ANNO SCOLASTICO	2022-2023
CLASSE	2M
MATERIA	LINGUA E LETTERATURA INGLESE
DOCENTE	Amalia Gagliardi

1) Past tenses

- Past simple (revision)
- 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
- Present perfect
- finished events connected with the present or with expressions of `time up to now', time not mentioned, repetition and continuation to now
- role of auxiliary "to have"
- the past participle
- affirmative, negative, and interrogative forms
- just, already, yet, ever, never, still, lately, recently
- always/often, never/rarely
- time adverbs used with the present perfect tense
- "How long..." + present perfect vs "how long..." + past simple
- 'been' and 'gone'
- <u>Past perfect</u>: structure and uses

2) Future tenses:

- 1. Will: structure and uses
 - Predictions
 - Future facts
 - Promises
 - Offers
 - Spontaneous decisions for the future
 - Ideas and opinions about the future
 - Requests
- 2. To be going to: structure and uses
 - Predictions: things that are on the way
 - Intentions
 - Decisions for the future already taken
- 3. Present continuous: structure and uses
 - Future plans and arrangements
- 4. Present simple: structure and uses
 - Timetables

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- Public events
- 5. To be about to: structure and uses
 - a. Going to very soon
- 6. Shall: structure and uses
 - Proposals
 - Spontaneous offers
- 7. Future continuous: structure and uses
- 8. Future perfect simple: structure and uses
- 9. Future perfect continuous: structure and uses

3) <u>Conditionals</u>

- 1. zero conditional: structure and meaning
- 2. first conditional: structure and meaning
- 3. second conditional: structure and meaning
- 4. third conditional: structure and meaning
- 5. mixed types conditionals: structure and meaning
- 6. role of modals in the negative and question forms

4) Wish/if only

- 1. wish + past simple: desires for the present (longing for a different situation/reality)
- 2. wish + past continuous: desires for the present (longing for a different ongoing situation)
- 3. wish + would + base form: desires for the future (requesting something or imagining that somebody can change their behaviour)
- 4. wish + past perfect: desires for the past (regretting what happened/didn't happen at a precise moment in the past)
- 5. wish + could + have + past participle: desires for the past (regretting what unfortunately could not happen at a precise moment in the past)

5) <u>Relative pronouns</u>

- functions and uses of relative pronouns
- which, who
- which referring to a whole clause
- when, where, why
- ✤ whose
- whom
- use of that
- leaving out object pronouns
- separating a noun from its relative pronoun
- defining and non-defining relative clauses: differences
- ✤ the role of punctuation
- using relative pronouns with prepositions

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LANGUAGE SKILLS

- Listening paper parts 1-2-3-4 FCE format
- Reading paper parts 1-2-3-4-5-6 PET format
- Spoken interaction formal debate:
 - > Debate 1: "People's reputation is basically built on their income."
 - > Debate 2: "Italian schools enable students to develop their talents."
 - Debate 3: "Due to the increasing levels of greenhouse gases, the future of cities lies on factory closing."

Toxic language and violent communication:

- Blaming
- Threats
- 'Shoulds'
- Labelling
- Black and white thinking
- Guilt tripping/covert manipulation
- Diagnosing
- Emasculation
- Uncalled for advice

Rephrasing to neutralise toxic language

Menaggio, 06/06/2023

FIRMA DEGLI ALUNNI

FIRMA DOCENTE