

**PROGRAMMA DI LINGUA E CULTURA INGLESE**  
**CLASSE 4 Esa**  
**A.S. 2023/24**  
**Prof.ssa AMOROSI CINZIA**

**Libri di testo**

**“L&L Concise” Carlo Signorelli**

**“English Grammar Live” - De Agostini**

**LITERATURE**

**Understanding poetry**

- Words, lines, sound and meaning; rhythm, line length, beat. Rhyme, Alliteration and assonance. Onomatopoeia .
- The rethoric of poetry: metaphor, simile, consonance, enjambement, alliteration, personification

**History and Culture**

- The Renaissance
- the Elizabethan theatre
- Elizabethan playhouses
- William Shakespeare: life and literary career
- Shakespeare’s plays
- Shakespeare’s themes
- Focus on: “Romeo and Juliet”, “Hamlet”, “Macbeth”, “The Merchant of Venice”,
- Analysis of the passage: “the balcony scene” from “Romeo and Juliet”; “to be or not to be” from “Hamlet”; "Macbeth shall sleep no more"
- The Royal Society
- History and culture: from Charles I to the Commonwealth
- Puritans beliefs
- The Restoration and the last Stuarts
- John Milton: life and main themes
- Analysis of Milton’s “Paradise lost” (themes, characters, plot)
- the first Hanoverian kings
- 18th century: the birth of political parties
- Augustan society 18th century; a changing social reality
- the rise of the novel
- all about Daniel Defoe: life, his novels
- all about Robinson Crusoe: reading and analysis of the extracts: “Man Friday”, “the Journal”
- all about Jonathan Swift: life, his novels
- all about Gulliver’s Travels
- all about Samuel Richardson: life and main themes
- all about the novel “Pamela, or the virtue rewarded”; reading “Pamela refuses Mr B advances”
- the age of revolutions
- the Industrial Revolution
- Britain and America
- The French Revolution
- William Blake: life and main themes
- Analysis of the poems “the Lamb” and “the Tyger”
- The gothic novel

- Gli argomenti sono stati approfonditi con appunti e mappe concettuali forniti dall'insegnante

Reading comprehension: Britain's melting pot; The UK: four nations; One language?

### **ELEMENTI LINGUISTICI, STRUTTURE GRAMMATICALI E SINTATTICHE**

- Simple Present
- Present Continuous
- Some – any – no – none; every; composti; uso di “else “
- Countable and uncountable
- Much / many / a lot of / lots of / a lot / very / (a ) little / (a) few / How much...? / How many ...? / too / too much / too many / so / so much / so many
- Simple past: regular and irregular verbs; -ed suffix pronunciation; ortographic variations
- Simple Tenses - use of do / does / did
- Past Continuous – continuous tenses: common characteristics
- Future forms – will future / to be going to / Present Continuous / Simple Present
- Future Continuous
- Perfect Tenses- common characteristics
- Present Perfect and adverbial expressions (lately, recently, just, ever etc.)
- Present Perfect vs Simple Past
- Still / yet / again / more / left / - /already / yet/
- Past Perfect
- Used to
- To be used to+ing
- Duration Form – Present Perfect / Present Perfect Continuous
- for / how long
- Comparatives and superlatives - regular and irregular forms - particular uses
- Modal verbs – can, may, must, will general rules
- Can/Could, May/Might
- / been – gone /
- Past Perfect / Past Perfect Continuous / since
- Must / have to/ mustn't / don't have / had to / didn't have / should- shouldn't / ought to – oughtn't to
- Need / don't need / needn't
- You'd better
- Conditional Present and Conditional Past or Perfect
- If Clauses
- If I were
- You'd better
- Relative Pronouns and Relative Clauses
- Passive form

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