



Ministero Dell'Istruzione

CENTRO PROVINCIALE ISTRUZIONE ADULTI DI UDINE

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Primo periodo didattico	Asse dei linguaggi Lingua inglese
Competenza n. 7: Utilizzare la lingua inglese per i principali scopi comunicativi riferiti ad aspetti del proprio vissuto e del proprio ambiente	Uda: 3 Parlare di lavoro e routine
Argomento: azioni quotidiane e risparmio energetico	Ore Fad: 8

ANNO SCOLASTICO 2020/2021

TITOLO: ENERGY-SAVING TIPS

CONTENUTI	- Lessico relativo alla casa, al risparmio energetico, alle azioni quotidiane - Il <i>Simple present</i> e il verbo <i>can</i>
MATERIALE DIDATTICO	Testo: leggi il testo alle pagine seguenti Esercizi: dopo aver letto il testo esegui gli esercizi sul lessico; dopo aver ripassato la spiegazione grammaticale esegui gli esercizi di grammatica sul <i>Simple present</i> e sul verbo <i>Can</i> . Rispondi alle domande di comprensione del testo nella sezione Reading comprehension. Scrivi un breve testo su quanto richiesto nella sezione Writing. Video: guarda e ascolta il video nella sezione Listening comprehension, poi rispondi alle domande (puoi rivederlo più volte)
Cosa impariamo a fare	Dalla visione del video e dalla lettura del testo ricaviamo le informazioni e nozioni utili per rispondere per iscritto alle domande sotto riportate e per svolgere gli esercizi
COSA DEVI FARE?	<p style="text-align: center;">ISTRUZIONI PER LO STUDIO</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Leggi il testoGuarda il videoFai gli esercizi assegnatiFai la verifica in presenza oppure on line (te lo dirà il prof)
COME INVIARE AL PROF. IL MATERIALE RICHIESTO E SVOLTO	<ol style="list-style-type: none">INVIA GLI ESERCIZI ASSEGNATI E LE RISPOSTE ALLE DOMANDE VIA MAIL ISTITUZIONALE AL TUO PROF.Indica nell' OGGETTO della mail il tuo NOME E COGNOME.LA VERIFICA VA FATTA DIRETTAMENTE ON LINE o in presenza Scadenza:

TIPS: WAYS TO SAVE ELECTRICITY AND WATER

Small changes can save energy (and money!). So, let's make some easy steps to help the planet (and our wallet!)



1. Turn off the lights when you don't need them.

When you get out of a room, remember to turn off the lights. If you can, choose to use natural light, for example working or studying near a large window during the day. Use LED lights instead of incandescent light bulbs.

2. Take short showers

Some countries have big problems because they haven't got enough water for the population. You can save water and do good to the planet, and you can also save money because hot water is expensive! So, don't fill your bathtub completely and/or reduce your shower by a minute: this can be a great help.



3. Don't waste water

Turn water off when you brush your teeth, shave or wash your hands and you can save more water. Use cold water if you don't need hot. Turn off the tap very well, don't let it drip (=gocciolare). Don't wait for hot water for too long with the tap running, this causes a waste of water!

4. Unplug appliances

When you don't use your computer or TV unplug it and reduce electro waves, energy and costs.



5. Save energy managing your thermostat

You can save energy managing your thermostat: for example, you can lower the temperature of your thermostat at night or when you are not at home.



6. Use your washing machine, dishwasher, oven, refrigerator efficiently.

Use your washing machine or your dishwasher when it is full, don't do unnecessary washings, try to use cold water when it is possible. You can save money and energy from air conditioning by reducing the use of the oven in summer. Don't leave the refrigerator door open for too long. Keep the temperature of your fridge set at 4°C and of your freezer at -18°C.

VOCABULARY

Translate the words.

Chiudere/Spegnere = _____

Luci a LED = _____

Lampadina = _____

Risparmiare = _____

Ridurre = _____

Rubinetto = _____

elettrodomestici = _____

Sprecare = _____

Scollegare = _____

Energia = _____

Termostato = _____

Abbassare = _____

Aria condizionata = _____

Usare = _____

Read the text and match the verb with the right word. Look at the example.

Example. LOWER → the temperature of your thermostat

TURN OFF →

SAVE →

USE →

REDUCE →

UNPLUG →

MANAGE →

Complete the text with the right verb.

USE UNPLUG TURN OFF LOWER SAVE

To save energy:

_____ the lights when you get out of a room.

_____ water taking short showers.

_____ your TV or your computer when you don't use it.

_____ the temperature of your thermostat.

_____ your washing machine when it's full.

GRAMMAR

PRESENT SIMPLE: affirmative form

Si usa il Present simple per parlare di azioni abituali, orari e situazioni che non cambiano.

Forma affermativa

I work

you work

he/she/it works **Alla terza persona singolare si aggiunge "s" al verbo**

we work

you work

they work

Esempi: I work in a factory.

He walks to school.

Variazioni ortografiche

Alla terza persona singolare:

- i verbi che terminano in **-ch, -sh, -s, -x, -ss, -o, -z** aggiungono **-ES** in fondo al verbo.
Esempi: watch → he watches
wash → she washes
fix → he fixes
- nei verbi che terminano in **-y** preceduta da consonante, la **-y** cade e si aggiunge **-IES**.
study → he studies
try → she tries
cry → he cries
- have → he has

Exercises

Complete the sentences using the Present simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. I (turn off) the lights when I (get) out of a room.
2. Peter (study) near a large window during the day.
3. He (take) short showers.
4. When he (shave) or when he (brush) his teeth he turns water off.
5. I (lower) the temperature of the thermostat at night.
6. James (use) his washing machine or dishwasher when it is full.
7. We (save) energy unplugging appliances when we don't use them.

Write the following sentences using the words in brackets. Look at the example.

Example. *You play the piano every day. (He)* *He plays the piano every day.*

1. I get up at half past six every day. (William)
2. She watches TV in the evening. (I)
3. We finish school at two o'clock. (Anna)
4. They get dressed at half past seven. (he)
5. I have lunch at a quarter past two. (Mr White)
6. John studies German at school. (you)
7. You play volleyball. (John)
8. George helps his sister. (I)
9. I have breakfast at seven o'clock. (she)
10. You tidy (=riordinare) your bedroom. (he)

Present simple: negative form

La struttura della frase alla forma negativa è la seguente:

SOGGETTO + DON'T/DOESN'T + VERBO alla FORMA BASE

Osserva:

I don't go

You don't go

He/She/It doesn't go

We don't go

You don't go

They don't go

Esempi: I don't play football

George **doesn't play** rugby

Exercises

Complete the sentences with the negative form of the *Present simple*. Look at the example.

Example: *I _____ (speak) French. I don't speak French.*

1. I _____ (take) long showers.
2. When Andrew _____ (use) the computer, he unplugs it .
3. They _____ (have) lunch at one o'clock.
4. James _____ (leave=lasciare) the tap running when he shaves.

5. You and Holly _____ (watch) TV in the morning.
6. John and I _____ (play) football.
7. When she _____ (not/watch) TV, she unplugs it.
8. Emily _____ (bake) a cake.

Write sentences in the negative form of the *Present simple*.

1. Peter / play volleyball / every day
2. I / have breakfast / at 7 o'clock
3. Lisa / tidy / her room
4. We / go / ice-skating
5. They / have dinner / at 8 o'clock
6. You / surf / the Internet
7. Paul / sing / very well
8. James and Anna / speak / Spanish
9. I / play / the guitar
10. Jack / do / athletics

Present simple: interrogative form

La forma interrogativa del *Present simple* si costruisce nel seguente modo:

DO / DOES + Soggetto + VERBO alla forma base

DOES si usa solo per la terza persona singolare (he, she, it)

Esempi:

DO you **WORK** in a restaurant?

DOES he **GET UP** late?

(RICORDA: se il soggetto è una terza persona singolare, **NON** si scrive la "s" in fondo al verbo nella forma interrogativa)

WH- Questions

La struttura delle domande con le Wh- words è la seguente:

WH-word + DO/DOES + sogg + VERBO (forma base) + complementi

Esempi: Where do they work?

What time does she have lunch?

Exercises

Write questions using the *Present simple*.

1. Where / Peter / live?
2. What / you / play / on Thursday?
3. What / she / have / for lunch?
4. When / they / go / to the gym?
5. What time / James / get up?

Write questions and answers using the *Present simple* and the prompts in brackets.

1. What time / he / have / lunch? (13:00)
2. Where / Mary / go / on Saturday? (to the supermarket)
3. When / you / watch TV? (after dinner)
4. Who / they / meet / every day? (their friends)
5. Where / George and Holly / work? (a factory)

Write questions and answers using the *Present simple*. Look at the example.

*Esempio. He has **soup** for dinner. **What** does he have for dinner?*

1. David has a short shower **in the morning**.
2. We work **in a restaurant**.
3. They make **barbecues** in summer.
4. I brush my teeth **after breakfast**.
5. He studies **near the window**.
6. Lia unplugs **the radio**.
7. John prefers **LED lights**.

CAN: affirmative, negative and interrogative form

Si usa il verbo "can" per parlare di abilità, per dire qualcosa che si sa oppure non si sa fare. "Can" viene usato anche per chiedere e dare oppure negare il permesso di compiere un'azione.

Affirmative form: Subject + CAN + VERB (base form)

I	can	sing
He	can	speak English

Negative form: Subject + CAN'T + VERB (base form)

I	can	sing
He	can't	speak English

Interrogative form: CAN + subject + VERB (base form)

Can	you	sing?
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Short answers: Yes, subject + CAN.
No, subject + CAN'T.

Use the words to write affirmative (+) and negative (-) sentences with *can*. Look at the example.

Example: John / speak French (+) speak Portuguese (-)

John can speak French but he can't speak Portuguese

1. Emma / play volleyball (+) play basketball (-)
2. I / play the piano (-) sing (+)
3. You / go ice-skating (+) ski (-)
4. Peter / do gymnastics (-) ride a bike (+)
5. We / swim (+) dance (-)
6. They / ride a horse (-) play rugby (+)

Put the words in the right order to make questions. Then give affirmative (+) or negative (-) short answers.

1. baseball / James / play / can? (+)
2. the / they / play / can / piano? (-)
3. your / go / can / brother / snowboarding? (-)
4. windsurfing / George / can / go? (+)
5. can / speak / your / English / sister? (-)

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the sentences. Write true (T) or false (F). If false, say why.

To save energy you can:

1. use incandescent light bulbs
2. take short showers
3. leave water running when you brush your teeth
4. wait for hot water for a long time
5. use the washing machine when it isn't full

Answer the questions.

- 1) How can you use lights to reduce energy waste?
- 2) How can you save water in your bathroom?
- 3) How can you manage your thermostat to save energy?
- 4) How can you use your washing machine or dishwasher if you want to save energy?
- 5) What can you do in the kitchen to save energy?

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Daily routine

Watch the video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jgZ1VJ6YZakù>

1. What time does he get up?
2. What does he usually have for breakfast?
3. How does he go to work?
4. What does he have for lunch?
5. What time does he finish work?
6. What does he do when he gets home?
7. What time does he go to bed?

WRITING

Write a text including the following information about your daily routine:

- What time do you get up?
- Do you have breakfast?
- What do you do in the morning?
- When and where do you have lunch?
- What do you do in the afternoon?
- What time do you usually have dinner?
- What do you usually eat for dinner?
- What do you do after dinner?
- What time do you go to bed?

About the ways to save energy and water (in the text), what are the actions you do and the actions you don't do? Write some sentences.