



PEARSON
Longman

Frances Foster - Brunel Brown

LONGMAN
EDIZIONI

ACTIVE

GRAMMAR

Practice Book 4

Possessive Adjectives

1 Osserva la tabella e i fumetti.

my	il mio / la mia / i miei / le mie
your	il tuo / la tua / i tuoi / le tue
his	il suo / la sua / i suoi / le sue (di lui)
her	il suo / la sua / i suoi / le sue (di lei)
its	il nostro / la nostra / i nostri / le nostre
our	il nostro / la nostra / i nostri / le nostre
your	il vostro / la vostra / i vostri / le vostre
their	il loro / la loro / i loro / le loro (di persone, animali e cose)

This is my father. **His** name is Jack.

This is my mother. **Her** name is Olga.

These are our children. **Their** names are Rob and Tim.

2 Completa con **his** oppure **her**.

1 name is Paul. name is Ann.
2 hair is blond. hair is brown.
..... eyes are blue. eyes are black.
T-shirt is blue. T-shirt is purple.
..... are black. shoes are blue




VISUAL GUIDE

Active Grammar Practice Book 4

si compone di 17 *Lessons*, ciascuna dedicata a un argomento grammaticale diverso.

In apertura di ciascuna *Lesson*, una presentazione dei contenuti sotto forma di **tabella** accompagnata da foto con fumetti esemplificativi ti aiutano a comprendere meglio la regola che verrà esercitata negli esercizi seguenti.

In tutte le pagine, il box **Stop and Think** ti aiuta a fissare la regola, chiedendoti di dare un contributo personale.


In tutte le doppie pagine, molti **esercizi** per consolidare e approfondire la regola introdotta. Le pagine di esercizi sono pensate perché possano essere svolte anche senza l'aiuto dell'insegnante, con consegne in italiano e richiami a quanto presentato in apertura.

Lesson
2

Subject Pronouns

1 Osserva la tabella e i fumetti.


I am Thomas.
She is Alice. He is Kevin. We are friends.




	Singular	Plural	
I	io	we	noi
you	tu		
he	egli/ lui	you	voi
she	ella/lei		
it	esso/a	they	essi/loro

2 Riscrivi le parole nei riquadri giusti.


SHE




IT



HE



THEY




Stop and Think!

She He si usa per i maschi.
 She He si usa per le femmine.
 He It si usa per animali e cose.

3 Completa le frasi con i pronomi mancanti.

- This is my sister. is eleven.
- Where is Thomas? isn't at school.
- Look at those trees! are tall.
- Maria and I are friends. are Italian.
- How old are? I'm eleven.



We are sisters.


4 Riscrivi le frasi sostituendo le parole sottolineate con i pronomi giusti.

- Mrs Jones is a teacher. _____
- Susan and I are at school. _____
- Mary and Jim are English. _____
- Mr Rossi is in the car. _____

In Context:

5 Completa con i pronomi personali soggetto.

Dear Sally,
 This is a photo of my family. live in London.
 is a very big city. have got a mother,
 a father, a brother and a sister. My sister is young.
 is two years old. My brother is eight years old.
 is older than me. My father is a doctor.
 is very intelligent. My father is a teacher.
 teaches at the university. I have got
 a grandmother and a grandfather. live
 in Oxford.
 Love, Alice




Per me questa lezione è stata

facile abbastanza facile difficile

nine


3 Completa le frasi con il verbo avere alla forma affermativa o negativa.

- 1 A hippo a big mouth.
- 2 A snake legs.
- 3 An elephant small ears.
- 4 A giraffe a long neck.
- 5 A monkey four legs.



4 Completa le frasi con **have got** o **haven't got**, pensando alle cose che hai o che non hai.

- 1 I a pet.
- 2 I a laptop.
- 3 I a bike.
- 4 I a mobile phone.



In Context

5 Completa con **hasn't** o **haven't** e una delle parole fornite.

scales • fur • moist skin • feathers • scales

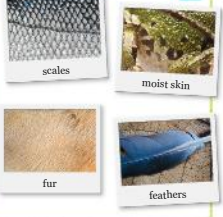
A fish got feathers.
It has got

Amphibians got hair.
They have got

Reptiles got fur.
They have got

A mammal got feathers.
It has got or hair.

Birds got fur.
They have got



Per me questa lezione è stata facile abbastanza facile difficile

thirty-one 31

Per ciascuna **Lesson** è previsto un esercizio **In Context** per approfondire la lingua vera, in un contesto naturale e interessante, presentato sia collegato al tema delle educazioni sia al CLIL.

Al termine di ogni **Lesson** di **Active Grammar Practice Book 4** puoi valutare la difficoltà che la lezione presenta per te, in modo da approfondire le pagine più complesse e da valutare nel tempo i tuoi progressi.

Le pagine finali di **Grammar Maps** sono un approfondimento facilitato di alcuni degli argomenti che hai trovato nel libro, attraverso tabelle estese ancora più chiare ed esempi che vanno a integrare quello che hai già trovato nelle **Lessons**.

Chart 3 GRAMMAR MAPS Possessive Adjectives



Chart 4 GRAMMAR MAPS Verb To Be • Verb Have Got

YES		NO	
Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative	
I am	Am I...?	I' m not	
He She It is	Is he...? she...? it...?	He She isn't It	
You We are They	Are you...? we...? they...?	You We aren't They	

YES		NO	
Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative	
I You We They have got	Have you we they got...?	I You We They haven't got have not got	
He She It has got	Has he she it got...?	He She It hasn't got has not got	

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forty-five 45

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Vai a
MYAPP
Pearson



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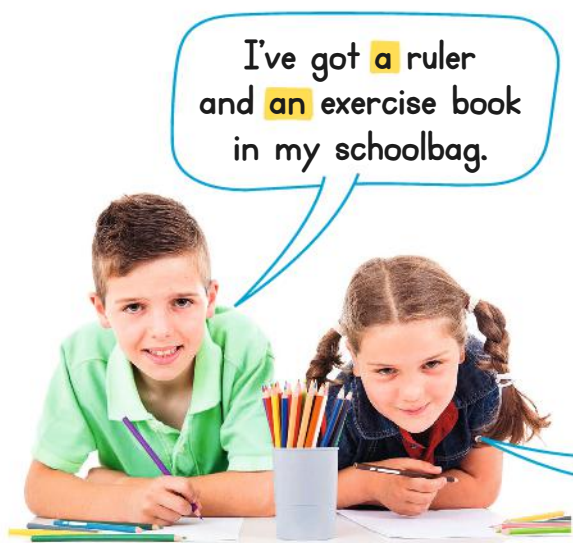
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Definite and Indefinite Articles

1 Osserva la tabella e i fumetti.



Indefinite	Definite
a – an	the
un / uno / una / un'	il / lo / la / i / gli / le
a book, a schoolbag	the boy, the girl
an apple, an orange	the boys, the girls



2 Completa con l'articolo indeterminativo a/an.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 house | 6 umbrella |
| 2 book | 7 skateboard |
| 3 igloo | 8 man |
| 4 apple | 9 cat |
| 5 chair | 10 elephant |



3 Completa con the e il nome al plurale.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 the dog → | 3 the pen → |
| 2 the house → | 4 the bike → |



L'articolo determinativo **the** si usa

- solo davanti ai nomi al singolare.
- davanti ai nomi al singolare e al plurale.

4 Cerchia la risposta giusta.

- 1 I've got a / an house in the mountains.
- 2 That is not a / an airplane in the sky.
- 3 Is she a / an new teacher in this school?
- 4 He is a / an Italian student in London.
- 5 This is a / an interesting art book.
- 6 The lesson is a / an hour long.

Ricordati!
Si dice **a** house.

Ma si dice
an hour.



5 Completa le frasi con a, an oppure the.

- 1 Coliseum is in Rome.
- 2 bananas are in big fridge.
- 3 I have got old car and new bike.
- 4 Look at all stars in sky!
- 5 Paul has got new friend.
- 6 girls aren't in kitchen.
- 7 Have you got brother?
- 8 pen on book is black.

In Context

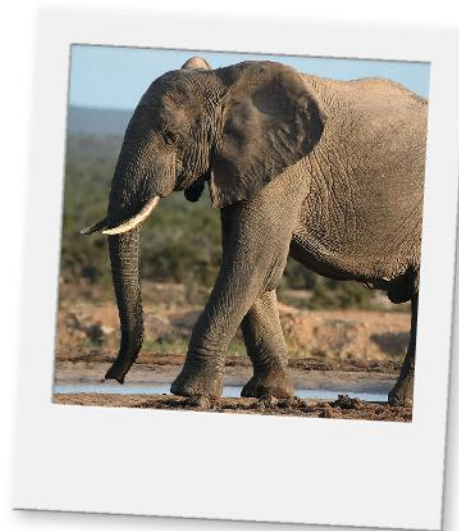
6 Completa con a, an oppure the.

Elephants

There are two types of elephants, African elephant and Asian elephant. This is African elephant. It is very big mammal. It is biggest land mammal. It is grey and it has got very big ears. It is herbivore. It eats grass, leaves and fruit. It has got long nose called a trunk. elephant's trunk can be two metres long. Elephants live in groups. group of elephants is called herd.



CLIL



Per me questa lezione è stata

facile

abbastanza facile

difficile

Subject Pronouns

1 Osserva la tabella e i fumetti.



Singular		Plural	
I	io	we	noi
you	tu	you	voi
he	egli / lui		
she	ella / lei		
it	esso/a	they	essi / loro

2 Riscrivi le parole nei riquadri giusti.

- dog • Maria • Peter • father • boys • pencils • sister • house
 pen • fish • brother • Mrs Cook • shoes • Mr Jones • cows • aunt

SHE

.....

IT

.....

HE

.....

THEY

.....



- She He si usa per i maschi.
- She He si usa per le femmine.
- He It si usa per animali e cose.

3 Completa le frasi con i pronomi mancanti.

- 1 This is my sister. is eleven.
- 2 Where is Thomas? isn't at school.
- 3 Look at those trees! are tall.
- 4 Maria and I are friends. are Italian.
- 5 How old are? I'm eleven.



We are sisters.

4 Riscrivi le frasi sostituendo le parole sottolineate con i pronomi giusti.

- 1 Mrs Jones is a teacher. →
- 2 Susan and I are at school. →
- 3 Mary and Jim are English. →
- 4 Mr Rossi is in the car. →

In Context

5 Completa con i pronomi personali soggetto.

Dear Sally,
This is a photo of my family. live in London.
..... is a very big city. have got a mother,
a father, a brother and a sister. My sister is young.
..... is two years old. My brother is eight years old.
..... is older than me. My mother is a doctor.
..... is very intelligent. My father is a teacher.
..... teaches at the university. I have got
a grandmother and a grandfather. live
in Oxford.
Love, Alice



Per me questa lezione è stata

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difficile



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Practice Book 5

Some and Any

1 Osserva la tabella e i fumetti.

There is **some** orange juice in the glass.

I haven't got **any** orange juice.

Would you like **some** of my orange juice?

There is some ...
I've got some ...
There isn't any ...
I haven't got any ...
Is there any ...?
Have you got any ...?

Would you like some water / biscuits?
Yes, please. No, thank you.

2 Cerca la parola giusta.

I've got **some** / **any** pencils in my pencil case.
Has Mary got **some** / **any** brothers or sisters?
I haven't got **some** / **any** questions.
Have you got **some** / **any** photos of me?
I've got **some** / **any** toys.




VISUAL GUIDE

Active Grammar Practice Book 5 si compone di **18 Lessons**, ciascuna dedicata a un argomento grammaticale diverso.

In tutte le doppie pagine, molti **esercizi** per consolidare e approfondire la regola introdotta. Le pagine di esercizi sono pensate perché possano essere svolte anche senza l'aiuto dell'insegnante, con consegne in italiano e richiami a quanto presentato in apertura.

In apertura di ciascuna **Lesson**, una presentazione dei contenuti sotto forma di **tabella** accompagnata da foto con fumetti esemplificativi ti aiutano a comprendere meglio la regola che verrà esercitata negli esercizi seguenti.

Lesson 5 Verb To Be

1 Osserva la tabella e i fumetti.

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE	
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
you are	you're	you are not	you aren't
he is	he's	he is not	he isn't
she is	she's	she is not	she isn't
it is	it's	it is not	it isn't
we are	we're	we are not	we aren't
you are	you're	you are not	you aren't
they are	they're	they are not	they aren't

2 Completa con il verbo essere alla forma affermativa.

- David tall and thin.
- The ruler long and green.
- You happy.
- She a beautiful actress.
- Those boys English.
- We students from England.
- The cat under the table.
- I in the bedroom.

3 Completa con il verbo essere alla forma negativa.

- Peter French. He's English.
- They apples. They're pears.
- I sad. I'm happy.
- Kelly short. She's tall.
- We boys. We're girls.

4 Scrivi delle frasi interrogative con il verbo essere.

- I / your best friend
- you / ten years old
- he / John or Fred
- they / tired tonight

5 Completa le frasi con il verbo essere. Poi traducile in italiano.

- I ten years old.
- The children sleepy.
- He hot not cold.
- The dog hungry.
- Mum thirsty.
- She afraid of ghosts.

In Context

6 Completa con il verbo essere alla forma affermativa o negativa.

Jamie: you good at Science, Mark?
 Mark: Yes, I I can help you with your Science homework.
 Jamie: What the study of cells called?
 Mark: It called cell biology.
 Jamie: the cell the smallest unit of life?
 Mark: Yes, it
 Jamie: all cells the same?
 Mark: No, they
 Jamie: What the nucleus and the cytoplasm?
 Mark: The nucleus the centre of the cell. It controls the activity of the cell.
 The cytoplasm the liquid inside the cell.

Stop and Think!

Nella forma negativa **not**
 segue il verbo.
 precede il verbo.

Per me questa lezione è stata facile abbastanza facile difficile

In tutte le pagine, il box **Stop and Think** ti aiuta a fissare la regola, chiedendoti di dare un contributo personale.

Per ciascuna **Lesson** è previsto un esercizio **In Context** per approfondire la lingua vera, in un contesto naturale e interessante, presentato sia collegato al tema delle educazioni sia al CLIL.

Chart 2 GRAMMAR MAPS
Comparatives and Superlatives

A slow slower the slowest

B big bigger the biggest

C happy happier the happiest

D intelligent more intelligent the most intelligent

E good better the best

F bad worse the worst

forty-three 43

Al termine di ogni **Lesson** di **Active Grammar Practice Book 5** puoi valutare la difficoltà che la lezione presenta per te, in modo da approfondire le pagine più complesse e da valutare nel tempo i tuoi progressi.

Le pagine finali di **Grammar Maps** sono un approfondimento facilitato di alcuni degli argomenti che hai trovato nel libro, attraverso tabelle estese ancora più chiare ed esempi che vanno a integrare quello che hai già trovato nelle **Lessons**.

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Subject and Object Pronouns

1 Osserva la tabella e i fumetti.



He is my best friend.
I play with him every day.

She is my best friend.
I play with her every day.

Subject Pronouns		Object Pronouns	
I	io	me	me, mi
you	tu	you	te, ti
he	egli	him	lui, lo, gli
she	ella	her	lei, la, le
it	esso/a	it	esso/a, lo, la
we	noi	us	noi, ci
you	voi	you	voi, vi
they	essi/e	them	essi/e, loro, le

2 Abbina le parole (1-6) al pronome personale soggetto giusto (a-f).

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> the horse | a you |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Frank and Bob | b we |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Debbie | c it |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> grandfather | d she |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> my mother and I | e he |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Karen and you | f they |

3 Completa con i pronomi personali soggetto.

- play in the garden. (the cats)
- is in my class. (David)
- are Italian. (you and Paul)
- has got a pet. (Alice)
- write text messages. (Tim and I)

We are all different!



Stop
and
Think!



I pronomi personali soggetto

- devono essere sempre espressi.
- possono essere omissi.

4 Segna con un la frase corretta.

- 1 He's David. We like him.
 He's David. We like her.
- 2 Fred can help me.
 Fred can help I.
- 3 I like those books. I want they.
 I like those books. I want them.
- 4 She's Sally. I know her.
 She's Sally. I know him.

5 Sostituisci le parole sottolineate con i pronomi personali complemento.

Segna con un la frase illustrata.

- 1 This present is for my brother. →
- 2 Listen to your grandmother. →
- 3 He is looking at the photo. →
- 4 He is with his friends. →
- 5 Give the book to Robert and me. →

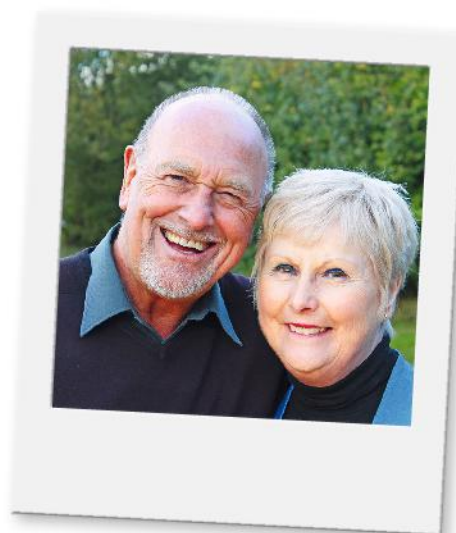
Il pronome personale complemento si usa dopo la preposizione.



In Context

6 Cerchia la risposta giusta.

This is a picture of my grandparents.
They / We are fantastic. I love **them** / **they** a lot.
My grandfather always has breakfast with **me** / **I** in the morning and then **she** / **he** goes to work.
Him / **He** is a doctor. When I grow up I want to be a doctor like **him** / **her**.
My grandmother works in an office in the morning.
He / **She** is a secretary. In the afternoon I stay with **her** / **him**. **He** / **She** helps me with my homework.



Per me questa lezione è stata facile abbastanza facile difficile

Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns

1 Osserva la tabella e i fumetti.

This is **my** stepdad.
His name is Alex.
His surname is Douglas.
Mine is Olsen.

This is **my** stepdaughter.
Her name is Kyla.



Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	–
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs



2 Completa con **his** oppure **her**. Segna con un la frase illustrata.

- It Mum's hat. → It's hat.
- They're John's shorts. → They're shorts.
- Where's Tom's T-shirt? → Where's T-shirt?
- I've got Mary's book. → I've got book.
- What's Olivia's surname? → What's surname?

3 Completa con un aggettivo possessivo.

- I'm combing hair.
- They're putting on coats.
- He's brushing teeth.
- She's washing face.
- We're taking off shoes.

**Stop
and
Think!**



Gli aggettivi possessivi

- vogliono l'articolo determinativo.
- non vogliono mai l'articolo determinativo.

4 Completa con un pronome possessivo.

- 1 These books belong to Mary. → They're
- 2 That hat belongs to Grandpa. → It's
- 3 These pens belong to Tony. → They're
- 4 That tablet belongs to the children. → It's
- 5 This car belongs to me and Ann. → It's



Belongs to significa
appartiene a.

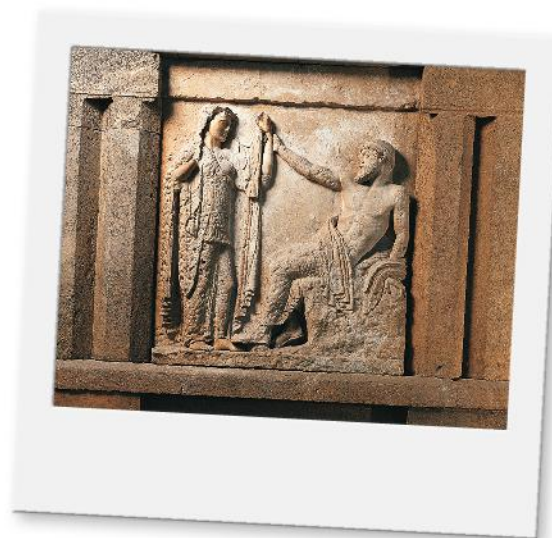
5 Cerchia la risposta giusta.

- 1 These books are not **my** / mine.
- 2 This is **our** / ours classroom.
- 3 That pencil is **hers** / her.
- 4 **Your** / Yours bike is new.
- 5 Look at that car! It's **their** / theirs.
- 6 I've got **my** / mine tablet.
- 7 **My** / Mine friends speak English.
- 8 **Hers** / Her name is Samantha.

In Context

6 Completa con **his** oppure **her**.

This is a picture of the king of the Greek Gods and wife. name was Zeus and name was Hera. Zeus had a lot of children. Some of children were gods and goddesses. daughter Aphrodite was the Goddess of Love. daughter Artemis was the Goddess of the Hunt and twin brother Apollo was the God of Music.



CLIL

Per me questa lezione è stata

facile

abbastanza facile

difficile

The Comparative

1 Osserva la tabella e i fumetti.

Tommy is taller than me.

Wendy is younger than Tommy.

Barbara is more intelligent than me.



old	older
easy	easier
big	bigger
beautiful	more beautiful
important	more important

2 Completa con il grado dell'aggettivo mancante.

1 small →

5 → shorter

2 → colder

6 old →

3 long →

7 → younger

4 → taller

8 new →

3 Completa con il comparativo formato da **more** + aggettivo.

1 intelligent
→

2 beautiful
→

3 interesting
→

4 important
→



Se l'aggettivo ha più di una sillaba, il comparativo si forma

- aggiungendo -er all'aggettivo.
- aggiungendo la parola **more** prima dell'aggettivo.

4 Completa con il comparativo.
Attenzione all'ortografia!

- 1 big →
- 2 fat →
- 3 thin →
- 4 dirty →
- 5 happy →
- 6 easy →



Il comparativo di **bad** è **worse** e di **good** è **better**.

Don't forget **than!**

5 Completa con il comparativo degli aggettivi forniti tra parentesi.

- 1 History is (difficult) Science.
- 2 Is Maths (easy) Geography?
- 3 Your house is (big) my house.
- 4 Mum's car is (old) Dad's car.
- 5 Ice cream is (good) cake.



In Context

6 Completa con il comparativo degli aggettivi.



CLIL

PIEDMONT

Piedmont is one of the twenty regions of Italy. It is (big) than Lombardy and Tuscany but it is (small) than Sicily.

There are a lot of rivers in Piedmont. The River Po is 652 metres long.

It is (long) than the Tanaro River.

Lake Maggiore and Lake Orta are important lakes in the region. Lake Maggiore is

(big) than Lake Orta. The Alps and the Apennines are in Piedmont, too. Monte Rosa is 4,634 metres high. It is (high) than all the other mountains in this region.



Per me questa lezione è stata facile abbastanza facile difficile