ATTIVITA’ INGLESE 3^A (Prof. Balzano) N°3

CORREZIONE COMPITI ATTIVITA’ 1

LEGGI LA CORREZIONE E CONFRONTA CON QUELLO CHE HAI FATTO TU

Pag 40 n°3

1. They’re learning how to make documentaries.

2. They’re going to put them on their vlog.

3. It’s about unusual experiences.

4. He rode an elephant in India.

5. He went there last year.

6. It starts with a guy who has had lots of unusual experiences.

Pag 41 n° 4

1. Hang on = aspetta un po’

2. Hurry up!= sbrigati!

3. Go ahead = fa’ pure

4. Big deal! = capirai!

5. I suppose = immagino

Pag. 41 n°5

1. A. Here’s your jacket, Alex. Go and get your school bag.

 B. Hang on, Mum! I haven’t finished my breakfast.

2. A. Can I close this window, please?

 B. Sure. Go ahead. It’s a bit cold in here.

3. A. Where’s Dad?

 B. He was here a minute ago. I suppose he is in the garden.

4. A What time’s our train?

 B. It’s at 9.20. Hurry up, Lee. Can’t you walka bit faster?

Pag. 41 n° 6

1. Eliza and Like haven’t done paragliding.

2. They have ridden an elephant.

3. Eliza hasn’t been to India.

4. Luke has been to India.

5. Eliza and Luke have made a documentary about a boy called Troy.

Pag. 52 n° 3

1. She has gone to Leeds to receive her price.

2. She will receive it tomorrow.

3. She has won four prizes.

4. She was 14.

5. You can use special software packages.

Pag. 53 n° 4

1. to be about to = stare per

2. Over to you = tocca a te

3. Hello = pronto

4. I guess = credo

5. I mean = cioè; voglio dire

Pag. 53 n°5

1 A Listen! Is that your phone?

 B Oh, yes! Hello! Oh, hi Alex. How are you?

2 A Where are the biscuits, Mum?

 B Don’t eat biscuits now, Josie. You’re about to have your dinner.

3 A What day is it today?

 B It’s Friday.

 A No, I mean what’s the date?

4 A What time’s the film tonight’

 B I guess it’s at 7.30, as usual.

Pag 53 n°6

1. Hua has yet/just won a prize for one of her videogames.

2. She hasn’t collected the prize yet/already.

3. She has already/just won three prizes.

4. Hua has loved playing video games since/for she was tiny.

5. She has been a member of a games club since/for two years.

Pag 181 n° 13

1. He’s had his tablet since Christmas.

2. She’s played the violin since she was eight.

3. He’s skied for a long time.

4. She’s made videos for six months.

Pag 181 n° 14

1. How long have your brothers played rugby?

2. How long has Damian ridden his scooter to school?

3. How long have you had short hair?

4. How long has your classroom had an Interactive White Board?

5. How long have they been on holiday?

Pag 181 n°15

1. How long have you played tennis?

2. I haven’t seen my friends for two days.

3. Tara has had her e-reader since last Saturday.

4. How long have you had your new phone?

5. We have had the new printer for a month.

6. How long has David made video games?

Pag. 181 n° 16

1-b; 2-c; 3-c; 4-b; 5-c

Correzione esercizio dei paradigmi su quaderno

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| FORMA BASE | SIMPLE PAST | PAST PARTICIPLE |
| ARRIVE | ARRIVED | ARRIVED |
|  BE | WAS | BEEN |
| BUY | BOUGHT  | BOUGHT |
| DOWNLOAD | DOWNLOADED | DOWNLOADED |
| EAT | ATE | EATEN |
| ENJOY | ENJOYED | ENJOYED |
| FIND | FOUND | FOUND |
| GO | WENT | GONE |
| HAVE | HAD | HAD |
| MAKE | MADE | MADE |
| SEND | SENT | SENT |
| TAKE | TOOK | TAKEN |
| THINK | THOUGHT | THOUGHT |
| TRAVEL | TRAVELLED | TRAVELLED |
| USE | USED | USED |

Come vedi, per i verbi regolari, il Simple Past e il Past Participle si formano aggiungendo ED; per i verbi irregolari bisogna guardare la tabella a pag. 235 e prendere la seconda e la terza colonna.

LEGGI LA SPIEGAZIONE DI RIPASSO UNITA’ 4 SUI COMPITI APPENA SVOLTI

Il Present Perfect si costruisce così:

SOGGETTO+ HAVE/HAS + PARTICIPIO PASSATO (PAST PARTICIPLE)

Es. I have played tennis = ho giocato a tennis ( ho provato a fare questo gioco)

Si usa per indicare che il soggetto ha fatto una certa esperienza prima o poi nella sua vita fino ad oggi. Per indicare che un’azione è avvenuta.

Il Simple Past si costruisce così:

SOGGETTO+ VERBO FORMA BASE+ED

Es. I download+ed a song yesterday = ho scaricato una canzone ieri

SOGGETTO + VERBO IRREGOLARE SECONDA COLONNA DELLA TABELLA

Es. I ate at the restaurant last week = ho mangiato al ristorante la scorsa settimana

Si usa quando si vuole comunicare quando una certa azione è avvenuta nel passato

Altri esempi:

Susan ha giocato a pallavolo sabato scorso = Susan played volleyball last Saturday.

Susan ha giocato a pallavolo (ha fatto questa esperienza) = Susan has played basketball

Siamo stati in Australia (abbiamo fatto questa esperienza) = We have been to Australia

Il Present Perfect si usa infatti per chiedere a qualcuno se ha mai fatto una certa azione (esperienza) e per rispondere a questa domanda.

Es. Have you ever played tennis? = Hai mai giocato a tennis?

Si risponde con : YES, + SOGG.+ HAVE/HAS

 NO, + SOGG.+ HAVEN’T/HASN’T

Risposta alla domanda sopra:

Yes, I have/ No, I haven’t

Traduci le seguenti frasi, usando il Present Perfect:

1. Ho studiato il francese. …………………………………………………………

2. Siamo stati negli Stati Uniti. ……………………………………………………

3. Jane ha mangiato cibo giapponese. ……………………………………………

4. Ho fatto parapendio. ……………………………………………………………

5. I ragazzi hanno provato il surfing. ……………………………………………….

6. Hai mai lavorato in un supermercato? …………………………………………

7. Avete mai parlato con l’insegnante di italiano? ……………………………….

8. Loro hanno mai guardato film di fantascienza? ……………………………….

9. Paul ha mai stampato un documento? …………………………………………

10. Avete cancellato questo file? …………………………………………………..

LEGGI LA SPIEGAZIONE

Il Present Perfect si usa anche per chiedere da quanto tempo si è fatta una certa azione fino al momento presente.

HOW LONG + HAVE/HAS + SOGG. + PAST PARTICIPLE

Es. How long has John had this car? = Da quanto tempo John ha questa auto?

Risposta:

SOGG. + HAVE/HAS + COMPLEMENTO+ SINCE/FOR 2018/ TWO YEARS

Si risponde con SINCE se si indica un momento preciso del passato da cuil’azione è iniziata (yesterday; last Saturday; 2017; last month)

Si risponde con FOR se si indica il periodo della durata (for a day; for three weeks; for two months; for a long time)

Inserisci FOR o SINCE:

1. Liam has been in London ……….. two years.

2. James has had this computer ………… 2016.

3. Mark and Kate have studied English ……… five months.

4. We have watched documentaries ………... January.

5. The children have eaten meat …………. they were 5.

6. The girls have had their e-reader ………… a long time.

LEGGI LA SPIEGAZIONE

Il Present Perfect si usa anche con:

 just = appena, in frasi affermative

already = già, in frasi affermative

yet = già, in frasi interrogative (alla fine della frase)

yet = non ancora, si usa in frasi negative (alla fine della frase)

Es. We have just prepared dinner = abbiamo appena preparato la cena

 They have already eaten lunch = loro hanno già mangiato il pranzo

 Have you watched this film yet? = avete già visto questo film?

 She hasn’t washed the car yet = lei non ha ancora lavato l’auto

SVOLGI GLI ESERCIZI PAG. 187 n° 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6