

Sulla base dei pre-requisiti necessari per accedere alla classe seconda (v. OSA, rif. Gelmini, per la prima classe) si elencano qui sotto i

CONTENUTI IRRINUNCIABILI CLASSE 1^

Liceo delle Scienze Umane Opzione Base Liceo delle Scienze Umane Opzione Economico-Sociale Liceo delle Scienze Applicate

LEXIS

Family, home, common personal and household objects, hobbies, sports, holidays, daily routines, meals, parts of the body, clothes, descriptive adjectives (e.g. tall, thin, nice, generous), feelings, (e.g. I am hungry, Are you OK?) invitations, apologies, greetings. Public spaces and buildings (e.g. park, street, school, shops), transport, jobs, countries and nationalities, classroom language (e.g. "open your book at page.."), colours, days, months, seasons, numbers, the alphabet, the weather; simple instructions. Shops and shopping, sports and leisure activities; food, drink.

Common verb phrases (e.g.: have a bath).

GRAMMAR

Verb forms: affirmative, interrogative, negative.

Simple present, present continuous, simple past of common regular and irregular verbs, past continuous, future tenses: to be going to, present continuous, will +infinitive (affirmative, negative, interrogative).

Adverbs of frequency (e.g. often, always, sometimes); adverbial phrases of time (e.g. in the morning), place.

Prepositions of place (e.g. in, on, at), time (e.g. in, on, at) and movement (e.g. to, along, through).

Quantifiers: a little, a few, little, few; Some/Any/No and compounds (e.g.: someone, something, etc.....)

Interrogatives: what, what + noun, where, when, who, whose, which, how, how much, how many, how often, how long, why.

Nouns: singular and plural; countable and uncountable nouns.

Pronouns: personal; demonstrative.

Determiners: a+ countable nouns; the+ countable/uncountable nouns. Adjectives: possessive; demonstrative; quantitative. Introduction to the comparatives and superlatives of regular and irregular adjectives; Saxor		
Introduction to the comparative genitive.	es and superlatives of regular a	and irregular adjectives; Saxor
Simple verb patterns: infinitive vs gerund (e.g.: want <u>to do</u> , enjoy <u>doing)</u> .		
□ originale in visione alla famiglia	□ copia per la Segreteria	□copia nel registro del docente

