



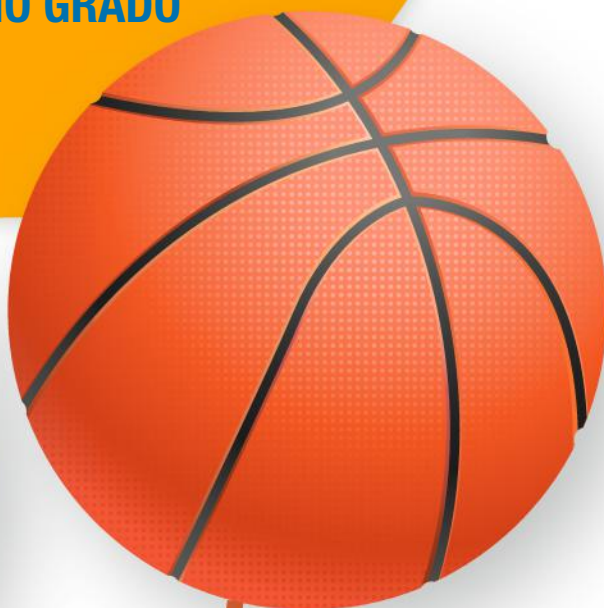
PEARSON
Longman

LONGMAN
EDIZIONI

Frances Foster
Brunel Brown

JUMP AHEAD

VERSO LA SCUOLA SECONDARIA
DI PRIMO GRADO



ATTIVITÀ DIVERTENTI

LESSICO, GRAMMATICA, ABILITÀ

ENGLISH CLASSICS

WORDS IN ACTION

FAMILY

1 Osserva le foto della famiglia di Ben e sottolinea le parole giuste.



These are
my parents /
grandparents.

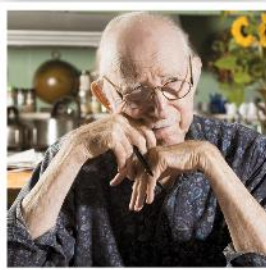


This is my
grandmother /
sister.



This is
my uncle /
aunt.

This is my
mother /
grandmother.



This is my father /
grandfather.



These are my
brothers / sisters.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

2 Completa le frasi con un
aggettivo possessivo.

- The children are in _____ bedroom.
- Hi John! Is that _____ new bicycle?
- Mary is with _____ brother.
- I'm James and this is _____ friend Matthew.
- Ken and Mike! Where are _____ books?
- They are my cousins. _____ names are Neil and Ted.
- Is that your dog? What's _____ name?
- Sorry! We haven't got _____ homework.



GLI AGGETTIVI POSSESSIVI



my mio, mia, miei, mie

your tuo, tua, tuoi, tue

his
her
its } suo, sua, suoi, sue

our nostro, nostra, nostri, nostre

your vostro, vostra, vostri, vostre

their loro

Ricordati che **his** significa suo (di lui) e **her** significa suo (di lei).

BODY

3 Cerchia le parti del corpo che associ a questi oggetti.

a hands neck		d legs head		g nose mouth	
b fingers hair		e eyes ears		h hands feet	
c ears toes		f nose teeth		i eyes fingers	

4 Riordina le parole per scrivere frasi. Ricordati che **hair** è sempre singolare.



a wavy - hair - her - is



c hair - long - their - is



b curly - hair - his - is



d her - straight - hair - is

5 Impara i plurali irregolari. Completa le frasi.

- 1 My socks are on my _____.
- 2 Your _____ are in your mouth.
- 3 A _____ has got five toes.
- 4 Put the _____ under your pillow!

One **tooth**
Two **teeth**
One **foot**
Two **feet**!



Davanti alle parti del corpo di solito si mette l'aggettivo possessivo (**my**, **your**, **his**, ecc.).

POSSESSIVE CASE (GENITIVO SASSONE)

6 Completa il fumetto con il nome del bambino.



IL GENITIVO SASSONE



Il genitivo sassone si forma così:
possessore + 's + cosa o persona
a cui si fa riferimento.

It is Robert's cat.

È il gatto di Robert.

She is Sally's mother.

È la mamma di Sally.

They are the children's books.

Sono i libri dei bambini.

7 Usa le parole fornite per scrivere frasi, come nell'esempio.

1 Bill / pencil

It is Bill's pencil.

2 Brenda / dictionary

4 Mr Newton / computer

5 Carl / schoolbag

3 Miss Milton / bicycle

6 Ben / dog

8 15 Osserva la famiglia di Jennifer e completa le frasi
con le parole mancanti. Ascolta e controlla.

1 Martha is Jennifer's _____

2 Sam is Jennifer's _____

3 Ken is Sam's _____

4 Peter is Jennifer's _____

5 Helen is Jennifer's _____

6 Jennifer is Sam's _____

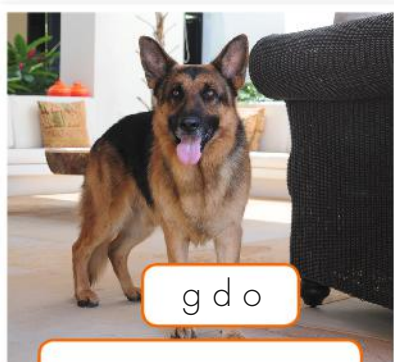


9 16 Osserva il disegno dell'esercizio 8. Ascolta e scrivi **True**
oppure **False**.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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PETS

10 Riordina le lettere per scrivere i nomi dei **pets** (animali domestici).



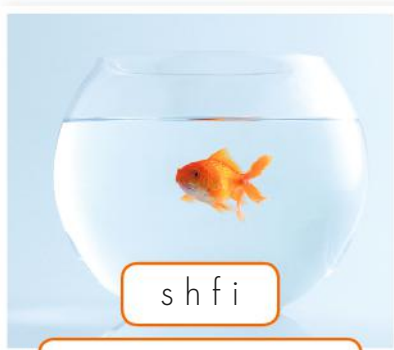
g d o



d b r i



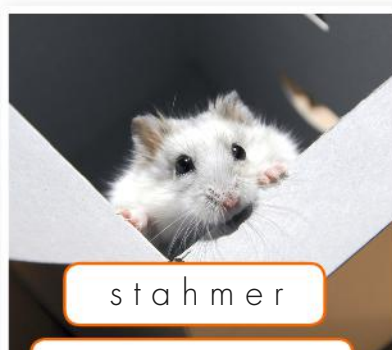
t c a



s h f i



t r o s i e t o



s t a h m e r

11 **17** Rispondi alle domande usando i nomi forniti tra parentesi. Ascolta e controlla.

- 1 Whose hamster is it? (Tim) It's Tim's hamster.
- 2 Whose fish is it? (Ann) _____
- 3 Whose tortoise is it? (Mark) _____
- 4 Whose cat is it? (Bill) _____
- 5 Whose dog is it? (children) _____
- 6 Whose bird is it? (Sally) _____



Per chiedere *Di chi...?*
si usa la parola **Whose...?**

Whose book is it?
Di chi è il libro?

Whose shoes are they?
Di chi sono le scarpe?

12 Completa le frasi con **who's** oppure **whose**.

- 1 _____ that man?
- 2 _____ your English teacher?
- 3 _____ hair is long?
- 4 _____ pen is that?
- 5 _____ book is red?
- 6 _____ the tall girl?



Non confondere **whose**, che significa *di chi*, con **who's** che significa *chi è*.

GRAMMAR IN ACTION

13 Ripassa la tabella con il verbo **have got** (avere).

FORMA AFFERMATIVA

I	have	(I've got)	<i>ho</i>
you	got	(you've got)	<i>hai</i>
he	has	(he's got)	
she	got	(she's got)	<i>ha</i>
it		(it's got)	
we	have	(we've got)	<i>abbiamo</i>
you	got	(you've got)	<i>avete</i>
they		(they've got)	<i>hanno</i>

FORMA NEGATIVA

I	have	(I haven't got)	<i>non ho</i>
you	not got	(you haven't got)	<i>non hai</i>
he	has	(he hasn't got)	
she	not got	(she hasn't got)	<i>non ha</i>
it		(it hasn't got)	
we	have	(we haven't got)	<i>non abbiamo</i>
you	not got	(you haven't got)	<i>non avete</i>
they		(they haven't got)	<i>non hanno</i>



Have you **got** a yo-yo?



Yes, I **have**.



No, I **haven't**.

LOOK AND THINK!

14 Osserva la tabella e i fumetti con il verbo **have got** (avere) e segna con un **✓** le parole giuste per completare le regole.

Osserva la tabella!

- Si usa ☐ **have got** ☐ **has got** quando il soggetto è **he**, **she** oppure **it**.
- Nella forma negativa la parola **not** si mette ☐ prima ☐ dopo **got**.

Osserva i fumetti!

- Nella forma interrogativa il soggetto si mette ☐ prima ☐ dopo **have** o **has**.
- Nelle risposte brevi la parola **got** ☐ si mette ☐ non si mette.

15 Completa le frasi con il verbo **have got** (avere).



My name is Helen. I'm Australian.

This is a picture of me and my sister. We _____ long brown hair. My sister _____ glasses.

We _____ brown eyes.



16 Cerchia l'alternativa giusta.

- 1 My dad have / has got a fast car.
- 2 Sally has / have got a new friend.
- 3 We has / have got a new teacher.
- 4 He have / has got an old computer.
- 5 Tony and Sam have / has got a dog.
- 6 It have / has got a nice garden.
- 7 You have / has got an old bike.
- 8 I have / has got a small green ruler.

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



- 1 A hippo _____ got a big mouth.
- 2 A fish _____ got legs.
- 3 Donkeys _____ got small ears.
- 4 A monkey _____ got arms.
- 5 Crocodiles _____ got big teeth.
- 6 Giraffes _____ got long necks.

17 Formula le domande e rispondi, come nell'esempio.

- 1 Carl / a sister (yes)
Has Carl got a sister? Yes, he has.
- 2 you / a new video game (no)

- 3 Helen and Rick / a big house (no)

- 4 your cat / a name (yes)

19 Sottolinea 's dove ha il significato di has.



Ricordati che la forma contratta sia di **is** sia di **has** è 's.

My best friend is Paul. He's eleven.
He's tall and thin. He's got blond hair and blue eyes. Paul's English.
He's from London. He's got a brother.
His name's Nick. He's got a special pet. It's an iguana. It's green and it's got a long tail.

20 Ascolta e segna con un ✓ la risposta giusta.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 ☐ Yes, I have. ☐ No, I haven't. | 4 ☐ Yes, they have. ☐ No, they haven't. |
| 2 ☐ Yes, it has. ☐ No, it hasn't. | 5 ☐ Yes, she has. ☐ No, she hasn't. |
| 3 ☐ Yes, he has. ☐ No, he hasn't. | 6 ☐ Yes, they have. ☐ No, they haven't. |

21 19 Leggi e completa le descrizioni delle famiglie con il verbo **have got** (avere). Ascolta e controlla.

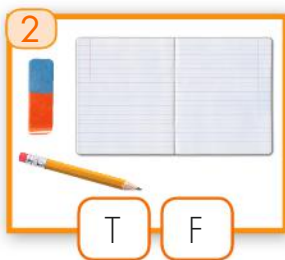


My name is Sandra. I _____ a mother and a father. I _____ a baby sister but I _____ a brother. I _____ a grandfather and a grandmother. I _____ a pet.

My name is Roger. I _____ a mother but I _____ a father. I _____ a sister but I have got a brother. I _____ a grandmother and I _____ a dog called Felix.



22 20 Ascolta e colora **T** oppure **F**.



23 Completa le frasi con gli aggettivi possessivi giusti.

- 1 Ben has got three dogs. They're his dogs.
- 2 Betty has got a hamster. It's _____ hamster.
- 3 Mr and Mrs Olsen have got a fish. It's _____ fish.
- 4 We have got a tortoise. It's _____ tortoise.
- 5 I have got two birds. They're _____ birds.
- 6 Tommy has got five cats. They're _____ cats.



ATTENZIONE!



Nelle seguenti espressioni il verbo **have** ha il significato di *fare* e non di *avere*. Il **got** viene sempre omissso e le forme interrogative e negative si costruiscono con **do** e **does**. (vedi Unit 3)

have breakfast	fare colazione
have lunch	pranzare
have dinner	cenare
have a snack	fare uno spuntino
have a shower	fare la doccia
have a bath	fare il bagno

I **have got** a big bath. I **have** a bath every day!



24 Completa le frasi con una delle espressioni elencate sopra.



1 At school we _____
_____ in the
morning at 10:00.

2 Every day I _____
_____ in the
canteen at school.

3 He _____
_____ with his family in the
evening.

25 Completa le frasi seguendo l'esempio.

1 It's John's computer.
John has got a computer.

2 It's Mrs Clark's mobile phone.
_____ a mobile phone.

3 They're Mary's new pencils.
_____ new pencils.

4 It's David's brown hamster.
_____ a brown hamster.

26 Completa con il verbo essere o avere.



1 I _____ thirsty.

2 She _____ long hair.

3 We _____ afraid.

4 They _____ a boat.

5 The cat _____ old.

6 He _____ a scooter.

27 **21** Completa il brano con il verbo **have got**. Ascolta e controlla.



My name is Rajiv. I'm eleven years old. I live in Hojai. It is a small town in India. I _____ a very big family. I _____ five brothers and four sisters. My sister Nisha _____ two children so I am an uncle. I live in a big house. It _____ ten rooms. There are five bedrooms for me and my brothers and sisters. The house _____ a big garden with a lot of trees. I _____ a special pet. It's a baby elephant. It is fat and grey and it _____ big ears.



- 1 Has Rajiv got a small family? _____
- 2 Who has got two children? _____
- 3 Is Rajiv's house big? _____
- 4 Who has got a pet elephant? _____
- 5 Has Rajiv's elephant got small ears? _____

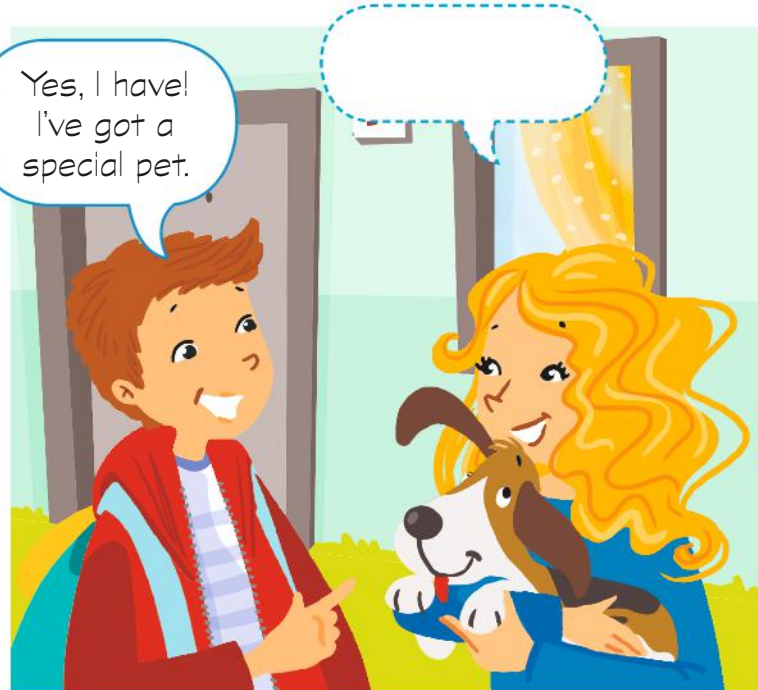
28 **22** Ascolta e scrivi **True** oppure **False**.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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29 23

Leggi, ritaglia i fumetti mancanti a pagina 79 e colloicali nel dialogo. Ascolta e controlla.



30 24

Ascolta le domande e rispondi per te. Se sai rispondere alle domande, colora la stellina corrispondente al numero.



The adventures of Tom Sawyer

1 **25** Tom Sawyer e la sua amica Becky Thatcher sono scomparsi in una grotta. Ascolta la registrazione e segui il testo.

MISSING

Where are Tom Sawyer and Becky Thatcher? Help us find them.
Here is a description of the two children.

Tom is twelve years old. He isn't very tall. He is thin.
He has got curly red hair and blue eyes.

Becky is ten years old. She is quite tall and thin.
She has got long blond hair and blue eyes.
She has got two long braids.

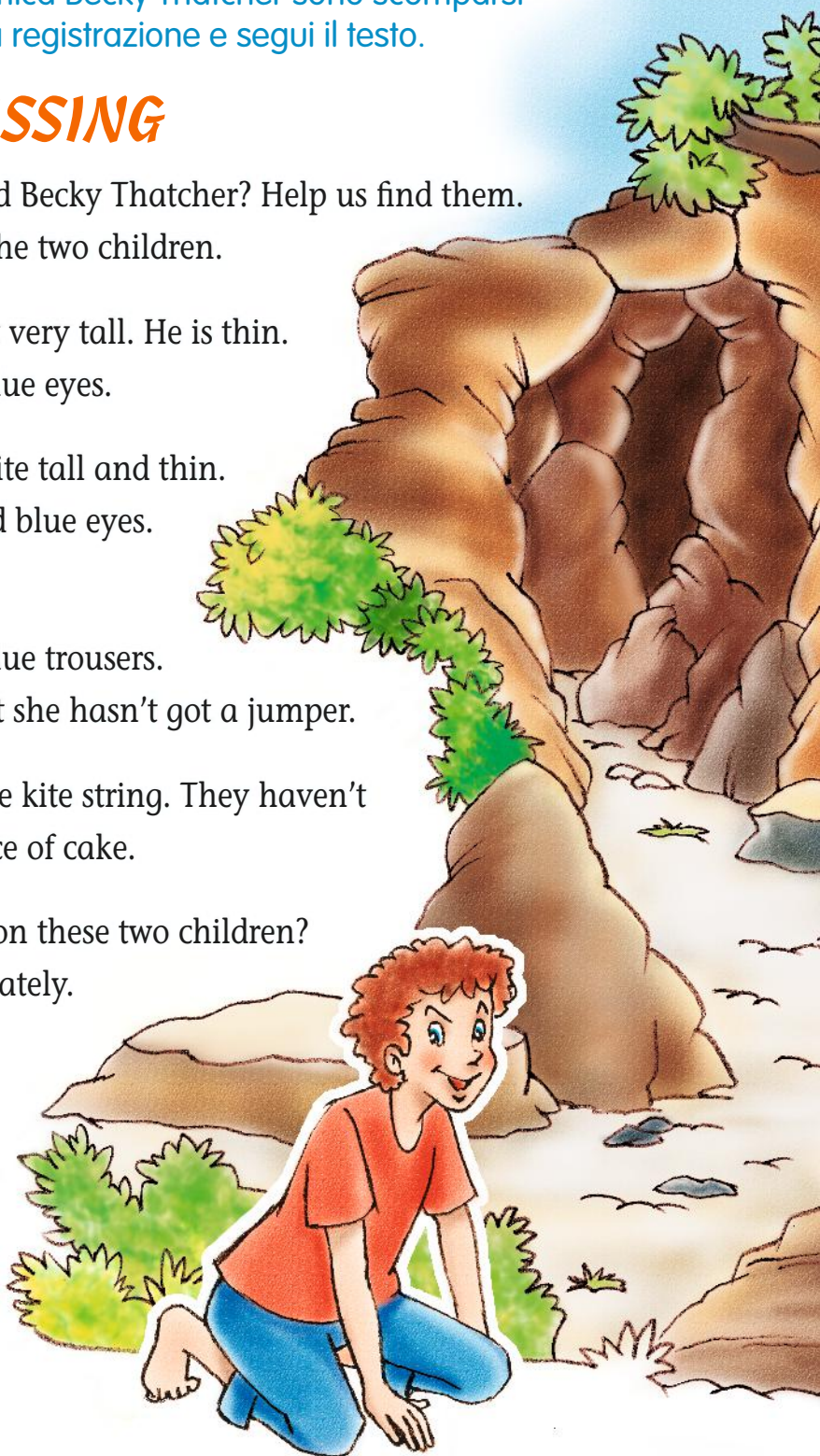
Tom has got a red T-shirt and blue trousers.
Becky has got a yellow dress but she hasn't got a jumper.

They have got candles and some kite string. They haven't
got much food, just a small piece of cake.

Have you got any information on these two children?
Go to the sheriff's office immediately.

HELP BOX

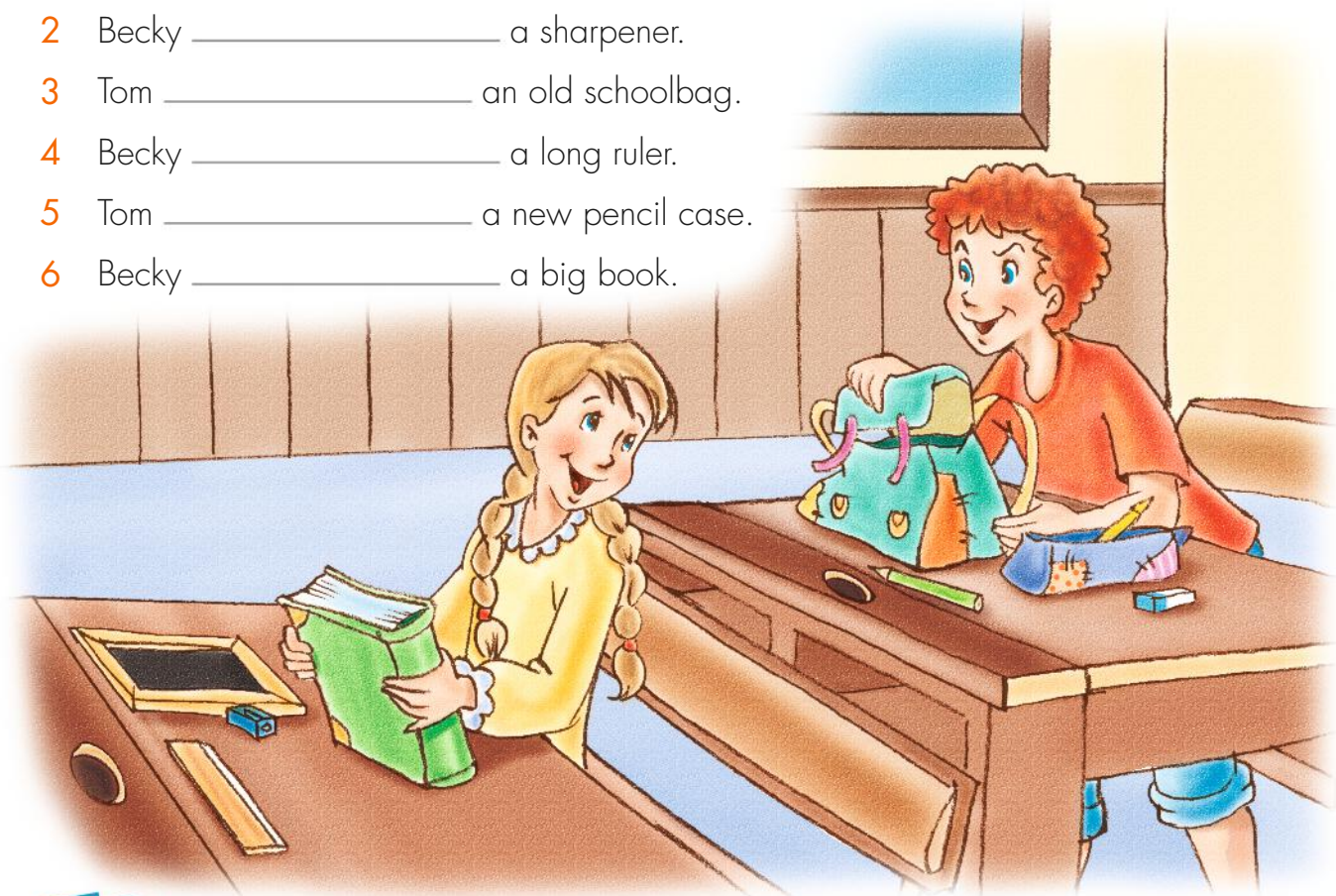
missing	scomparsi
find them	trovarli
description	descrizione
curly	ricci
braids	trecce
string	filo



2 Leggi il testo e cerchia il verbo **have got / has got** (avere).

3 26 Osserva il disegno e completa le frasi con **has got** / **hasn't got**.
Ascolta e controlla.

- 1 Tom _____ a pink pencil.
- 2 Becky _____ a sharpener.
- 3 Tom _____ an old schoolbag.
- 4 Becky _____ a long ruler.
- 5 Tom _____ a new pencil case.
- 6 Becky _____ a big book.



4 27 Osserva il disegno dell'esercizio precedente. Ascolta e scrivi **True** oppure **False**.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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5 Riordina le lettere per completare la descrizione dell'amico di Tom.



Hello, my name is Huckleberry Finn.

I have got short blond (rhia) _____

and blue (yees) _____.

I am (llta) _____ and thin.

I am (htrineet) _____ years old.