



Sistema di gestione per la Qualità UNI EN ISO 9001:2015	Modulo lavoro	Pagina 1 di 3	I. I. S.S. "E. VANONI" MENAGGIO 
	Allegato ML 2-08 PROGRAMMA SVOLTO		

ANNO SCOLASTICO	2020-2021
CLASSE	1M
MATERIA	LINGUA E LETTERATURA INGLESE
DOCENTE	AMALIA GAGLIARDI

ARGOMENTI SVOLTI IN DIDATTICA DIGITALE INTEGRATA

Grammar

- Present simple:
 - Auxiliary, ordinary, and modal verbs; negative, affirmative and interrogative forms; the role of auxiliary verbs in question forms; spelling of the third person singular (ordinary verbs ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -z, -o; the case of verbs ending in y).
 - Uses of simple present: habits, permanent situations, universal truths.
 - Frequency adverbs: always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom/rarely, hardly ever, never, once/twice a day/week/month/year, on Mondays, Tuesdays..., every + time reference.
 - Interrogative adverbs and pronouns: who, what, where, why, when, what time, how, how often.
 - 'Have': auxiliary and ordinary verb; expressions using 'have' as an ordinary verb; differences between American and British English as regards the use of auxiliary 'do' in questions centred on the verb 'have'.
 - 'Like', 'enjoy', 'prefer', 'don't mind', 'can't stand', 'hate': expressing one's likes and dislikes.
- The imperative.
- Present continuous:
 - The role of auxiliary 'to be'; affirmative, negative and question forms; ing form: monosyllabic verbs consisting of cvc, bisyllabic verbs ending in cvc and polysyllabic verbs; verbs ending in -y.
 - Uses of present continuous: situations going on 'around now', developing and changing situations, repeated actions closely connected to the moment of speaking.
 - Verbs not used in the progressive form: verbs related to feelings and emotions (adore, hate, love, like, dislike, despise, want, wish, prefer); verbs related to opinions, ideas, certainties (believe, know, mean, realise, recognise, remember, suppose, understand, feel and think); verbs expressing possession (belong, have/have got, own, possess); verbs referring to the senses (hear, see, smell, taste); some particular verbs: listen to, watch, look at.
- Articles: definite and indefinite articles.
- Personal pronouns: subject and object forms.
- Possessive adjectives and pronouns.
- Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns.

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- Countable/uncountable nouns.
- Some/any: uses in the affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences.
- Much, many, too much, too many, a lot of (lots of), a few/few, a little/little, how much, how many, there is, there are.
- Food and quantities.

Past tenses

- Past simple
 - regular and irregular verbs: affirmative, negative, and interrogative forms
 - spelling and pronunciation of regular past tense forms
 - use: determining past events
 - time adverbs used with the simple past tense
- Past continuous
 - talking about something in progress
 - using it together with the past simple: referring to a longer 'background' action or situation
 - talking about temporary actions going on
 - when and while

EVENTUALI PERCORSI DI EDUCAZIONE CIVICA SVILUPPATI

ARTICLE READING AND SCIENTIFIC STUDY:

- "Teen's Junk Food Diet Caused Him to Go Blind, Doctors Say", article By Rachael Rettner - Senior Writer September 02, 2019
- How Fast Food Affects Children's Health (analysis of negative aspects: atopy, constipation, addiction, impaired academic performance, less energy, depression, sleep disturbances, hyperactivity)
- Malnutrition:
 - causes (reduced dietary intake, reduced absorption of macro and/or micronutrients, increased losses or altered requirements, increased energy expenditure)
 - consequences (muscle function, cardio-respiratory function, gastrointestinal function, immunity and wound healing, psychosocial effects, refeeding syndrome)

Menaggio, 12 giugno 2021

IL DOCENTE

Amalia Gagliardi