

Present simple and Present continuous + state and action verbs

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

*** 1** Completa le frasi usando le parole e la forma corretta del *Present simple* dei verbi tra parentesi.

- 1 What time _____ (you / start) school?
- 2 Patrick _____ (not live) in a big house.
- 3 Anne _____ (tidy) her room every day.
- 4 We _____ (go) to the football stadium on Saturday afternoon.
- 5 Eddie _____ (not cycle) to school.
- 6 Jennifer _____ (study) very hard.
- 7 _____ (your friends / send) you a lot of text messages?
- 8 Mrs Johnson _____ (teach) French at our school.
- 9 Mary _____ (not drink) coffee.
- 10 Where _____ (Donald / come) from?

*** 2** Trasforma le frasi alla forma affermativa (+), negativa (-) o interrogativa (?) con il *Present continuous* dei verbi dati.

do • drink • eat • listen • go • play
read • text • watch • work

- 1 Betty _____ to music. (?)
- 2 My grandparents _____ a DVD. (-)
- 3 Sarah _____ her boyfriend. (+)
- 4 Karin and Caitlin _____ a sandwich. (+)
- 5 Patricia _____ her homework. (-)
- 6 Your friends _____ to the cinema. (?)
- 7 Charles _____ hard for his exam. (-)
- 8 Harry and Annabel _____ a coffee. (+)
- 9 Paul and Mark _____ tennis. (?)
- 10 John _____ the newspaper. (+)

*** 3** Riordina le parole per formare delle frasi.

- 1 your / are / TV / with / watching / sister / you / ?

- 2 out / Caroline / in / go / the / usually / doesn't / evening

- 3 going / where / your / are / friends / ?

- 4 my / I / after / do / homework / never / dinner

- 5 well / not / school / Jane / is / at / doing

- 6 bus / goes / Megan / school / to / by

- 7 English / planning / study / at / Tom / is / to / university

- 8 work / where / your / does / father / ?

- 9 an / are / students / not / the / doing / exam

- 10 often / do / the / you / at / visit / your / weekend / grandparents / ?

**** 4** Trasforma le frasi in negative (-) o interrogative (?).

- 1 Sally lives in Liverpool. (?)

- 2 Peter is studying Maths. (-)

- 3 Stewart speaks Spanish. (-)

- 4 Anna is writing an email. (-)

- 5 Your father drives to work. (?)

- 6 I'm playing computer games. (-)

- 7 You play the piano. (?)

- 8 The students are doing an exercise. (?)

- 9 The bus is leaving. (?)

- 10 Jason works in a supermarket. (-)

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★ 5 Scrivi se la frase è al *Present simple* (PS) o al *Present continuous* (PC).

- The days are getting longer. _____
- The cat's sleeping on the sofa. _____
- We're studying Shakespeare this month. _____
- Water boils at 100°C. _____
- I usually do my homework after lunch. _____
- Susan's working a lot these days. _____
- My brother always goes to the stadium on Saturday afternoon. _____
- Eddie's Irish: he comes from Dublin. _____
- It's getting dark outside. _____
- Helen's washing her hair. _____

★★ 6 Ora abbinata ciascuna frase (1-10) dell'Esercizio 5 alla regola corretta (a-e). Ci sono due frasi esemplificative per ciascuna regola.

- Descrivere azioni abituali.

- Descrivere un'affermazione di carattere generale che non cambia.

- Descrivere un'azione in corso di svolgimento.

- Descrivere una condizione temporanea.

- Esprimere situazioni in corso di cambiamento.

★★ 7 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- Nick *makes* / *is making* his bed every morning.
- We always *spend* / *are spending* our holidays in Spain.
- The children are in the garden: they *play* / *are playing* football.
- Caroline *takes* / *is taking* driving lessons.
- What time *do you finish* / *are you finishing* school?
- My dad is a doctor. He *works* / *is working* in a hospital.
- Robert *wears* / *is wearing* black trousers today.
- My parents *meet* / *are meeting* their friends every Saturday night.
- A Where *do you go* / *are you going*?
B To the library.
- Jason *works* / *is working* in London this month.

★★★ 8 Completa le frasi con le parole e la forma corretta del *Present simple* o del *Present continuous* dei verbi tra parentesi.

- You _____ (not listen) to me.
- We usually _____ (play) football on Wednesday afternoon.
- Alistair never _____ (have) breakfast.
- _____ (Karin / work) today?
- Paolo _____ (do) an English course at the moment.
- Why _____ (those people / laugh)?
- I _____ (not enjoy) this party.
- _____ (all buses / go) to the station?
- Wendy _____ (teach) Maths.
- My grandparents _____ (not live) near me.

★ 9 Riscrivi i verbi dati nella colonna corretta.

agree ▪ believe ▪ drink ▪ go ▪ know
▪ like ▪ play ▪ prefer ▪ run ▪ use

Verbi di stato	Verbi di azione
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

★★★ 10 Completa i mini-dialoghi con la forma corretta del *Present simple* o del *Present continuous* dei verbi tra parentesi.

- A I _____ (think) about studying computing at university.
B I _____ (think) that's a good idea. I'm sure you can get a good job when you finish university.
- A _____ (you / enjoy) the film?
B Not really. I _____ (hate) action movies.
- A _____ (Jason / like) jazz?
B No, he _____ (prefer) classical music.
- A Why _____ (you / buy) so many apples?
B Because I _____ (want) to make an apple pie for Jamie's birthday.
- A Jane _____ (spend) a lot of her weekends away.
B Yes, she _____ (belong) to an outdoor adventure group.

Name _____
Surname _____
Class _____
Date _____

*** 11 Ogni frase contiene un errore. Trovalo e correggilo.

- 1 Are you needing help?

- 2 Steven usually doesn't get up early on Sunday morning.

- 3 **A** What are you thinking of the music?
B It's really good.

- 4 Naomi is often wearing red.

- 5 **A** What do you think about?
B Summer holidays!

- 6 Mark doesn't sleep much this week.

- 7 How much is the ticket costing?

- 8 It's raining every day here!

- 9 Paul often is late for work.

- 10 I'm not understanding this exercise. It's difficult.

*** 13 TRANSLATION Traduci.

- 1 Che cosa fai di solito il fine settimana?

- 2 I miei amici stanno guardando la televisione in salotto.

- 3 Mia sorella è un'insegnante: lavora in una scuola.

- 4 **A** Dove va tuo fratello?
B Va al supermercato.

- 5 Non sto facendo i compiti, sto mandando un'email alla mia amica Emma.

- 6 Non andiamo mai a fare spese il sabato pomeriggio.

- 7 Dove abitano i tuoi nonni?

- 8 Non vedo molto spesso i miei amici.

- 9 Ascolta. Andrea sta suonando la chitarra.

- 10 Clare studia molto in questi giorni.

Past simple and used to

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

*** 1** Completa il dialogo con le parole e la forma corretta del *Past simple* dei verbi tra parentesi.

- A What ¹ _____ (you / do) yesterday?
 B Well, I ² _____ (wake) up really late,
³ _____ (have) breakfast and then
⁴ _____ (go) shopping with my sister.
 A ⁵ _____ (you / buy) a lot of things?
 B Yes, I ⁶ _____ . I ⁷ _____ (buy) a pair of trainers, a jacket and a really cool schoolbag. And then we ⁸ _____ (have) a nice lunch at the Chinese Wok: the food ⁹ _____ (be) really good. In the afternoon, I ¹⁰ _____ (meet) Paul and Sarah. I ¹¹ _____ (want) to go to the cinema, but they ¹² _____ (be) late as usual, so we ¹³ _____ (not / go) in the end. I ¹⁴ _____ (spend) a couple of hours with them and then I ¹⁵ _____ (go) home.
 A ¹⁶ _____ (you / go out) in the evening?
 B No, I ¹⁷ _____ , I ¹⁸ _____ (be) tired. I ¹⁹ _____ (stay) at home and ²⁰ _____ (watch) TV.

**** 2** Completa le frasi con la forma corretta di *used to* e i verbi dati.

eat • go • have • like • play • sleep
 smoke • spend • wear • work

- Where _____ you _____ your holidays when you were little?
- Paul _____ jeans and trainers but now he's always very smart.
- Jessica _____ opera but now she loves it.
- Sylvia _____ meat but she's vegetarian now.
- _____ you _____ tennis when you were at school?
- I _____ a lot in the morning, but now I wake up very early.
- My grandparents _____ to Spain for their summer holidays.
- Jason _____ 20 cigarettes a day but he doesn't smoke now.
- Twenty years ago people _____ mobile phones.
- A Where _____ your father _____ ?
 B In a bank.

**** 3** Scrivi domande appropriate alle risposte.

- Yes, I used to read a lot but now I watch TV.
- The film started at half past seven.
- I used to play rugby when I was at school.
- We used to live in Bristol before we moved here.
- My parents got married in 1991.
- Yes, Ben used to enjoy his job, but he doesn't like it now.
- No, I didn't pass my exam.
- I cooked pasta for lunch.
- Stella gave her mother a book for her birthday.
- Yes, I used to be very good at school.

***** 4** Completa il testo con la forma corretta del *Past simple* dei verbi tra parentesi oppure con *used to*.

When Jane was younger she ¹ _____ (live) in a small flat in Manchester. Then she ² _____ (get) a job in London and she ³ _____ (move) there. Her life ⁴ _____ (change) a lot. She ⁵ _____ (not have) a lot of friends, but she ⁶ _____ (meet) a lot of interesting people at work. In Manchester she ⁷ _____ (stay) at home in the evening, but in London she ⁸ _____ (go) out almost every night. She ⁹ _____ (not like) going shopping but the shops in London ¹⁰ _____ (be) amazing: she ¹¹ _____ (not buy) a lot of clothes, but in London there ¹² _____ (be) a lot of great shops where clothes ¹³ _____ (not be) very expensive. In Manchester she ¹⁴ _____ (spend) her weekends with her family, but after moving, she only ¹⁵ _____ (go) back there once a month. So much to do in London!

**** 5** TRANSLATION Traduci.

- Quando ero un bambino non mi piaceva suonare il piano.
- Alan ha abitato a New York per tre anni.
- Che sport facevi quando eri a scuola?
- Ieri ho giocato a tennis con Steven.
- Uscivi molto la sera prima di sposarti?
- Quando Jane abitava in Spagna cenava sempre molto tardi.
- Tuo padre avevi i capelli lunghi quando era giovane?
- Charles si alzava molto presto la mattina, ma ora si alza alle nove.
- Portavi la divisa quando eri a scuola?
- Quante persone hai invitato alla tua festa?

Future tenses: Present continuous, going to, Present simple

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

*** 1** Completa le frasi con le parole e la forma corretta del *Present continuous* dei verbi tra parentesi.

- _____ (your brother / come) to the cinema with us on Saturday?
- Daniel _____ (go) out with Wendy tonight.
- We _____ (play) tennis in the afternoon.
- _____ (you / use) the car later?
- John _____ (drive) to Liverpool this weekend.
- _____ (Jane / have) a party for her birthday?
- What _____ (you / do) on Saturday morning?
- Clare and Ted _____ (leave) for the States next Wednesday.
- _____ (the students / go) to school tomorrow?
- I _____ (meet) Sue for lunch.

**** 2** Completa le frasi con il *Present continuous* di uno dei verbi dati.

come • go • have • leave • meet
play • spend • stay • study • visit

- _____ you _____ with your friends when you go to Madrid?
- We _____ Maths this afternoon.
- _____ Barbara _____ to the concert with us?
- What _____ we _____ for lunch?
- _____ you _____ tennis with Nick today?
- Helen and Katherine _____ to the cinema tonight.
- We _____ our holidays in France this summer.
- I _____ Jason at half past four.
- Jack _____ his grandparents next weekend.
- My parents _____ for Sydney next Sunday.

**** 3** Completa le frasi con le parole e i verbi tra parentesi al *Present continuous*. Poi indica se si riferiscono ad azioni presenti (P) o future (F).

- What time _____ (Paul and Mick / arrive) tomorrow?
- A** Are you busy?
B Yes, I _____ (do) my homework.
- We _____ (not go) to the mountains next weekend.
- Don't switch the computer off. I _____ (use) it.
- A** What programme _____ (you / watch)?
B A reality show.
- _____ (Bob / work) this weekend?
- When _____ (you / meet) your American friends?
- Listen, Laura _____ (play) the piano.
- A** Where's Sam?
B She _____ (wash) her hair.
- What time _____ (you / get) back home tonight?

*** 4** Completa le frasi usando *going to*, i verbi e le parole tra parentesi.

- Where _____ (you / spend) your holidays next year?
- _____ (Jennifer / visit) her grandparents at Christmas?
- _____ (Monica and Steven / get married)?
- What _____ (you / do) this weekend?
- I _____ (not speak) to the teacher after the lesson.
- My sister _____ (study) Maths at university.
- We _____ (not play) tennis this weekend.
- Steve _____ (not have) a party for his birthday.
- Ted _____ (not tidy) his room this afternoon.
- What time _____ (you / leave) for London?

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

**** 5 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta di going to e uno dei verbi dati.**

drive • have • invite • make • play
study • tidy • stay • visit • wear

- We _____ Greece this summer.
- _____ (you) dinner with Mary tomorrow night?
- How many people _____ (you) to your party?
- I _____ a cake for Frank's birthday.
- Jack and Lisa _____ to Leeds tomorrow.
- When _____ (Robert) his room?
- Laura _____ medicine at university.
- Sue _____ at home tonight.
- We _____ football this weekend.
- _____ (you) your red dress for Muriel's party?

*** 6 Riordina le parole per formare delle frasi.**

- to / are / school / going / tomorrow / you / ?
- study / Elaine / going / finishes / Geography / when / she / is / to / school
- past / I / at / Moira / half / meeting / am / five
- going / New / his / is / Christmas / Nick / visit / to / friends / in / York / at / ?
- move / Marion / the / and / John / the / are / to / end / to / Canada / at / of / going / month
- his / Neil / to / birthday / invite / ex-girlfriend / going / to / his / is / not / party
- night / the / I / not / cinema / to / with / am / you / on / coming / Friday
- we / what / tonight / having / for / are / dinner / ?
- the / is / school / Jack / to / coming / concert / ?
- what / your / time / going / you / meet / are / to / friends / ?

*** 7 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.**

- Hurry up! We *are missing* / *are going to miss* our train.
- We booked the hotel. We *are staying* / *are going to stay* at the Four Seasons.
- I got another bad mark in my test. I *am speaking* / *am going to speak* to the teacher.
- These are our tickets. We *are leaving* / *are going to leave* on 3rd August.
- We *are having* / *are going to have* a barbeque on Saturday. Would you like to come?

- Liz didn't study for her exam. She *isn't passing* / *isn't going to pass* it.
- Matt *is being* / *is going to be* a vet when he grows up.
- My friends *are arriving* / *are going to arrive* tomorrow at four o'clock.
- Lisa *is flying* / *is going to fly* to Berlin on Friday. She booked the flight last week.
- When *are you calling* / *are you going to call* your grandmother?

**** 8 Completa le frasi con le parole e la forma corretta del Present continuous o be going to dei verbi tra parentesi.**

- We _____ (not drive) to the airport. The train is faster.
- _____ (you / study) at university when you finish school?
- I can't see you tonight. I _____ (have) dinner with Jack.
- When _____ (you / tell) your parents about your exam?
- I need to buy some eggs. I _____ (make) an omelette for lunch.
- We _____ (have) an important test tomorrow.
- Jane _____ (start) her French course on Monday.
- Look at those clouds. It _____ (rain)!
- These shoes are dirty. I _____ (clean) them.
- When I grow up I _____ (be) an actor.

**** 9 Completa il testo con la forma corretta del Present continuous o be going to dei verbi tra parentesi.**

It's the end of the week! I know exactly what I¹ _____ (do) on Saturday. I² _____ (see) my friend Jeff in the morning. We³ _____ (meet) some friends at the skate park at half past ten. We⁴ _____ (go) to Pizza Place for lunch. I⁵ _____ (have) a pepperoni pizza, my favourite. In the afternoon I⁶ _____ (play) tennis with my brother. In the evening, we⁷ _____ (drive) to Leicester: there's a rock concert of our favourite band. I'm not so sure about Sunday. I⁸ _____ (study), but I don't know when exactly. I⁹ _____ (visit) my grandparents, at least I think I am! And I¹⁰ _____ (tidy) my room, of course.

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

**** 10** Completa il dialogo con le parole e il Present simple o il Present continuous dei verbi tra parentesi.

Moira What 1 _____ (you / do) on Sunday?
Robin I 2 _____ (go) to Birmingham. I 3 _____ (visit) some friends.
Moira What time 4 _____ (you / leave) in the morning?
Robin My train 5 _____ (leave) at half past nine and 6 _____ (arrive) in Birmingham at quarter to eleven. We want to see *Mamma Mia!* at the theatre in the afternoon.
Moira What time 7 _____ (it / start)?
Robin It 8 _____ (start) at three o'clock.
Moira And when 9 _____ (it / finish)?
Robin At half past five.
Moira So when 10 _____ (you / arrive) home?
Robin I hope to catch the six o'clock train. It 11 _____ (arrive) here at quarter to eight. Why all these questions?
Moira I 12 _____ (have) a party on Saturday night. Do you remember? It's my birthday.

***** 11** Completa le domande nel dialogo in base alle risposte date. Usa il Present simple o il Present continuous.

Mark What are you doing this weekend?
Cristina I'm flying to London.
Mark Cool! When 1 _____ ?
Cristina On Friday.
Mark Where 2 _____ ?
Cristina From Milan.
Mark How long 3 _____ ?
Cristina For three days.
Mark Where 4 _____ ?
Cristina At the Sunhill hotel.
Mark And what 5 _____ in London?
Cristina I'm seeing an exhibition at the British Museum and I'm going to a concert. I also want to go shopping at Selfridges.
Mark Wow! And when 6 _____ ?
Cristina On Sunday afternoon.
Mark So you're flying on Friday. What time 7 _____ your plane _____ ?
Cristina At twenty past three.

Mark What time 8 _____ ?
Cristina About two hours later. I arrive at twenty past four, British time.
Mark And what about the concert? What time 9 _____ ?
Cristina Doors open at five o'clock.
Mark When are you going to Selfridges?
Cristina On Sunday morning.
Mark What time 10 _____ ?
Cristina At 10.00.

**** 12** Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- The car's dirty. I wash / am washing / am going to wash it.
- We're late. The bus leaves / is leaving / is going to leave at half past eight as usual.
- I study / am studying / am going to study English at university: I decided yesterday.
- The weather forecast says it snows / is snowing / is going to snow this afternoon.
- We have / are having / are going to have lunch with Sue tomorrow. We have a table at Mario's at half past twelve.
- What do you do / are you doing / are you going to do when you finish school next year?
- I decided I spend / am spending / am going to spend my holiday in France next summer.
- The timetable says that all lessons start / are starting / are going to start at nine o'clock.
- What time does the film start / is the film starting / is the film going to start?
- A** Would you like to have lunch with me today?
B Yes, but I only have / am having / am going to have half an hour because I have a lot of work to do.

***** 13** TRANSLATION Traduci.

- Dove hai intenzione di mettere questi libri?
- Gli amici di Alan arrivano domani alle quattro.
- A che ora pranzi con Pauline domani?
- La scuola comincerà il 13 settembre quest'anno.
- Quando hai intenzione di rispondere all'email di Jack?
- Non pioverà oggi.
- Oggi pomeriggio giocherò a tennis con Alan dalle tre alle quattro.
- Vado a trovare i miei nonni questo fine settimana.
- A che ora parte il prossimo treno?
- Non ho intenzione di restare a casa stasera.

Modal verbs: *should / shouldn't*

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

***1** Sottolinea l'opzione corretta in ogni frase.

- 1 I *should / shouldn't* get more exercise, but I'm always so busy.
- 2 Cyclists *should / shouldn't* ride their bike on the pavement.
- 3 You *should / shouldn't* eat a lot of cakes and chocolate: it's bad for you.
- 4 This T-shirt is very dirty: you *should / shouldn't* wash it.
- 5 Sandra's always very tired: she *should / shouldn't* work so hard.
- 6 You *should / shouldn't* go to bed early tonight: You've got an important exam tomorrow.
- 7 If you have a problem, you *should / shouldn't* talk to your parents.
- 8 People *should / shouldn't* feed animals in zoos.
- 9 Eddie doesn't like his job: I think he *should / shouldn't* change it.
- 10 This road is dangerous. You *should / shouldn't* drive so fast.

***2** Completa le frasi con *should / shouldn't* e i verbi tra parentesi.



- 1 You _____ (eat) more vegetables: it's good for you.
- 2 Children _____ (watch) TV all day.
- 3 We _____ (help) mum with the housework.
- 4 You _____ (be) horrible to your sister.
- 5 Caroline _____ (spend) all her money on clothes. She's saving for her holiday.
- 6 You _____ (go) to work if you're not well.
- 7 Karin _____ (visit) her grandparents more often.
- 8 Steven _____ (study) harder if he wants to pass his exam.
- 9 People _____ (talk) on their mobiles when they're driving.
- 10 You _____ (arrive) late at school.

****3** Completa le frasi con *should / shouldn't* e uno dei verbi dati.

brush • drink • eat • go • phone • stay • take • use • wait • wear

- 1 You _____ smart clothes for your job interview.
- 2 Liz needs to talk to you urgently. You _____ her.
- 3 If you have a bad headache, you _____ some aspirin.
- 4 Ben can't sleep well at night: he _____ so much coffee in the evening.
- 5 You _____ your brother's scooter without his permission.
- 6 Laura is trying to lose weight: she _____ a lot of sweets!
- 7 You _____ in the sun too long.
- 8 Jack's not well today. He _____ to work.
- 9 Alison's late again: do you think we _____ for her?
- 10 You _____ your teeth after each meal.

****4** Abbina i problemi (1-8) ai suggerimenti dati (1-10) e scrivi una frase usando *should / shouldn't*.

study hard • try yoga • look for another job • join a gym
use his car so much • speak Italian in the English lesson
go to bed late • talk to the teacher • apologize to him
eat so many chips and burgers

- 1 I can't do this exercise.
- 2 I can't wake up in the mornings.
- 3 Patrick hates his job.
- 4 Neil never walks. He always drives.
- 5 I can't relax.
- 6 Clare was very rude to her granddad.
- 7 I'd like to be fitter.
- 8 Peter's got an important exam next week.
- 9 I want to practise my English.
- 10 Jane often has a stomach ache.

****5** TRANSLATION Traduci.

- 1 Oggi fa molto freddo: dovresti metterti un maglione.
- 2 Non dovresti passare così tanto tempo davanti alla televisione.
- 3 I bambini non dovrebbero guardare programmi violenti.
- 4 Non dovrete copiare gli esercizi.
- 5 Non dovresti tornare a casa tardi stasera: domani hai un esame.
- 6 I tuoi capelli sono molto lunghi: dovresti tagliarti.
- 7 Andrea dovrebbe essere più educato con l'insegnante.
- 8 Non dovresti usare il computer di tuo papà.
- 9 Dovresti fare i compiti tutti i giorni.
- 10 Non ho passato l'esame: che cosa dovrei fare?

Modal verbs: *must / mustn't,* *can / can't*

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

*** 1 Completa le frasi con *must / mustn't*.**

- 1 My grandmother isn't very well. I _____ go and see her.
- 2 The concert starts at 9 o'clock. You _____ be late.
- 3 You _____ tell Tracy. It's a secret.
- 4 I have an English test tomorrow. I _____ study for it.
- 5 If you want to visit China, you _____ get a passport.
- 6 You _____ talk in the library.
- 7 Ken starts work at 7.00 a.m., so he _____ wake up very early every morning.
- 8 You _____ speak when you are eating.
- 9 Indian food is really nice: you _____ try it.
- 10 I've got a terrible toothache. I _____ go to the dentist.

**** 2 Completa le frasi con *must / mustn't* e i verbi dati.**

clean • do • eat • go • read • smoke
take • use • wear • work



- 1 I think this book is really good. You _____ it.
- 2 People _____ pictures in the museum.
- 3 Most students in Britain _____ a uniform.
- 4 We _____ our homework if we want to get good marks.
- 5 The house's very dirty: we _____ it.
- 6 You _____ so many cigarettes: it's bad for you.
- 7 I can't come to the cinema with you tonight. I _____ late.
- 8 You're on a diet! You _____ so much.
- 9 It's really late. I _____ now.
- 10 Students _____ their mobiles during the exams.

**** 3 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.**

- 1 You *must / can't* park here: you're blocking the entrance.
- 2 I *must / mustn't* finish this project today.
- 3 We *can't / must* go. The film starts in half an hour.
- 4 My mother says I *must / can* make my bed every day.
- 5 You *can't / must* ask me before you take my things.
- 6 At my school we *can't / must* wear jeans.
- 7 Students *must / can't* talk during the exam.
- 8 In Italy you *must / mustn't* drive on the right.
- 9 We *can / mustn't* disturb him: he's not well.
- 10 You *must / mustn't* forget Sam's birthday.

***** 4 Completa le frasi con *must / mustn't, can / can't*.**

- 1 Caroline's very musical: she _____ sing and play the piano.
- 2 You _____ leave the computer on: switch it off when you leave.
- 3 I speak French, but I _____ speak German.
- 4 Footballers _____ use their hands.
- 5 Time to go! I _____ be at home by eleven.
- 6 We _____ copy in exams. It's against the rules.
- 7 You _____ read the instructions carefully.
- 8 _____ you buy some milk when you go out?
- 9 Drivers _____ stop at red lights.
- 10 Students _____ bring food or drinks into the computer lab.

***** 5 TRANSLATION Traduci.**

- 1 Gli studenti devono rispondere a tutte le domande.

- 2 Dobbiamo mettere le cinture in macchina.

- 3 Dovete spegnere le luci quando andate via.

- 4 Devi ricordarti di comperare un regalo per Andrew.

- 5 Non devi usare il cellulare qui.

- 6 Non possiamo usare il dizionario durante l'esame.

- 7 A che ora dobbiamo tornare a casa?

- 8 Possiamo andare al cinema a piedi: non è lontano.

- 9 Dobbiamo fare molti compiti oggi pomeriggio.

- 10 Non devi arrivare tardi a scuola.

Reflexive and reciprocal pronouns

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

★ 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- A Have you talked to John recently?
B No, I think I'll call *him / himself* tonight.
- Sylvia had a car accident, but she didn't hurt *her / herself*.
- Please, help *you / yourself* to more coffee.
- Lionel's teaching *him / himself* to play the piano.
- Jason and Paula have bought a nice house for *them / themselves*.
- Marion loves looking at *her / herself* in the mirror.
- We really enjoyed *us / ourselves* last night.
- If you give *me / myself* your phone number, I'll send you an SMS.
- Be careful with that knife: you're going to cut *you / yourself*.
- Sandra is seeing her friend Jenny today: she's meeting *her / herself* at the shopping centre.

★★ 2 Completa le frasi con il pronome riflessivo corretto.

- Peter fixed the computer _____.
- Come in. Make _____ at home.
- Does your sister like living by _____?
- Old people often talk to _____.
- Did you and Peter enjoy _____ at the party?
- Carla makes all her clothes _____.
- The heating turns _____ on at half past seven.
- Did you cut your hair _____?
- Ted and I cooked _____ lasagne last night.
- She received a letter from the Queen _____.

★★★ 3 Completa le frasi con il pronome personale, il pronome riflessivo o il pronome reciproco corretto.

- The little girl fell off her bike and hurt _____.
- Jason and Peter really look like _____.
- Can you give this book to Pamela when you see _____?
- I don't need your help: I can do it by _____.
- Sylvia and I text _____ every morning.
- A Have you met Clare's new boyfriend?
B Yes, I met _____ at her birthday party.
- Students mustn't talk to _____ during lessons.
- Ron doesn't live by _____ . He shares a flat with two friends.
- We tell _____ all our secrets.
- Georgia and Sarah are learning karate so they can defend _____.

★★★ 4 Cinque delle seguenti frasi contengono un errore. Trovate e riscrivete in modo corretto.

- Robert and I went to the disco last night: we really enjoyed each other.

- Have a good journey and look after yourself.

- We're meeting ourselves in front of the theatre.

- I can't forgive me for what I've done.

- The food's on the table. Please help yourselves.

- At Christmas we all buy presents for each other.

- Jason can't relax himself.

- Sandra and Clare are arriving at four o'clock today: can you meet them at the station?

- In a small village all the people know themselves.

- Did Laura cut her hair herself?

★★★ 5 TRANSLATION Traduci.

- Alan e Daisy si aiutano sempre quando hanno un problema.

- Ti piace vivere da sola?

- Mi sono fatta male alla lezione di judo.

- Wendy e io non ci vediamo molto spesso.

- Vi siete divertiti ieri sera?

- Non mi sono ricordato del compleanno di David.

- Jason ha imparato a suonare la chitarra da solo.

- Pauline si guarda sempre allo specchio.

- Jack e Lisa hanno fatto un incidente, ma non si sono fatti male.

- Mio fratello non mi ha aiutato: l'ho fatto da solo.

Verb patterns

ESERCIZI DI RECUPERO

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

*** 1 Inserisci i verbi nella colonna corretta della tabella.**

agree • avoid • can't stand • not mind • like • offer • practise
 hope • love • learn • hate • manage • miss • need
 would like • promise • prefer • seem

Followed by infinitive	Followed by -ing form

*** 2 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.**

- Do you mind *tidying* / *to tidy* your room?
- We need *buying* / *to buy* some bread for tonight.
- I used to go to the cinema a lot, but now I prefer *watching* / *to watch* TV at home.
- Would you like *meeting* / *to meet* for lunch tomorrow?
- It seems *being* / *to be* difficult to find good jobs nowadays.
- He decided *spending* / *to spend* his holidays in Spain.
- My dad can't stand *going* / *to go* shopping on Saturday afternoons.
- Tricia stopped *eating* / *to eat* meat two years ago.
- We managed *arriving* / *to arrive* on time for the meeting.
- I'm learning *playing* / *to play* the violin.

**** 3 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi.**

- Jennifer can _____ (speak) four languages.
- William loves _____ (play) computer games.
- Wendy offered _____ (look) after the children.
- I hate _____ (got) up early in the morning.
- We must _____ (finish) our homework today.
- The mechanic managed _____ (fix) my car.
- I promised _____ (help) mum with the housework.
- We miss _____ (see) our friends.
- You should _____ (work) harder for your exams.
- It stopped _____ (rain); we can go for a walk now.

***** 4 Scrivi frasi complete usando i suggerimenti dati.**

- Ben / enjoy / go / cinema

- Patrick / learn / speak / Japanese / at the moment

- I / not mind / work / long hours

- the teacher / need / see / you

- you / manage / finish / English test / ?

- Anthony / can't stand / work / bank

- Maggie / prefer / go / theatre

- Charles / want / buy / new car

- I / decide / accept / their offer

- Daniel / promise / help / me / homework

***** 5 TRANSLATION Traduci.**

- Elaine e Francis hanno deciso di comperare una casa più grande.

- Ho bisogno di parlarti più tardi.

- Susan ha smesso di fumare tre anni fa.

- Non mi dispiace lavorare il fine settimana.

- Mia sorella ha deciso di andare a New York per due mesi.

- Tom si esercita a suonare il piano ogni giorno.

- Questo esercizio sembra molto difficile.

- Ci piace andare in palestra.

- Vorresti venire alla mia festa?

- Dovresti restare a casa se non stai bene.

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

★ 1 Completa le frasi con le parole e la forma corretta di **have to**: affermativa (+), negativa (-) o interrogativa (?).

- _____ (students / do) a lot of homework at your school?
- A politician _____ (be) good at speaking. (+)
- Alison _____ (work) long hours. (-)
- Firefighters _____ (wear) a uniform. (+)
- How many hours _____ (Peter / work) in a week?
- Jack _____ (arrive) early: he can come at half past ten. (-)
- We _____ (drive) on the left in Britain. (+)
- _____ (you / study) tonight?
- What _____ (George / wear) to work?
- You _____ (go) by train: I'll drive you. (-)

★★ 2 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta di **have to**, seguendo le informazioni date nella tabella.

	Olga	Keith
• get up early in the morning	✓	✓
• work on Saturdays	x	x
• work on Sundays	x	✓
• work in the evening	✓	x
• wear a uniform	x	x
• use special equipment	✓	✓
• work outside	x	x
• be good at computers	✓	✓
• talk in front of an audience	x	✓
• travel a lot	x	✓

- Olga and Keith _____ work on Saturdays.
- Keith _____ travel a lot.
- Olga and Keith _____ get up early in the morning.
- Olga _____ talk in front of an audience.
- Olga and Keith _____ be good at computers.
- Keith _____ work on Sundays.
- Olga and Keith _____ use special equipment.
- Olga _____ work in the evening.
- Keith _____ work outside.
- Olga and Keith _____ wear a uniform.

★★ 3 Completa le frasi con le parole e la forma corretta di **have to** dei verbi tra parentesi.

- A _____ (you / take) a bus to school?
B No, I usually walk.
- English is obligatory, but we _____ (study) German.
- I live near my school. I _____ (get) up early.
- My father's a doctor. He sometimes _____ (work) at night.
- _____ (you / help) your parents with the housework?
- My train is at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. I _____ (go) to bed very early tonight.
- Students in Britain _____ (go) to school on Saturdays.
- We _____ (pay) to visit the museum. It's free.
- You _____ (buy) Michael a birthday present if you don't want to.
- _____ (Italian students / wear) a uniform at school?

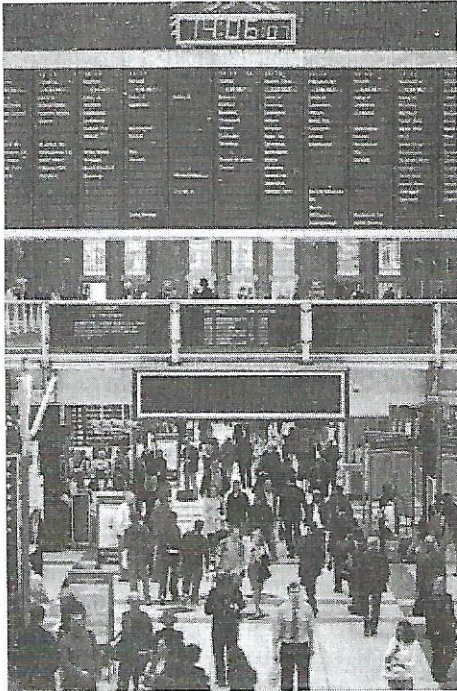
★★ 4 Completa le frasi con la forma corretta di **have to** e i verbi tra parentesi.

- _____ (we / switch off) the computers when we leave the lab?
- We need some food. We _____ (go) to the supermarket.
- I _____ (study) hard for my Geography test tomorrow.
- Jason wants to move to Berlin. He _____ (learn) German.
- Laura lives close to school. She _____ (take) a bus to get there.
- A _____ (you / pay) to surf the Internet here?
B No, it's free.
- Teachers _____ (correct) a lot of homework.
- _____ (you / have) special qualifications for this job?
- We _____ (invite) Mark to the party if you don't like him.
- You _____ (make) an appointment to see me. You can come when you want.

Name _____
 Surname _____
 Class _____
 Date _____

★★★ 5 Completa il brano con la forma corretta di *have to* e i verbi dati.

be = drive = get up = take = wear = work (x2)



Samantha is an engineer. She works for a big company in Manchester, but she lives in Chester, a small town 40 miles from Manchester. Every morning she ¹ _____ at 6.30. Luckily she ² _____ to Manchester, because there's a good train service. Her office is close to the station, so she ³ _____ a bus, she can walk there. She ⁴ _____ at work at 9.00, but she often arrives earlier. She likes her job because she ⁵ _____ smart clothes: she usually wears jeans and trainers. Sometimes she ⁶ _____ late during the week, but she ⁷ _____ at weekends.

★★★ 6 TRANSLATION Traduci.

- 1 I dottori devono lavorare il fine settimana.

- 2 Jack inizia il lavoro alle sette: deve svegliarsi molto presto ogni mattina.

- 3 Che qualifiche devi avere per fare questo lavoro?

- 4 Non dobbiamo prendere un taxi: possiamo andare in metropolitana.

- 5 A mia sorella non piace il suo lavoro perché deve viaggiare molto.

- 6 Perché devi andare a Londra domani?

- 7 Chi devo contattare per avere informazioni sul lavoro?

- 8 Non devo andare a scuola domani: è domenica.

- 9 Dovete lavorare questo fine settimana?

- 10 Non devi rispondere all'email di Peter ora: puoi farlo più tardi.

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

★ 1 Riordina le parole per formare delle frasi.

- the / we / arrived / answers / when / copying / teacher / the / were

- TV / when / a / was / she / heard / watching / Helen / noise

- an / he / Ted / accident / was / because / not / had / looking

- going / saw / where / were / when / you / in / I / you / town / ?

- Michael / off / I / while / I / getting / the / saw / bus / was

- with / when / his / Jack / staying / thief / friends / a / stole / was / bike

- her / who / Susan / yesterday / talking / when / we / was / saw / to / ?

- not / the / to / listening / students / the / were / teacher

- robbers / the / I / two / waiting / when / bus / I / for / saw / was / the

- 200 / was / when / the / crashed / he / driving / he / km / car / at / hour / an

★★ 2 Completa le frasi con le parole e la forma corretta del Past continuous dei verbi tra parentesi.

- What _____ (Elaine and Caroline / do) in that shop?
- I _____ (drive) home at seven o'clock in the evening.
- Where _____ (you / go) yesterday afternoon?
- Mary and Lionel _____ (live) in Washington at the time.
- What did the teacher say? I _____ (not listen).
- Steven _____ (sleep) when I left home.
- The lift _____ (not work) this morning.
- When we arrived home mum _____ (cook) dinner.
- It _____ (snow) when I woke up.
- Why _____ (your father / complain) to the police officer?

★★ 3 Formula domande al Past continuous usando i suggerimenti dati. Poi rispondi seguendo gli esempi.

A you / watch TV / 8.00 p.m.?

B No / have dinner

Were you watching TV at eight o'clock?

No, I wasn't. I was having dinner.

A Sally / do / homework / 8.00 a.m.?

B Yes

Was Sally doing her homework at eight o'clock?

Yes, she was.

1 A your friends / play tennis / 4.30 p.m.?

B No / study / English

2 A Jennifer / work / 10.30?

B Yes

3 A Donald and Eddie / have breakfast / seven o'clock?

B No / sleep

4 A Robert / drive / work / 8.15?

B Yes

5 A it / rain / yesterday morning?

B Yes

6 A your father / watch / TV / 9.30 p.m.?

B No / read / book

7 A Steven and Chris / walk / school / 8.30 a.m.?

B Yes

8 A Simon / eat / sandwich / 12.15?

B No / drink / coffee

9 A The students / do / exam / yesterday morning?

B Yes

10 A Lisa / write / email / 4.30?

B No / text / friend

★★★ 4 TRANSLATION Traduci.

- Dove stavate andando tu e Jack ieri mattina?
- Stavamo parlando del nuovo insegnante di francese.
- Che cosa stavano facendo i tuoi amici ieri pomeriggio?
- Stavo leggendo mentre mia sorella guardava la televisione.
- Mary stava riordinando la sua stanza mentre la mamma cucinava.
- Stava nevicando a Liverpool questa mattina?
- Che cosa stava facendo Andrea in biblioteca?
- Stavi facendo i compiti ieri sera alle nove?
- Non stavo navigando in Internet: stavo parlando con mio papà.
- Sai perché Marisa stava parlando con l'insegnante?

Past simple and Past continuous

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

* 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 I was losing / lost my mobile phone while I was jogging / jogged in the park.
- 2 Jason was going / went to the supermarket when I was seeing / saw him.
- 3 Lucy was having / had lunch when her boyfriend was calling / called her.
- 4 My friends were arriving / arrived while I was having / had a shower.
- 5 Nick was cooking / cooked when the telephone was ringing / rang.
- 6 Robert was driving / drove to work, when the police were stopping / stopped him.
- 7 Tony and Dan were playing / played tennis when it was starting / started to rain.
- 8 When Ted was leaving / left home this morning, I was sleeping / slept.
- 9 Tricia was living / lived in London when she was meeting / met her future husband.
- 10 We were seeing / saw Mark while we were shopping / shopped in town.

** 2 Completa le frasi con le parole e la forma corretta del Past continuous o Past simple dei verbi tra parentesi.

- 1 Dad _____ (wash) the car when his boss _____ (call) him.
- 2 Who _____ (you / talk) to when I _____ (see) you in the school canteen?
- 3 Susan _____ (listen) to music when she _____ (receive) an SMS from Jake.
- 4 We _____ (cross) the road when the accident _____ (happen).
- 5 I _____ (wear) a warm jacket because it _____ (be) very cold.
- 6 The students _____ (do) a test when the bell _____ (ring).
- 7 We _____ (listen) to the news when they _____ (interrupt) the programme.
- 8 What _____ (the children / do) when dad _____ (arrive) home?
- 9 I _____ (eat) a pizza when I _____ (drop) some tomato on my shirt.
- 10 Alan _____ (have) dinner when someone _____ (knock) at the door.

** 3 Scrivi frasi complete usando i suggerimenti dati.

- 1 Sam and Meg / meet / while / study / Boston
- 2 what / the students / do / when / teacher / arrive / ?
- 3 I / play / computer games / when / you / call
- 4 when / we / arrive / restaurant / our friends / already eat
- 5 David / hurt / leg / while / play / rugby
- 6 Betty / find / old photograph / her family / while / she / do / housework
- 7 Nick / walk / park / when / he / find / wallet
- 8 I / surf / Internet / when / computer / stop working
- 9 who / you / see / while / you / do the shopping / ?
- 10 it / not rain / when / we / leave / home / this morning

** 4 Collega una frase (1-6) della colonna A con una frase (a-f) della colonna B. Poi scrivi frasi con il Past continuous e il Past simple.

A	B
1 Mary (have) lunch with Steve	a the TV (stop) working
2 John (cross) the road	b they (come) out of the bank
3 Sam and Karl (drive) to London	c the car (hit) him
4 Jack and Clare (watch) a film	d his girlfriend (see) them
5 We (shop) in town	e their car (break down)
6 The police (arrest) the robbers	f we (meet) our English teacher

** 5 TRANSLATION Traduci.

- 1 Quando mi hai visto ieri stavo andando al cinema.
- 2 Linda si è tagliata mentre stava cucinando.
- 3 Stavo navigando in internet quando ho trovato un sito interessante.
- 4 Mentre facevamo jogging al parco ha cominciato a nevicare.
- 5 Nathan stava salendo sull'autobus quando il suo zainetto si è rotto.
- 6 Che cosa stavi leggendo quando eri in biblioteca?
- 7 Quando mia madre è arrivata non stavo facendo i compiti: stavo ascoltando musica.
- 8 Sylvia ha fatto un incidente perché non stava guardando la strada.
- 9 Il sole splendeva quando siamo andati a fare una passeggiata.
- 10 Stavi dormendo quando il ladro è entrato in casa?

Defining relative clauses

ESERCIZI DI RECUPERO

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

* 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- Do you know the name of that girl *who / which* plays in the school tennis team?
- The gym *which / where* I do judo is close to my school.
- I know a boy *who / whose* dad is a famous TV presenter.
- A writer is a person *who / which* creates stories.
- This is the shop *which / where* Sally works.
- I know a girl *that / which* can speak five languages.
- Steven bought a laptop *which / who* cost £1,500.
- The shop *which / where* I bought this jacket is in Carlton Road.
- We ordered a meal *who / which* didn't cost very much.
- The film is about a woman *who / whose* husband is a dangerous murderer.

* 2 Riscrivi le frasi sostituendo *that* con *who* o *which*.

- The police arrested a man *that* lives near my house.

- Did you drink the milk *that* was in the fridge?

- Janice is a vegetarian: she never eats anything *that* has meat in it.

- Do you know the boy *that* is talking to the teacher?

- A murderer is a person *that* kills people.

- Have you been to the Indian restaurant *that* opened last week?

- The girl *that* lives with Grace is from Spain.

- Do you download games *that* are free on-line?

- I don't know the man *that* asked to see Julia.

- Have you seen the keys *that* were on the table?

** 3 Completa le frasi (1-10) con *who*, *where* o *which* e le espressioni date (a-j).

- Jack bought a mobile phone _____
- Tom is the boy _____
- Who was the actor _____
- Ron's got a motorbike _____
- Jason shares a flat with a girl _____
- This is the hotel _____
- London is a city _____
- Sandrine lives in a house _____
- She wrote a book _____
- Our school's got a very big room _____

- married Tim's sister.
- can take pictures and videos.
- we often have concerts.
- works in television.
- has five bedrooms.
- starred in *Pirates of the Caribbean*?
- does 200km an hour.
- has a lot of very modern buildings.
- sold 500,000 copies.
- we're staying tonight.

** 4 Unisci le due frasi usando *who*, *which*, *whose* o *where*. Ometti il pronome relativo se non è necessario.

- The film was very funny. I saw the film last night.
- Do you know the boy? His brother plays for Chelsea.
- This is the restaurant. I first met my girlfriend there.
- Who are the boys? They are playing basketball.
- This is the house. Dickens was born here.
- I know a girl. Her mother is a police officer.
- Bob works with a man. He's known him for twenty years.
- The schoolbag is under the table. It's Paul's.
- I really like the boy. I met him at Clare's party.
- How much were the jeans? You bought them last week.

*** 5 TRANSLATION Traduci.

- Ho ricevuto un'email da un amico che vive in Spagna.
- Liz ha comprato una macchina che costa £70,000.
- È quello il ragazzo che ha rubato la tua bicicletta?
- La polizia ha arrestato una donna il cui marito ha rapinato una banca.
- Hai il numero di telefono della ragazza che lavora in biblioteca?
- Questo è il libro di cui ti ho parlato.
- Non ho ricevuto l'SMS che mi hai mandato stamattina.
- Questa è la stanza dove passo molto del mio tempo.
- La ragazza che hai visto al supermercato è la sorella di Liz.
- È questo l'autobus che va alla stazione?

will, may / might for predictions

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

* 1 Riordina le parole per formare delle frasi.

- gases / the / probably / of / greenhouse / will / quantity / double

- will / the / temperature / certainly / average / rise

- find / scientists / energy / might / new / clean / a / source

- not / we / as / do / certainly / will / petrol / as / we / much / use / today

- completely / solar / replace / may / power / petrol

- a / people / pandemic / of / might / new / kill / millions

- intelligent / teaching / take / robots / may / over / jobs

- better / the / be / a / world / place / might

- be / a / there / nuclear / will / war / not

- our / a / hit / disaster / may / natural / country

* 2 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- Let's make pizzas tonight. The children *may / will* certainly like it.
- John *will / might* come to the cinema with us, but he isn't sure.
- Drive more slowly or you *may / won't* have an accident.
- Climate *might / will* definitely change.
- I don't feel very well, so I *will probably / probably will* stay at home tonight.
- Don't drink another coffee or you *might not / will* sleep tonight.
- Scientists are certain they *might / will* discover a cure for cancer.
- Computers *will / may* certainly become more intelligent than humans.
- Do you think there *might / won't* be life on another planet?
- It *certainly won't / won't certainly* rain today.

** 3 Usa i suggerimenti per fare previsioni. Inserisci l'avverbio corretto scegliendo fra *definitely / certainly* (100%), *probably* (75%), e *possibly* (50%).

- everyone / speak English
(75% -- definitely / probably)

- students / learn from home
(50% -- possibly / probably)

- people / do their shopping on the Internet
(75% -- definitely / probably)

- we / read people's minds
(50% -- possibly / probably)

- people / spend their holidays on the moon
(50% -- possibly / probably)

- robots / do all the housework
(100% -- definitely / possibly)

- we / talk to computers
(75% -- definitely / probably)

- people / have more free time
(100% -- definitely / possibly)

- we / have electronic pets
(75% -- definitely / probably)

- summers / be hotter
(100% -- definitely / possibly)

*** 4 TRANSLATION Traduci.

- È improbabile che uno tsunami colpirà l'Italia.
- Pensi che ci sarà un'altra pandemia questo secolo?
- Una meteora colpirà certamente la terra in futuro.
- Mark potrebbe venire a trovarmi quest'estate, ma non è sicuro.
- È probabile che avremo un test di storia la settimana prossima.
- Caroline potrebbe fare una festa per il suo compleanno, ma non ha ancora deciso.
- Siamo certi che non andremo al concerto stasera.
- Domani farà probabilmente più caldo di oggi.
- Studierò certamente di più il prossimo anno.
- Ci saranno certamente più disastri naturali se il clima cambia.

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

* 1 **Abbina la prima parte (1-10) alla seconda parte (a-j) delle frasi per formare frasi complete.**

- 1 If you give me your phone number,
- 2 You'll feel much better
- 3 If I see Mary,
- 4 Michael will lose weight
- 5 If they catch the bus now,
- 6 Paul will answer you,
- 7 If it rains tomorrow,
- 8 If Mark finishes work early,
- 9 You'll find the answers
- 10 If you study hard,

- a I'll tell her your news.
- b if you write to him.
- c he'll come to the cinema with us.
- d if you take this medicine.
- e we won't go to the seaside.
- f If you look at the back of the book.
- g if he stops eating too much.
- h you'll get a good mark.
- i they'll get there on time.
- j I'll send you an SMS.

* 2 **Riordina le parole per formare delle frasi.**

- 1 listen / sound / to / will / if / audience / you / interested / your / you
- 2 my / invite / will / party / you / to / I / you / come / if / ?
- 3 a / people / small / will / you / make / remember / if / not / mistake
- 4 the / what / pass / will / do / you / don't / you / if / exam / ?
- 5 slowly / if / will / talk / too / people / get / you / bored
- 6 will / if / the / phone / early / train / I / you / arrives
- 7 get / what / leave / if / time / we / there / we / will / now / ?
- 8 more / your / personal / you / presentation / interesting / if / include / will / some / be / details
- 9 public / there / people / will / pollution / if / use / be / less / transport
- 10 everything / if / be / you / well / will / prepare / OK

** 3 **Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.**

- 1 If you *read / will read* from your notes, the audience *doesn't pay / won't pay* attention.
- 2 You *meet / will meet* my brother Tom if you *go / will go* to Jonathan's party.
- 3 If the teacher *speaks / will speak* too quickly, I *don't understand / won't understand* her.
- 4 *Will Chris move / Does Chris move* to New York if

they *offer / will offer* him a job there?

- 5 Mum *will take / takes* the children to the zoo if they *are / will be* good.
- 6 If you *wait / will wait* for a moment, the waiter *brings / will bring* your coffee.
- 7 Sam *will win / wins* the match if he *trains / will train* hard.
- 8 If you *eat / will eat* too much, you *will be / are* ill.
- 9 I *don't talk / won't talk* to him if he *doesn't talk / won't talk* to me first.
- 10 What *will you do / do you do* if you *meet / will meet* your favourite actor?

*** 4 **Completa le frasi con le parole e la forma corretta (presente o futura) dei verbi tra parentesi.**

- 1 If we _____ (miss) the bus, _____ (you / drive) us to the airport?
- 2 I _____ (tell) the teacher if you _____ (copy) the answers.
- 3 If you _____ (look) at the class, they _____ (listen) to you.
- 4 _____ (Tricia / help) me if I _____ (ask) her?
- 5 There _____ (be) less rubbish if people _____ (recycle) more.
- 6 If the summers _____ (get) hotter, students _____ (have) longer holidays.
- 7 What _____ (you / do) if your parents _____ (give) you extra pocket money?
- 8 If people _____ (use) low-energy light bulbs, we _____ (save) electricity.
- 9 _____ (your parents / get) angry if you _____ (not pass) your exams?
- 10 Where _____ (we / go) if the restaurant _____ (be) closed?

*** 5 **TRANSLATION Traduci.**

- 1 Non usciremo se non smette di piovere.
- 2 Se avrò tempo, andrò al supermercato questo pomeriggio.
- 3 Se ci sarà un'altra pandemia, milioni di persone moriranno.
- 4 Verrai al concerto se trovo un biglietto per te?
- 5 Se l'insegnante ci darà tanti compiti, non li farò.
- 6 Che cosa faranno i tuoi amici se il loro aereo arriverà tardi?
- 7 Se non hai soldi, pagherò io il pranzo.
- 8 Tua mamma si arrabbierà se arriverai in ritardo.
- 9 Ti chiamerò stasera se arriverò a casa presto.
- 10 Se berrai un'altra tazza di caffè, non dormirai questa notte.

Present perfect with *never / ever, just, already, yet*

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

*** 1 Riordina le parole per formare delle frasi.**

- 1 have / the / their / finished / students / just / exam
- 2 not / my / Brenda / has / to / email / yet / replied
- 3 a / have / famous / ever / person / met / you / ?
- 4 been / Susan / to / never / Paris / has
- 5 yet / have / you / breakfast / had / ?
- 6 film / we / Sherlock / the / already / have / new / seen / Holmes
- 7 article / I / have / this / not / yet / read
- 8 called / Clare / just / you / has
- 9 already / the / has / plane / arrived
- 10 homework / done / your / have / you / yet / ?

**** 2 Formula domande e risposte. Segui l'esempio.**

A you / visit / New York / ? B No / London
Have you ever visited New York?
No, I've never visited New York, but I've visited London.

- 1 A you / see / a lion / ? B No / giraffe
- 2 A your sister / fail / English test / ? B No / Maths test
- 3 A your grandparents / live / Spain / ? B No / France
- 4 A you / break / leg / ? B No / arm
- 5 A your brother / ride / a motorbike ? B No / a bike

**** 3 Rispondi alle domande usando *already* o *not ... yet* e il *Present perfect* dei verbi tra parentesi.**

- 1 A Would you like a sandwich?
B No, thanks, I _____ (have) a big pizza.
- 2 A Have you received my SMS?
B I don't know. I _____ (check) my mobile _____.
- 3 A What do you think of Jake's cousin?
B I don't know, I _____ (meet) her _____.
- 4 A Is Mary in her office?
B No, she _____ (go) home.
- 5 A Are we late for the film?
B No, it _____ (start) _____.
- 6 A Are you going to study tonight?
B No, I _____ (do) my homework.
- 7 A Has John got his new car?
B No, he _____ (buy) it _____.
- 8 A Have you talked to Sandra?
B No, I _____ (see) her _____.
- 9 A Do we need to go shopping?
B No, dad _____ (do) it.
- 10 A This article's very interesting.
B I know, I _____ (read) it.

**** 4 Completa le frasi usando *just* e il *Present perfect* di uno dei verbi dati.**

drink • buy • come • leave • wash
 phone • meet • send • speak • watch

- 1 A Have you told Wendy about the party?
B Yes, I _____ her an email about it.
- 2 Trevor _____ a new car.
- 3 A Have you talked to the teacher?
B Yes, I _____ to him.
- 4 A Is Jack at home?
B Yes, he _____ home from school.
- 5 I _____ a very interesting programme about climate change.
- 6 A Are you thirsty?
B No, I _____ a glass of orange juice.
- 7 Eddie _____ you. He needs to talk to you. Can you ring him back?
- 8 A Can I speak to Mr Johnston, please?
B I'm sorry, he _____ the office.
- 9 I _____ Alison with her new boyfriend.
- 10 A Your hair looks nice!
B Yes, I _____ it.

***** 5 TRANSLATION Traduci.**

- 1 Hai mai vissuto in un paese straniero?

- 2 Ha già telefonato tua sorella?

- 3 Bill non ha ancora trovato lavoro.

- 4 Robert non ha mai visto una partita di rugby.

- 5 L'autobus è appena partito.

- 6 Siete mai stati in quel ristorante cinese di fronte al cinema Odeon?

- 7 Le vacanze estive sono appena iniziate.

- 8 Hai già comperato il regalo per Sue?

- 9 Non ho mai visto un film in inglese.

- 10 Caroline ha già messo a posto la sua stanza.

Present perfect simple with *for* and *since*

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

*** 1 Inserisci le espressioni di tempo nella colonna corretta della tabella.**

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| ▫ last week | ▫ a couple of months |
| ▫ Tuesday | ▫ Christmas |
| ▫ ten o'clock | ▫ ten minutes |
| ▫ ages | ▫ 2010 |
| ▫ a long time | ▫ a year |
| ▫ they got married | ▫ I was eight years old |
| ▫ a few moments | ▫ Primary school |
| ▫ October | ▫ we were children |
| ▫ two weeks | ▫ five days |
| ▫ three hours | ▫ a while |

since	for

*** 2 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.**

- Brian has played the guitar *for / since* he was seven.
- Martin hasn't spoken to Brian *for / since* five days.
- The band hasn't had a hit *for / since* 1985.
- I have known Jason *for / since* a very long time.
- They've released two singles *for / since* 1987.
- William has lived in New York *for / since* seven months.
- My grandparents have been married *for / since* forty years.
- I haven't seen Jennifer *for / since* we were at university.
- Jackie hasn't been well *for / since* she had that fish meal.
- Patrick's been in his room *for / since* four hours.

**** 3 Completa le frasi con *for* o *since*.**

- Rome has been the capital of Italy _____ 1871.
- Pauline has had this car _____ ten years.
- The weather has been really warm _____ a week now.
- Harry and I have known each other _____ we were children.
- Frank and Melanie have been engaged _____ three years.
- I have been awake _____ five o'clock.
- We haven't seen Daniel _____ two weeks.
- Susan has worked in that shop _____ three months.
- I have had a headache _____ this morning.
- Elaine and Keith have lived in this house _____ they got married.

***** 4 Scrivi delle frasi con il *Present perfect* e *for* o *since* usando le parole date.**

- Simon / have / this flat / five months
- I / not eat / anything / breakfast
- The students / study / English / three years
- Francis / not speak / Jenny / Sunday
- Ireland / be / independent / 1948
- Nick / be / his room / nine o'clock
- It / not rain / three months
- The band / play / together / 1987
- My sister / work / Liverpool / she left school
- I / receive / ten emails / this morning

***** 5 TRANSLATION Traduci.**

- Da quanto tempo Michael frequenta questo corso?

- Jason e Kate sono insieme da due anni.

- Conosco il mio insegnante di inglese da settembre.

- Neveca da tre ore.

- Da quanto tempo suoni la chitarra?

- Non vedo mia cugina Lucy da tanto tempo.

- Clare porta lo stesso vestito da lunedì.

- Da quanto tempo i tuoi nonni abitano in questa casa?

- Il tuo amico è qui dalle due e mezzo.

- George e Leo vivono a Londra da agosto.

Present perfect simple vs Past simple

ESERCIZI DI RECUPERO

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

★ 1 Inserisci le espressioni di tempo nella colonna corretta della tabella.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| » for two hours | » at nine o'clock |
| » since half past five | » three days ago |
| » for two days | » last Christmas |
| » since my birthday | » last year |
| » for a long time | » five minutes ago |
| » in 2007 | » since 1987 |
| » yesterday | » last night |
| » for ages | » since February |
| » last summer | » for five days |
| » since we were at school | » the day before yesterday |

Past simple	Present perfect

★★ 2 Leggi con attenzione le frasi (1-10). Poi scrivi **Past simple** se viene data indicazione su quando è avvenuta l'azione o **Present perfect** se non vi è una chiara indicazione di tempo.

- Has someone taken my mobile phone?

- We went to the cinema last night.

- Has the plane arrived?

- Helen started her Chinese course two months ago.

- Angelina Jolie has acted in a lot of films.

- What time did you arrive at school yesterday?

- I received a text message from Walter this morning.

- Laura and Charles fell in love while they were at university.

- Have you had lunch?

- You look great! Where have you been?

★★ 3 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- I have visited / visited London many times.
- We have seen / saw Jack five minutes ago.
- Liz has done / did a lot of work since this morning.
- A** When did Robert move / has Robert moved to Manchester? **B** In 2007.
- I have seen / saw this film three times.
- Where did you go / have you gone on Saturday night?
- We started / have started our summer holidays three days ago.
- What time did Rob finish / has Rob finished work yesterday?
- Sandra has talked / talked to her boyfriend ten times since 2 o'clock.
- I have attended / attended this school since I moved here.

★★ 4 Completa le frasi con il **Past simple** o il **Present perfect** dei verbi dati tra parentesi. Fai attenzione alle espressioni di tempo.

- We _____ (spend) our holidays in Canada last summer.
- I _____ (not talk) to Karl for ages.
- Jane _____ (be) at the library since nine o'clock this morning.
- We _____ (go) to a very good Italian restaurant yesterday.
- Laura _____ (not buy) a new dress for years.
- We _____ (not go) out last night.
- My parents _____ (meet) in 1991.
- Ron _____ (be) in hospital for three weeks.
- I _____ (not see) Anne and Chris since they moved to Bristol.
- My friends _____ (arrive) two hours ago.

★★ 5 Completa il testo usando il **Present perfect** o il **Past simple** dei verbi tra parentesi. Aiutati con le espressioni di tempo.

I _____ never _____ (stay up) late at night in my life. Maybe, only once. Last New Year's Eve I _____ (go) to bed at half past twelve. I _____ never _____ (be) away from my hometown for more than two days, but I _____ (travel) abroad. Last year I _____ (go) to Paris by train. I _____ (leave) in the morning and I _____ (get) back home for dinner! Some people say that my life's boring, but I don't agree. I _____ (make) a lot of friends since I _____ (move) here in 1985.

Name _____
 Surname _____
 Class _____
 Date _____

*** 6 Completa le frasi usando le parole tra parentesi e il Past simple o il Present perfect di uno dei verbi dati.

be « arrive » buy « go » visit « live
 know « write » study « wait

- 1 _____ (you) in this house for a long time?
- 2 I _____ a new pair of trainers yesterday.
- 3 What time _____ (the train) at the station?
- 4 Pauline _____ London last weekend.
- 5 France _____ a republic for a long time
- 6 When _____ (you / last) to the theatre?
- 7 Jack _____ Moira for two years.
- 8 We _____ for our friends since half past three.
- 9 Lucy _____ Maths for three hours.
- 10 I _____ ten emails since this morning.

*** 7 Completa i dialoghi (A-C) usando le informazioni nella tabella e il Present perfect o il Past simple dei verbi tra parentesi.

	Europe	outside Europe	when
Janet	Germany	x	2009
Rakesh	x	India	2008
Neil	Greece	x	2010

(A)

- Michael** Janet, ¹ _____ you ever _____ (spend) a holiday in a European country?
Janet ² _____ . I ³ _____ (go) to Germany in 2009.
Michael How ⁴ _____ you _____ (travel) there?
Janet I ⁵ _____ (drive).
Michael And ⁶ _____ you ever _____ (visit) a country outside Europe?
Janet ⁷ _____ .

(B)

- Michael** Rakesh, ⁸ _____ you ever _____ (have) a holiday in a European country?
Rakesh ⁹ _____ .
Michael And ¹⁰ _____ you ever _____ (travel) outside Europe?
Rakesh ¹¹ _____ . I ¹² _____ (be) to India.
Michael When ¹³ _____ you _____ (go)?
Rakesh I ¹⁴ _____ (fly) there in 2008.

(C)

- Michael** Neil, ¹⁵ _____ you ever _____ (visit) a European country?
Neil ¹⁶ _____ . I ¹⁷ _____ (spend) my summer holidays in Greece in 2010.
Michael ¹⁸ _____ you _____ (go) on your own?
Neil No, my wife ¹⁹ _____ (come) with me.
Michael And ²⁰ _____ you ever _____ (spend) a holiday outside Europe?
Neil ²¹ _____ .

*** 8 TRANSLATION Traduci.

- 1 Perché non siete venuti alla festa di Paul la settimana scorsa?

- 2 Ha fatto molto freddo da Natale.

- 3 Studi inglese da molto tempo?

- 4 Jerry ha invitato Anne a uscire ieri sera e poi non si è presentato all'appuntamento.

- 5 Sabato scorso mio fratello è tornato a casa alle quattro di mattina.

- 6 Da quanto tempo sono sposati i tuoi genitori?

- 7 Il dottor Smith è il nostro medico di famiglia da 20 anni.

- 8 Giulia abita a Boston da quando si è trasferita lì per studiare inglese.

- 9 George e Karin si sono lasciati la settimana scorsa.

- 10 Ho incontrato un ragazzo molto simpatico in _____ biblioteca ieri.

Indefinite pronouns

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

* 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 You must promise you won't tell *everybody* / *nobody* / *anybody*.
- 2 There's *anybody* / *somebody* / *nobody* at the door for you.
- 3 Have we got *anything* / *nothing* / *everything* we need for the party?
- 4 There isn't *something* / *anything* / *nothing* to eat: the fridge is empty!
- 5 I can't remember where the pub is: I think it's *anywhere* / *somewhere* / *nowhere* near the station.
- 6 I called the office, but *someone* / *anyone* / *no one* answered. Where have they all gone?
- 7 There's *nothing* / *anything* / *everything* you can do about it: you have to wait for him to call.
- 8 Darren seemed to know *anybody* / *somebody* / *everybody* at the party.
- 9 Are you going *anywhere* / *nowhere* / *anybody* nice tonight?
- 10 I've got *something* / *anything* / *everything* to tell you.

** 2 Trasforma le frasi con *anybody*, *anything*, *anywhere* in frasi con *nobody*, *nothing*, *nowhere* e viceversa.

- 1 There was nobody in the library this morning.

- 2 There's nothing I like in this shop.

- 3 There isn't anywhere nice to go in this town.

- 4 I didn't tell anybody about your new job.

- 5 We usually go to Pat's by bus because there's nowhere to park our car near her house.

- 6 There's nobody who can do this job as well as you.

- 7 I've got nothing to say to you.

- 8 There isn't anything in this box.

- 9 We didn't meet anybody we knew at the party.

- 10 I haven't had anything to eat since breakfast.

** 3 Completa le frasi con i pronomi indefiniti dati.

anywhere • anything • no one • something • everything
nothing • everywhere • somewhere • someone • everybody

- 1 I can't remember her name, but I'm sure I met her _____.
- 2 _____ knows you better than your mother.
- 3 The exam was very easy: _____ passed it.
- 4 I've looked for my glasses _____, but I can't find them.
- 5 _____ has left this letter for you.
- 6 Did you buy _____ at the shopping centre?
- 7 There's _____ on that table: what is it?
- 8 Is there _____ nice we can go tonight?
- 9 I've put _____ in my schoolbag: books, pens, pencils.
- 10 Go away! I want _____ to do with you.

** 4 Completa le frasi con un pronome indefinito.

- 1 Waiter! There's _____ strange in my soup.
- 2 I don't know _____ who can speak Chinese.
- 3 When Claudia was in New York she met _____ who comes from her home town.
- 4 Why don't we go out tonight? There's _____ interesting on TV.
- 5 My bag must be _____ in this room.
- 6 The concert was really good: _____ liked it.
- 7 I'm sorry, but there isn't _____ I can do to help you.
- 8 John's very clever: he knows _____ about computers.
- 9 _____ knows where Jack is: it's a mystery.
- 10 We didn't go _____ last night because we were very tired.

*** 5 TRANSLATION Traduci.

- 1 Hai visto la mia calcolatrice da qualche parte?
- 2 Ha chiamato qualcuno mentre ero fuori?
- 3 Voglio trovare qualcosa di carino da dare a Andrew per il suo compleanno.
- 4 Ho già comprato tutto quello che ci serve per il pranzo.
- 5 È successo qualcosa di interessante mentre eravamo in vacanza?
- 6 Ho cercato dappertutto, ma non riesco a trovare il mio cellulare.
- 7 Nella famiglia di Anna hanno tutti gli occhi azzurri.
- 8 L'esame di storia era molto difficile: nessuno l'ha passato.
- 9 Fate qualcosa di speciale questo fine settimana?
- 10 Qualcuno sa quando è il prossimo test di inglese?

Present perfect continuous

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

* 1 Riordina le parole per formare delle frasi.

- skiing / we / all / been / day / have

- in / Sarah / four / has / for / working / been / shop / months / this

- a / I / Facespace / been / lot / spending / time / on / have / of

- been / emails / morning / Nick / writing / all / has

- computer / using / how / you / have / a / long / been / ?

- the / two / John / playing / for / has / hours / been / guitar

- many / my / have / this / grandparents / living / country / for / been / in 7 years

- too / we / money / been / much / have / recently / spending

- three / been / Peter / sleeping / has / hours / for

- doing / what / Andrea / been / has / ?

** 2 Completa le frasi con le parole e la forma corretta del Present perfect continuous dei verbi tra parentesi.

- My husband's father _____ (live) with us for the last three months.
- Mary needs a holiday. She _____ (work) too hard.
- How long _____ (Jason / talk) on the phone?
- Turn the TV off. The children _____ (watch) it for three hours.
- We _____ (travel) for three days.
- I _____ (listen) to you for twenty minutes.
- Why _____ (you / sit) in the dark for the past half an hour?
- Sandra _____ (clean) the house since eight o'clock!
- I _____ (look) at this picture for ten minutes, but I can't see you in it.
- _____ (you / wait) long for me?

*** 3 Riscrivi ogni frase usando il Present perfect continuous. Segui l'esempio.

Stella started living in this town two years ago.
Stella has been living in this town for two years.

- Jane started cooking at eight o'clock this morning.

- George started working in a bank in 2010.

- It started snowing three hours ago.

- Harry started studying Japanese last September.

- Alistair started doing his homework when he got home from school.

- Donna and Eddie started going out together six months ago.

- Nick and Derek started playing cards at half past four.

- The students started doing this exercise half an hour ago.

- The cat started sleeping in front of the fire at lunchtime.

- Louise started doing yoga two years ago.

*** 4 TRANSLATION Traduci.

- John ha mal di testa perché legge da tre ore.

- Da quanto tempo Jenny sta facendo i compiti?

- Aspetto Paul da mezz'ora e non è ancora arrivato.

- Il papà lavora in giardino da molto tempo?

- Ho cercato di parlarti tutto il giorno.

- Dawn frequenta questa scuola da sei mesi.

- Matthew gioca a calcio da quando aveva sei anni.

- Sean naviga in Internet dalle sette.

- Non mi sento bene da una settimana.

- Sto cercando le chiavi da dieci minuti e non le ho ancora trovate.

Present perfect continuous vs Present perfect simple

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

*** 1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.**

- Robert *has gone / has been going* to bed because he's not feeling well.
- You *have drunk / have been drinking* three cups of tea since I *have sat / have been sitting* here.
- He *has written / has been writing* a novel for the last three years, but he *hasn't finished / hasn't been finishing* it yet.
- I *have tried / have been trying* to learn Chinese for years, but I *haven't succeeded / haven't been succeeding* yet.
- Jason *has driven / has been driving* a car for ten years, but he *has never driven / has never been driving* at night before.
- Tim *has called / has been calling* you four times. Can you call him back?
- We *have looked / have been looking* for a house for months, but we *haven't found / haven't been finding* one we like.
- Tricia *has worked / has been working* so hard today that she *hasn't had / hasn't been having* time to reply to your email.
- You *have read / have been reading* that paper for three hours: *haven't you finished / haven't you been finishing* it yet?
- I *have known / have been knowing* my best friend since Primary school.

**** 2 Scrivi due frasi per ogni situazione usando il Present perfect continuous o il Present perfect simple. Segui gli esempi.**

Jack

- started writing emails two hours ago
Jack has been writing emails for two hours.
- emails answered so far: 10
He has answered ten emails so far.

1 Mrs Robertson

- started examining students at nine o'clock
- students failed so far: 4

2 Sharon and Glenda

- started shopping three hours ago
- money spent so far: £50

3 Robert and Matt

- started doing Maths exercises at two o'clock
- exercises finished so far: 4

4 Tim

- started playing tennis when he was twelve
- matches won so far: 15

5 Lionel

- started surfing the Internet when he arrived home
- sites visited so far: 25

***** 3 Cinque delle seguenti frasi contengono un errore. Individuale e riscrivile in modo corretto.**

- Anne and Francis have been waiting for Sean since two o'clock.

- Patrick has been calling Louise four times.

- I haven't been understanding what the teacher said.

- Caroline hasn't been having a holiday for five years.

- Marion has been practising the piano all afternoon.

- How long have you been knowing Susan?

- Mary has been resting in the garden all day.

- How long has John been sleeping?

- It has been raining since yesterday morning.

- John has been writing to me once since he moved to Paris.

***** 4 TRANSLATION Traduci.**

- Wendy insegna in questa scuola da dieci anni.
- Walter cerca lavoro da un anno, ma non l'ha ancora trovato.
- Vivono qui da tre mesi, ma hanno deciso di trasferirsi in un'altra città.
- Usi il computer da sei ore: quante email hai scritto?
- Patrick sta facendo il compito da tre ore, ma non li ha ancora finiti.
- Aspetto questo treno dalle quattro: credo che l'abbiano cancellato.
- Non ti vedo da due mesi: che cosa hai fatto?
- Aspettiamo Jenny da un'ora: credi che si sia dimenticata di venire?
- Dove è andata Sue? Sto cercando di parlarle da questa mattina.
- Da quanto tempo stai guardando la televisione?

Name	_____
Surname	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____

*** 1** Abbinare la prima parte delle frasi (1-1) alle *question tags* (a-j) corrette per formare frasi complete.

- 1 Jenny will help us,
- 2 The train has arrived,
- 3 We must finish the project today,
- 4 Nick doesn't come from London,
- 5 John can swim,
- 6 You are listening,
- 7 Sue didn't come to your party,
- 8 Pat and Clare were watching TV,
- 9 It's cold,
- 10 You haven't been listening,

- a have you?
- b can't he?
- c did she?
- d hasn't it?
- e weren't they?
- f aren't you?
- g does he?
- h won't she?
- i isn't it?
- j mustn't we?

*** 2** Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 Laura's got two sisters, *hasn't / has* she?
- 2 I'm next, *amn't / aren't* I?
- 3 Your friends left yesterday, *did / didn't* they?
- 4 Lisa wouldn't drive us to the station, *would / wouldn't* she?
- 5 Caroline's been to New York, *hasn't / isn't* she?
- 6 Nobody drives to school, *do / don't* they?
- 7 You should study harder, *shouldn't / don't* you?
- 8 Peter won't be late again, *will / won't* he?
- 9 Everybody is coming, *aren't they / is he*?
- 10 You've met Robert, *haven't / have* you?

*** * 3** Completa le frasi con le *question tags* corrette.

- 1 I'm late, _____?
- 2 Children shouldn't watch TV all day, _____?
- 3 You weren't sleeping, _____?
- 4 Chris can't speak French, _____?
- 5 Walter's got a test today, _____?
- 6 Pauline lived in Dublin for two years, _____?
- 7 The shop opens at ten, _____?
- 8 Your friends aren't arriving today, _____?
- 9 Ben's cut his hair, _____?
- 10 Martha's been cooking all morning, _____?

*** * * 4** Trasforma le frasi in domande usando le *question tags* corrette.

- 1 I think Alan's brother lives in Tokyo.

- 2 I don't think your parents will buy you a new scooter.

- 3 I think Sam has been to Rome.

- 4 I don't think we can use our mobiles here.

- 5 I suppose George invited you to his party.

- 6 I believe there's a test on Friday.

- 7 I don't think Tom going to London this weekend.

- 8 I think Brian's been working very hard recently.

- 9 I think you haven't met my friend Jonathan before.

- 10 I think everybody liked the film.

*** * * 5** TRANSLATION Traduci.

- 1 Puoi fare fotografie con questo cellulare, non è vero?

- 2 Non stai aspettando da molto, vero?

- 3 La sorella di Anna studia all'università, non è vero?

- 4 Avete già fatto i compiti, vero?

- 5 A tutti piace la pizza, non è vero?

- 6 Hai tu il mio dizionario di Inglese, non è vero?

- 7 Dobbiamo fare tutti gli esercizi, non è vero?

- 8 Frank accetterà quel lavoro, non è vero?

- 9 Non dovresti andare a letto tardi il giorno prima di un esame, vero?

- 10 Nessuno è andato a scuola ieri, vero?
