

ESERCIZI ESTIVI PER IL SUPERAMENTO DEL DEBITO CLASSI PRIME a.s. 2013/14

LINGUA E CIVILTÀ' INGLESE

**Completa le frasi inserendo il verbo tra parentesi nella forma corretta.
Usa la forma affermativa.**

1. I always (to go) to the cinema on Saturdays
2. You (to like) tennis very much
3. Walter often (to listen) to music after finishing his homework
4. Sheila (to live) near London
5. My cat always (to play) with me
6. We (to think) that she has gone crazy
7. You often (to forget) to pay your debts
8. They (to work) in a book shop

Trasforma le frasi alla forma negativa, usando la forma contratta:

1. I always go to the cinema on Saturdays
2. You like tennis very much
3. Walter often listens to music after finishing his homework
4. Sheila lives near London
5. My cat always plays with me
6. We think that she has gone crazy
7. You often forget to pay your debts
8. They work in a book shop

Trasforma le seguenti frasi alla forma interrogativa e rispondi con le short answers, sia affermative che negative:

1. I always go to the cinema on Saturdays
2. You like tennis very much
3. Walter often listens to music after finishing his homework
4. Sheila lives near London
5. My cat always plays with me
6. We think that she has gone crazy
7. You often forget to pay your debts
8. They work in a book shop

Trasforma alla terza persona singolare:

1. I smoke cigarettes
2. I only drink water
3. I play cards
4. I study English

5. I watch Tv
6. I catch the bus at 7.30
7. I go to school at 8 o'clock

Riscrivi le frasi sostituendo l'aggettivo possessivo con il nome tra parentesi e applicando la struttura del genitivo sassone:

1. This is her dog (Jane)
2. They're his parents (Tom)
3. His house isn't very big (Jack)
4. Anne loves animals. Her dog is so cute (Anne)
5. Here's his keys (Peter)

Leggi le seguenti frasi e riconosci se 's sta per un genitivo sassone oppure per la forma contratta del verbo is:

1. Where are Bob's keys?
2. Anne's in the garage
3. Don't touch Susy's secret diary
4. Who's that woman?
5. Our car's new
6. My English teacher's lessons are always interesting

Riordina le parole in modo da ottenere frasi di senso compiuto:

1. best/Jack's/'s/Peter/friend
2. cds/these/Helen's/are
3. parents'/car/not/very/my/is/they/to change/but/it/want/old
4. aunt/Sara's/pizza/always/my/is/great
5. imagination/seems/limits/no/to have/Emma's

Completa le frasi con some o any:

1. Would you like ice-cream?
2. Are there foreign students in your school?
3. You haven't got reason to be so suspicious
4. When I go to my grandparents', they always give me money
5. Have you got good ideas for tomorrow?
6. There's cheese cake in the fridge
7. We've got good news to tell you
8. In my room I've got posters of my favourite singers
9. Have you got brothers or sisters?
10. I'd like coke, and you?

In queste frasi – tutte negative – inserisci any o no:

1. She hasn't got friends here in Milan
2. You haven't got good records
3. I'll have to take a taxi, I've got choice
4. I don't need help
5. I need help

6. Have you got any books for me? Sorry, I have got books
7. I agreed with proposals you made, sorry
8. I have got time at all
9. I felt completely confused, I had ideas about what we could do
10. We don't know serious journalist who could forget to ask such an important question

Rispondi alle domande con una risposta completa affermativa:

Example: *Are there any English pupils? Yes, there are some English pupils*

1. Are there any parks in your town?
2. Are there any problems you cannot solve?
3. Do you know any French words?
4. Have you got any good suggestion for us?
5. Does your mum know any nice restaurants for tonight?

Completa le seguenti frasi con la forma corretta del verbo to be.

Usa le forme non contratte:

1. My name ... Bond
2. We the champions
3. Chantal and her mother from France
4. I ... fine, and you?
5. It 1.30 p.m.
6. You my best friend
7. Tom a very good tennis player
8. Our parents at home now
9. Sheila a journalist
10. I ... 20 years old

Trasforma le seguenti frasi alla forma negativa usando le forme contratte:

1. My name is Bond
2. We are the champions
3. Chantal and her mother are from France
4. I am fine, and you?
5. It is 1.30 p.m.
6. You are my best friend
7. Tom is a very good tennis player
8. Our parents are at home now
9. Sheila is a journalist
10. I am 20 years old

Volgi al plurale i seguenti sostantivi:

1. car
2. house
3. father
4. mouse
5. child
6. computer

7. apple
8. man
9. lady
10. book
11. woman
12. tooth
13. dog
14. foot
15. knife
16. thing
17. window
18. family
19. team
20. cd

Volgi al plurale le seguenti frasi:

1. The new bike is in the garage
2. Our book is on the shelf
3. The man down there is Greek
4. The child in the garden is my brother
5. I have a nice poster in my bedroom

Fill in the gaps with the frequency adverb, from the less frequent to the most frequent.

Always, Ever, Often, Hardly Ever, Sometimes, Usually, Seldom

6.

- ¹ I watch television in the evening.

- ² They play football at weekends.

- ³ We have dinner in the garden.

▪ ⁴ She walks to the park.

▪ ⁵ You come late.

▪ ⁶ He works hard.

▪ ⁷ They drive at night.