

**Istituto Tecnico Industriale Statale
"IIS Dionigi Scano"
Cagliari**

PROGRAMMA

Anno Scolastico 2022/2023

DOCENTE: Marilena Atzei
DISCIPLINA: Inglese
CLASSE: 3A TL

Libro di testo: Elizabeth Sharman, Identity B1 to B1 plus, Oxford

REVISION UNIT

Grammar:

Present simple

Present continuous

Dynamic verbs (verbi d'azione) e stative verbs (verbi di stato)

Past simple

Past continuous

Present perfect

Futuro con Present continuous

Futuro con *will*

Vocabulary:

free-time activities

holidays

school

UNIT 1

Grammar:

may – might – will (verbi modali che esprimono diversi gradi di certezza nel futuro)

usi di *get* col significato di *obtain – buy – receive – arrive – become*

Defining relative clauses (frasi relative determinative) con *where – which – who – whose – that*

Omissione di *that*

Vocabulary:

life choices and events

uses of *get*

UNIT 2

Grammar:

have to

be allowed to

must and mustn't

must vs have to

Vocabulary:

household chores

make and do

UNIT 3

Grammar:

Present perfect with *for* and *since*

Present perfect vs past simple

ever – never – already – just – still – yet

reflexive pronouns (*self- selves*)

each other

Vocabulary:

relationships

adjectives of emotion + *of/with*

UNIT 4**Grammar:**

Passive: Present simple

Passive: Past simple

Passive: interrogative form

Used to

used to vs be/get used to

Vocabulary:

film types

describing films

tv series

Ripasso della grammatica del biennio:

Pronomi personali soggetto: (*I, you, he, she, it, we, they*)

Pronomi personali complemento: (*me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them*)

Articolo determinativo *the* - Articolo indeterminativo *a /an*

Sostantivi: formazione del plurale, variazioni fonetiche, eccezioni

Preposizioni di luogo: (*in, at, on, between, under*)

Avverbi di frequenza (*always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never*)

Aggettivi possessivi (*my, your, his, her, its, our, their*) - Aggettivi dimostrativi (*this, that*)

Verbo essere: *Simple present*, forma affermativa, negativa e interrogativa (*to be*)

Verbo avere: *Simple present*, forma affermativa, negativa e interrogativa (*have got*)

Verbo modale *can*: forma affermativa, negativa e interrogativa

Verbi ordinari: *Simple present, Simple past, Present continuous, Simple future (will) intentional future (going to), Present continuous with future meaning*)

Chiedere il permesso (*can / could*) - offerte, richieste(*would like*)

Parole interrogative: (*who, what, which, when, where, why, how, how often*)

Caso possessivo(*Tom's house - the students' dog*)

there is - there are

Nomi contabili e non contabili(*some / any*)

Quantità: *not much / not many / a lot (of) / a little / a few / how much - how many*

Aggettivi comparativi e superlativi

L'insegnante: Marilena Atzei