

Simple Present

Il Simple Present è il NOSTRO PRESENTE italiano. Si USA PER AZIONI generiche, abituali, ripetitive e permanenti.

Esempi:

I live in Palermo

He works for FIAT

We speak French

I get up at 8.00 o'clock every morning

permanent

general

usual

repeated

SITUATIONS

STRUTTURA

FORMA AFFERMATIVA

I work

you work

he
she } works

it /

we work

you work

they work

FORMA NEGATIVA

I don't work

you don't work

he
she
it

doesn't work

we don't work

you don't work

they don't work

FORMA Interrogativa

Do I work ?

Do you work ?

DOES he
she work ?

DO it
we work ?

DO you work ?

DO they work ?

N. B. Nella forma affermativa il verbo aggiunge la **S** alla Terza persona singolare: he EATS; she lives; it costs; in forma negativa ed interrogativa tutti i verbi al tempo presente utilizzano l'ausiliare **DO/DOES** (3^o persona)

e DO + NOT = DON'T / DOES + NOT = DOESN'T (3 PERSONA).

INOLTRE, COME PER TUTTI I VERBI, IN FORMA INTERROGATIVA SOGGETTO E VERBO SI INVERTONO e DO e DOES SI METTONO DAVANTI AL SOGGETTO.

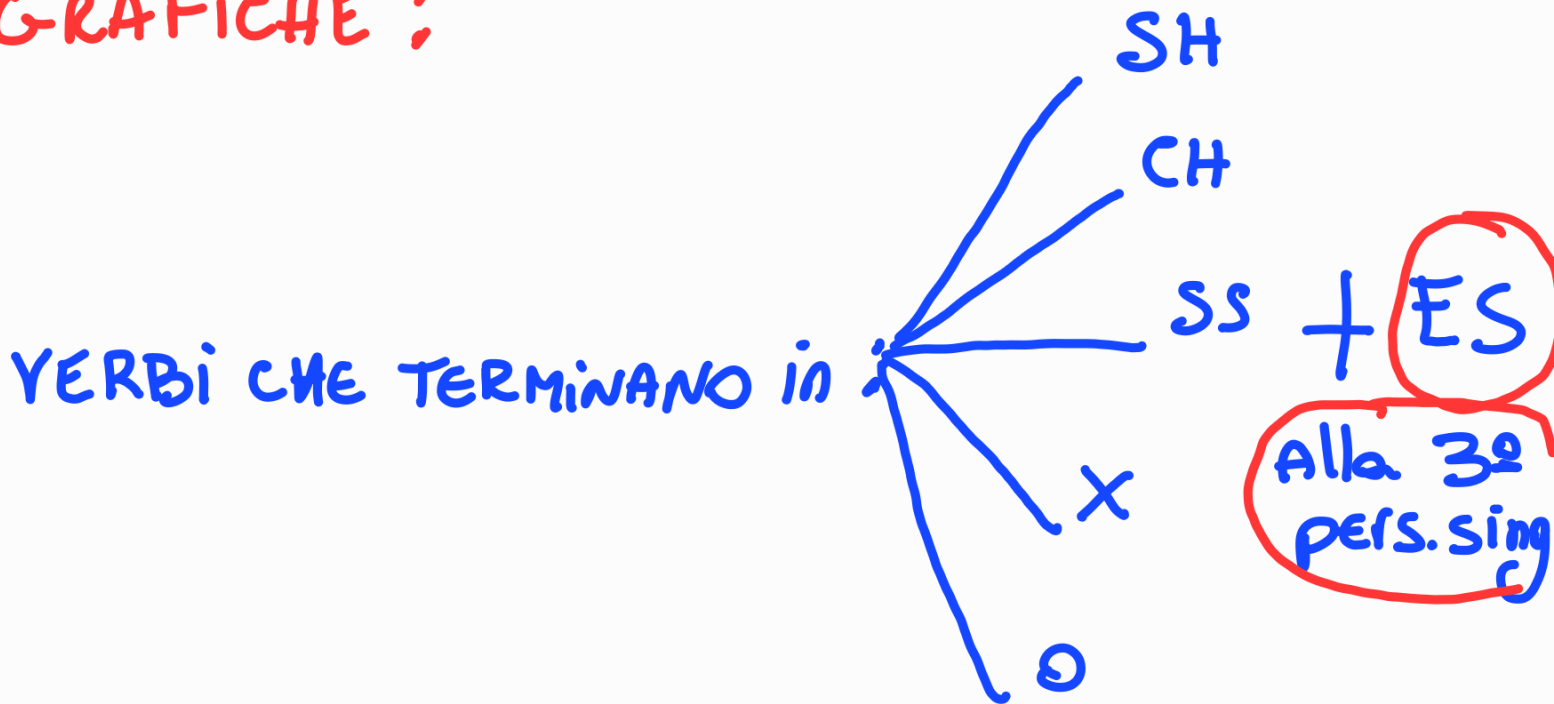
Gli unici verbi, per i quali questa regola non è valida (cioè non usano l'ausiliare DO/DOES) sono il verbo "TO BE" e il verbo "TO HAVE GOT" in quanto essi stessi AVSILIARI.

ESEMPI :

- I live in Rome
- She doesn't like chocolate
- Do you play the guitar?

- My father works in a bank
- the shop opens at 9 o'clock

N. B. ATTENZIONE ALLE REGOLE ORTOGRAFICHE :



Esempi: GO ⇒ GOES

PASS ⇒ PASSES

WASH ⇒ WASHES

WATCH ⇒ WATCHES

MIX ⇒ MIXES



Esempi:

STUDY ⇒ STUDIES

TRY ⇒ TRIES

PLAY ⇒ PLAYS

PAY ⇒ PAYS

Avverbi di Frequenza

Spesso il Simple Present si usa con parole che indicano quanto spesso qualcosa accade:

- ALWAYS \Rightarrow sempre
- USUALLY \Rightarrow di solito
- OFTEN \Rightarrow spesso
- SOMETIMES \Rightarrow a volte / qualche volta
- RARELY / SELDOM \Rightarrow raramente
- NEVER \Rightarrow mai

POSIZIONE

PRIMA DEL VERBO

DOPO IL VERBO "TO BE"

Esempi;

- She **always** studies
- I usually get up at 7.
- We often watch TV
- They sometimes go out
- He rarely eats sweets
- I never drink coffee

- She is **always** happy
- He is usually late

Present Continuous

Il Present Continuous (o present Progressive) è un tempo verbale usato per parlare di azioni che stanno avvenendo nel momento in cui si parla o di situazioni temporanee

Struttura

subject + am/is/are + ing

Forma Affermativa

I am working

you are working

he
she) is working

it /

WE ARE WORKING

YOU ARE WORKING

THEY ARE WORKING

FORMA NEGATIVA

I'm not working

you aren't working

he
she
it

} isn't working

we aren't working

you aren't working

they aren't working

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Am I working?

ARE you working?

is he
she } working?
it }

ARE we working?

ARE you working?

ARE they working?

N.B. ATTENZIONE! VERBI CHE NON SI USANO

DI SOLITO AL PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Alcuni verbi non descrivono azioni, ma stati mentali o sensazioni; pertanto non si usano con "ING" (si usa il Simple Present)

SONO "STATIVE VERBS":

Like
Love
hate

PREFER
WANT
NEED

KNOW
BELIEVE
UNDERSTAND
SEEM

Remember
SEE
hear
belong

ESEMPIO:

~~I'm knowing the answer~~ X

I know the answer ✓

Avverbi Tipici con il Present Continuous:

- Now
- Right now
- at the moment

DIFFERENZE:

SIMPLE PRESENT

PERMANENT
USUAL
GENERAL
REPEATED

} ACTIONS

Present Continuous



TEMPORARY

THAT ARE HAPPENING NOW
IN PROGRESS

THAT ARE TAKING PLACE RIGHT
NOW

ACTIONS

Exercises about “Simple Present”

1) Metti i seguenti verbi alla terza persona singolare

- 1) Read
- 2) Think.....
- 3) Fly
- 4) Dance
- 5) Have
- 6) Finish

2) Completa le frasi usando i seguenti verbi:

boil, close, cost (2), like (2), meet, open, teach, wash

- 1) Margaretfour languages
- 2) In Britain the banks usuallyat 9.30 in the morning
- 3) The City Museumat 5 o'clock in the evening
- 4) Tina is a teacher. Shemathematics to young children
- 5) My job is very interesting. Ia lot of people
- 6) Peterhis hair twice a week
- 7) Food is expensive. It a lot of money
- 8) Shoes are expensive. Theya lot of money
- 9) Waterat 100 degrees Celsius
- 10) Julia and I are good friends. Iher and sheme

3) Scrivi delle frasi usando e riordinando le parole nella posizione corretta compresi gli avverbi di frequenza. Metti il verbo alla forma corretta.

- 1) **always / early / Sue / arrive**
- 2) **basketball / I / play / often**
- 3) **work / Margaret / hard / usually**
- 4) **Jenny / always / nice clothes / wear**
- 5) **dinner / we / have / always / at 7.30**
- 6) **television / Tim / watch / never**
- 7) **like / chocolate / children / usually**
- 8) **Julia / parties / enjoy / always**

4) Scrivi delle frasi su di te

- 1) **Watch television**
- 2) **Read in bed**
- 3) **Get up before 7 o'clock**
- 4) **Go to work by bus**
- 5) **Drink coffee**
- 6) **Go out on Saturdays**

5) Completa le frasi con la forma corretta del verbo tra parentesi

- 1) **She(like) chocolate**
- 2) **We(go) to school every day**
- 3) **My dad(wash) the car on Sundays**
- 4) **They(not/ play) football after work**
- 5) **.....you(study) English?**
- 6) **The train(leave) at 8.30**
- 7) **Tom and Lucy(live) near the park**
- 8) **My cat(not eat) vegetables**
- 9) **What timeyour mum(get up)?**
- 10) **The shop(close) at 6 p.m.**

6) Scrivi le frasi alla forma negativa e interrogativa

1) He plays tennis

2) She studies French

3) They work in London

4) You watch Tv in the evening

5) He eats pizza

6) We like pizza

Esercizi — Present Continuous (Inglese)

Esercizio 1 — Completa con la forma corretta del verbo tra parentesi

(usa il Present Continuous: am/is/are + verbo + -ing)

1. I (read) a very interesting book now.
 2. She (not/watch) TV at the moment.
 3. You (do) your homework?
 4. They (play) football in the park.
 5. Look! It (rain).
 6. My parents (travel) to London today.
 7. We (have) dinner right now.
 8. He (not/listen) to the teacher.
 9. Your brother (study) for the test?
 10. The kids (run) around the garden.
-

Esercizio 2 — Correggi le frasi sbagliate

Alcune frasi sono corrette (✓), altre sbagliate. Scrivi ✓ se la frase è giusta, oppure correggila.

- She are cooking dinner now.
 - They is playing tennis.
 - I am not working today.
 - Are you watching right now?
 - He not is studying English.
-

Esercizio 3 — Completa con una parola mancante

Scegli tra: **am | is | are | not | -ing**

1. She ___ talking on the phone.
 2. They ___ swimming in the pool.
 3. I'm ___ sleeping, I'm studying!
 4. What ___ you doing?
 5. He ___ ___ working today because it's Sunday.
-

Esercizio 4 — Trasforma le frasi

Scrivi le frasi seguenti in forma negativa e interrogativa.

1. I'm working.
 2. She's eating.
 3. They're studying English.
 4. We are going to the cinema.
-

Esercizio 5 — Usa il Present Continuous per descrivere l'immagine

(Immagina di guardare una foto o una scena dal vivo.) Scrivi **3 frasi** in Present Continuous per descrivere cosa succede:

- una bambina gioca con un cane;
 - un uomo parla al telefono;
 - sta piovendo.
-

Esercizio 6 — Completa le frasi usando i **seguenti verbi**

build | cook | go | have | stand | stay | swim | work (usa il Present Continuous: am/is/are + -ing)

1. Please be quiet. I'm **working**.
 2. "Where's John?" "He's in the kitchen. He _____."
 3. You _____ on my foot. "Oh, I'm sorry."
 4. Look! Somebody _____ in the river.
 5. We're here on holiday. We _____ at the Central Hotel.
 6. "Where's Ann?" "She _____ a shower."
 7. They _____ a new theatre in the city centre at the moment.
 8. I _____ now. Goodbye.
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Esercizio 7 — Costruisci frasi **vere** su ciò che succede (o non succede) **adesso**

Completa usando il Present Continuous; aggiungi **not** dove serve.

1. I / wash / my hair
 2. it / snow
 3. I / sit / on a chair
 4. I / eat
 5. it / rain
 6. I / learn / English
 7. I / listen / to music
 8. the sun / shine
 9. I / wear / shoes
 10. I / read / a newspaper
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