

Liceo “L. Galvani”
Dipartimento Lingue Straniere
Lingua Inglese
Corsi ordinari e minisperimentali
Corsi Internazionali Francese e Tedesco

Contenuti minimi

IV ginnasio:

1. simple present
2. present continuous
3. simple past
4. present perfect simple
5. duration form con since e for
6. used to
7. future tenses: present simple, will, present continuous, be going to
8. modals: can, could, may ; must, have to, should
9. if clauses : 1st type
- 10.pronomi personali soggetto e complemento
- 11.aggettivi e pronomi possessivi ; genitivo sassone
- 12.wh- questions e yes/no questions
- 13.costruzione della frase interrogativa e negativa
- 14.short answers e tag questions
- 15.uso delle congiunzioni e dei linkers (in semplici composizioni di carattere descrittivo e narrativo)
- 16.uso dell'articolo determinativo the
- 17.some, any, no e loro composti
- 18.much, many, a lot of, little, few
- 19.plurale dei nomi
- 20.comparativo e superlativo degli aggettivi e degli avverbi
- 21.pronomi relativi:who, which, where
- 22.preposizioni di tempo e di luogo

V ginnasio :

1. uso del simple present & del present continuous
2. uso del simple past & del past continuous
3. present perfect simple and continuous
4. duration form con since e for
5. past perfect
6. used to ; be/get used to
7. reported speech
8. future tenses: present simple, will, present continuous, be going to, future continuous, future perfect
9. modals: can, could, may, might, be able to ; must, have to, should, ought to
- 10.if clauses (0, 1st, 2nd and 3rd types)
- 11.forma passiva (tutti i tempi verbali)
- 12.relative clauses
- 13.uso delle congiunzioni e dei linkers (in semplici composizioni di carattere descrittivo, narrativo e argomentativo)

- 14.comparativo e superlativo degli aggettivi e degli avverbi
- 15.phrasal verbs
- 16.word formation (prefixes and suffixes)
- 17.verbi che reggono infinito
- 18.verbi che reggono gerundio

I liceo classico :

1. uso del simple present & del present continuous
2. uso del simple past & del past continuous
3. used to & be/get used to
4. present perfect simple and continuous
5. duration form con since e for
6. past perfect simple e continuous
7. future tenses: present simple, will, present continuous, be going to, future continuous, future perfect
8. modals: can, could, may, might, be able to ; must, have to, should, ought to
9. uso di wish
- 10.if clauses (1st, 2nd & 3rd type)
- 11.reported speech
- 12.forma passiva (tutti i tempi verbali)
- 13.uso delle congiunzioni e dei linkers
- 14.although e despite
- 15.defining e non-defining relative clauses
- 16.comparativo e superlativo degli aggettivi e degli avverbi
- 17.word formation (prefixes and suffixes)
- 18.phrasal verbs
- 19.collocations
- 20.verbi che reggono infinito
- 21.verbi che reggono il gerundio

II e III liceo classico :

ESP (English for specific purposes) : Negli ultimi due anni di corso l'insegnamento verte sulla storia della letteratura inglese e sull'analisi di testi letterari , pertanto i contenuti minimi degli anni precedenti devono essere stati acquisiti.

Liceo Classico Galvani
Conoscenze di base fine primo anno lingua Inglese (corsi con 3 ore settimanali)

COMMUNICATION and VOCABULARY

Giving personal information
Travel, music, books, films
Free time activities
Describing feelings
Habits and routines, likes and dislikes
Showing surprise or interest
Apologies, reasons and promises
Talking about past journeys and incidents
Recounting a past event
Relationships
Describing a picture
Talking about future plans or possibilities
Taking notes from a listening activity
Offering, accepting or refusing help
Talking about past habits
Life experiences
Unfinished past
Making comparisons

GRAMMAR

Plural of nouns; articles
Interrogatives (subject and object)
Present simple and continuous
State and action verbs
Frequency adverbs
Echo questions; Tag questions
Possessive pronouns
Past simple
Past continuous
Saxon genitive
Connecting words and time markers
Future (going to, will, present continuous)
1st conditional
Must/have to
Used to
Present perfect simple with for/since
Time adverbials
Comparatives and superlatives of adjectives
Too (much/many), how (much/many)
Relative pronouns
Countable/uncountable nouns

Conoscenze di base fine secondo anno lingua Inglese (corsi con 3 ore settimanali)

Present simple active/passive
Present Continuous active/passive
State/action verbs
Past simple active/passive
Past Continuous active/passive
Past perfect active/passive
Present perfect simple active/passive
Present perfect continuous
While, during, for, since
Should, must, have to, can, could, manage to, may, might, be able to, be allowed to + negative forms
Verbs + ing form/ (to) infinitive
Phrasal verbs
Compound nouns
Suffixes, prefixes
Future forms (will / shall in suggestions, to be going to, present continuous, present simple)
If-clauses 0, I, II type
Like (prep.), to like, to look like, to be like
Which, who, what, how (long/far etc) subject and object of questions
Relative clauses (defining and non-defining)

Describing people, objects, places etc.
Giving opinions
Narrating and reporting
Suggesting and agreeing; giving advice; asking and refusing permission; offering, promising
Talking about one's experiences
Expressing future plans; making decisions about the future and predictions
Describing causes and effects
Describing situations and actions leading up to the present
Taking notes (from a listening comprehension to a short report)
Writing a report about pros and cons, a composition, a letter, a summary.

Liceo Scientifico internazionale ad opzione italo-inglese:

Classe Prima, obiettivi minimi:

Grammar: Present Simple e Continuous; Future Forms (*will, going to, present continuous*); Simple Past; Past Continuous; Past Perfect; Present Perfect Simple e Continuous; For, since.

Used to; Periodo ipotetico di tipo zero, primo, secondo e terzo; Might. Passive forms ;

Reported speech; Uso di too e too much/many; uso di enough; Uso di so/such;

. Uso di want/ask/would like+object; Uso di Should/ought to/must.

Principali preposizioni di moto e di stato in luogo. Forme comparative e superlative regolari e non.

Uso di some, any, much, many, a little, a few, a lot of. Countable e uncountable nouns.

What...like. Alcuni verbi seguiti di ing o da to. Uso del presente con espressioni quali as if/though, as soon as, when, until.

Vocabulary: Alcuni Phrasal Verbs con "up" e out. Differenza tra il significato letterale e idiomatico dei Phrasal verbs, Main Linkers (and, so, because, but, however, on the other hand, moreover, besides, then, after, firstly) .Spellin. Word formation: suffixes and prefixes; Parts of speech (noun, adjective, adverb, verb); Adjectives in ing or ed; Compound nouns, Words with similar meaning. Alfabeto fonetico.

Classe Seconda:

I contenuti si riferiscono alle abilità richieste dal FCE, la cui preparazione comincia in seconda.

Grammar: Present tenses, Present Perfect Simple and Continuous, Comparatives, Like/as ; As if/though, Narrative Tenses,(Simple Past, Past Perfect Simple and Continuous), a Future Forms (including Future Continuous e Future Perfect), Indirect Speech, Reporting verbs, Modals for Certainty and Possibility, Passive forms, Conditional forms (1, 2, 3,0) , must/have to/don't have to/needn't, Defining and non-Defining Relative Clauses, Verbs followed by to, ing, or base forms; Gerunds and Infinitives, Wish/Would rather/ Suppose /it's time, Prefixes and Suffixes, Comparatives and Superlatives, Modifiers and Intensifiers, Adverbs of time, manner, frequency, Adverbial sentences, Use of articles. Prepositions. Future in the past. Use of Would for past habits.

Vocabulary: Entertainment, Adjectives for feelings, Food, Body and Health, Consumer Society, Describing Objects, Shopping and Leisure Facilities, Technology and Communication.
Collocations: do/make; say/tell/speak/talk. Prefixes and Suffixes; Collocations;

Reading: multiple matching, multiple choice, gapped texts,

Writing: Informal letters, email, transactional letter. Note-taking. Story, sequencing expressions, articles, letter of complaint, report..

Use of English: Key-word transformation, Word Formation, Open Cloze, Multiple-choice cloze.

Listening: Sentence Completion, True or False, Multiple matching, Multiple-choice questions.

Speaking :Comparing and Contrasting pictures, Asking for and giving opinions, Discussion, advantages and disadvantages, role-plays, exam focus: introduction and long turn.

Classe Terza:

Grammar: participle clauses, obligation , necessity and permission, structures with get and got; modal verbs describing ability and possibilities; mixed conditionals; passive forms with have/get sth.done; passive forms with double object; so, such, too, enough, very; emphasis with “what”; different ways of giving advice:

Vocabulary: phrasal verbs with get, look, bring, take, put, make, do, come, build, pull, ring, call, go, break, wrap, wear, run, walk, climb, lift, tidy. Idiomatic expressions with mind. Things in the home; Education; Employment, Numbers and Money, Crime and Punishment, nouns linked by “of”, the natural world and animals, Holidays and Travels; Hopes and Ambitions.

Reading: Gapped Texts, Multiple choices, Multiple Matching;

Writing: Essays; reviews; reports, story, article; FCE set book questions.

Listening: Multiple Choice, Sentence Completion, Multiple Matching.

Speaking: FCE Exam Skills. (riuscire a sostenere l'intero colloquio previsto per il FCE)

Nel terzo anno, inoltre, è previsto lo studio della letteratura inglese dalle origini al Rinascimento. Pertanto, si considerano obiettivi minimi la capacità dello studente di conoscere le linee generali del periodo a cui appartengono i testi studiati, unitamente alle caratteristiche stilistiche e tematiche dei testi affrontati e dei rispettivi autori. Altresì, è fondamentale la conoscenza del lessico specifico relativo ai vari generi letterari.

Classe quarta:

Per quanto riguarda la **lingua**, gli studenti sostengono IGCSE English as a Second Language.

Pertanto si considerano obiettivi minimi la capacità di leggere e comprendere testi in lingua di varia natura (scientifica, economica, di attualità), di saperne riassumere i contenuti in circa 100 parole, di saper produrre una lettera di tipo semi formale su un argomento dato, della lunghezza di 150 parole, e , infine, di saper scrivere un articolo argomentativo, oppure un report, un essay, o una composition di circa 200 parole, partendo da una traccia fornita.

Per ciò che concerne la **letteratura**, si fa riferimento ai medesimi obiettivi esposti per la classe terza, ma relativi al periodo storico letterario del XVII e XVIII secolo.

Classe quinta.

Il programma verte unicamente sullo studio della letteratura, pertanto si vedano gli obiettivi minimi già indicati per gli anni precedenti.