

INSEGNARE INGLESE



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WEBINAR

Insegnare con... Think Grammar

Flexible, clear, inclusive

Relatori: Michael Flynn, Karl Matthews



During the webinar, we'll be considering these topics and more!



1. Making grammar practice varied and motivating
2. Inclusion: keeping ALL your students involved
3. Learner training and learner independence
4. Expanding and consolidating vocabulary and functional language
5. Preparation for B1 Preliminary, B2 First and INVALSI examinations



Visually appealing material

I VERBI MODALI

8.5 | Perifrasi modali (1): have to / be able to / be allowed to



Per esprimere significati simili a quelli dei modali in tutti i tempi verbali, a volte occorre usare perifrasi modali.

Obbligo o necessità

La forma **have to** / **don't have to** (→ 8.6) è una perifrasi di **must**, **should**, **ought to**, **needn't** (→ 8.6) e significa "dovere". Si può usare nei vari tempi verbali coniugando **have**. Le forme negativa e interrogativa del Present Simple e del Past Simple richiedono l'ausiliare **do** / **does** / **did**:

PRESENT SIMPLE	The poor don't have to pay taxes.	I poveri non devono pagare le tasse.
PAST SIMPLE	Did you have to walk home last night?	Hai dovuto andare a casa a piedi ieri sera?
PRESENT PERFECT	We've had to raise our prices by 7%.	Abbiamo dovuto aumentare i prezzi del 7%.
FUTURO	After graduation, Ellie will have to look for a job.	... dovrà cercare un lavoro.

Capac

Visually appealing material

B1-B2

10 Completa la seconda frase mantenendo il significato della prima. Usa tra 2 e 5 parole inclusa quella tra parentesi.

- 0 Everyone really enjoyed the lesson yesterday. (found)
Everyone found the lesson really enjoyable yesterday.
- 1 The teacher explained the situation clearly to us. (clear)
The teacher gave us the situation.
- 2 She wanted to be a pilot when she was a child. (ambition)
It to be a pilot.
- 3 The scientists analysed the samples carefully. (of)
The scientists made a the samples.
- 4 I found it hard to hide my deep disappointment. (how)
I found it hard not to show I was.
- 5 He didn't manage to break the world record. (attempt)
He was to break the world record.
- 6 Most students can't afford to rent a flat. (not)
Renting a flat is most students.
- 7 Your plan will probably not be very successful. (unlikely)
Your plan is big success.
- 8 He didn't know about the changes. (unaware)
He the changes.

11  **154** Completa il dialogo con parole derivate da quelle date. In due casi va aggiunto sia un prefisso sia un suffisso. Poi ascolta e controlla.

absolute • value • arrange • depend • excite • expense • interest • nation • oblige • scholar • wide

- Aruna Hi, Dad!
- Dad Hello Aruna. There's a letter from school about the Intercultura programme. Are you (0) interested ?
- Aruna Well, it would be an (1) opportunity, but I'm not really sure.
- Dad It's optional, of course.

Mapping the Grammar

6.1-6.9 | GRAMMAR MAPS

Past Simple di be → 6.1 A2-B1

FORMA

AFFERMATIVA soggetto + was / were <i>I was at home last weekend. We were tired last night.</i>	NEGATIVA soggetto + was / were not (wasn't / weren't) <i>You weren't my friend last year. She wasn't here yesterday.</i>
INTERROGATIVA Was / Were + soggetto + ? <i>Was he in London yesterday? Were you at school?</i>	RISPOSTE BREVI Yes, + soggetto + was / were. No, + soggetto + wasn't / weren't. <i>Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't. Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.</i>

USO

Si usa il Past Simple del verbo be per esprimere stati iniziati e terminati nel passato

Past Simple → 6.2-6.3 A2-B1

FORMA

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
AFFERMATIVA soggetto + forma base + -ed • love → loved • study → studied • stop	

Developing learner autonomy

IL FUTURO

5.6 | Il Future Perfect



Future Perfect Simple

FORMA

AFFERMATIVA	I / you / he / she / it / we / they will ('ll) have finished
NEGATIVA	I / you / he / she / it / we / they will not (won't) have finished
INTERROGATIVA	Will I / you / he / she / it / we / they have finished?

RISPOSTE BREVI

Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they **will**. No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they **won't**.

USO

Si usa il Future Perfect per:

- esprimere il "passato nel futuro" (come il futuro anteriore italiano). Si usa spesso con **by** (+ giorno, data...), **in** (+ un periodo) e **by the time** (+ frase):
I'm sure the plumber



Durata: 15-20 minuti

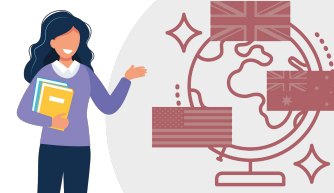
≡ Alla scoperta di 'be going to'

≡ Esplora la regola

≡ Tutto chiaro?

≡ Sai usare 'be going to'?

☐ Mettiti alla prova



Thank you!

