



ISTITUTO DI ISTRUZIONE SUPERIORE STATALE
VITTORIO BACHELET

Sede via Bachelet, 6 - 23848 OGGIONO (LC)
C.M. LCIS002005 - Cod. Fisc. 92007760132 - Tel. (0341) 577271 - 579332 - 576076
E-Mail: LCIS002005@istruzione.it - Pec: LCIS002005@pec.istruzione.it
www.istitutobachelet.edu.it



INDICAZIONI DI LAVORO PER FUTURE CLASSI PRIME DI **INGLESE**

Per tutti gli indirizzi

Gent.li studentesse e studenti,
Gent.li famiglie,

le indicazioni di lavoro qui contenute non sono "compiti delle vacanze", ma suggerimenti perché si possa partire al meglio a settembre nella nuova avventura delle scuole superiori, magari con meno ansia per i test d'ingresso che verranno somministrati nelle prime settimane, utili per delineare il livello di partenza di un gruppo classe appena costituito.

Le indicazioni non hanno uno scopo valutativo, ma possono aiutare a fare il punto della situazione e a verificare il proprio livello di partenza.

1. COMPETENZE DI BASE:
ARGOMENTI IMPRESCINDIBILI DELLA DISCIPLINA

GRAMMAR

BE
HAVE
PRESENT SIMPLE
PRESENT CONTINUOUS
PAST SIMPLE
PAST CONTINUOUS
PRESENT PERFECT (SINCE/FOR)
IMPERATIVE
ARTICLES
THERE IS/ARE
SOME /ANY
PREPOSITIONS: PLACE, TIME
COMPARATIVES/SUPERLATIVES
ENOUGH/TOO
CAN/CAN'T
MUST/HAVE TO – MUSTN'T/DON'T HAVE TO
SHOULD/SHOULDN'T
FUTURE: WILL, PRESENT CONTINUOUS
IF CLAUSE: FIRST

VOCABULARY

DAYS OF THE WEEK
SEASONS
COLOURS
NATIONALITIES
LEISURE ACTIVITIES
ROUTINES
FAMILY



FONDI
STRUTTURALI
EUROPEI

pon
2014-2020



Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca
Dipartimento per la Programmazione
Direzione Generale per interventi in materia di edilizia
scolastica, per la gestione dei fondi strutturali per
l'istruzione e per l'innovazione digitale
Ufficio IV

PER LA SCUOLA - COMPETENZE E AMBIENTI PER L'APPRENDIMENTO (FSE-FESR)



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2. ESERCIZI ESEMPLIFICATIVI,

PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb to be.

- I ___ from Australia and I speak English.
- Becca ___ Polish. She speaks Polish to her parents.
- Jordan ___ French, he's Italian. But his parents are French.
- We ___ American and we love American food.
- Helen and Dan ___ Japanese, they're Chinese.
- I ___ Spanish, I'm Mexican!

2 Choose the correct options.

- The cake is *mine* / *my*.
- The bag is *your* / *yours*.
- It's *her* / *hers* sister.
- This is my new bike. It's / *Its* colour is red.
- The chocolate is *ours* / *our*.
- Their* / *Theirs* dad is German.

3 Write P next to the sentences in which 's is possessive.

- She's Canadian.
- Its name's Fluffy.
- Phil's cousin is Scottish.
- It's cold today.
- Grace's mum has got a nice tablet.
- Peter's Swiss. He speaks French and German.

4 Choose the correct options.

- Can* / *Can't* you swim a long distance?
- Jodie *can* / *can't* roller-skate. She does it every day.
- Mark *can* / *can't* sing. He's not good!
- Can* / *Can't* Rachel speak a foreign language? No, she *can* / *can't*.
- Greg *can* / *can't* cook. His food is terrible!
- Justine *can* / *can't* run a marathon - she's amazing!

5 Complete the text with *there is* or *there are*.

I love my bedroom. ¹ _____ two beds for me and my brother, ² _____ a big desk to do our homework together and ³ _____ two chairs next to the table. ⁴ _____ four posters on the wall and ⁵ _____ a big wardrobe. ⁶ _____ clothes everywhere on the floor!

6 Find the mistake and correct each sentence.

- How old is you?
- You are 'nt British.
- Ian is from Canada. He's Canadish.
- This is Greta's book. It is his book.
- This is my dad's car. It is her car.
- This is my parents' flat. It's his flat.
- My dad sister is my aunt.
- What are your grandparent's names?
- Where are your from?
- He's name's Patrick.

7 Look at the photo. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false statements.



- The fireplace is between two armchairs.
- There is a lamp near an armchair.
- The lamps are under the tables.
- There is a picture on one wall.
- A mirror is in the fireplace.
- The chairs are at the table.
- The windows are behind a sofa.
- There is a carpet on the table.
- The table is in front of the fireplace.
- The windows are behind the armchairs.

☐
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8 Complete the sentences with a pronoun or possessive adjective.

- How old are _____?
- Peter isn't British. _____ is Irish.
- Sarah is from Spain. _____ is Spanish.
- This is Ann's tablet. It is _____ tablet.
- This is my brother's bike. It is _____ bike.
- _____ name's Mike.
- What are _____ parents' names?
- Tammy and I are in class together. Where is _____ classroom, please?
- This is my friends' house. It's _____ house.

9 Find the mistake and correct each sentence.

- 1 I can cook but I can paint very well.
- 2 Is the smartphone on the bed your?
- 3 Tom and her friend Susan can speak two foreign languages.
- 4 How many languages you can speak?
- 5 Can your brother' girlfriend cook?
- 6 There's a cooker in your kitchen?
- 7 There's three rooms in my flat.
- 8 The computer is above the desk.
- 9 You put food under the fridge.
- 10 He cant roller-skate.

10 Complete the email from your friend Elise. Elise is from France, but she's in the south of England for an English course.

To: Roberta

From: Elise

Hi Roberta,
 Here I am with my host family at last! The family is made up of four people: Mr and Mrs Henderson and ¹_____ children. Mrs Henderson's first name ²_____ Janet and Mr Henderson ³_____ name is Charles. Mary's my ⁴_____ (15) and she's really nice! Peter's ⁵_____ brother. He's twelve and he ⁶_____ play the piano very well. He can also speak some ⁷_____ so he can practise speaking with me! I have a ⁸_____ of my own. It's a nice room. There ⁹_____ a bed, a bookcase and a ¹⁰_____ where I can put my clothes. There's also a ¹¹_____ where I can do my homework. It is ¹²_____ the bookcase and the window. The room's full of light, so I like working there. I have to go now, dinner's ready!

Love
 Elise



11 Here's another email from Elise. It's about her school in the south of England. Choose the correct options.

To: Roberta

From: Elise

Hi Roberta,
 Here I am again. I want to tell you about ¹ I'm / my new school. It's just around the corner, so I can walk there every morning. The students come from all parts of the world! Stefan's ² Germany / German, Clara's ³ from / of Brazil, Silvia is Spanish, Hiroko is ⁴ Japan / Japanese, Kostas ⁵ is / are from Greece, Olaf is ⁶ Sweden / Swedish and Marta is Argentinian. The only language we ⁷ can / do all use is ⁸ English / England! Our teacher is Irish. ⁹ His / Her name's Edna and I think she ¹⁰ can / cans teach very well. Well, that's all for now!

Write soon,
 Love
 Elise



PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences with the words below.

(got • has • hasn't (x2) • have (x2)
haven't (x2) • 've • 's)

- 1 I've _____ a laptop, but I haven't got a tablet.
- 2 A: Have you got a digital camera?
B: Yes, I _____ !
- 3 A: She _____ got a mobile phone.
B: Really? Why not?
- 4 I've got a DVD player, but I _____ got an MP3 player.
- 5 A: _____ Phil got a hobby?
B: Yes, skateboarding!
- 6 I _____ got a piano, but I can't play it!
- 7 How many skateboards _____ you got?
- 8 I _____ got a guitar, but I want to buy one.
- 9 She _____ got a laptop and a tablet too.
- 10 A: David _____ got a camera.
B: We can buy one for his birthday!

2 Rewrite the following sentences into the affirmative (✓), negative (X) or interrogative (?) forms as requested.

- 1 Clare eats vegetables very often. (X)
- 2 Does he go to university every day? (✓)
- 3 John washes his car every month. (?)
- 4 I speak French. (X)

3 Rewrite the sentences with the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

- 1 Giulia goes to school in the morning. (always)
- 2 Paul is at home in the evening. (usually)
- 3 We go to the cinema on Saturdays. (sometimes)

4 Complete the email with the Present Continuous of the verbs below.

(stay (x2) • do • improve • look for • try • write)

Hi John,
I ¹ _____ from London. It's a great city!
At present I ² _____ in a hostel right in the city centre. But I ³ _____ a room in a nice Bed&Breakfast. In the meantime, I ⁴ _____ to concentrate on my language course. The course is excellent and I think I ⁵ _____ a lot. I'm also going out with Sarah. She ⁶ _____ at the hostel and she knows lots of interesting people. What ⁷ _____ (you) at the moment?
Write soon! Lots of love
Susan

5 Complete the interview to Harry with the questions about the places he usually visits.

- Interviewer: Hi, Harry. I know you travel a lot.
Harry: Yes, I do. It's because of my job.
Interviewer: ⁰ What do you do?
(What / you / do?)
Harry: I'm an explorer and a photographer.
Interviewer: ¹ _____
(Where / you / usually travel?)
Harry: I usually travel in Africa, Australia and India.
Interviewer: ² _____
(What / you / usually photograph?)
Harry: Wild animals, old towns and temples.
Interviewer: ³ _____
(What / you / do at the moment?)
Harry: I'm working in India at the moment.
Interviewer: ⁴ _____
(What / you / do in India?)
Harry: I'm exploring the jungle.
Interviewer: ⁵ _____
(Why / you / explore the jungle?)
Harry: Because I want to see how many tigers are left, and take photos.
Interviewer: ⁶ _____
(you / have got / any photos with you?)
Harry: Of course I have. I've got lots of photos.
Interviewer: ⁷ _____
(I / can / see them?)
Harry: Yes, here are some.
Interviewer: They're beautiful! ⁸ _____
(tigers / be / an endangered species?)
Harry: Yes, they are. You can rarely meet tigers because there are so few left!

6 Turn the following sentences into the positive (✓), negative (X) or interrogative (?) forms as requested.

- 1 Tom has breakfast at 10. (X)
Tom doesn't have breakfast at ten.
- 2 Tom is learning German at present. (?)

- 3 Mark is playing football now. (X)

- 4 His parents live in Paris. (?)

- 5 Clare and I don't like visiting museums. (✓)

- 6 They are doing their homework now. (X)

7 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or the Present Continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

- Tom _____ (have got) an MP3 player so he can listen to music when he _____ (go) skateboarding.
- Tom _____ (read) now and he _____ (listen) to music, too.
- '_____ (you/always/have) lunch at school during weekdays?' 'Yes, but today is Saturday and I _____ (have) lunch with my family.'
- Helen _____ (have not got) a laptop but she _____ (have got) a smartphone.
- 'What _____ (Meg/usually/do) after school?' 'She _____ (usually/do) her homework.'
- 'What _____ (Meg/do) now?' 'She _____ (not do) her homework. She _____ (play) the piano.'

8 Are the following words countable (C) or uncountable (U)?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> bread | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> rice |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> egg | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> fruit |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> potato | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> chocolate |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> steak | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> water |

9 Complete the sentences with *some*, *any*, *a*, *the* or \emptyset (no article).

- There isn't _____ food in the cupboard.
- Buy _____ apples, will you?
- Have you got _____ banana?
- I haven't got _____ friends.
- Where's _____ dog? I want to go out for a walk.
- I'd like _____ coffee, please.
- _____ fast food is bad for you.
- In my room there is _____ blue carpet under _____ desk.

10 Complete the email with the Present Perfect of the verbs in brackets.

Hi Robert,

I'm sorry I ¹ _____ (not write) before, but I ² _____ (be) very busy going places. We ³ _____ (see) lots of interesting attractions so far. We ⁴ _____ (be) to the British Museum, and we ⁵ _____ (also / visit) the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square. We ⁶ _____ (not be) to Shakespeare's Globe yet, but we are planning to go very soon. There are lots of important places we ⁷ _____ (not visit) yet.

⁸ _____ (you/see) the photos on my blog? Write some comments!

Love, Sue

11 Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect form of the verbs in brackets. Make positive (✓) or negative (X) sentences.

- Max has won (win) a competition. ☒
- Alex and Nico _____ (act) in a play. ☒
- Adele _____ (go) to a concert. ☒
- Mary and Leon _____ (walk) in the mountains. ☒
- Patricia _____ (read) a book in English. ☒
- Martin _____ (buy) a new pair of jeans. ☒

SUMMATIVE PRACTICE

12 Find the mistake and correct each sentence or question.

- Peter haven't got an MP3 player.
- You have got a laptop computer?
- 'Has she got a camera?' 'No, she hasn't got.'
- My mum works in a hospital but now she cooking our dinner.
- He doesn't do the homework now.
- Marta do her homework every day.
- Live you in the town centre?
- I not play football.
- Kate hasn't cereals for breakfast.
- I go to school by bus usually.

13 Choose the correct options to complete the dialogue.

Pam: Hey Jake, ¹ I've got / I'm getting a new smartphone, look at it!

Jake: Wow, it looks great. ² I'm using / I use my old mobile phone, I prefer it.

Pam: Why? With ³ a / an smartphone you can ⁴ always / never download new apps and they are really useful! ⁵ An / A old mobile phone is boring.

Jake: ⁶ Some / Any people like simple phones, they are ⁷ becoming / become popular again. ⁸ Some / Any teenagers still use smartphones though. I've never ⁹ had / have one.

Pam: Here, use mine. I don't have ¹⁰ any / some difficult apps, it's easy to use!

Jake: Thanks. Oh no, I've ¹¹ broken / break my mobile phone!

Pam: Now you ¹² have / has got an excuse to buy a smartphone!

Jake: Hmmm, maybe I do...

PRACTICE

- 1 Choose the correct option A, B or C and complete the dialogue.

X: Where ¹ _____ you last week?

A was B were C are

Y: I ² _____ in London.

A were B is C was

X: ³ _____ you with your mum?

A Were B Was C Wasn't

Y: No, I ⁴ _____.

A was B wasn't C weren't

X: Who ⁵ _____ you with?

A weren't B wasn't C were

Y: I ⁶ _____ with Vicky.

A were B weren't C was

X: ⁷ _____ you at a Bed&Breakfast?

A Was B Were C Are

Y: No, we ⁸ _____. We stayed at our friends' house.

A wasn't B weren't C were

X: ⁹ _____ they English?

A Is B Are C Was

Y: No, they ¹⁰ _____. But they live in London.

A aren't B were C isn't

- 2 Look at Vicky's diary. Use the Past Simple to say what she did yesterday.

TO DO:

- 1) get up at six
- 2) go to school at eight
- 3) have lunch with Sue at the school's cafeteria
- 4) visit Aunty at four
- 5) buy present for Julia
- 6) wash hair at seven
- 7) get dressed for the party
- 8) go to the party

Yesterday Vicky...

- 3 Ask questions about Vicky's day.

- 1 What time _____?
- 2 What time _____?
- 3 Where _____?
- 4 Who _____?
- 5 What _____?
- 6 What _____ (do)?
- 7 What _____ (do / next)?
- 8 Where _____?

- 4 Look at Ellen's diary. Use the Past Simple to say what she did and what she didn't do yesterday.

TO DO:

- 1) get up at eight ✓
- 2) go to the supermarket at nine ✓
- 3) buy some fruit and vegetables ✓
- 4) visit Grandma X
- 5) phone Clare X
- 6) make a cake X
- 7) have lunch with Sarah ✓
- 8) book concert seats X
- 9) write an email to her friend X

- 1 She got up at eight.

- 5 Complete the biography of songwriter John Lennon with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

John Lennon was born in 1940 in Liverpool, England. He ⁰ played (play) rhythm guitar and ¹ _____ (write) songs. He ² _____ (meet) Paul McCartney in 1957 and ³ _____ (invite) him to join his music group. They ⁴ _____ (form) the most successful song writing partnership in musical history. Lennon ⁵ _____ (leave) the band in 1969, and later ⁶ _____ (release) albums with his wife, Yoko Ono.

- 6 Paul loves music. He spends his leisure time playing in a band. Read the answers and complete the interview with the appropriate questions.

You: Hi, Paul. Let's talk about you and your band.
What kind of music ⁰ do you play?

Paul: We play pop music, mostly. But we also play folk music.

You: ¹ _____?

Paul: We met at school.

You: ² _____?

Paul: We were fifteen.

You: ³ _____?

Paul: We played in a garage.

You: ⁴ _____?

Paul: I played the guitar, Pete played the drums.

You: ⁵ _____?

Paul: Yes, we have. We've already played in public twice.

You: ⁶ _____?

Paul: We first played in public last year.

PRACTICE

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Y: No, I ⁴ _____.

A was B wasn't C weren't

X: Who ⁵ _____ you with?

A weren't B wasn't C were

Y: I ⁶ _____ with Vicky.

A were B weren't C was

X: ⁷ _____ you at a Bed&Breakfast?

A Was B Were C Are

Y: No, we ⁸ _____. We stayed at our friends' house.

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You: ² _____?

Paul: We were fifteen.

You: ³ _____?

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Paul: Yes, we have. We've already played in public twice.

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Paul: We first played in public last year.

Prepositions of time

- **At** si usa

– con le ore: **at** 7.30

– in riferimento a un momento preciso del giorno:

at midnight

– con le festività (con riferimento al periodo):

at Christmas

– con le espressioni **at night**, **at the moment**, **at the same time**, **at the weekend**

- **In** si usa

– con i mesi: **in** April

– con le stagioni e le parti del giorno (eccetto per *at night*):

in summer **in** the afternoon

– con gli anni: **in** the eighties

– con i secoli: **in** the fifteenth century

– con il significato di “fra/tra” per esprimere il futuro:

in a few minutes

– nell'espressione **in time** con il significato di “in tempo”

- **On** si usa

– con i giorni: **on** Saturday

– con le date: **on** June the 25th

ma: **on the** 25th of June

– con i giorni di festa (in presenza delle parole *day* e *eve*): **on** Christmas Day

– nell'espressione **on time** (“in orario”)

• Non si usano *at*, *in* o *on* prima di *last/next/this/every*.

6. Write **at** (the), **on** (the), **in** (the) if necessary.

1. The Beatles had lots of hits _____ sixties.

2. – What did you do _____ last Saturday?

– We went to a party and we went to bed

_____ 2 o'clock _____ morning!

3. My father is a bartender but _____ moment he's unemployed.

4. My car's at the mechanic's. It will be ready

_____ a couple of days.

5. The students are going to Canterbury _____ next Saturday and they'll be back _____ Friday.

6. – What are you doing _____ Friday afternoon?

– I'm busy _____ afternoon but I'm free

_____ evening.

7. _____ July we usually go to England. This year we're leaving _____ 14th.

8. Hurry up, will you? Zumba starts _____ half an hour!

- **Before** (“prima di”):

*I'll be home **before** 6 o'clock.*

Sarò a casa prima delle 6.

- **After** (“dopo”):

***After** dinner we went for a walk.*

Dopo cena andammo a fare una passeggiata.

- **Till** e **until** (“fino a”, “prima di”):

*I'll stay **till/until** Sunday lunchtime.*

Rimarò fino a domenica a pranzo.

*I won't be at home **until** 8 o'clock.*

Non sarò a casa prima delle 8.

• **From... to/until/till...** e **between... and...** indicano il momento di inizio e la fine di un'azione:

*I'll be on holiday **from** Monday **to/till/until** Friday next week.*

Sarò in vacanza da lunedì fino a venerdì della prossima settimana.

*Schools in Italy are closed **between** June **and** September.*

Le scuole in Italia sono chiuse da giugno a settembre.

- **During** (“durante”):

*We visited the Colosseum **during** our stay in Rome.*

Visitammo il Colosseo durante il nostro soggiorno a Roma.

7. Complete the sentences using the prepositions in the box.

before • after • during • until/till •
from... to/until/till... • between... and...

1. The boss isn't here, she'll be away _____ the 26th.

2. Every morning _____ six o'clock _____ seven o'clock I take the dog for a walk.

3. My parents play on the computer in the evening after working hard _____ the day.

4. Can you give me my pendrive back _____ the weekend, please? I need to download some photos for Monday.

5. Wait _____ this afternoon and I'll tell you.

6. – What's the day _____ Wednesday?
– Thursday!

7. My girlfriend had to work last summer: _____ the 1st June _____ the 30th of September.

8. Kelly never gets up _____ 9 o'clock _____ summer. She loves sleeping!

GRAMMAR

Prepositions of place

• **At** si usa

– per segnalare che qualcosa o qualcuno si trova presso un luogo (ma non necessariamente all'interno):

at the cinema / at the traffic lights / at school

– con indirizzi in presenza del numero civico:

at 4, Ridgeway Avenue

• **In** si usa

– per segnalare che qualcosa o qualcuno è all'interno di un luogo circoscritto: **in a country / in a town / in a village / in a room / in a street...**

– con i punti cardinali: **in the north-west of England**

– nelle espressioni **in a newspaper, in bed, in the country, in a queue**

• **On** si usa

– per indicare che qualcosa è sopra qualcos'altro (con contatto):

What's that on the floor?

Cos'è quella cosa sul pavimento?

– con mezzi di trasporto grandi (**bus/plane/train/ship**):

There weren't many people on the ferry to Dover.

Non c'erano molte persone sul traghetto per Dover.

– nelle espressioni **on the right / on the left**

• **Into** si usa per indicare un movimento verso un luogo chiuso:

I fell into the river.

Sono caduto nel fiume.

• **Out of** è il contrario di **into** e si usa per indicare un movimento da un luogo chiuso:

He came out of the room and locked the door.

Uscì dalla stanza e chiuse la porta a chiavi.

8. Complete the sentences using the prepositions of place.

1. She had a nightmare last night and she fell _____ bed.
2. She came _____ the shop and jumped _____ a taxi.
3. I live _____ Birkdale, a town _____ the coast between Liverpool and Southport.
4. – How do I get to your house?
– Go down Neden's Lane, turn left _____ traffic lights into Benson Drive. I live _____ number 45. It's _____ your right.

GET IT TOGETHER

9. Read the text and complete with the correct word.

SHAWN MENDES: TEEN DREAM POP STAR

Shawn Peter Raul Mendes, born (1) _____ Toronto, Canada, (2) _____ August 8th, 1998, is a Canadian singer and songwriter. His father is Portuguese and sells bar and restaurant supplies, while his mother, a real estate agent, is (3) _____ England. (4) _____ the age of 13, in 2012, Shawn taught himself to play the guitar by watching videos on YouTube. Then, in 2013 he attracted a following when he started to post song covers on Vine. (5) _____ only a few months, he had millions of subscribers and millions of views on each of his videos. He was discovered by artist manager Andrew Gertler online (6) _____ November 2013 and released his first single *Life of the Party* on June 26th, 2014. At only 15 Mendes became the (7) _____ singer to get into the top 25 on the US Billboard Hot 100 with his debut EP, *The Shawn Mendes EP*. It reached number 1 on iTunes in (8) _____ than an hour!

10. Translate the following sentences.

1. – Michael Phelps era uno dei nuotatori più veloci del mondo e anche uno dei più ricchi!
– Sì, ma non è ricco come certi calciatori!
2. A Natale di solito rimaniamo a casa, ma durante le vacanze di Pasqua andiamo via.
3. Dobbiamo prendere una macchina più piccola perché cambiamo casa, la strada è più stretta e il garage non è così grande come quello che abbiamo ora.
4. Studio meglio di sera che di pomeriggio. Mi sento più rilassato.