

**ESERCIZI DI INGLESE PER I FUTURI ISCRITTI IN CLASSE PRIMA**

# **LICEO LINGUISTICO**

**1) Riscrivi le frasi usando il simple past del verbo essere "to be"**

1. Today the weather is nice.  
Yesterday \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where are the children?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Is your jacket expensive?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I'm very tired this morning.  
Last morning \_\_\_\_\_
5. We aren't very happy with the hotel.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2) Riscrivi le frasi riferendole al passato, attenzione ai verbi irregolari**

1. Jim goes to work by car.  
Yesterday \_\_\_\_\_
2. We play volleyball once a week.  
Last week \_\_\_\_\_
3. I have a big breakfast on Sunday.  
Last Sunday \_\_\_\_\_
4. I usually buy two newspapers every day.  
This morning \_\_\_\_\_
5. They phone their mother every evening.  
Last evening \_\_\_\_\_

**3) Trasforma le frasi affermative in frasi negative**

1. I worked until late last week.
  2. We went to the cinema yesterday afternoon.
  3. Jack did French at school.
  4. I enjoyed the party very much.
  5. They paid a lot for that holiday.
1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. \_\_\_\_\_

**4) Trasforma le seguenti frasi in forma interrogativa**

1. We had a shower after the gym.
2. I watched TV last night.
3. Jim finished work early.
4. Luke and Mary arrived late for the conference.
5. They spoke three languages fluently.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**5) Traduci le seguenti frasi:**

1. Ieri mio fratello ha rotto la bici.
2. La scorsa estate io e la mia famiglia siamo andati a Napoli.
3. Non sono andato a scuola questa mattina perché non stavo bene.
4. Hai navigato su internet tutto il pomeriggio?
5. Quando hai fatto cena ieri sera?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**6) Metti i verbi alla forma giusta (positive, negative, interrogative)**

1. It was a good party. I \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) it.
2. "\_\_\_\_\_ the shopping?" (you/do) "No, I \_\_\_\_\_ time (I/have).
3. "Did you phone Alan?" "No, I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ (I/forget).
4. I like your new watch. Where \_\_\_\_\_ it? (you/get).

**7) Completa il brano con le preposizioni adatte (in, with, at, on, from)**

Felipe and his girlfriend, Ana live \_\_\_\_\_ England. Ana is \_\_\_\_\_ London and Felipe is \_\_\_\_\_ Spain. They are doctors. Felipe works \_\_\_\_\_ Ana in Hospital. They live \_\_\_\_\_ the centre \_\_\_\_\_ the city. They are \_\_\_\_\_ home now because they are \_\_\_\_\_ holiday. They are \_\_\_\_\_ some friends.

**8) Circle the correct prepositions:**

- a. There's a jazz concert (on/at/in) Tuesday night (for/to/at) the Town Hall.
- b. The film is (on/in/at) 7:45 (in/on/for) Friday evening.
- c. I play tennis (on/at/in) the college.
- d. Do you work out (at/ in/ to) home or (on/to/in) a gym?

**9) Inserisci some, any, a, an.**

1. I've got .....news for you.
2. There is ..... coin in the wallet.
3. Is there ..... money in the drawer?
4. We've got ..... book for you.
5. There is ..... a big vase in the sitting room.
6. I haven't got ..... money today.
7. We've got ..... beautiful flowers in the garden.
8. There is ..... marvellous park over there.
9. Is there ..... slice of bread on the table?
10. Would you like ..... butter on your toast?

### 10) Completa con much, many, a lot of, very, very much.

1 Her children haven't got.....toys.

2 I haven't got.....time.

3 - 4 We've got.....eggs but we haven't got ..... sugar.

5 Are there.....books in this library?

6 There aren't.....books in that bookshop.

7 Is that book.....interesting?

8 There aren't.....cars in the car park.

9 I like this film.....

10 - 11 There isn't.....wine left but there's beer.

12 This computer is.....useful.

### 11) Quali preposizioni mancano?

1. What are you doing ..... the week-end?

2. Susan's birthday is ..... November, ..... the 14<sup>th</sup>.

3. I'm going to the dentist's ..... Monday morning.

4. She moved to New York ..... 1996.

### 12) Auxiliary Verbs (to be, to do, to have)

Scegli l'ausiliare corretto

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he as mean as people say?

a) Is b) Does c) Has

2. \_\_\_\_\_ he know how to cook well?

a) Is b) Does c) Has

3. \_\_\_\_\_ you upset?

a) Are b) Do c) Have

4. \_\_\_\_\_ you told her yet?

a) Are b) Do c) Have

5. \_\_\_\_\_ they ever been here before?

a) Are b) Do c) Have

6. \_\_\_\_\_ that a good movie?

a) Is b) Does c) Has

7. \_\_\_\_\_ she in love with Marco?

a) Is b) Does c) Has

8. \_\_\_\_\_ you stopped smoking?

a) Are b) Do c) Have

9. \_\_\_\_\_ you play tennis on weekends?

a) Are b) Do c) Have

10. \_\_\_\_\_ your grandmother live in Spain?

a) Is b) Does c) Has

### 13) Cambia ogni frase nel present perfect.

EX: "I am playing baseball --> I **have played** baseball"

1. I *am speaking* to you. I \_\_\_\_\_ to you.

2. That man *is driving* a car. That man \_\_\_\_\_ a car.

3. My friend *is sleeping*. My friend \_\_\_\_\_.

4. She *is in* Prague. She \_\_\_\_\_ in Prague.

5. They *are arguing* about money. They \_\_\_\_\_ money.

6. They *are taking* a test. They \_\_\_\_\_ a test.

7. She *is eating*. She \_\_\_\_\_.

8. I *am listening* to music. I \_\_\_\_\_ to music.

9. The musician *is playing* a song. The musician \_\_\_\_\_ a song.

10. She *is flying* to Berlin. She \_\_\_\_\_ to Berlin.

#### 14) Scegli la forma verbale corretta

1. Who is/do/did Jane meet?
2. Jane don't like/ doesn't like/ doesn't likes burgers.
3. We stayed/ stayyed/ staid in a nice hotel last weekend.
4. When did you visit China?/ did you China visit?/ you visited China?
5. What you saw/ saw you/ did you see in Madrid?

#### 15) Riordina le frasi in modo corretto.

1. Often I play basketball after school. \_\_\_\_\_
2. My sister always is happy at weekends. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We go horse riding usually with our friends. \_\_\_\_\_
4. My brother watches never sport on television. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Do sometimes your parents play tennis with you? \_\_\_\_\_
6. We once a week play tennis. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 16) Completa le frasi con verbo più appropriato:

You can turn off the radio. I (not listen) \_\_\_\_\_ to it.

My friends (not believe) \_\_\_\_\_ my story.

We're too late. The programme (finish) \_\_\_\_\_.

Look at those dark clouds. It (rain) \_\_\_\_\_.

She (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema yesterday night.

The window (break) \_\_\_\_\_ by the ball that you threw!

If I (win) \_\_\_\_\_ a million Euros I (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ for a whole year.

The train (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ a five o'clock tomorrow.

[The phone is ringing] Don't worry, I (answer) \_\_\_\_\_ it!

#### 17) Scrivi per ogni frase la versione negativa e quella interrogativa:

+ He wants to move to another town.

- \_\_\_\_\_

? \_\_\_\_\_

+ They have been playing tennis for three hours.

- \_\_\_\_\_

? \_\_\_\_\_

+ You had baked the cake before the party.

- \_\_\_\_\_

? \_\_\_\_\_

+ It is going to rain very soon.

- \_\_\_\_\_

? \_\_\_\_\_

+ She will be famous one day.

- \_\_\_\_\_

? \_\_\_\_\_

**18) Metti le parole nell'ordine corretto per creare domande:**

you a do have bike? \_\_\_\_\_

younger is sister your you than? \_\_\_\_\_

last go where you summer did? \_\_\_\_\_

for waiting what you are? \_\_\_\_\_

languages how you many do speak? \_\_\_\_\_

**19) Completa le frasi con il *present simple* o il *present continuous*:**

You can turn off the radio. I (not listen) \_\_\_\_\_ to it.

My friends (not believe) \_\_\_\_\_ my story.

(like, Jane) \_\_\_\_\_ horror films?

Please be quiet! I (read) \_\_\_\_\_ a very interesting book.

This car (cost) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.

**20) Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta:**

Susan hasn't got **a/any** brother.

Could I have **a/some** milk please?

I'll post your letters, have you got **any stamps/a stamp**?

Do you like **hot coffee/some hot coffee**? No, I don't.

Can you help me? I need some **information/informations**.

**21) Scrivi per ogni frase la versione negativa e quella interrogativa:**

+ He likes tea.

- \_\_\_\_\_

? \_\_\_\_\_

+ They are playing tennis now.

- \_\_\_\_\_

? \_\_\_\_\_

+ You baked that cake yesterday.

- \_\_\_\_\_

? \_\_\_\_\_

+ It is going to rain very soon.

- \_\_\_\_\_

? \_\_\_\_\_

+ She will be famous one day.

- \_\_\_\_\_

? \_\_\_\_\_

**SCRIVI UNA BREVE LETTERA AD UN TUO NUOVO CORRISPONDENTE INGLESE:**

- Presentati e presenta la tua famiglia;
- di dove abiti e dove vai a scuola;
- parla delle tue abitudini quotidiane;
- parla dei tuoi interessi e di ciò che ti piace fare nel tuo tempo libero;
- fai al tuo corrispondente qualche domanda sulla sua famiglia, sui suoi interessi, sulla sua scuola,
- chiedigli infine di scriverti presto.

Read the transcript

## UK Culture – Language

The predominant spoken language is English, but in parts of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland their native language is still spoken.

What newcomers to the UK might find confusing are the numbers of different regional accents and dialects which can on occasions be difficult to understand, even for native English speakers!

It is possible in the early days of your stay in the UK, that you'll need some assistance in interpreting or translating English into your preferred language. Interpretation services are often available locally and details of where and how to access them are normally available from your local authority or Citizens Advice Bureau.

Match the words and phrases in the table to their definitions.

1. predominant

2. native language

3. newcomers

4. on occasions

5. the early days

6. assistance

7. interpreting

8. local authority

## Definitions:

a. help

b. people who have recently arrived in an area

c. sometimes

d. more important or larger

e. group of people who govern an area

f. changing what someone is saying into another language

g. the first language you learn

h. the first days

## Comprehension Task

Fill in the gaps in the text with the words from the box.

<i>communication</i> <i>regions</i> <i>variety</i> <i>first language</i> <i>available</i> <i>abroad</i> <i>translator</i> <i>council</i>	Most people in the UK speak English, but outside England some still use a different_____. <sup>1</sup> There is still a wide_____. <sup>2</sup> of accents and dialects spoken in different_____. <sup>3</sup> of the country, and because of this people from the UK often have _____. <sup>4</sup> problems, not to mention visitors from _____. <sup>5</sup> Initially it may be necessary to use an interpreter or_____. <sup>6</sup> These are_____. <sup>7</sup> in most areas of the country and you should contact the local_____. <sup>8</sup> offices for this service.
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