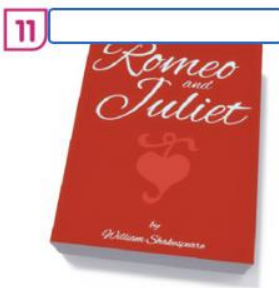
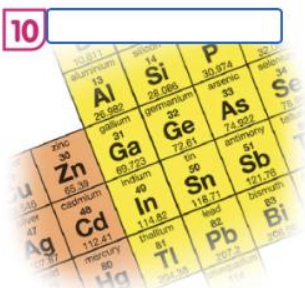
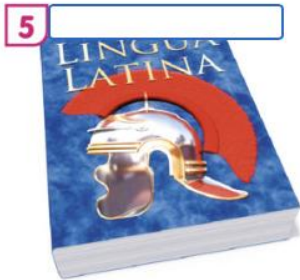
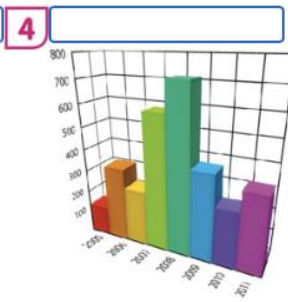
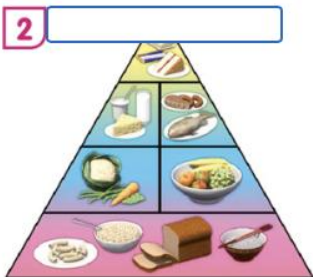
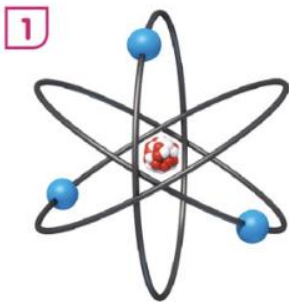


Latin ~~Physics~~ Spanish Sports Science Statistics

1 - Physics



1 'My favourite subjects are Spanish and E h t t e.'

2 'I love B , but I hate C try.'

3 'Mr Bolton teaches B s s.'

4 'At 11 o'clock we have S S and then we have F d
T c .'

5 'We have Cl C on Tuesdays.'

6 'We have homework for P .'

3 Compila una lista delle materie scolastiche dell'es. 1 nell'ordine in cui le preferisci.

My number 2 school subject is ...

School subjects

Picture dictionary 6 p. 235

1 3.15 **Scrivi i nomi delle materie scolastiche sotto le figure.**

Poi ascolta e controlla.

Maths R.E. Art French D.T. English History
I.C.T. P.E. Geography Science Music

Look!

In inglese si fa riferimento ad alcune materie scolastiche usando le loro iniziali.

P.E. = Physical Education

I.C.T. = Information and Communication Technology

D.T. = Design and Technology

R.E. = Religious Education



1 English

2

3

4

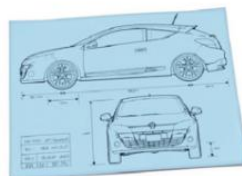


5

6

7

8



9

10

11

12

2 3.16 **Ascolta alcuni studenti che parlano delle materie che adorano (😊)**

e di quelle che detestano (😞). Scrivi i nomi delle materie.

1 Lucy 😊 Science

😞

2 Mark 😊

😞

3 Emma 😊

😞

4 Danny 😊

😞

3 **Pairwork** A coppie. Dite al vostro compagno quali materie adorare e quali detestate, spiegandone il motivo. **T**

A I love History. It's interesting.

B I hate French. It's difficult.

Look!

Guarda gli opposti.
easy – difficult
interesting – boring

C Prepositions of time: on, in, at

I get up **at** six o'clock **in** the morning.
We play football **on** Wednesdays.

on	+ i giorni della settimana	on Monday(s)
	+ le date	on 12 th June
	+ i giorni festivi	on Christmas Day
in	+ le parti del giorno	in the morning/ afternoon/evening
	+ i mesi	in January
	+ le stagioni	in winter
at	+ le ore	at half past four
	+ il fine settimana	at the weekend
	+ la notte	at night

Think!

Completa la regola con **in** e **at**.

In inglese si dice ¹ the morning,
² the afternoon, ³ the
evening ma ⁴ night.

Rules p. 150 – 151

7 Completa gli spazi con on, in o at.

on Sunday

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="text"/> September | 7 <input type="text"/> Thursdays |
| 2 <input type="text"/> half past one | 8 <input type="text"/> midnight |
| 3 <input type="text"/> 2 nd October | 9 <input type="text"/> the afternoon |
| 4 <input type="text"/> night | 10 <input type="text"/> Saturday morning |
| 5 <input type="text"/> autumn | 11 <input type="text"/> 1 st January |
| 6 <input type="text"/> my birthday | 12 <input type="text"/> the weekend |

8 Leggi e completa il brano con on, in o at.

My typical day is very different **in** summer.

¹ July and August I get up ²
half past nine and I have breakfast in the
garden ³ ten o'clock. ⁴
the morning I go to my grandma's house
and we have lunch ⁵ one o'clock.
⁶ the afternoon I play with my
friends. Mum and Dad get home from work
⁷ six o'clock and we have dinner.
⁸ Saturdays we watch a DVD
or go to the cinema. I go to bed late
⁹ summer. ¹⁰ Sundays
I visit my cousins in Rimini.

9 Ora ascolta e controlla.

D Adverbs of frequency

We **always** play football.
He's **never** late.

100% —————> 0%
always usually often sometimes rarely never

Think!

Osserva le frasi e scegli l'alternativa corretta.

I'm **never** late for school.

I **always** go to school at 8.30 a.m.

- Si mette l'avverbio di frequenza ¹ prima del/
 dopo il verbo be.
- Si mette l'avverbio di frequenza ² prima degli/
 dopo gli altri verbi.

Rules p.151

10 Guarda il labirinto e scrivi altre otto frasi sulla routine di Rachel seguendo l'esempio.

1 – Rachel always has a pizza with her friends at the weekend.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 have/a pizza with her friends at the weekend | never |
| 2 watch/a DVD on Sunday afternoons | usually |
| 3 be/hungry after school | always |
| 4 study/with her friend Katie after school | often |
| 5 go/shopping with her mum on Saturdays | sometimes |
| 6 be/late for school | always |
| 7 play/football with her brother | sometimes |
| 8 listen/to the radio | rarely |
| 9 write/letters | usually |

11 Ora ascolta e controlla.

12 Riscrivi le frasi mettendo gli avverbi di frequenza al posto giusto.

I have lunch at school. (never)

I never have lunch at school.

- Emma plays tennis on Mondays. (often)
- My computer club is boring. (never)
- We go to the cinema on Saturdays. (sometimes)
- The children are hungry. (always)
- I go to bed at nine o'clock on Fridays. (rarely)
- Katie is happy. (usually)

A Present simple

Affirmative

I **get up** at six o'clock.
He **runs** 10 km every day.

I	work
you	work
he	works
she	works
it	works
we	work
you	work
they	work

Think!

Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

Per la terza persona singolare (si aggiunge/
non si aggiunge) 's' alla forma base.

Rules p. 150

1 Cerchia l'alternativa corretta.

We live/lives in a detached house.

- I play/plays tennis on Saturdays.
- My mum speak/speaks three languages!
- The film start/starts at 8.30 p.m.
- The football players train/trains after school.
- My dad work/works in a hotel.
- We run/runs in the morning before school.
- Katie visit/visits her friends at the weekend.
- You get up/gets up at 11 o'clock!

Look!

On Saturday = *il sabato / di sabato*
On Saturdays = *tutti i sabati / ogni sabato*

2 Completa le frasi su Lucy e la sua famiglia con la forma corretta dei verbi del riquadro.

live come eat get read
start play walk cook

I come from Cambridge in England.

- We in a flat.
- My brother and I to school.
- School at a quarter to nine.
- On Thursdays I home at 4 o'clock.
- My brother basketball after school.
- Dad dinner on Saturdays.
- We pizza on Fridays.
- After dinner I a book.

B Present simple

Spelling variations

Jacob **goes** to choir with Tara.
Tara **studies** music.

go	goes
do	does
watch	watches
finish	finishes
study	studies
have	has

Rules p. 150

3 Scrivi i verbi alla terza persona singolare.

fix wash play match try sing do
leave pass go have arrive buy

1 fix - fixes

4 Osserva il diario di Tom. Scrivi altre nove frasi su quello che fa di solito il martedì.

Tuesday	
7.30 a.m.	get up
8.20 a.m.	start school
12.30 p.m.	have lunch
3.45 p.m.	finish school
4.00 p.m.	sing in the school choir
5.15 p.m.	arrive home
5.30 p.m.	study
7.30 p.m.	have dinner
8.00 p.m.	play computer games
9.30 p.m.	go to bed

Tom gets up at 7.30 a.m.

Pronunciation

5 3.01 Ascolta la pronuncia. Poi riascolta e ripeti.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
starts	plays	finishes

6 3.02 Ascolta i verbi e scrivilli nella colonna corretta.

/s/ o /z/	/ɪz/
<u>starts</u>	<u>finishes</u>

- 1 La forma interrogativa si ottiene mettendo **was** o **were** davanti al soggetto.

Were you at band practice yesterday?

Was it on TV last night?

- 2 Le risposte brevi affermative si ottengono con **Yes**, + pronome soggetto + **was** o **were** e non hanno mai la forma contratta.

Were you at the concert? **Yes, I was.**

Were they in the classroom? **Yes, they were.**

- 3 Le risposte brevi negative si ottengono con **No**, + pronome soggetto + **wasn't** o **weren't** e sono sempre alla forma contratta.

Was she American? **No, she wasn't.**

Were they expensive? **No, they weren't.**

Question words + was / were

Parole interrogative	was / were
When	were you born?
Why	was he at home?
Where	were you yesterday?
Who	was she?
How old	were you last year?

Parola interrogativa **Wh-** + **was/were** + soggetto?

- 1 Le domande introdotte da una parola interrogativa **Wh-** con il **Past simple** di **be** hanno un ordine preciso.

When was the party?

Where were you yesterday?

- 2 Per dire quando o dove qualcuno è nato si usa il **Past simple** del verbo **be** e non un tempo presente come si usa, invece, in italiano.

When were you born? *Quando sei nato?*

NON ~~When are you born?~~

E have: Past simple

Affirmative

Forma affermativa	
I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they	had

- La forma affermativa del **Past simple** di **have** è **had** per tutte le persone.

He **had** a skateboard. *Aveva uno skateboard.*

They **had** a dog. *Avevano un cane.*

Word list

Physical description

ankle	caviglia	knee	ginocchio
arm	braccio	leg	gamba
back	schiena	long	lungo
beard	barba	middle-aged	di mezza età
big	grande	moustache	baffi
blue	azzurro	mouth	bocca
braces	apparecchio	neck	collo
chest	petto	nose	naso
chin	mento	old	anziano
ear	orecchio	oval	ovale
elbow	gomito	overweight	sovrappeso
eye	occhio	round	rotondo
face	viso	short	basso
finger	dito	shoulder	spalla
foot/feet	piede/piedi	slim	magro
freckles	lentiggini	small	piccolo
glasses	occhiali	tall	alto
green	verde	thumb	pollice
hand	mano	toe	dito del piede
head	testa	weight	peso
height	statura	young	giovane

Hair

bald	calvo	pony tail	coda di cavallo
black	nero	red	rosso
blond	biondo	short	corto
brown	castano	shoulder-length	che arriva alle spalle
curly	riccio	spiky	a spazzola
fringe	frangia	straight	liscio
grey	grigio	wavy	mosso
long	lungo		
plait	treccia		