy?	Yes,	he	was
			No,	he	wasn't
Was	It	happy?	Yes,	it	Was
			No,	it	wasn't
Were	we	happy?	Yes,	you	were
			No,	you	weren't
Were	you	happy?	Yes,	we	Were
			No,	we	weren't
Were	they	happy?	Yes,	they	were
			No,	they	weren't



.....  
**1) Fill in the gaps with the right negative form of "be"**

- 1) I.....at the disco last Saturday.
- 2) You.....in the mountains in June.
- 3) They.....hungry a minute ago.
- 4) She .....at home at seven.
- 5) We .....at the seaside two months ago.
- 6) His dog.....in the kitchen at lunchtime.



**2) Turn the following sentences in the negative form**

- 1) It was my home when I was 10.
- 2) She was short and thin.
- 3) My sisters were at the concert last evening.
- 4) It was sunny last September.
- 5) My mum was born in 1989.
- 6) We were in the same class at the Primary School.

**3)Change the sentences into interrogative form**

- 1) My mum was at home yesterday.
- 2) His brothers were on holiday in Scotland last week.
- 3) The train was late this morning.
- 4) We were at the seaside in August.
- 5) My grandparents were on the beach on Monday morning.
- 6) I was in Edinburgh five years ago.
- 7) You were in the class from 9,00 to 10,00 this morning.

.....



## Past Simple

The past simple shows the time of an action which started and finished in the past





## Forma Affermativa

Consideriamo per esempio il verbo:

**to start** che significa INIZIARE. La forma base del verbo è START.

Pertanto, al verbo START aggiungo il suffisso **ED**

e diventa \_\_\_\_\_.

A questo punto posso provare a coniugare il verbo che rimarrà sempre uguale a se stesso, in tutte le persone.

Past simple

I started
You .....
She .....
He .....
It .....
We .....
You .....
They .....

Simple present

I start
You start
She starts
He starts
It starts
We start
You start
They start



## Variazioni ortografiche

- Se un verbo termina in **E**, prende solo **D**.
- ex. arrive- arriv**ed**.

## PAST SIMPLE



## VERBI IRREGOLARI

Finora ci siamo occupati della forma del Simple Past dei verbi **REGOLARI**.

Ma cosa succede con i verbi **IRREGOLARI** che sono davvero tanti e tanto usati?

I verbi **IRREGOLARI**, lo dice la parola stessa, **NON seguono REGOLE**. Sono SREGOLATI!

Questo vuol dire che non ci sono regole che ci permettono di ottenere la forma del Past Simple di un verbo irregolare partendo dalla sua forma base.

Che fare allora?

BISOGNA IMPARARE I VERBI A MEMORIA, **BY HEART**, COME DICONO GLI INGLESI.

Prima di mettere al lavoro le nostre meningi, però, cerchiamo di capire che cosa dobbiamo imparare **a memoria**. (guarda tabella nel Grammar Reference)



.....



### 1) Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets

- 1) My mother .....(make) a cake.
- 3) You..... (do) your homework yesterday afternoon.
- 4) I .....(see) the new film with Brad Pitt.
- 5) You.....(run) around Central Park.
- 6) Yesterday I ..... (go)to the cinema.
- 7) When I ..... (come) back home my mum..... (be) very angry.



**2) Turn the sentences into the past simple and add the time expressions in brackets**

- 1) I go to bed at 9.00 p.m. (last night)
- 2) I run 10 km (last Saturday)
- 3) Marco watches a film (last weekend)
- 4) She writes a letter (last month)
- 5) Luisa drinks a coke at the party (yesterday)
- 6) We eat pasta and chips for dinner (last evening)
- 7) Lucy gives me a kiss at the party (yesterday night)



.....



**FORMA NEGATIVA**

.....

**SOGGETTO+DID+ NOT+FORMA BASE DEL VERBO (formale)**

**SOGGETTO+DIDN'T+FORMA BASE DEL VERBO (informale)**

Ex.: I **did not get** up at 7.00 o' clock.

I **didn't get up** at 7.00 o' clock.

I **did not have** a shower with my favorite shower gel.

I **didn't have** a shower with my favorite shower gel.

I **did not dress** my jeans and my T-shirt up.

I **didn't dress** my jeans and my T-shirt up.

I **did not go** to school.

I **didn't go** to school.

### Past Simple

I did not play tennis
You did not play tennis
She did not play tennis
He did not play tennis
It did not play tennis
We did not play tennis
You did not play tennis
They did not play tennis

### Present

I do not play tennis
You do not play tennis
She does not play tennis
He does not play tennis
It does not play tennis
We do not play tennis
You do not play tennis
They do not play tennis



### Forma contratta

I didn't play tennis
You didn't play tennis
She/He/It didn't play tennis
We didn't play tennis
You didn't play tennis
They didn't play tennis

.....



**1) Complete the sentences with the negative form of the verbs below**

work - do - go - play - bake - watch - run

- 1) I ..... tennis this afternoon.
- 2) My mother ..... a cake.
- 3) He ..... last weekend.
- 4) We ..... to the cinema last night.
- 5) You ..... your homework yesterday.
- 6) I ..... the new film with Brad Pitt as the main actor.
- 7) You ..... around Central Park.



**2) Underline the correct sentences. Choose between the two sentences given in each group**

- 1) I didn't listen to the music.                      I did not listened to the music.
- 2) You din't meet your friends.                      You didn't meet your friends.
- 3) She didn't speak with her teacher.                      She spoke with teacher.
- 4) My mother told the history.                      My mother didn't tell the history.
- 5) I didn't call Luca.                      I did call Luca.

.....



## FORMA INTERROGATIVA

**Formula:**

**DID + SOGGETTO + FORMA BASE DEL VERBO + ?**

Past Simple

Did I play?
Did you play?
Did she play?
Did he play?
Did it play?
Did we play?
Did you play?
Did they play?

Present Simple

Do I play?
Do you play?
Does she play?
Does he play?
Does it play?
Do we play?
Do you play?
Do they play?



.....

Short answers

Yes/No questions	Affirmative answers	Negative answers
Did I go?	Yes, you did	No, you didn't
Did you go?	Yes, I did	No, I didn't
Did he/ she/ it go?	Yes, he/ she/ it did	No, he/ she/ it didn't
Did we go?	Yes, you did	No, you didn't
Did you go?	Yes, we did	No, we didn't
Did they go?	Yes, they did	No, they didn't

.....



**1) Change the following affirmative sentences into interrogative ones.**

- 1) He visited a new History Museum yesterday.
- 2) You learnt an English lesson last night.
- 3) When they were at school they had lunch in the school canteen.
- 4) When Helen was a child she often played Lego.
- 5) Your sister played a musical instrument in the last Christmas concert.
- 6) Yesterday I opened my present.
- 7) I travelled to Costa Rica last winter.
- 8) My mum cooked a cake last month.
- 9) My brother read a very interesting novel last month.
- 10) My mum's friend prepared a delicious meal for her husband's birthday.

**2) Turn the negative sentences into affirmative ones**

- 1) William didn't visit his grandparents.
- 2) Jane didn't arrive in London.
- 3) We didn't go to Tom's birthday party.
- 4) I didn't leave for my holidays last month.
- 5) She didn't see the fire.



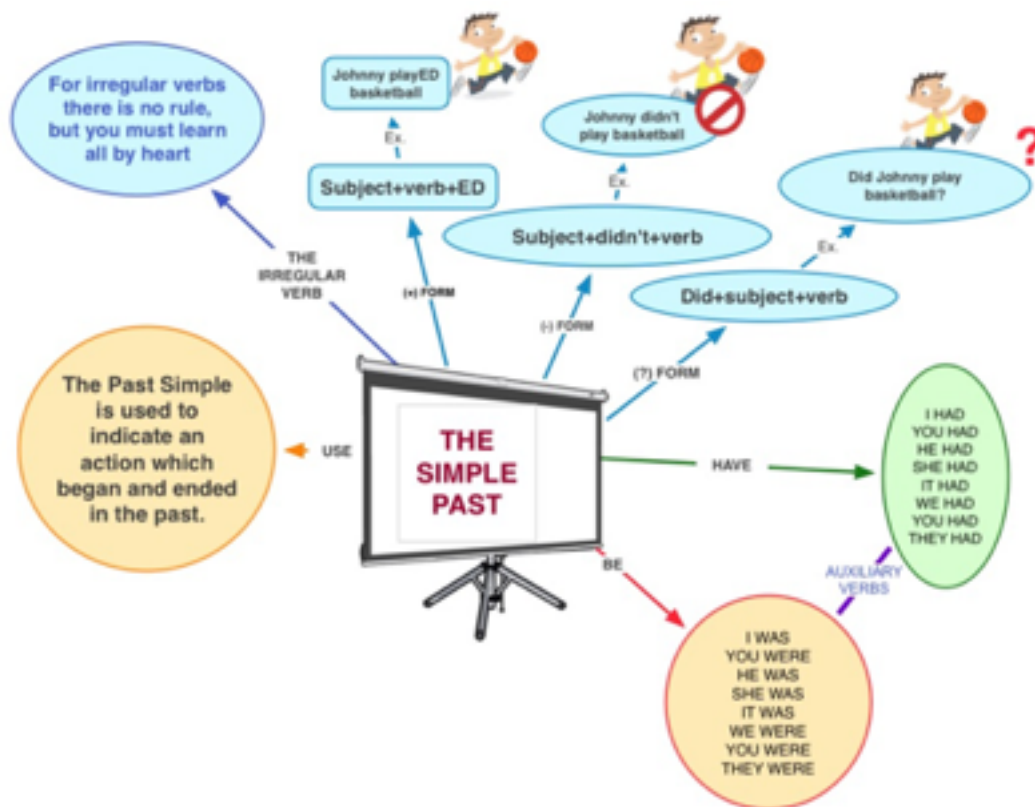
**3) Answer the questions with short answers. Give a negative answer if there is a X and an affirmative one if there is a V**

- 1) Did you speak English last year? **X**
- 2) Did she play volleyball? **V**
- 3) Did you dig in the garden 30 minutes ago? **V**
- 4) Did they get up at 7.45 last week? **X**
- 5) Did Luca play football? **V**
- 6) Did Susan go to Paris last weekend? **V**
- 7) Did Marco eat his favorite dish yesterday? **X**
- 8) Did Sara study at home? **V**
- 9) Did they watch the new film with Brad Pitt at the cinema? **V**
- 10) Did you write an email to your pen pal yesterday afternoon? **X**

.....

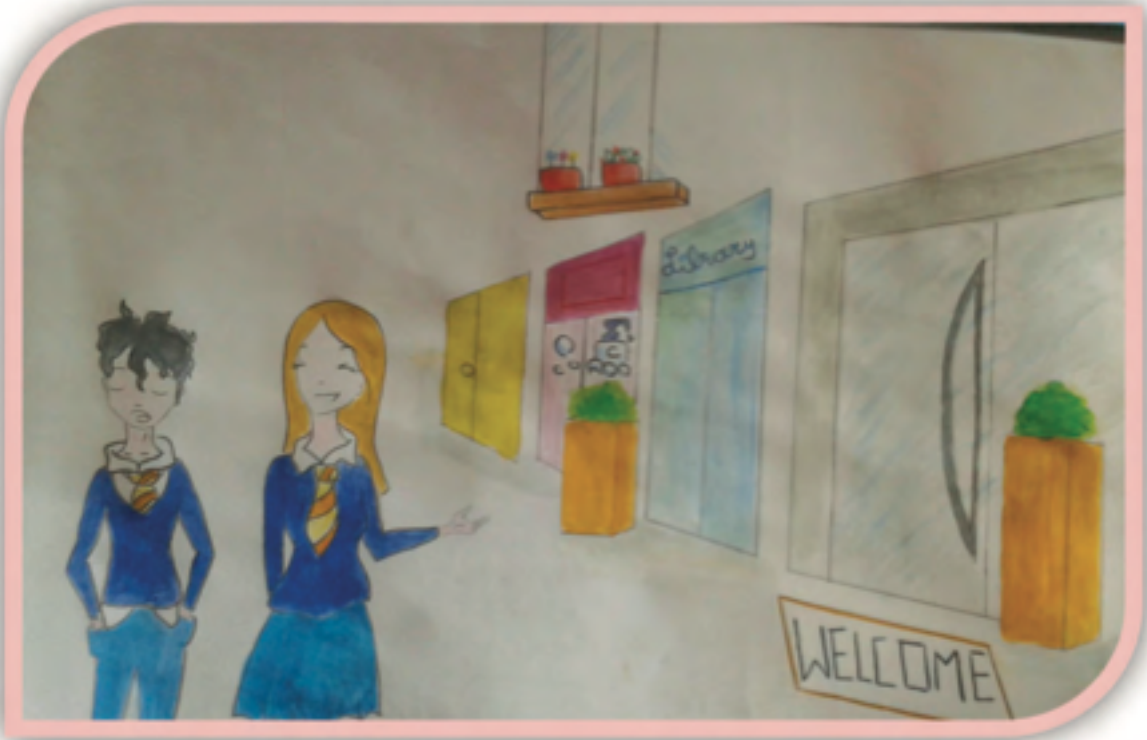


Per riassumere



## Unit 3

"HE'S SHORTER THAN HIS NEW FRIENDS!"



In questa Unit imparerai:

- A fare paragoni fra persone e oggetti.
  - A spiegare quali mezzi adoperare per viaggiare o per spostarti nel luogo in cui abiti.
- I nomi indicanti alcuni negozi.
  - A conoscere Torino.
  - A conoscere l'Europa.



**Alexys and Stephanie are meeting at the park.**

**ALEXYS:** Hi Steffy!

**STEVE** Hi Alexys! How are you?

**ALEXYS:** Good! And you? Your brother Adam?

**STEVE:** Oh, we are fine. It's a special moment for him, as you know.

**ALEXYS:** Yeah! What about his new school?

**STEVE:** Oh, good! It's bigger than the old one and his classmates are friendlier than those of the old school. But there's a problem!

**ALEXYS:** What's going on?

**STEVE:** (*laughing*) He's shorter than his new friends but taller than two persons...

**ALEXYS:** Oh, I don't think it's a really big problem!! Let's think about the new school: lessons? Teachers?

**STEVE:** Well, lessons are more interesting but less long than those of other school.

**ALEXYS:** Good! And how does Adam get there?

**STEVE:** On foot. Luckily this school is as near as the other one. You know, I go to school by bus because it isn't as near as his! He should be happy for everything!

**ALEXYS:** Well! So, Adam's school is less bad than he thought!

**STEVE:** Yes, it is!

### 1) Answer the questions

1) Where are Stephanie and Alexys?

.....

2) Who's Adam?

.....

3) Who is attending a new school?

.....

4) Is new school big or small?

.....

5) What do new friends look like?

.....

6) Are lessons boring?

.....

7) How does Stephanie get her school?

.....



## COMPARATIVO DI MAGGIORANZA

### SHORT → SHORTER

Per formare il *comparativo di maggioranza*, basta aggiungere il suffisso ..... all'aggettivo.

### BIG → BIGGER

Se però l'aggettivo termina con *una consonante preceduta da una vocale*, si raddoppia  
.....

### NICE → NICER

Se l'aggettivo termina con *-e muta*, si aggiunge solo  
.....

### FRIENDLY → FRIENDLIER

Se l'aggettivo termina con *-y* preceduta da consonante, si toglie ..... e si aggiunge.....

### CLEVER → CLEVERER

Tutti gli aggettivi di due sillabe che terminano con *-ow, -er, -le* seguono la regola generale, ovvero  
.....

### INTERESTING → MORE INTERESTING

Gli aggettivi polisillabi devono essere preceduti da *more*.

Good → **better**

Bad → **worse**

Far → **farther**



### 1) Make these adjectives into comparative form



SMALL .....	FAT .....
LARGE .....	DANGEROUS .....
EASY .....	POPULAR .....
YOUNG .....	HAPPY .....

.....



## SUPERLATIVE

Il **SUPERLATIVO** si usa per esprimere una qualità posseduta al massimo grado relativamente ad un gruppo di persone o cose. e,

Strange → **the strangest** - - - - Se l'aggettivo termina in -e si aggiunge solo .....

Crazy → **the craziest** - - - - Se l'aggettivo termina in -y si cambia y in .....

Big → **the biggest** - - - - Se l'aggettivo termina con una consonante preceduta da una sola vocale, si raddoppia ..... e si aggiunge sempre .....

### 1) Complete using the superlative

- 1) Jenny is ..... (funny) girl of the class.
- 2) Po is .....(long) river in Italy.
- 3) Russia is ..... (big) country in the world.
- 4) Ferrari is ..... (expensive) car!
- 5) Football is ..... (popular) sport in Italy.

.....

## Unit 4

# "Top-Five Must-Haves for Teenagers"



In questa Unit imparerai a:

- 1) ad usare i verbi must/mustn't, can't e have to da utilizzare in caso di obblighi, proibizioni e necessità;
- 2) a riconoscere e discutere delle regole che avete a casa e a scuola;
- 3) a dare e ricevere indicazioni stradali;
- 4) a riconoscere alcuni tipi di segnali stradali;
- 5) alcune regole del codice stradale;
- 6) il lessico relativo alle attività quotidiane, la scuola, l'abbigliamento e gli accessori.



*Listen carefully and read*

## **Crazy school rules**

SOME STUDENTS ARE TALKING ABOUT THE CRAZY RULES IN THE STRICTEST SCHOOLS IN BRITAIN.

Hi,

My name's JOHN. I'm 14 and I attend West London Free School. In my school, you can get a suspension for a too short haircut but also prizes for coming first.

Hi,

My name's BEA. I'm 15 and I go to Colne Valley Secondary School in Huddersfield. In my school, you get a one-hour detention if you forget to bring pens, rubbers or pencil-sharpeners

Hi,

My name's REBECCA. I attend the Noble Street College in Chicago. In my school you have to pay a fine of \$ 5.00 (about € 4) if you chew gum in class.

Hi,

My name's ELIZABETH. I'm 14 years old and I go to Dartwood Secondary School. In my school you can't put your hair in a pony tail! If you do it, you get a one-day suspension.

Hi,

My name's JACK. In my school you mustn't wear any jewelry or make-up!

### *Comprehension questions*

WHO SAYS WHAT?

NAME:

- 1) "In my school you can't chew the gum" .....
- 2) "In my school you can't wear bracelets or earrings" .....
- 3) "You mustn't come to school with extreme hairstyle" .....
- 4) "We must bring to school everything we need" .....
- 5) "In my school, students must dress their hair according to the school rules!" .....



## MUST forma affermativa

Il verbo .....esprime l'obbligo o il dovere di fare qualcosa

.....è la forma negativa, usata per esprimere proibizione o divieto



Come per can/ can't, **MUST** ha un'unica forma per tutte le persone ed è seguito dalla forma base del verbo all'infinito.



Come ricorderai, anche il verbo **CAN / CAN'T** può essere utilizzato per esprimere permesso o proibizione.

.....

### 1) Read and match each sentence with the corresponding function

- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Tom can cook very well.        | a) dovere, obbligo.           |
| 2) You mustn't talk in a library. | b) capacità di fare qualcosa. |
| 3) You must make your bed.        | c) richiesta di permesso.     |
| 4) Can I go out, Miss?            | d) divieto, proibizione.      |



### 2) Complete the following sentences using the right form of must

- 1) You ..... be quiet in the library.
- 2) You. .... use your mobile phone during lessons.
- 3) I can't go out now. I ..... do my homework.
- 4) They. .... pay attention to what the teacher is saying.
- 5) You ..... chew gum in class.
- 6) Pupils ..... be rude to their classmates. They .....be nice.

.....



## MUSTN'T / DON'T HAVE TO

Mentre **MUST** e **HAVE TO** hanno un significato simile e si possono usare per esprimere la stessa idea di “dovere”, **MUSTN'T** e **DON'T HAVE TO** esprimono concetti diversi e si usano in situazioni diverse.

Come tradurresti queste frasi in italiano?

1. You mustn't take photos in the museum.
2. I don't have to do my homework today because there's no school tomorrow.

### Complete the rule

- Si usa ..... per dire che è proibito fare qualcosa.
- Si usa ..... per dire che non è necessario fare qualcosa.

.....

# ASKING FOR AND GIVING DIRECTIONS



Language for asking for directions



		The Post Office?
Can you tell me	the way to	The bank?
		The nearest restaurant?
How can I	get to	Trafalgar Square?
		Buckingham Palace?
How far is it to	the bank	from here?
	the Post Office	

.....



## CLIL, Civic studies

Let's have a look at the different colours and shapes of the road signs.

<b>Blue circles:</b>	They tell you what you <b>must</b> do
<b>Red circles</b>	They tell you what you <b>must not</b> do
<b>Triangles</b>	They warn you about some <b>dangerous situation</b>
<b>Blue rectangles</b>	They give you information about how to reach a <b>particular destination</b>
<b>Green rectangles</b>	They give you information about <b>highways</b>
<b>Brown rectangles</b>	They give you <b>tourist information</b>

*What do the following road signs mean?*



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## 1) PRESENT SIMPLE

### PRESENT SIMPLE

BE HAVE CAN	ALTRI VERBI
Forma affermativa	
S + V + C	S + V + C
Forma negativa	
S + V + NOT + C	S + DO / DOES + NOT + V + C
Forma interrogativa	
V + S + C + ?	DO / DOES + S + V + C + ?
Risposte brevi	
YES + S + V	YES, + S + DO / DOES
NO, + S + V + NOT	NO, + S + DON'T / DOESN'T



## 2) PRESENT CONTINUOUS

### Present Continuous

AFFERMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA	RISPOSTE BREVI
S + BE + V (ING) + C	S + BE + NOT + V (ING) + C	BE + S + V (ING) + C?	YES + S + BE NO + S + BE + NOT

.....

PAST SIMPLE	
BE HAVE CAN	ALTRI VERBI
Forma affermativa	
S + V + C	S + V + C
Forma negativa	
S + V + NOT + C	S + DID + NOT + V + C
Forma interrogativa	
V + S + C + ?	DID + S + V + C + ?
Risposte brevi	
YES + S + V	YES, + S + DID
NO, + S + V + NOT	NO, + S + DIDN'T

.....

## Common English irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Translation
to be	was / were	been	essere
to become	became	become	diventare
to begin	began	begun	Incominciare
to break	broke	broken	rompere
to bring	brought	brought	portare
to build	built	built	costruire
to buy	bought	bought	comprare
to catch	caught	caught	afferrare/prendere
to choose	chose	chosen	scegliere
to come	came	come	venire
to cut	cut	cut	tagliare
to do	did	done	fare
to draw	drew	drawn	disegnare
to drink	drank	drunk	bere
to drive	drove	driven	guidare
to eat	ate	eaten	mangiare
to fall	fell	fallen	cadere
to fight	fought	fought	combattere
to find	found	found	trovare
to fly	flew	flown	volare
to forbid	forbade	forbidden	proibire
to forget	forgot	forgotten	dimenticare
to get	got	got	ottenere
to give	gave	given	dare

.....

Ed ora un pò di lessico

FOOD: What do you usually eat for.....?

Breakfast Lunch Dinner

.....

And now..... topic of conversation:



Typical food from my region:

- What people eat in my city.
  - A typical dish: what it is and what it's made of.
  - When you eat it and what you serve with it.
- I like it / I don't like it because.....

.....

SPORT

Which kind of sport do you practice?

.....

And now..... topic of conversation:

- When and where I play

.....





## HOBBY

.....

## HOLIDAY

.....

## TRANSPORT

At the airport

At the railway station

Means of transport

.....

## ON THE ROAD

- ❖ Mi scusi, posso avere un'informazione? - Excuse me, can I have an information please?
- ❖ Come posso raggiungere piazza S.Ponziano? - How do I get S. Ponziano square?

.....

## PLACES

shops and buildings

.....

book in progress

ANYTHING ELSE?

Attività di recupero, consolidamento e potenziamento

ABOUT HISTORY:

Celts, Romans in Britain, Anglo-Saxons, Medieval period,

William the Conqueror, Henry VIII, Elizabeth I

ABOUT LITERATURE:

Geoffrey Chaucer, William Shakespeare.