

# 1 MY THINGS

## GRAMMAR REFERENCE

### have got / has got

- Si usa **have got** per parlare di:
  - cose che ci appartengono:

She **has got** her notebook.

(Lei) Ha il quaderno.

- caratteristiche:

My diary **hasn't got** red pages.

Il mio diario non ha le pagine rosse.

- relazioni:

**Have you got** two sisters?

Hai due sorelle?

#### Forma affermativa (+)

Soggetto	Verbo <b>have + got</b>
I	<b>'ve got</b> (have got)
you • we • they	<b>'ve got</b> (have got)
he • she • it	<b>'s got</b> (has got)

#### Forma negativa (-)

Soggetto	Verbo <b>have + not + got</b>
I	<b>haven't got</b> (have not got)
you • we • they	<b>haven't got</b> (have not got)
he • she • it	<b>hasn't got</b> (has not got)

#### Forma interrogativa (?)

Verbo <b>have</b>	Soggetto	got
<b>Have</b>	I	<b>got...?</b>
<b>Has</b>	he • she • it	<b>got...?</b>
<b>Have</b>	you • we • they	<b>got...?</b>
Wh- words		
<b>What have</b> you <b>got</b> in there?		

#### Risposte brevi

<b>Yes,</b>	I • you • we • they <b>have.</b>
<b>Yes,</b>	he • she • it <b>has.</b>
<b>No,</b>	I • you • we • they <b>haven't.</b>
<b>No,</b>	he • she • it <b>hasn't.</b>

### there is / there are

- Si usa **there is / there are** per:
  - dire che una cosa esiste:

**There are** 28 students in my class.

Ci sono 28 studenti nella mia classe.

- parlare della posizione di una cosa:

**There is** a car park in front of the school.

C'è un parcheggio di fronte alla scuola.

	singolare	plurale
<b>+</b>	<b>There is</b> a book. <b>There's</b> a book.	<b>There are</b> two books. <b>There're</b> two books.
<b>-</b>	<b>There isn't</b> a book.	<b>There aren't</b> two books.
<b>?</b>	<b>Is there</b> a book?	<b>Are there</b> two books?
<b>Risposte brevi</b>	<b>Yes, there is.</b> <b>No, there isn't.</b>	<b>Yes, there are.</b> <b>No, there aren't.</b>



### Plural words

- Per formare il plurale dei sostantivi regolari si aggiunge **-s**:  
 wallet → wallets    sister → sisters
- I sostantivi che terminano in **-s, -ss, -x, -ch, -sh**, aggiungono **-es**:  
 box → boxes    dish → dishes
- I sostantivi che terminano in consonante + **-y** perdono la **-y** e aggiungono **-ies**:  
 diary → diaries    lady → ladies
- I sostantivi che terminano in **vocale + -y** aggiungono **-s**:  
 boy → boys
- Alcuni sostantivi hanno la forma plurale **irregolare**:  
 child → children    woman → women  
 man → men    person → people



- In un elenco di sostantivi singolari e plurali la **concordanza** è con il primo sostantivo.

**There is** a book, two pens and a pencil.

Ci sono un libro, due penne e una matita.

**There are** two pens, a book and a pencil.

Ci sono due penne, un libro e una matita.

LOOK

**a / an**

Si usa **a** con:

- sostantivi singolari che cominciano con una **consonante**: **a** book, **a** teacher
- sostantivi singolari che cominciano con un **suono consonante**:  
**a** uniform /ju/      **a** one meter ruler /wʌ/
- sostantivi singolari che cominciano con **h- aspirata**: **a** house, **a** holiday

Si usa **an** con:

- sostantivi singolari che cominciano con **vocale**: **an** apple
- sostantivi che hanno il **suono di una vocale**: **an** MP3 player /em/
- sostantivi singolari che cominciano con **h- muta**: **an** hour, **an** honest (man), **an** heir

**Possessive adjectives**

- Gli **aggettivi possessivi** si usano per indicare **a chi appartiene** una cosa:

<b>my</b> (a me)	<b>its</b> (a esso)
<b>your</b> (a te)	<b>our</b> (a noi)
<b>his</b> (a lui)	<b>your</b> (a voi)
<b>her</b> (a lei)	<b>their</b> (a loro)

- Gli aggettivi possessivi **precedono** sempre i sostantivi e sono **invariabili**: hanno un'unica forma sia per il singolare sia per il plurale.

This is **her** book and these are **her** pens.  
 Questo è **il suo** libro e queste sono **le sue** penne.

LOOK

**Possessive 's**

- Per indicare a chi appartiene una cosa si aggiunge **'s** al nome del possessore:  
 Sam**'s** bike → la bici **di** Sam  
 the children**'s** books → i libri **dei** bambini
- Quando il nome del possessore è **plurale** si aggiunge solo **'**:  
 the teachers**'** room → la sala professori
- Se il nome proprio di un possessore finisce per **-s** si può aggiungere **'s** oppure **'**:  
 Charles**'s** father / → il padre **di** Charles  
 Charles**'** father
- Se i possessori sono più di uno, si aggiunge **'s** solo all'ultimo nome:  
 Al and Jo**'s** dog → il cane **di** Al e Jo

LOOK

**Adjectives**

- In inglese gli **aggettivi** precedono il sostantivo e sono **invariabili**.

There **is** an **orange** bag.

C'è una borsa arancione.

There **are** two **orange** bags.

Ci sono due borse arancioni.

- Quando ci sono **più aggettivi** vengono separati da una **virgola**.

It**'s** a **new, blue** phone.

È un telefono blu nuovo.

- Con più di un aggettivo si utilizza il seguente ordine:

**Aggettivi**

Opinione / Condizione	Dimensioni / Età	Colore	Modello / Tipo
cool	new	brown	Yamaha

My brother has got a **cool, new, brown, Yamaha** piano.

**some / any**

- Si usano **some** e **any** con sostantivi numerabili per parlare di quantità non definite.

Forma affermativa (+)	Forma negativa (-)	Forma interrogativa (?)
some	any	any

I've got **some** books.

Ho dei libri. / Ho alcuni libri.

Have you got **any** brothers?

Hai (dei) fratelli?

I haven**'t** got **any** photos.

Non ho foto. / Non ho alcuna foto.

LOOK

**I like / I'd like (I would like)**

- Si usano **I like** e **We like** per esprimere **preferenze**.  
**I like** music.      Mi piace la musica.  
**We like** sport.      Ci piace lo sport.
- Si usano **I'd like** e **We'd like** per fare **richieste**.  
**I'd like** an orange.  
 Vorrei / Gradirei un'arancia.  
**We'd like** to go to the cinema.  
 Ci piacerebbe / Vorremmo andare al cinema.

## GRAMMAR PRACTICE

### have got / has got

- 1 ★☆☆ Completa le frasi con la forma affermativa (+), negativa (-) o interrogativa (?) di **have got**.
- 0 (+) My sister has got a computer in her room.
- 00 (?) Has Mike got a pen?
- 000 (-) My sister hasn't got a green bag.
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a new mobile phone?
- 2 My town \_\_\_\_\_ (not) a cinema.
- 3 My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (not) a tablet.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ three cats.
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ a good teacher.
- 6 They \_\_\_\_\_ (not) a big house.

- 2 ★★☆☆ Osserva la tabella e completa le frasi.

	piano	tablet	apple
Jane	✓	✗	✗
Alice and Joseph	✓	✗	✓

- 0 Jane has got (✓) a piano.
- 00 Jane hasn't got (✗) an apple.
- 1 Alice and Joseph \_\_\_\_\_ (✗) a tablet.
- 2 Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (✗) a tablet.
- 3 Alice and Joseph \_\_\_\_\_ (✓) an apple.
- 3 ★★☆☆ Scrivi le domande e poi **scegli** la risposta giusta per te.

- 0 your mother / a tablet?  
 A Has your mother got a tablet?  
 B Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.
- 1 you / a key ring?  
 A \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
- 2 your father / a computer?  
 A \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
- 3 you / a sister?  
 A \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
- 4 your town / a park?  
 A \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't.

### there is / there are

- 4 ★☆☆ Osserva le foto e completa le frasi con **there is** o **there are** e le parole del riquadro al singolare o al plurale.

apple • car • cat • girl • watch



There are

two girls on the bus.



a \_\_\_\_\_ on the sofa.



five \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk.



an \_\_\_\_\_ in the lunchbox.

- 5 ★★☆☆ Completa le domande con **Are there** o **Is there**.

- 0 Are there two girls on the bus?
- 00 Is there a cat on the sofa?
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ three pencils on the notebook?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ five watches on the desk?

- 6 ★★☆☆ Usa le parole del riquadro e descrivi la tua aula sul quaderno.

blackboard • window • door • computer

In my classroom **there are** 20 desks for the students.

**There is** a large blackboard and...



### a / an

- 7 ★☆☆ Completa le frasi con **a** o **an**.

- 0 There's a pen in my bag.
- 00 I've got an hour before school.
- 1 Kyle is \_\_\_\_\_ organised person.
- 2 Spain is \_\_\_\_\_ European country.
- 3 My school is on \_\_\_\_\_ clean street.
- 4 Alan is \_\_\_\_\_ student.

## Possessive adjectives

8 ★★☆☆ **Scegli** l'aggettivo possessivo corretto.

- 0 **Marylin** is 15 and **her** / **my** birthday is in April.  
 1 **Simon's** my friend and **his** / **their** number is 398545716.  
 2 **Silvia** and **Gabriel** are in my class. **Their** / **His** sister is in class 5C.  
 3 My **cat's** white and **my** / **its** eyes are blue.  
 4 **You** are from Siena. What's **our** / **your** address?  
 5 I'm **Roberto** and this is **my** / **his** brother, Carlo.  
 6 We're **sisters** and **her** / **our** house is next to the city centre.

9 ★★★ **Completa le frasi con gli aggettivi possessivi corretti.**

- 0 **Henry!** Is this **your** book?  
 1 **Mr and Mrs Smith** are British but \_\_\_\_\_ friends are Italian.  
 2 That's **David** and that's \_\_\_\_\_ wallet.  
 3 **Francesca** hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ charger here.  
 4 **Muhammed and I** are in class 1C. \_\_\_\_\_ teacher is Mrs Rossi.  
 5 Hello, I'm Alicia and this is \_\_\_\_\_ friend Ruby.  
 6 **Attilio**, you're my neighbour! \_\_\_\_\_ house is next door to my house.



### Possessive 's

10 ★☆☆ **Completa le frasi con ' o 's.**

- 0 **The girls's** speaker is on the desk.  
 1 **The women** \_\_\_\_\_ sunglasses are new.  
 2 **Lydia** \_\_\_\_\_ class is 3B.  
 3 That is **the teachers** \_\_\_\_\_ room.  
 4 **The boys** \_\_\_\_\_ magazines are on the table.  
 5 **The students** \_\_\_\_\_ backpacks are blue.

11 ★★☆☆ **Riscrivi le frasi usando il Possessive 's.**

0 Lucy is the **sister of** **Maria**.

Lucy is **Maria's** sister.

1 This is the **book of** **the children**.

This is \_\_\_\_\_ .

2 The **personalities of** **the people** are different.

\_\_\_\_\_ are different.

3 Is this the **book of** **Olga**?

Is this \_\_\_\_\_ ?

4 The **music lesson of** **the girls** is at four o'clock.

\_\_\_\_\_ is at four o'clock.



### Adjectives

12 ★★☆☆ **Completa le frasi con gli aggettivi tra parentesi nell'ordine corretto.**

- 0 That's a **fantastic** **new** (new / fantastic) mobile phone.  
 1 My bag is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (black / small).  
 2 This is a \_\_\_\_\_ (new / fashionable) hotel.  
 3 This is an \_\_\_\_\_ (old / green) book.  
 4 Where is that \_\_\_\_\_ (silver / cool) tablet?

### some / any

13 ★☆☆ **Scegli** l'opzione corretta.

- 0 There **are** **some** / **any** wild animals at the zoo.  
 1 **Are** there **some** / **any** tablets at your school?  
 2 Susan's **got** **some** / **any** friends in England.  
 3 I **haven't got** **some** / **any** books in my school bag.  
 4 **Have** you **got** **some** / **any** brothers or sisters?  
 5 There **aren't** **some** / **any** flowers in the garden.



### I like / I'd like

14 ★☆☆ **Completa** la regola.

- 1 We use **I like** / **I'd like** to express preferences.  
 2 We use **I like** / **I'd like** to make requests.

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

➔ Vedi wordlist p. 29

### Personal objects

1 Scrivi i nomi degli oggetti. Usa le parole del riquadro.

diary • pencil case • sunglasses • earphones  
 watch • lunchbox • mobile phone • wallet  
 charger • magazines • backpack



diary



2 Scrivi gli oggetti del riquadro accanto alla descrizione corretta.

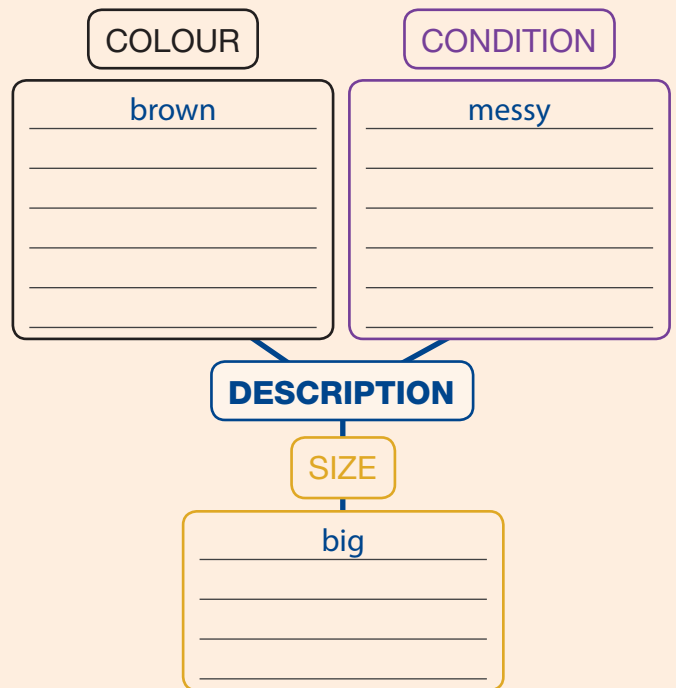
diary • earphones • mobile phone  
 sunglasses • wallet • watch

- 0 You put these on your **ears** to listen to music. earphones
- 1 You use this to **call** people, **send messages** and find things on the **Internet**. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 You wear these when it's **sunny**. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 You keep **money** and **credit cards** in this. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 You use it to **check the time**. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 You write your **homework** in this. \_\_\_\_\_

### Description

3 Scrivi gli aggettivi del riquadro nella categoria corretta.

big • black • blue • brown • clean • dirty • green  
 messy • new • old • red • silver • small • tidy



4 Completa le frasi con **is** o **are** e un aggettivo.

- 0 My home is tidy .
- 00 The computers at school are old .
- 1 My mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 2 Our classroom \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 3 My backpack \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4 My room \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 5 Our desks \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 6 My sunglasses \_\_\_\_\_ .

5 Completa le frasi con gli aggettivi del riquadro.

big • blue • clean • dirty • messy • red • tidy

- 0 China is a big country but Britain is small.
- 1 The colours of the British flag are blue, white and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Lisa likes her things in order. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Jamie is disorganised. There are clothes and toys everywhere. His room is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 The sky and the sea are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 When I play football, I am \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the match.
- 6 My backpack isn't dirty. It is \_\_\_\_\_.



Plural nouns

6 Completa la tabella con il plurale delle parole del riquadro (usa la tabella di pag. 12).

boy • student • child • woman  
 country • girl • match • man • lady  
 bus • watch • class • person • baby

+ s	+ es	+ ies	Irregular plural
boys	watches		people

7 Completa con il plurale delle parole tra parentesi.

- 0 There are two students (student) at the bus stop.
- 1 John's got three \_\_\_\_\_ (box) in his bedroom.
- 2 There are four football \_\_\_\_\_ (pitch) at school.
- 3 There are two \_\_\_\_\_ (baby) with their mother.
- 4 My aunty has got five \_\_\_\_\_ (child): James, Alex, Mary, Rick and Fiona.
- 5 There are two \_\_\_\_\_ (sportswoman) on TV.
- 6 Are there any \_\_\_\_\_ (person) in the room?

LISTENING

8 1.01 Ascolta i dialoghi e scegli (✓) l'opzione corretta.

1 Which **is** Josie's phone?




a silver mobile phone




a black mobile phone

2 What **has** Mark **got** in his bag?




some books




a red pen

3 Which thing **is** in Abbie's bag?




a bottle of water




an umbrella

FUNCTIONS

Describing objects

9 Completa i dialoghi.

1 blue • ~~new~~ • pencil case • bag

**Andrew** Hi Linda! I've got a new pencil case!

**Linda** Nice! What's your \_\_\_\_\_ like?

**Andrew** It's white, \_\_\_\_\_ and red, like the British flag. It's really fashionable.

**Linda** Cool! I've got a \_\_\_\_\_ with the same colours!

2 big • ~~notebooks~~ • backpack • messy

**Andrew** What is it?

**Linda** I don't know the name. It's similar to a bag. There are my books, pencils, notebooks, and my diary in it...

**Andrew** Is it \_\_\_\_\_ or small?

**Linda** It's big and a bit \_\_\_\_\_. Look, it's on the chair!

**Andrew** Ah! Your \_\_\_\_\_!

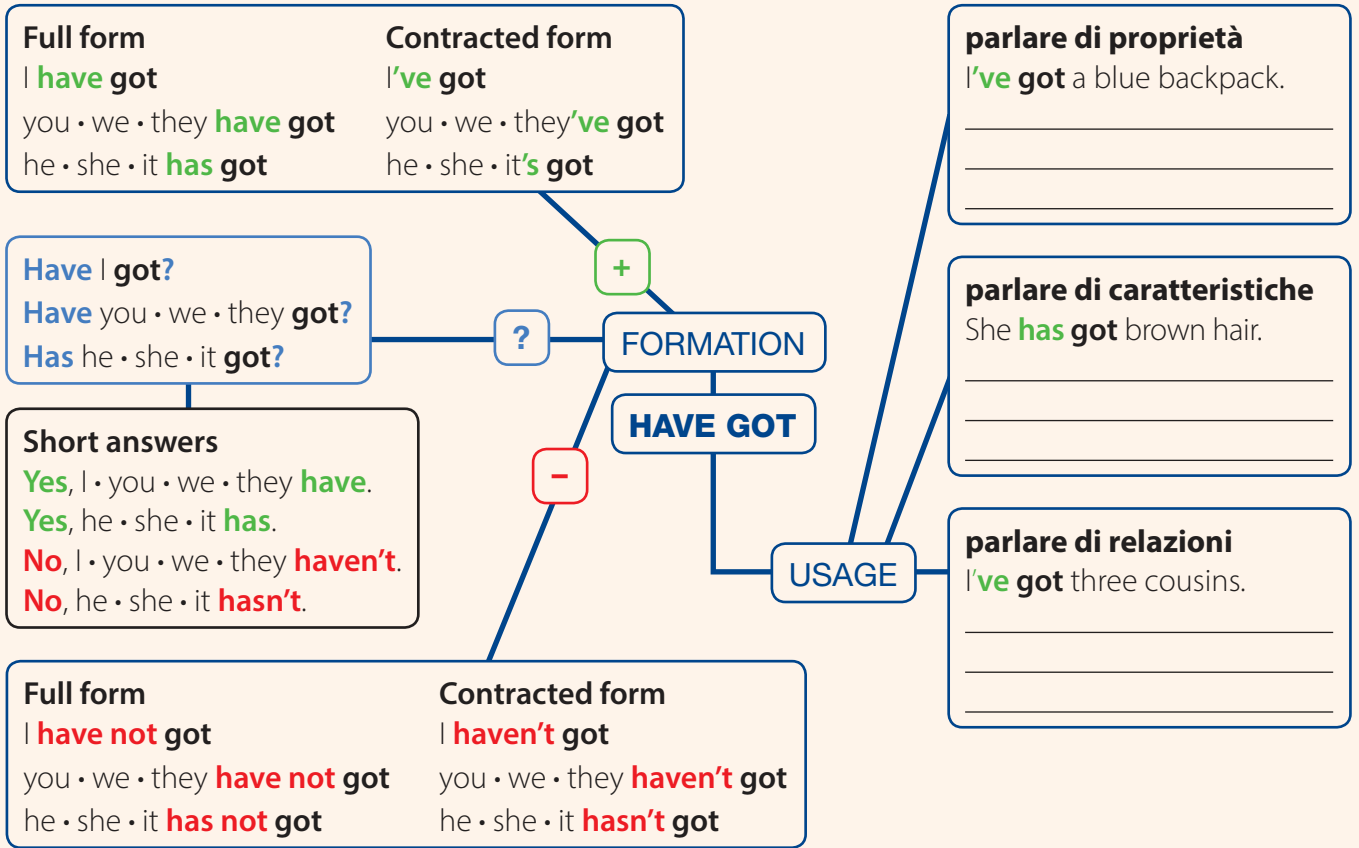
**Linda** That's right!

# MIND MAPS

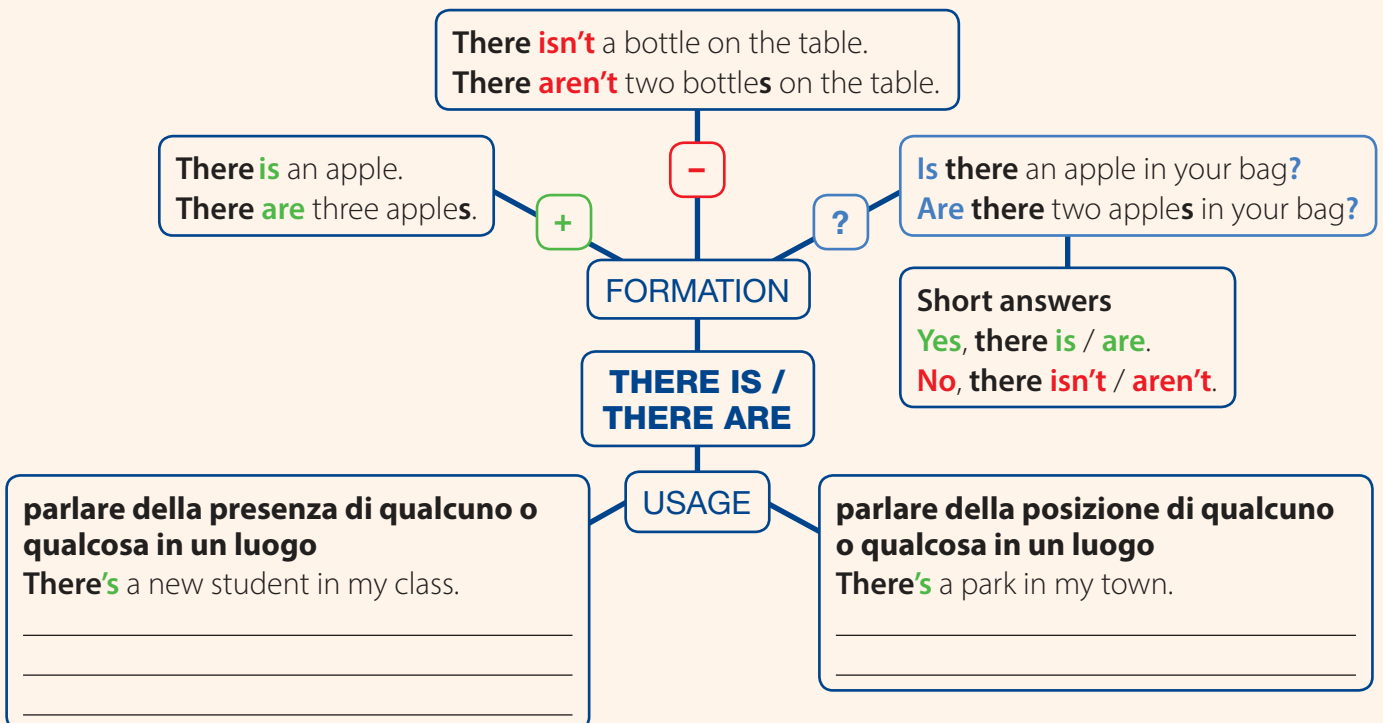
## GRAMMAR

### have got / has got

1 Osserva le mind map e completa i riquadri con nuovi esempi.



### there is / there are

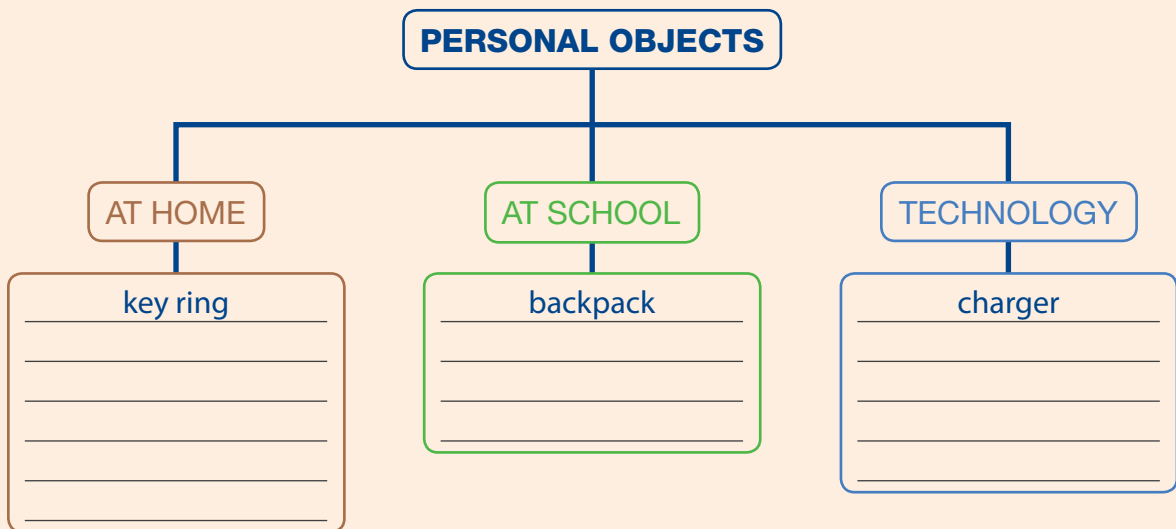


**VOCABULARY**

**Personal objects**

2 Osserva le mind map e completale con le parole dei riquadri.

diary • earphones • lunchbox • magazine • mobile phone  
 pencil case • purse • speaker • sunglasses • tablet • wallet • watch



blue • brown • dirty • green • messy • new • old • red • silver • small • tidy

