

ATTIVITÀ TRATTE DA
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SIMPLE ENGLISH PRACTICE

Attività per consolidare l'inglese essenziale

**Nuova
edizione**

2 CD-AUDIO ALLEGATI

iMATERIALI

Erickson

UNIT TWO

Family and jobs





English

PRACTICE

Community



June 20th, 12:00

Hello, today I want to tell you about my family. My **father's** name is Sergio and my **mother's** name is Martina. My father is 47 years old. He is a **clerk**. My mother is 42 years old and she is a **secretary**. My **brother** is Luigi, he is 9 years old. He is a **student**.



LISTEN

Ascolta il post di Federico.

1. Abbina le parole alla loro traduzione.

mother
father
brother
clerk
secretary

impiegato
fratello
segretaria
madre
padre

2. Completa con i dati della famiglia di Federico.

	Father	Mother	Brother
Name			
Age			
Job			

3. Traduci le seguenti parole in inglese. A ogni trattino corrisponde una lettera.

Mamma M _____

Studente S _____

Papà F _____

Famiglia F _____

Fratello B _____



CHAT ROOM



Sofia

Hi Federico, this is Sofia.

Federico



Hi Sofia, have you got any brothers or sisters?

Sofia

Yes, I have got a sister, she is 8 years old, her name is Sara.



ACTIVITY 12

LISTEN

Ascolta il dialogo della chat room.



June 20th, 12:15

I live with my **parents** and my **sister**.
 My **father's** name is Pedro. He is 45 years old and he is an **engineer**.
 My **mother's** name is Isabella. She is 41 years old and she is an **architect**.
 My **sister's** name is Sara. She is 8 years old and she is a **student**.



ACTIVITY 13

LISTEN

Ascolta il post di Sofia.

4. Abbina le parole alla loro traduzione.

parents
engineer
sister
architect
student

ingegnere
genitori
studente
sorella
architetto

5. Completa con i dati della famiglia di Sofia.

	Father	Mother	Sister
Name			
Age			
Job			

6. Indica nella tabella se le frasi sono vere oppure false.

	True	False
1. She has got a brother.		
2. Her father's name is Pedro.		
3. Her father is an architect.		
4. Her mother's 41 years old.		
5. Her mother's name is Sara.		
6. Her sister is a student.		
7. Her sister is 8 years old.		



CHAT ROOM



Lukas

Hi there.

Sofia

Hi Lukas, how are you?



Lukas

I am fine.



Sofia

Have you got any brothers or sisters?

Lukas

Yes, I have got one brother and one sister.



ACTIVITY 14

LISTEN

Ascolta il dialogo della chat room.



June 20th, 12:30

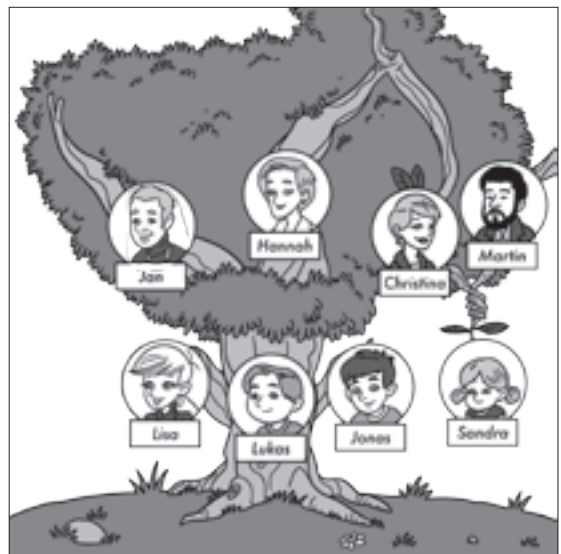


I live with my **parents**, my **brother** and my **sister**. My **father's** name is Jan. He is 53 years old and he is a **photographer**.

My **mother's** name is Hannah. She is 54 years old and she is a **dentist**.

My **sister's** name is Lisa. She is 18 years old and she is a **student**. My **brother's** name is Jonas. He is 16 years old and he is a student.

My mum has got a sister, she is my **aunt**. Her name is Christina. She is married, and her **husband** is Martin: he is my **uncle**. They have got a **daughter**, her name is Sandra. She is 4 years old. She is my **cousin**. This is my family tree.





LISTEN
Ascolta il post di Lukas.

7. Trova all'interno del post le parole che si riferiscono alle occupazioni, sottolineale e riscrivile qui sotto. Aiutati con le iniziali.

P _ _ _ _ _



D _ _ _ _ _

S _ _ _ _ _



8. Trova all'interno del post le parole che si riferiscono alle relazioni di parentela, sottolineale e riscrivile qui sotto. Aiutati con le iniziali e con la traduzione a fianco.

P _ _ _ _ _ = genitori
 B _ _ _ _ _ = fratello
 S _ _ _ _ _ = sorella
 M _ _ _ _ _ = mamma
 F _ _ _ _ _ = papà
 A _ _ _ _ = zia
 U _ _ _ _ _ = zio
 C _ _ _ _ _ = cugino

9. Completa la griglia. Inserisci il nome, l'età, il grado di parentela rispetto a Lukas e la loro occupazione, quando viene specificata.

Name	Age	Relationship	Job/Occupation
Lisa			
	53		photographer
		mother	
Jonas			
Christina			—
		uncle	—
		cousin	—

10. Colora nello stesso modo le parole italiane e inglesi con lo stesso significato.

GIRL

Fratello

FATHER

Sorella

BROTHER

STUDENT

Ragazza

Madre

SISTER

Padre

NAME

MOTHER

Ragazzo

Nome

Studente

BOY



CHAT ROOM



Camille

Hi everybody.

Federico

Hi Camille, how are you?



Camille

I am fine.

Federico

Have you got any brothers or sisters?

Camille

No, I haven't. I am an only child.

Federico

Have you got any cousins?

Camille

Yes, I have got four cousins.



Federico

Have you got any uncles and aunts?

Camille

Yes, I have; I have got two uncles and two aunts.



ACTIVITY 16

LISTEN

Ascolta il dialogo della chat room.

11. Leggi il post di Camille e scegli le parole corrette fra le due proposte.



June 20th, 12:45



I live with my mum and my stepfather. I haven't got any brothers or sisters, I am an **only/uncle** child. My mother and my father are divorced.

My mother's **age/name** is Adèle. She is 53 years old and she is a nurse.

My father's name is Marcel. He is 50 years **age/old** and he is a teacher.

My mum has got a brother, he is my **dad/uncle**. His name is Serge. He is married, his wife is Denise, she is my aunt. They have got a **son/daughter**, her name is Sandra, she is 16 years old, and a son, his name is Henri, he is 19 years old. They are my **parents/cousins**.

My dad has got a **sister/brother**, her name is Edith. She is my **grandmother/aunt**. She is married with uncle Pierre. They have got two **children/girls**, Nathan and Leo, they are 8 and 13 years old. They are my **uncles/cousins** too.



LISTEN

Ascolta il post di Camille.

12. Completa con i dati della famiglia di Camille.

Name	Age	Relationship (relazione di parentela con Camille)
Marcel		
	53	mother
Serge	—	
	—	aunt
	—	uncle
Edith		
	19	cousin
		cousin
	8	

13. Indica nella tabella se le frasi sono vere oppure false.

	True	False
1. Camille has got a sister.		
2. Her father's name is Henri.		
3. Her father is a teacher.		
4. Her mother's 50 years old.		
5. Her mother's name is Adèle.		
6. She has got two sisters.		
7. Serge is her uncle.		
8. Edith is her cousin.		
9. She has got three cousins.		
10. Nathan and Leo are brothers.		

14. Trova la parola opposta.

MALE (maschio)	FEMALE (femmina)
boy	
	mother
brother	
	wife
	daughter
uncle	

15. Abbina le frasi alla loro traduzione.

1. Have you got any brothers or sisters?	a. Sono figlio/a unico/a.
2. He is married.	b. Hai dei fratelli o delle sorelle?
3. I have got one cousin.	c. Vivo con i miei genitori.
4. They have got a son.	d. Io ho un cugino.
5. I am an only child.	e. Lui è sposato.
6. I live with my parents.	f. Loro hanno un figlio.

1. **b** 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

16. Ripassa i nomi delle professioni che hai imparato finora. Guarda le immagini e scrivi sotto il lavoro corrispondente. Aiutati con i trattini.









Jobs











LISTEN AND REPEAT
Ascolta e ripeti i nomi delle professioni.



17. Completa con i tuoi dati. Scegli le frasi che ti rappresentano e scrivi il tuo post.



Day and time _____

My name is _____.

- I have got one sister.
- I have got one brother.
- I have got two sisters but no brothers.
- I have got _____ sister(s) and _____ brother(s).
- I have got _____ sisters.
- I have got _____ brothers.
- I haven't got any brothers or sisters: I am an only child.
- _____

My father's name is _____. He is _____ years old. He is from _____.

My mother's name is _____. She is _____ years old. She is from _____.

My brother's name is _____. He is _____ years old.

My sister's name is _____. She is _____ years old.

I live with my

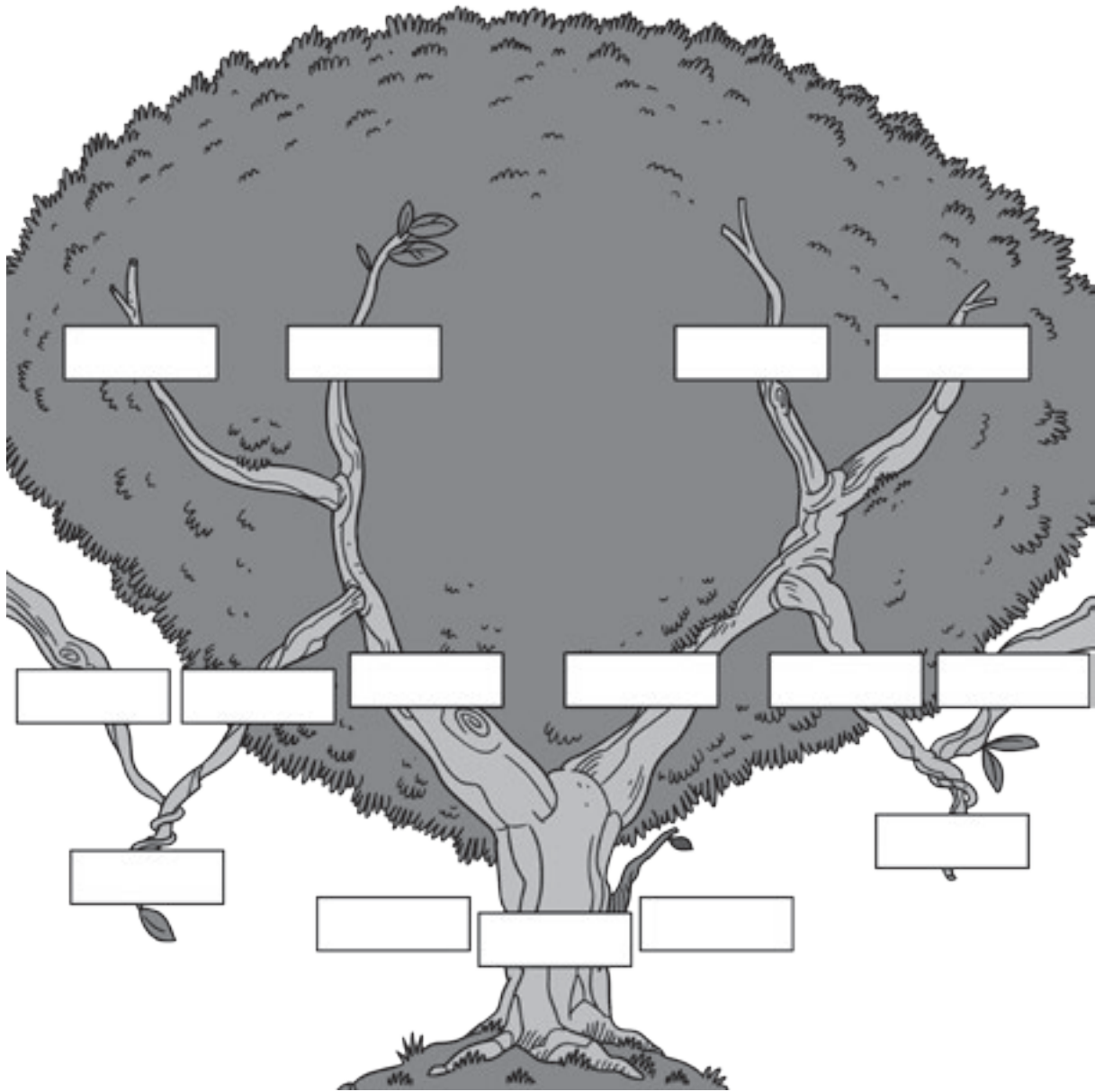
- parents father
- mother brother/sister

I have got _____ aunt(s). My favourite aunt is _____ and she is _____ years old.

I have got _____ uncle(s). My favourite uncle is _____ and he is _____ years old.

I have got _____ grandparents (*nonni*). I have got _____ cousins.

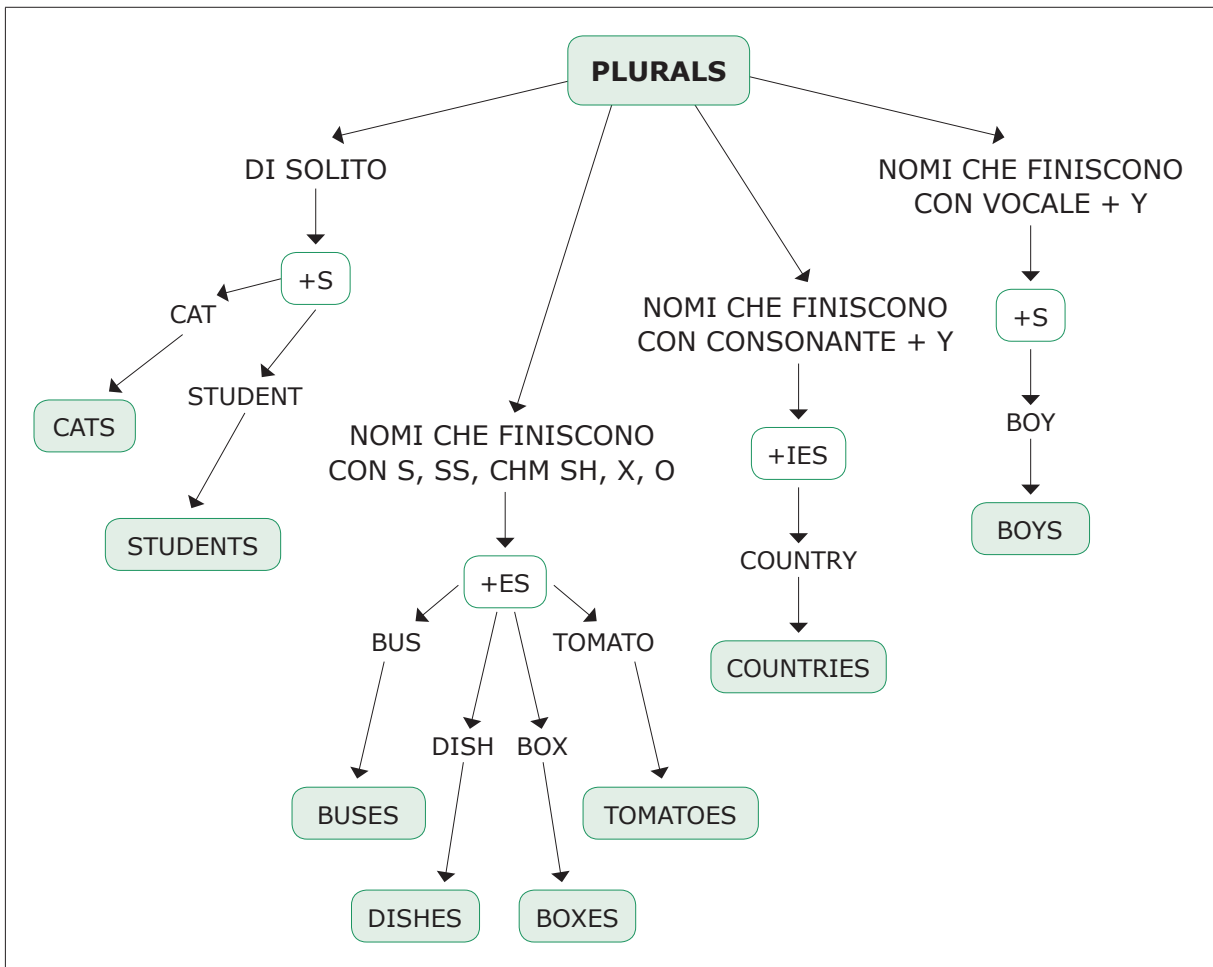
18. Inserisci i nomi dei tuoi familiari nel tuo *family tree*.



GRAMMAR



* PLURALE



Per fare il plurale dei nomi di solito si aggiunge una **-s** alla fine del nome.

Se la parola finisce con **-s, -sh, -ch, -x, -o**, si aggiunge **-es**.

Se il nome finisce con una consonante seguita da **-y**, il plurale si forma con **-ies**.

girl → girls
boy → boys

cat → cats
hamster → hamsters

bus → buses
dish → dishes
watch → watches

box → boxes
tomato → tomatoes

baby → babies

family → families



1 Unisci il sostantivo al rispettivo plurale.

box
potato
watch
bush
dress
family
brother

watches
dresses
boxes
families
potatoes
brothers
bushes

2 Sottolinea i sostantivi plurali.

cat	parrots	brothers	dog	cats	mother
letters	horse	animals	friends	name	student
years	doctor	books	pens	school	days

3 Conta quanti sono gli elementi rappresentati, scrivi il numero corretto nel riquadro e il sostantivo plurale negli spazi.



B _____



A _____



F _____



2

S _____



4 Scegli il plurale corretto.

box	boxes	boxs	boxies
church	churchs	churches	churchies
horse	horsis	horss	horses
lady	ladies	ladyes	ladys
boy	boies	boyes	boys
potato	potatos	potatoes	potates
bus	buis	buss	buses
baby	babys	babies	babis
day	days	dais	daies
family	familys	families	familyes

5 Forma il plurale dei seguenti nomi, facendo attenzione a come finiscono.

	+S	+ES	Y → IES
dish			
bedroom			
cat			
bed			
dog			
computer			
chair			
lady			
desk			
name			
box			
student			
house			



	+S	+ES	Y → IES
country			
potato			
friend			
bus			
toilet			
sandwich			
flat			

6 Alcuni plurali sono irregolari. Non esiste una regola, vanno imparati a memoria.

PLURALI IRREGOLARI

uomo – uomini	→	man – men
donna – donne	→	woman – women
bambino – bambini	→	child – children
persona – persone	→	person – people
piede – piedi	→	foot – feet
dente – denti	→	tooth – teeth
topo – topi	→	mouse – mice
pecora – pecore	→	sheep – sheep



ACTIVITY 19

LISTEN AND REPEAT

Ascolta e ripeti i plurali irregolari.

7 Completa i plurali irregolari con le lettere mancanti.

M _ _ N T _ _ TH M _ _ CE C _ _ I _ _ DREN
 F _ _ _ T WO _ _ N P _ _ _ PLE S _ _ E _ _ P

8 Unisci la parola italiana alla sua traduzione.

donne
 topi
 persone
 bambini
 denti
 piedi
 pecore
 uomini

mice
 children
 sheep
 teeth
 women
 men
 people
 feet

9 Trova gli 8 plurali irregolari.

U	T	S	H	E	E	P	W
M	E	N	I	B	H	K	O
F	E	E	T	E	C	I	M
A	T	P	E	O	P	L	E
C	H	I	L	D	R	E	N

**10** Indica se i nomi plurali sono regolari o irregolari.

	Plurale regolare	Plurale irregolare
computers	✓	
boxes		
buses		
children		
sheep		
men		
ladies		
babies		
tomatoes		
women		
boys		
girls		
mice		
books		
pens		
teeth		
dogs		
feet		



11 Trasforma al plurale i seguenti nomi e inseriscili nella colonna appropriata.

man lady boy girl cat mouse horse pet hamster tooth
 tomato child pen foot country name potato woman baby
 bus person dish box sheep car letter balcony

+S	+ES	+IES	Irregolari
boys	tomatoes	babies	men

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* VERBO «AVERE» (TO HAVE GOT): FORMA AFFERMATIVA

HAVE GOT

I	HAVE	GOT		HE	HAS	GOT
YOU	HAVE	GOT		SHE	HAS	GOT
WE	HAVE	GOT		IT	HAS	GOT
YOU	HAVE	GOT				
THEY	HAVE	GOT				

1 Ecco il presente del verbo «avere». Guarda lo schema e completa la griglia.

I have got	_____
You have got	_____
He has got	Lui ha
She has got	Lei _____
It has got	Esso/Essa ha
We have got	Noi _____
You have got	Voi avete
They have got	Essi/Esse hanno

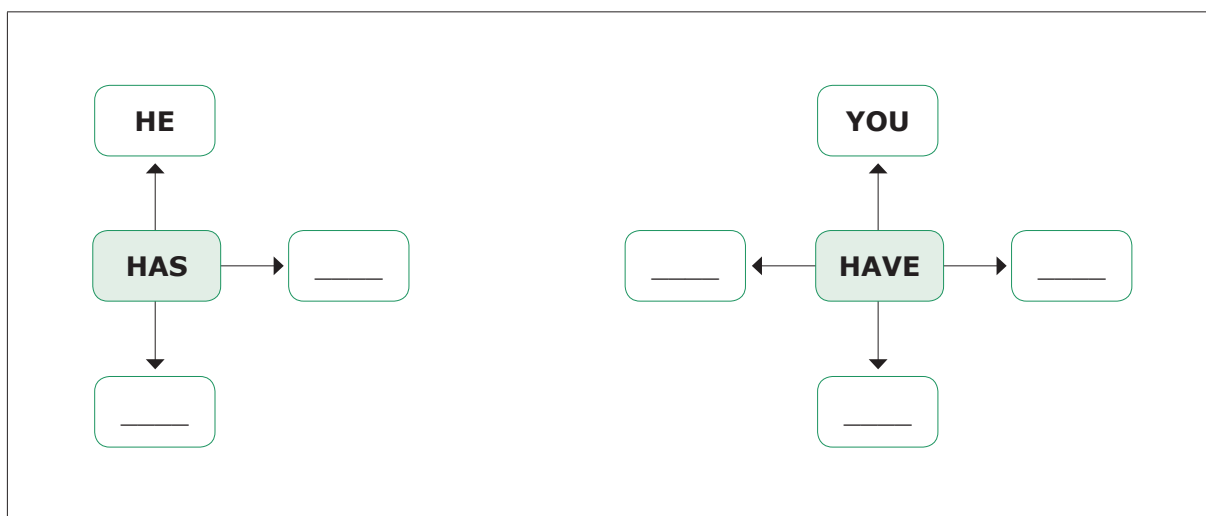
Le forme verbali inglesi sono quindi due: **have** e **has**. *Has* si usa con i pronomi soggetto **he**, **she** e **it**.



2 Dividiamo le forme verbali, a seconda che si usi *have* oppure *has*.

Inglese	Italiano
I have got	Io _____
You have got	Tu _____
We have got	Noi _____
You have got	_____ avete
They have got	Essi/Esse _____
He has got	_____ ha
She has got	Lei ha
It has got	Esso/Essa _____

3 Completa il diagramma con i pronomi personali adatti.



4 Metti una spunta sotto al pronome a seconda dell'uso di *have* oppure *has*.

	I	You	He	She	It	We	You	They
have	✓							
has			✓					

**5** Inserisci tutte le forme verbali del verbo «avere».

I	_____
You	_____
He	_____
She	_____
It	_____
We	_____
You	_____
They	_____

6 Colora di due colori diversi le due forme verbali.

HAVE

HAS

7 Inserisci la forma verbale giusta. Scegli fra *have* oppure *has*.

1. We _____ got a computer.
2. They _____ got a cat.
3. He _____ got a bicycle.
4. You _____ got a girlfriend.
5. We _____ got a sister.
6. You _____ got a dog.
7. I _____ got two aunts.
8. She _____ got a brother.
9. It _____ got a big park.
10. She _____ got an Australian friend.



8 Traduci il pronome e aggiungi il verbo «avere», come nell'esempio.

Es.: (tu) **you have got**

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. (esso) _____ | 6. (io) _____ |
| 2. (lei) _____ | 7. (noi) _____ |
| 3. (essi) _____ | 8. (essa) _____ |
| 4. (esse) _____ | 9. (lui) _____ |
| 5. (tu) _____ | 10. (voi) _____ |

Il verbo «avere» ha anche una forma contratta, che si usa più spesso nella lingua parlata.

Forma intera	Forma contratta
I have got	I've got
You _____ got	You've got
He _____ got	He's got
She _____ got	She's got
It has got	It's got
We _____ got	We've got
You have got	You've got
They _____ got	They've got

9 Scegli fra le due proposte la forma contratta corretta del verbo «avere».

- We **'ve got** – **'s got** a cat.
- You **'ve got** – **'s got** a sister.
- He **'ve got** – **'s got** a cousin.
- I **'ve got** – **'s got** a Chinese friend.
- They **'ve got** – **'s got** a horse.
- She **'ve got** – **'s got** a big house.
- I **'ve got** – **'s got** a brother.
- She **'ve got** – **'s got** a dog.
- They **'ve got** – **'s got** an English friend.
- You **'ve got** – **'s got** a computer.

*** VERBO «AVERE» (TO HAVE GOT): FORMA NEGATIVA**

Per fare la forma negativa si aggiunge *not* dopo le forme verbali *have* o *has*.

HAVE GOT	FORMA NEGATIVA
I HAVE NOT GOT	HE HAS NOT GOT
YOU HAVE NOT GOT	SHE HAS NOT GOT
WE HAVE NOT GOT	IT HAS NOT GOT
YOU HAVE NOT GOT	
THEY HAVE NOT GOT	

1 Riscrivi le frasi alla forma negativa. Inserisci *not* fra *have/has* e *got*.

Es.: I have got a pet. → I have **not** got a pet.

1. She has _____ got a dog
2. You have _____ got a girlfriend.
3. I have _____ got a CD.
4. He has _____ got a hamburger.
5. You have _____ got a brother.
6. We have _____ got a tablet.
7. It has _____ got a red coat.
8. They have _____ got a pen.

**2** Indica se le frasi sono affermative o negative.

	Affermativa	Negativa
1. I have got a pen.		
2. They have got a dog.		
3. He has not got a girlfriend.		
4. They have not got a computer.		
5. We have not got a sister.		
6. She has got blue eyes.		
7. You have not got a horse.		
8. We have got a pet.		
9. I have got a boyfriend.		

3 Colora di rosso i pronomi soggetto (I, you, he, ecc.), di blu le forme verbali *have* e *has got*, e di giallo il *not*.

I HAVE NOT GOT
 YOU HAVE NOT GOT
 HE HAS NOT GOT
 SHE HAS NOT GOT
 IT HAS NOT GOT
 WE HAVE NOT GOT
 YOU HAVE NOT GOT
 THEY HAVE NOT GOT



4 Scegli la forma corretta fra le due proposte.

1. They **haven't got** – **hasn't got** a bike.
2. Steve **haven't got** – **hasn't got** a brother.
3. Mr Jones **haven't got** – **hasn't got** a new car.
4. I **haven't got** – **hasn't got** your mobile phone.
5. She **haven't got** – **hasn't got** a workbook.
6. My brother **haven't got** – **hasn't got** a TV in his room.
7. I **haven't got** – **hasn't got** a car.
8. He **haven't got** – **hasn't got** a black pen.
9. We **haven't got** – **hasn't got** a big house.
10. The garden **haven't got** – **hasn't got** any flowers.

5 Inserisci nelle frasi seguenti: *has, have, not, got, he*.

1. We _____ got a computer
2. She has _____ got a penfriend.
3. _____ has not got a dog.
4. The cat _____ got a red coat.
5. You have _____ a computer.

* VERBO «AVERE» (TO HAVE GOT): FORMA INTERROGATIVA

HAVE GOT				FORMA INTERROGATIVA			
HAVE	I	GOT	?				
HAVE	YOU	GOT	?	HAS	HE	GOT	?
				HAS	SHE	GOT	?
HAVE	WE	GOT	?	HAS	IT	GOT	?
HAVE	YOU	GOT	?				
HAVE	THEY	GOT	?				



Per fare le domande si sposta la forma verbale del verbo avere *have* oppure *has* davanti al soggetto. Il *got* va dopo il soggetto.

Have I got?	Ho io?
Have you got?	Hai tu?
Has he got?	Ha lui?
Has she got?	Ha lei?
Has it got?	Ha esso/essa?
Have we got?	Abbiamo noi?
Have you got?	Avete voi?
Have they got?	Hanno essi/esse?

1 Scegli la forma corretta del verbo «avere».

1. **Have – Has** she **got** a new house?
2. **Have – Has** you **got** a boyfriend?
3. **Have – Has** they **got** a dog?
4. **Have – Has** he **got** a pen?
5. **Have – Has** I **got** a brother?
6. **Have – Has** we **got** a computer?
7. **Have – Has** you **got** a cat?
8. **Have – Has** it **got** a white coat?
9. **Have – Has** she **got** a sister?
10. **Have – Has** she **got** a cousin?

2 Traduci.

1. Hai tu? _____
2. Avete voi? _____
3. Hanno essi? _____
4. Ha lui? _____
5. Abbiamo noi? _____
6. Ha lei? _____
7. Ha esso? _____



3 Inserisci *Have [...]* *got* oppure *Has [...]* *got*.

1. _____ he _____ a cat?
2. _____ they _____ a garden?
3. _____ she _____ a bike?
4. _____ you _____ a favourite singer?
5. _____ we _____ a new English book?
6. _____ Michael _____ a dog?
7. _____ he _____ a car?
8. _____ we _____ pens?
9. _____ you _____ an uncle?
10. _____ she _____ a brother?
11. _____ they _____ cousins?
12. _____ we _____ an umbrella?

4 Riordina le parole per formare delle domande.

1. cat – got – you – a – Have ? _____
2. got – a – Has – he – girlfriend ? _____
3. got – Have – we – a – dog ? _____
4. Has – got – a – dog – she ? _____
5. they – got – Have – a – bike ? _____



*** RISPOSTE BREVI (SHORT ANSWERS)**

HAVE GOT				FORMA INTERROGATIVA
HAVE	I	GOT	?	→ Yes, I have / No, I haven't
HAVE	YOU	GOT	?	→ Yes, you have / No, you haven't
HAS	HE	GOT	?	→ Yes, he has / No, he hasn't
HAS	SHE	GOT	?	→ Yes, she has / No, she hasn't
HAS	IT	GOT	?	→ Yes, it has / No, it hasn't
HAVE	WE	GOT	?	→ Yes, you have / No, you haven't
HAVE	YOU	GOT	?	→ Yes, we have / No, we haven't
HAVE	THEY	GOT	?	→ Yes, they have / No, they haven't

1 Rispondi alle domande con «Yes, I have», oppure «No, I have not».

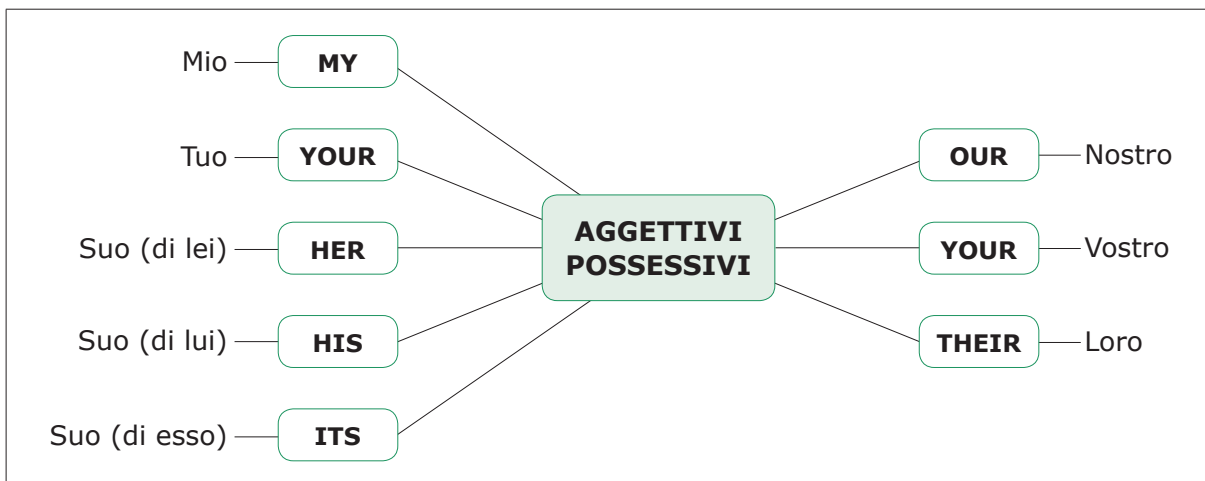
1. Have you got a new friend? _____
2. Have you got a sister? _____
3. Have you got a Moroccan friend? _____
4. Have you got a mobile phone? _____
5. Have you got a cousin? _____
6. Have you got a brother? _____
7. Have you got a cat? _____
8. Have you got a guitar? _____



2 Leggi le domande e poi scegli la risposta breve corretta.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Have you got a TV in your bedroom? | Yes, I have – I haven't . |
| 2. Have your parents got a new car? | No, they have – they haven't . |
| 3. Has your uncle got a garden? | Yes, he has – he hasn't . |
| 4. Have you got any cousins? | Yes, I have – I haven't . |
| 5. Has Camille got an uncle? | Yes, she has – she hasn't . |
| 6. Has Lukas got a sister? | Yes, he has – he hasn't . |
| 7. Has Sofia got a brother? | No, she has – she hasn't . |
| 8. Have your grandparents got a big house? | No, they have – they haven't . |

*** AGGETTIVI POSSESSIVI**



1 Completa la tabella con la traduzione degli aggettivi possessivi. Inserisci: *vostro, tuo, loro, mio*.

Singolare			Plurale		
I	MY		WE	OUR	nostro
YOU	YOUR		YOU	YOUR	
HE	HIS	suo di lui	THEY	THEIR	
SHE	HER	suo di lei			
IT	ITS	suo di esso/essa			



2 Unisci la traduzione italiana all'aggettivo corrispondente.

my
your
their
our
its
his
her
your

mio
loro
nostro
tuo
vostro
suo di lei
suo di lui
suo di esso/essa

3 Completa con le lettere mancanti: U, M, R, H, S, E.

__Y	YOU__	HIS	H__R	IT__	O__R	YOUR	T__EIR
-----	-------	-----	------	------	------	------	--------

4 Abbina gli aggettivi possessivi al pronome soggetto corrispondente.

I HE Your IT THEY My

Your His WE Its

YOU Her Our Their

YOU SHE

Come hai visto, in inglese ci sono tre aggettivi possessivi per la terza persona singolare: *his*, *her* e *its*. Sono sempre riferiti al possessore e non alla cosa posseduta.

Es.: il cane di John → il suo cane → his dog
 il libro di Mary → il suo libro → her book
 la coda del gatto → la sua coda → its tail



5 Sottolinea il nome del possessore nelle seguenti frasi italiane. Poi decidi se è maschio (*his*), femmina (*her*) o neutro (per gli animali: *its*) e metti nella colonna giusta, come nell'esempio.

1. La penna di Maria.
2. Il libro di Marco.
3. La bicicletta di Francesco.
4. Il latte di Fufi (gatto).
5. La sorella di Giulia.
6. Il padre di Fatima.
7. La scuola di Giovanni.
8. Il collare di Spike (cane).

His	Her	Its
	Maria	

6 Inserisci *his* se è un nome maschile oppure *her* se è un nome femminile.

1. _____ name is Camille.
2. _____ name is Federico.
3. _____ name is Lukas.
4. _____ name is Patty.
5. _____ name is Sofia.
6. _____ name is Elizabeth.
7. _____ name is Garibaldi.
8. _____ name is Angelica.
9. _____ name is John.
10. _____ name is Marco.



7 Scrivi a fianco l'aggettivo possessivo necessario, scegliendo fra *his*, *her* oppure *its*. I nomi dei possessori sono sottolineati.

- La casa di Julia → _____ house.
 La macchina di Peter → _____ car.
 Il latte del gatto → _____ milk.
 La sorella di George → _____ sister.
 Il fratello di Mary → _____ brother.
 La palla di Caterina → _____ ball.
 La lettera di Annie → _____ letter.
 Il libro di Frank → _____ book.
 La penna di David → _____ pen.
 Il padre di Lucy → _____ father.

8 Inserisci *my* oppure *your*.

1. What's _____ name? _____ name is Caterina.
2. What's _____ surname? _____ surname is Rossi.
3. Is this _____ cat? Yes, it is _____ cat.
4. Is John _____ brother? Yes, he is _____ brother.
5. Is Helen _____ sister? Yes, she is _____ sister.

9 Unisci le espressioni alla loro traduzione italiana.

my cat
 their school
 our dog
 your pencils
 his friend

la loro scuola
 il nostro cane
 le vostre matite
 il mio gatto
 il suo amico



10 Traduci le seguenti espressioni (ricorda che in inglese non va mai messo l'articolo davanti agli aggettivi possessivi!). *M* sta per maschile (*his*), *F* per femminile (*her*) e *N* per neutro (*its*).

1. Il mio gatto. (cat) _____
2. Il loro cane. (dog) _____
3. Un suo (**M**) amico. (friend) _____
4. Il suo (**F**) libro. (book) _____
5. Le nostre matite. (pencils) _____
6. Il loro appartamento. (flat) _____
7. Il tuo computer. _____
8. I vostri genitori. (parents) _____
9. La sua (**N**) finestra. (window) _____
10. La mia chitarra. (guitar) _____

11 Inserisci un aggettivo possessivo.

1. I have brown hair. _____ hair is brown. (*i miei*)
2. Angelica has one brother, _____ name is Miguel. (*il suo*)
3. Mark and Freddy are brothers, _____ mother's name is Anna. (*la loro*)
4. We like _____ car. (*la nostra*)
5. What's _____ name? My name is Bianca. (*il tuo*)
6. Karen is with _____ mother in the kitchen. (*la sua*)
7. Rome is famous for _____ monuments. (*i suoi*)
8. Bob is in the garage with _____ father. (*suo*)
9. Beth is 14 years old, _____ brother is 16. (*suo*)
10. I am Sally and this is _____ sister Amy. (*mia*)

12 Scegli gli aggettivi possessivi corretti.

Es.: I have got a cat. It's **my** – **your** cat.

1. You have got a sister. She's **your** – **her** sister.
2. They have got a car. It's **our** – **their** car.
3. Mark has got two brothers. They're **my** – **his** brothers.
4. We've got a new computer. It's **their** – **our** computer.
5. I've got a friend. He's **my** – **their** friend.
6. Sheila has got a brother. He's **her** – **my** brother.
7. It's got black and white cover. **Your** – **Its** cover is black and white.

**13 Traduci le seguenti espressioni in italiano.**

1. My house. _____
2. Your name. _____
3. My mother. _____
4. Our friends. _____
5. His car. _____
6. Her father. _____
7. Their cat. _____
8. His father. _____
9. My parents. _____
10. Her eyes. _____
11. Their dog. _____
12. Our family. _____

14 Completa con l'aggettivo possessivo come nell'esempio. Attenzione al pronome soggetto!

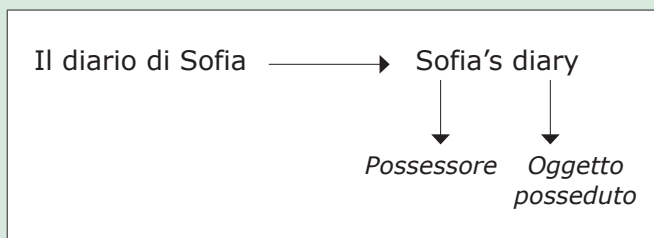
Es.: You're Josè. → **Your** name is Josè.

1. It's a cat. → _____ name's Fufi.
2. They're Paul and Mary → _____ names are Paul and Mary.
3. She's Elizabeth. → _____ name's Elizabeth.
4. You're Tom Brown. → _____ name's Tom Brown.
5. He's John. → _____ name's John.
6. I'm Helen. → _____ name's Helen.
7. We're the Spencer family. → _____ family name's Spencer.
8. It's the Lion's Pub. → _____ name's the Lion's Pub.
9. This is Andrew's sister. → She's _____ sister.

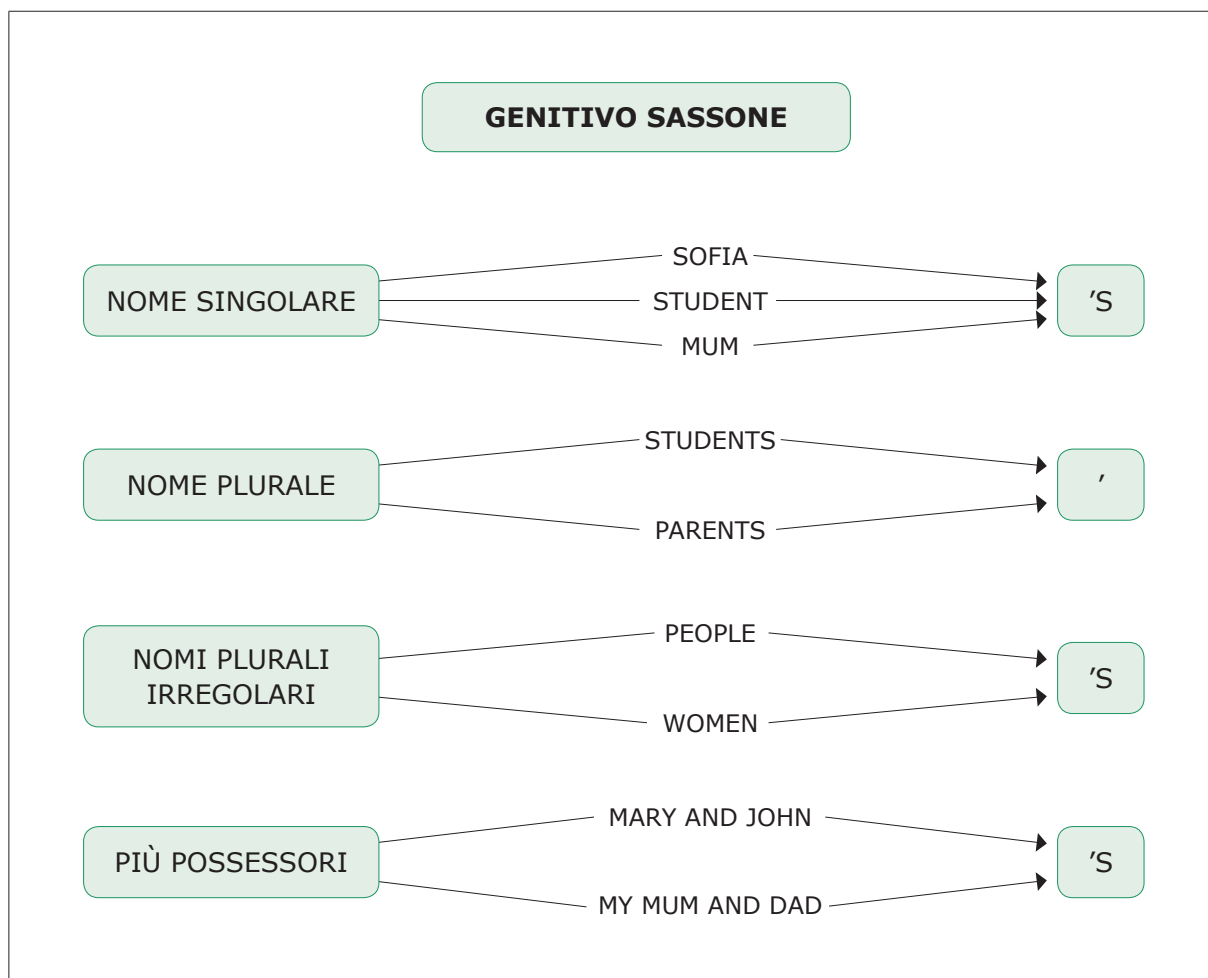


* GENITIVO SASSONE

Il concetto di possesso, espresso in italiano con la preposizione **di** (la mamma *di* Sofia, il libro *di* Marco), in inglese viene solitamente reso con il **genitivo sassone**. Si usa quando chi «possiede» è una persona o un essere animato e si forma mettendo il nome del possessore prima della cosa posseduta.



La preposizione **di** italiana si esprime in inglese con **'s**.





La costruzione è: **nome del possessore + 's + cosa posseduta.**

Il nome della cosa posseduta perde l'articolo.

REGOLE:

– **ai nomi plurali che finiscono in -s si aggiunge solo l'apostrofo:**

They are the students' books (*Sono i libri degli studenti*).

– **ai plurali irregolari che non finiscono in -s si aggiunge l'apostrofo + s:**

The children's books are at school (*I libri dei bambini sono a scuola*).

– **se ci sono più possessori, solo l'ultima parola è seguita dall'apostrofo + s:**

Mum and Dad's room (*La stanza di mamma e papà*).

1 **Sottolinea il nome del possessore.**

1. Julia's father.
2. Mike's sister.
3. My brother's pen.
4. My friend's house.
5. Your teacher's book.
6. My parents' bedroom.
7. Sofia and Anna's teacher.
8. John's cat.
9. The students' classroom.
10. Susan's friend.

2 **Scrivi a chi appartengono gli oggetti, come nell'esempio. Devi invertire le due parole.**

Es.: pullover – Julia → It's Julia's pullover.

1. bed – Caterina → It's _____'s _____.
2. computer – Federico → It's _____'s _____.
3. bike – Mary → It's _____'s _____.
4. book – the student → It's _____'s _____.
5. tail – dog → It's _____'s _____.
6. garage – my dad → It's _____'s _____.
7. car – my mother → It's _____'s _____.
8. office – the teacher → It's _____'s _____.
9. garden – house → It's _____'s _____.
10. cat – Paul → It's _____'s _____.



3 Riscrivi le frasi usando il genitivo sassone, come nell'esempio.

Es.: The dog of the boy. → The boy's dog.

1. The father of the girl. → _____
2. The school of the students. → _____
3. The house of the family. → _____
4. The parents of David. → _____
5. The cousin of Fred. → _____
6. The room of the brothers. → _____
7. The phone of Alice. → _____

4 Forma il genitivo sassone e scrivi la parola corrispondente ai disegni, scegliendola tra quelle nel riquadro.

guitar	radio	computer	mobile phone	car
	cousin	ball	book	bike



My brother _____



The teacher _____



My father _____



The students _____



Your sister _____



My friend _____



Cecilia _____



Tom _____



My parents _____

TEST 2



A Unisci le parole alla loro traduzione italiana.

1. brother	a. zia
2. cousin	b. papà
3. mother	c. fratello
4. father	d. sorella
5. sister	e. zio
6. aunt	f. cugino
7. uncle	g. mamma

1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____ 6. ____ 7. ____

B Forma il plurale dei seguenti nomi, facendo attenzione a come finiscono. Scrivili nella colonna corretta.

	+S	+ES	+IES	IRREGOLARI
1. cat				
2. name				
3. dog				
4. brother				
5. child				
6. peach				

	+S	+ES	+IES	IRREGOLARI
7. person				
8. lady				
9. tooth				
10. daisy				
11. box				
12. student				
13. foot				
14. country				
15. potato				
16. friend				
17. bus				
18. boss				
19. sandwich				
20. woman				

C Cerchia i pronomi soggetto che si usano con le rispettive forme verbali.

I – you – he – she – it – we – you – they have got

I – you – he – she – it – we – you – they has got

D Scegli la forma verbale corretta fra le due date.

- We **have got – has got** a computer.
- They **have got – has got** a cat.
- He **have got – has got** a bike.
- You **have got – has got** a friend.
- We **have got – has got** a brother.

- 6. You **have got – has got** a dog.
- 7. I **have got – has got** two uncles.
- 8. She **have got – has got** a brother.
- 9. It **have got – has got** a big park.
- 10. She **have got – has got** an African T-shirt.

E In base alle indicazioni in maiuscolo, scegli la forma corretta.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| We | have got – haven't got | a cat. | AFFERMATIVA |
| I | have got – haven't got | a sister. | NEGATIVA |
| He | has got – hasn't got | a cousin. | NEGATIVA |
| I | have got – haven't got | a Russian friend. | AFFERMATIVA |
| They | have got – haven't got | a garden. | NEGATIVA |
| They | have got – haven't got | an Australian friend. | NEGATIVA |
| She | has got – hasn't got | a big house. | AFFERMATIVA |
| You | have got – haven't got | a sister. | NEGATIVA |
| She | has got – hasn't got | a dog. | AFFERMATIVA |
| You | have got – haven't got | a mobile phone. | AFFERMATIVA |

F Segna nella tabella se la frase è affermativa, negativa o interrogativa.

	Affermativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
1. I have got	✓		
2. You have not got			
3. We have got			
4. Has he got			
5. Has it got			
6. They haven't got			
7. Have you got			
8. They have got			
9. She has got			
10. She hasn't got			
11. Have they got			

G Scegli la risposta corretta in base alla domanda.

1. Have you got your umbrella?

Yes, I have. No, he hasn't.

2. Have we got an English test on Monday?

No, we have. Yes, we have.

3. Has your brother got a girlfriend?

Yes, he has. No, he has.

4. Have your parents got a red car?

No, they haven't. Yes, she has.

5. Have you got any brothers or sisters?

No, I have. Yes, I have.

6. Have you got any aunts?

No, I haven't. Yes, he has.

7. Has it got a window?

Yes, it has. Yes, they have.

H Leggi il post ed esegui gli esercizi.June 20th, 08:30

My name is Fahd. My surname is Rammah. I am from Morocco but I live in Catania, Italy. I'm 13 years old. My sisters are Fatima and Saadia. Fatima is 10 years old and Saadia is 8 years old. My father's name is Ahmad. He is 39 years old and he is a farmer. My mother's name is Nadira. She is 34 and she is a housewife.



LISTEN

Ascolta il post di Fahd.

I Compila la griglia con i dati della famiglia di Fahd.

Name	Age	Job
Fahd		student
Fatima		student
	8	
	39	_____ (agricoltore)
		_____ (casalinga)

J Indica nella tabella se le frasi sono vere oppure false.

	True	False
1. Fahd is from Morocco.		
2. Fahd lives in Roma.		
3. He is 14 years old.		
4. He has got three sisters.		
5. His sister's name is Fatima.		
6. His father is 34 years old.		
7. His mother is a housewife.		
8. His mother's name is Saadia.		

K Rispondi alle domande usando i dati di Fahd. Completa con i dati che mancano.

What's your name?

My name is _____

How old are you?

I am _____

Where are you from?

I am from _____

Have you got any brothers or sisters?

Yes, I have _____ sisters. Their names are _____ and _____.

What's your father's name?

My father's name is _____.

What's your mother's name?

My mother's name is _____.



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