

LICEO LINGUISTICO "G.AGNESI"
SUMMER WORK FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

LICEO SCIENZE UMANE E SCIENZE UMANE ECONOMICO SOCIALE

WORD ORDER

1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 I need the calculator. Can you give *to me it – me it to – it to me*?
- 2 Liverpool is the city *which – who – where* the Beatles come from.
- 3 The company sent *to us – for us – us* a catalogue.
- 4 Salman Rushdie is the author *whose – who's – which* book won a prize.
- 5 The road *whose – which – where* runs through the mountains is dangerous.
- 6 We showed our holiday photos *to them – them – for them*.
- 7 The shop assistant *whose – who – which* served me was very friendly.
- 8 You play *well tennis – tennis well – well at tennis*.

2 Scrivi frasi di senso compiuto mettendo gli elementi nell'ordine corretto.

- 1 delivers/The postman/at about 8 o'clock/the mail
.....
- 2 told/her phone number/Daniela/me
.....
- 3 for/a present/I/have bought/you
.....
- 4 lunch/eats/every day/in her office/Elena
.....
- 5 to some music/in my bedroom/was listening/last night/I
.....
- 6 in a secondary school/My aunt/history/teaches
.....
- 7 have sent/a postcard/Our friends/us
.....
- 8 you/the girl/I/were talking/to/know/who
.....
- 9 Portuguese/speaks/Brian/really well
.....
- 10 that/is/with/the computer/This/we work
.....

3 Riscrivi le frasi inserendo le espressioni tra parentesi nella posizione corretta.

Ex.: I found this website last week. (on the internet)

I found this website on the internet last week.

- 1 Carol sent an email. (us)
.....
- 2 The agency booked a hotel room. (for Mrs Graham)
.....
- 3 I know your uncle. (very well)
.....
- 4 The company that Robert works is IBM. (for)
.....
- 5 We go to see my brother in hospital. (every evening)
.....
- 6 The crowd waited impatiently for hours. (outside the stadium)
.....
- 7 Is this the photograph that you were looking? (at)
.....
- 8 I parked the car in front of the shop. (carefully)
.....
- 9 The film we saw on the TV last night was fantastic. (that)
.....

10 We're going next month. (to Switzerland)

QUANTIFIERS

1 Sottolinea le parole corrette per completare le frasi.

Ex.: There is/are a/some people in the next room.

1. There *is/are* *a/some* chairs in the kitchen.
2. There *is/are* *a/some* cheese in the fridge.
3. There *is/are* *a/some* sofa in the living room.
4. There *is/are* *a/some* cupboards in the bedroom.
5. There *is/are* *a/some* furniture in the garage.
6. There *is/are* *a/some* luggage in the hall.
7. There *is/are* *a/some* shower in the bathroom.
8. There *is/are* *a/some* wine in the bottle.

2 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

1. Would you like *some* – *any* – *much* coffee?
2. There are *any* – *some* – *too* many good films at the cinema this month.
3. I can't concentrate. It's too *much* – *enough* – *too* noisy in this room.
4. Have we got *any* – *some* – *a lot* lessons on Saturday?
5. **A:** Are there any eggs? **B:** No, there are *any* – *some* – *none*.
6. Why don't we make *any* – *many* – *some* sandwiches for lunch?
7. You didn't ask me *some* – *any* – *too* much questions.
8. Did you send *enough* – *any* – *a lot* postcards to your relatives?
9. Brendan spends *much* – *a lot of* – *too* many time on the computer.
10. Have we got *too many* – *much* – *enough* eggs to make an omelette?

3 Completa le frasi usando le parole nel riquadro.

a lot any enough many much some (x 2) too too many too much

1. Can you give me money, please?
2. Daniela is a vegetarian. She doesn't eat meat.
3. Frank does of homework. He studies for hours every evening.
4. The traffic in the city centre is terrible. There are cars.
5. How students are there in the class?
6. If you drink beer, you'll be sick.
7. These Maths problems are impossible! They're difficult.
8. You can find plates in the kitchen cupboard.
9. We can't carry the sofa in here. The door isn't wide
10. How time have we got?

4 Riscrivi le frasi senza cambiare il significato, usando le parole tra parentesi.

Ex.: There aren't any buses today.

(no) *There are no buses today.*

1. I haven't got any money.
a. (no).....
2. There's no sugar in my coffee.
(any)
3. We didn't buy a lot of food.
a. (much)
4. Do you read a lot of books?
a. (many)
5. They haven't got much time.
a. (a lot of)
6. The shelf isn't low enough.
a. (high)
7. This jacket is too small for me.
a. (big)
8. My dress isn't short enough.
a. (long)

QUESTIONS

1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 **A:** How *far – long – much* is it to the park? **B:** Only about 100 metres.
- 2 How much *is – costs – are* a kilo of potatoes?
- 3 How *time – far – long* does it take to get there?
- 4 I wonder how old *is she – she is – she be*.
- 5 My brother is over six feet *high – tall – big*.
- 6 How *many – more – much* spaghetti do you want?
- 7 She asked me *when – that – whether* the bus was at 6 or 7 o'clock.
- 8 *What – Which – How* colour do you prefer, green or blue?
- 9 What *did happen – happened – happening* last night?
- 10 *Why – What – Which* did you buy that knife?

2 Completa i dialoghi usando le parole interrogative corrette.

Jason: Excuse me. (1) is it to the coach station?

Man: It's only about a kilometre.

Jason: (2) 's the ticket office, please?

Woman: It's over there, next to the café.

Jason: (3) do the coaches go to London?

Assistant: Four times a day.

Jason: (4) time does the next coach leave?

Assistant: In ten minutes, at half past eight.

Jason: (5) does it take to get there?

Assistant: About an hour.

Jason: (6) do the tickets cost?

Assistant: A return ticket costs ten pounds. But there's a discount for people under eighteen. (7) are you?

Jason: I'm seventeen.

Assistant: OK. And (8) tickets do you want? Just one?

Jason: Yes, please. Just one.

3 Scrivi domande riferite alle parole sottolineate.

Ex.: Cathy was wearing a black coat.

Who was wearing a black coat?

The boy found a euro in the street.

What did the boy find in the street?

1 Paddy ate all the chocolate.

6 The car crash happened in front of the house.

2 Silvia went to bed because she was tired.

7 They travel to work by car.

3 The wardrobe is two metres wide.

8 It's Mark's motorbike.

4 Harriet lives in Yorkshire.

9 The history teacher was very angry.

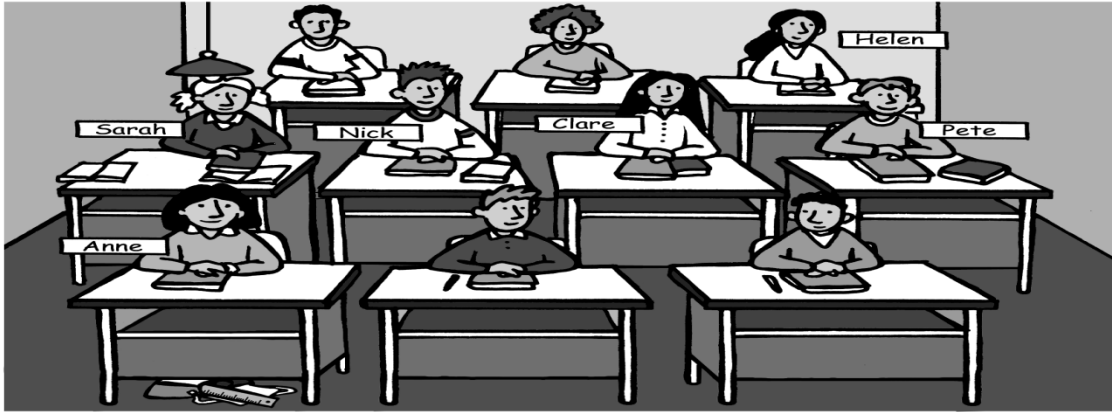
5 The children go on holiday in August.

10 Steve goes to the cinema about twice a month.

PREPOSITIONS

1 Osserva la figura e completa le frasi usando le preposizioni nel riquadro.

above	behind	in	between	in front of	next to	on	over	under
-------	--------	----	---------	-------------	---------	----	------	-------



- 1 Nick is Sarah and Clare.
- 2 Pete is Clare.
- 3 Helen is Pete.
- 4 The books are the desks.
- 5 Anne is Sarah.
- 6 Anne's school bag is her desk.
- 7 The light is the desks.
- 8 The light is Anne's desk.
- 9 Anne's ruler is her school bag

2 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 Look at that car! It didn't stop *on* – *at* – *to* the traffic lights.
- 2 Mr West is going *in* – *into* – *to* the United States on a business trip next week.
- 3 The boys jumped *out of* – *off* – *onto* the diving board into the swimming pool.
- 4 We could put that painting *above* – *onto* – *on* our bed. It would look nice.
- 5 Our house is *next to* – *at* – *between* a pub. It's very noisy in the evening.
- 6 She put the money *on* – *onto* – *into* her handbag.
- 7 They live in a beautiful flat *in* – *at* – *to* Westminster Road.
- 8 Press the button. We need to get *out of* – *off* – *down* the bus at the next stop.
- 9 The old man took his wallet *under* – *into* – *out of* his pocket.
- 10 When we arrived at the airport I got *off* – *out of* – *into* the taxi and paid the driver.
- 11 Why do the neighbours always park their car *in front of* – *on* – *at* our house? It's very annoying.

3 Queste frasi contengono degli errori. Sottolinea le parole sbagliate e scrivi le correzioni.

- 1 The traffic policeman stopped and got out of his motorbike.
- 2 I put the dictionary back above the bookshelf.
- 3 Do you ever go in Spain for your summer holiday?
- 4 Jason got on the car and drove away.
- 5 Susan fell down her bike and hurt her knee.
- 6 The head office of the company is at Milan.
- 7 Lake Eyrie is under the mountains.
- 8 A: What's your address? B: I live in 64 Hamilton Road.
- 9 A: Where's Linda? B: She's in school this morning.

4 Completa le frasi con la preposizione corretta.

- 1 European countries import a lot of toys China.
- 2 I live my school. I can walk there in five minutes.
- 3 The bridge over the river is very high. Ships can sail it.
- 4 I think you should stick that poster your kitchen wall.
- 5 The cat jumped from the floor the table.
- 6 Passengers should have their boarding cards ready before they get the plane.
- 7 The bus stop is the entrance to the station. You just have to cross the road.
- 8 There's somebody standing our front door.
- 9 The cowboys got their horses and went into the saloon.
- 10 You can see a cloud of smog the city.
- 11 The technician climbed the roof of the house to install the aerial.

5 Scrivi le espressioni di tempo nella colonna appropriata.

17 th March	3.30 p.m.	Christmas Day	February	lunchtime	midday	my birthday	Saturday afternoon
spring the 19 th century the morning the weekend							

<i>AT</i>	<i>IN</i>	<i>ON</i>
.....
.....

.....
.....

6 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 I just want to go home and relax *at – on – in* the evening.
- 2 Let's talk about it *on – in – at* breakfast.
- 3 Shops are open *at – from – on* 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- 4 The World Cup final is *at – in – next* Sunday.
- 5 I'll phone you *on – in – at* Saturday morning.
- 6 There's a big parade through the city *at – on – in* July 4th.
- 7 They didn't have newspapers *on – in – at* the Middle Ages.
- 8 We're having a meeting *at – from – on* 9.30 tomorrow morning.
- 9 What shall we do *from – at – in* New Year? Shall we have a party?
- 10 World War II started *in – on – from* 1939.

7 Completa le frasi con la preposizione corretta.

1. Are you going to the disco Friday evening?
2. Elizabeth I was the queen of England 1558 to 1603.
3. I like listening to the concert from Vienna New Year's Day.
4. Is Wendy's birthday March?
5. It's dangerous to go out alone night.
6. The USA became an independent nation the eighteenth century.
7. Jack and his friends are going to the seaside the weekend.
8. Sally sometimes goes skiing winter.
9. The firework display starts midnight.
10. We sometimes go out to eat Sundays.

COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

1. April is often wetter *of – than – this* March.
2. As *far – much – soon* as I know, the shops are open until 8 o'clock.
3. Diana is quite short. I'm taller than *her – she – him*.
4. These jeans aren't *more – so – very* expensive as those trousers.
5. Garda is the biggest lake *of – for – in* Italy.
6. I'll wash the dishes as *much – long – far* as you help me.
7. It's *easier – easyer – more easy* to ride a bicycle than a motorbike.
8. Kevin isn't as friendly *than – to – as* his brother.
9. That motorway is the *more – very – most* dangerous road in the country.
1. You could drop those plates. You need to be *most careful – carefuller – more careful*.

2 Completa le frasi usando la forma comparativa o superlativa degli aggettivi tra parentesi.

1. Today is than yesterday. It's day we've had this year. (hot)
2. The film was than the book. It was film I've ever seen. (boring)
3. The History exam was of all. It was than the Geography exam. (difficult)
4. Rovers are than United. They're team in the league. (bad)
5. Pauline is person in her family. She's than her sisters. (nice)
6. Mum's suitcase is definitely It's than all the others. (heavy)
7. Richard is person I know. He's than anybody else in our school. (intelligent)
8. February is than April. It's month of the year. (short)

3 Riscrivi le frasi inserendo la parola mancante. Scegli la tra quelle nel riquadro.

as (x 2) better farther in more most so (x 2) than the
--

Ex.: Linda isn't attractive as her sister.

..... *Linda isn't so attractive as her sister.*

1. Cathy wasn't very well yesterday but she feels today.

.....

2. Norman speaks French as well Italian.

.....

3. This is the most valuable object the museum.
.....
4. Ice hockey is more popular in Canada in Italy.
.....
5. It was most frightening experience of my life.
.....
6. The airport is from the city centre than the train station.
.....
7. It's difficult to drive a lorry than a car.
.....
8. The living room is wide as the kitchen.
.....
9. The Taj Mahal is one of the beautiful buildings in the world.
.....
10. It isn't cold this afternoon as it was this morning.
.....

4 Scrivi le parti mancanti delle frasi, senza cambiare il significato.

Ex.: Buses aren't as fast as trains.

Trains are*faster than buses*

1. The Parthenon is older than the Colosseum.
The Colosseum isn't.....
2. There is no city in the USA bigger than New York.
New York is.....
3. Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
There is no mountain in the world.....
4. Wine is more expensive than beer.
Beer isn't.....
5. The Nile is the longest river in Africa.
There is no river in Africa.....
6. Spanish isn't as difficult as Arabic.
Arabic is.....
7. There is no animal in the world larger than the whale.
The whale is.....
8. Bananas aren't as cheap as apples.
Apples are.....

PRESENT TENSES

1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

1. It's February and the days *get* – *are getting* longer. Spring *comes* – *is coming*.
2. Listen to this joke. A woman *goes* – *is going* into a shop and the shopkeeper...
3. Britain is in recession. House prices *fall* – *are falling* and unemployment *increases* – *is increasing*.
4. Hurry up! The bus *leaves* – *is leaving* at six.
5. *We catch* – *'re catching* the high-speed train to Rome. The tickets were quite expensive.
6. I *do* – *'m doing* a course in food technology. I finish next year.
7. The remote control *sends* – *is sending* a signal to the TV and *switches* – *is switching* it on or off.

2 Completa le frasi con i verbi tra parentesi. Usa il *present simple* o il *present continuous*.

1. A: What (you/do) on New Year's Eve? Have you got any plans?
B: We usually just (stay) at home but this year we (go) to a party.
2. Dave (not go) out a lot during the week.
3. Local woman (win) 550,000 euros.
4. Why (some trees/lose) their leaves in winter?
5. A: You (seem) tired.
B: I am tired! My car's at the mechanic's so I (cycle) to work.
6. No sugar in my tea, thanks. I (try) to lose weight.
7. A: When (your cousin from America/come) to stay?
B: Next week.

3. Completa i minidialoghi con i verbi tra parentesi. Usa il *present simple* o il *present continuous*.

- A: What's the problem? You (look) (1) worried.
B: I (look) (2) for my passport. I can't find it anywhere. I (know) (3) I put it somewhere safe but I (not remember) (4) where.

- A: You're terrible! You (always/lose) (5) things!
 A: When (you/see) (6) Anita?
 B: I (see) (7) her next Thursday evening. We (have) (8) dinner together.
 A: Can you drive, please? I (not see) (9) very well at night.
 B: Sorry, I can't. I (not have) (10) my driving licence with me.

PAST SIMPLE

1 *Il giorno della sua misteriosa scomparsa il signor Grey ha agito in modo strano. Completa il dialogo tra l'ispettore Bell e la segretaria del signor Grey. Usa le parole tra parentesi e il past simple.*

Secretary: Mr Grey (be) (1) very strange that day. He normally phones his wife every morning but he (not phone) (2) her that morning. He (phone) (3) a lawyer.

Inspector: How do you know that?

Secretary: He (ask) (4) me for the telephone number.

Inspector: (Mr Grey/see) (5) the lawyer?

Secretary: Yes, (6). The lawyer (come) (7) to see Mr Grey at eleven. They (speak) (8) for about half an hour.

Inspector: [you/overhear (= ascoltare)] (9) their conversation?

Secretary: No, (10).

Inspector: (What/Mr Grey/do) (11) then?

Secretary: He (leave) (12) the office at midday. He (seem) (13) to be in a hurry.

2 **Completa il testo con i verbi tra parentesi. Usa il past simple.**

The Italian scientist Laura Maria Caterina Bassi (be) (1) the first woman to officially teach at a European university.

She (be born) (2) in 1711. Her father (be) (3) a wealthy lawyer. She (not go) (4) to school. She (have) (5) lessons at home. Her tutor (teach) (6) her many subjects including maths and physics. Her interest in scientific subjects (grow) (7).

She (study) (8) very hard and (become) (9) a teacher of Philosophy at the University of Bologna when she was twenty-one years old. She (be) (10) also Professor of Physics at the same university. She (marry) (11) a colleague whose name was Giuseppe Veratti. They (have) (12) eight children. She was very interested in physics and she (introduce) (13) Isaac Newton's ideas of physics and natural philosophy to Italy. She (publish) (14) twenty-eight papers about physics and hydraulics. She (not write) (15) any books.

In 1776, when she was 65, she (become) (16) the Head of Experimental Physics at the Institute of Sciences. She (die) (17) two years later.

Her career in physics (last) (18) all her life and by her example she (encourage) (19) women to study and work in the scientific field.

3 **Ora usa i suggerimenti per scrivere le domande.**

- 1 What nationality/be/Laura Bassi?
- 2 When/she/be born?
- 3 What/her father/do?
- 4 she/go/to school?
- 5 Which university/she/teach/at?
- 6 How many children/she/have?
- 7 she/write/any books?
- 8 When/she/die?

PAST SIMPLE / PAST CONTINUOUS

1 **Riordina gli elementi per formare frasi di senso compiuto.**

1 was using/the computer/when/He/screen/the/black/went

2 Class IV/exam/when/doing/the head teacher/an/into/came/classroom/the/were

3 Her/her/boyfriend/saw/when/walking/she/to the bus stop/was

4 While/were/the/started/watching/they/match/snow/it/to

5 while/going down/fell/stairs/was/the/Mrs Sims/she

2 **Completa le frasi con i verbi tra parentesi. Usa il past continuous e il past simple in ogni frase.**

- 1 Alison (wait) for the bus when she (see) Ron with another girl.
- 2 (the phone/ring) while I (cook)?
- 3 Gerard (play) volleyball when he (break) his hand.
- 4 What (you/do) when the police (arrive)?
- 5 Nancy (meet) Ian while she (work) in Dublin.
- 6 I (take) a photo of Carol and Paul while they (cut) their wedding cake.
- 7 When the fire alarm (sound) the hotel guests (have) dinner.
- 8 She (open) the box when the music (start) to play.
- 9 (you/sleep) when Clare (leave)?
- 10 The sun (not shine) when we (get) up.

3 Ieri c'è stato un incidente davanti alla scuola. Completa le domande del giornalista e le risposte degli studenti usando il *past simple* e il *past continuous*.

Journalist: Where (you/be) (1) when the accident (happen) (2)?

Student A: We (talk) (3) to our friends at the school entrance.

Journalist: What (you/see) (4)?

Student B: Nothing. I (send) (5) a text message to a friend.

Journalist: What (you/do) (6) at the time of the accident?

Student C: I (phone) (7) my boyfriend.

Journalist: And you?

Student D: I (not see) (8) anything because I (be) (9) on the school bus.

Student E: I (do) (10) my Maths homework in the playground.

Student F: I (see) (11) the accident. The dog (run) (12) across the road just when (= *proprio quando*) the car (pass) (13). The driver (hit) (14) the dog and then he [crash (= *andare a sbattere*)] (15) into the tree.

MODALS

1 Completa le frasi usando la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi.

- 1 Brian, I've told you before. You (must/not/wear) your football boots in the house.
- 2 I (have to/make) an appointment to see the doctor?
- 3 How many questions we (must/answer) in this test?
- 4 Terry (have to/read) all of this book before the next lesson.
- 5 Just walk in. You (not/have to/press) the doorbell.
- 6 Carrie (have to/study) Latin in the last school she went to.
- 7 There's a new pizzeria around the corner. We (must/try) it one evening.
- 8 Lucy (not/have to/go) to her office last week. She was on holiday.

2 Completa i minidialoghi con la forma corretta di *must* o di *have to*.

A: Do you like your new job?

B: It's OK but I (1) start at 7.30 every morning.

A: Dad, can I go to the disco on Friday evening?

B: All right. But you (2) be back here before midnight.

A: What time did you get back last night?

B: Late! I missed the last bus and I (3) walk home.

A: Can I put the queen here?

B: No, the rules of the game say you (4) put it next to the king.

A: Have you phoned your mother?

B: Oh, no! I completely forgot. I (5) phone her immediately.

A: How much will the hotel room cost?

B: I think we'll (6) pay about 100 euros.

A: Are there any good films on at the moment?

B: You really (7) go and see *Vendetta*. It's fantastic.

(*the next day*)

B: What did you think of *Vendetta*?

A: Well, I'm sorry to (8) say this but I thought it was terrible!

3 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 You *mustn't* – *don't have to* park the car in the street. You can put it in the garage if you want.
- 2 You *mustn't* – *don't have to* park your car in front of my garage. I can't get out!
- 3 The children *mustn't* – *don't have to* eat all those sweets and cakes. It's not healthy food.
- 4 We *mustn't* – *don't have to* eat Chinese food. There are Indian and Italian restaurants too.
- 5 Motorists *mustn't* – *don't have to* drive faster than 70 miles per hour on the motorway.

- 6 There's a good train service to London so I *mustn't – don't have to* drive there.
- 7 There's plenty of sunlight. You *mustn't – don't have to* use the flash on the camera.
- 8 Visitors *mustn't – don't have to* take flash photographs in the art gallery. It can damage the paintings.
- 9 I already know when Susan is coming. She *mustn't – doesn't have to* send me a text message.
- 10 Students *mustn't – don't have to* exchange text messages during the test.

4. Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

1. I think Brendan *must – may – can* have a car but I'm not one hundred per cent sure.
2. It's difficult to buy a present for Nina. She *can't – must – mightn't* like that perfume.
3. Nobody goes to that restaurant. It *mustn't – could – can't* be very good.
4. You haven't eaten anything all morning. You *must – may not – mightn't* be hungry.
5. Susie *can't – may not – must* love skiing. She spends every weekend in the mountains.
6. That story is absolutely ridiculous. It *can't – mustn't – may* be true.
7. I'm not sure what the date is today. It *must – could – mustn't* be the fourth.
8. The tickets *must – can't – might* cost £500 each. It's obvious they've made a mistake.
9. That diamond ring is fabulous. It *can't – must – could* cost a lot of money.
10. Why don't you try some sushi? You never know, you *might – must – can't* like it.

5. Completa i minidialoghi usando *must, can't* o *might*.

A: Does Filippo speak English?

B: He (1) speak English. He's lived in the USA for years.

A: Where has Susan gone?

B: I'm not sure. She (2) be upstairs in her bedroom.

A: Our neighbour (3) have lots of money.

B: Why do you say that?

A: Well, he's just bought a new sports car.

A: Who's that woman outside our house?

B: I have no idea. She (4) live in this street because I've never seen her before.

A: What kind of books does Katie read?

B: Well, she (5) like Harry Potter. She's bought the whole series.

A: Whose jacket is this? Is it Peter's?

B: It (6) belong to Peter. It's much too small.

A: Where can we buy Gorgonzola cheese?

B: They (7) have some at the supermarket but I'm not sure.

A: Has Brian got a new job?

B: Yes, but he only works one day a week. He (8) earn much money.

A: What's the time?

B: I have no idea. It (9) be about 7 o'clock.

A: It (10) be 7 o'clock. It's not dark yet.