



Università degli Studi del Sannio  
Centro Linguistico di Ateneo

# LESSON 2

## Level A1/A2

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*Video realizzato*



*Centro Linguistico di Ateneo  
Università degli Studi del Sannio*

# Lesson 2 - Contents

- The verb 'to be' – present simple (1-2-3-4)
- There is / There are
- The Present Continuous – use
- The Present Continuous – forms

# The verb 'to be' – present simple (1)

## Positive

I am (I'm)

you are (you're)

he/she/it is

(he's/she's/it's)

we are (we're)

you are (you're)

they are (they're)

## Examples

*I **am** Italian.*

*She **is** in her bedroom.*

*Harry Potter films **are** watched by millions of people all over the world.*

## Remember!

*Le regole che si applicano al verbo 'to be' sono **diverse** da quelle di tutti gli altri verbi.*

# The verb 'to be' – present simple (2)

## **Remember!**

*Le **negative** del  
verbo 'to be' si  
formano  
inserendo **NOT**  
dopo il verbo.*

## **Negative**

I am not (I'm not)

you are not (you're not / you aren't)

he/she/it is not (he's/she's/it's not / he  
/she /it isn't)

we are not (we're not / we aren't)

you are not (you're not / you aren't)

they are not (they're not / they aren't)

## **Example**

*They are horrible  
people. They are  
not our friends.*

# The verb 'to be' – present simple (3)

## **Remember!**

*Le **interrogative** del verbo 'to be' si formano invertendo la posizione di soggetto e verbo.*

*Ovviamente va aggiunto un **question mark (?)** alla fine! :-)*

## **Questions**

am I...?

are you...?

is he/she/it...?

are we...?

are you...?

are they...?

# The verb 'to be' – present simple (4)

The verb **to be** is used in a number of expressions:

<b>I'm</b> hot / cold.		(Io) <b>ho</b> caldo / freddo.
<b>She's</b> 21 (years old).		(Lei) <b>ha</b> 21 anni.
<b>He's</b> hungry.		(Lui) <b>ha</b> fame.
<b>We're</b> thirsty.		(Noi) <b>abbiamo</b> sete.
<b>They're</b> afraid of flying.		(Loro) <b>hanno paura</b> di volare.
<b>It's</b> sunny.		<b>C'è</b> il sole.
<b>I'm</b> right.		(Io) <b>ho</b> ragione.
<b>He's</b> wrong.		(Lui) <b>ha</b> torto / si sbaglia.

# There is / there are

To introduce a list or something that is in a particular place we often use **there is / there are**.

**Example** *In my family **there are** 3 people: my father, my mother and I.*

***There is** a very good Indian restaurant over there.*

## **Remember!**

*Quando si usa there is / there are non bisogna inserire anche un altro soggetto.*

**Example** *There ~~they~~ are excellent teachers in that school.*

# The present continuous - use

The **present continuous** is used in the following situations:

- actions that are happening at the time of speaking

**Example:** *Be quiet! The baby **is sleeping**!* (Il bimbo dorme / sta dormendo)

*Where **are you going**?* (dove vai? / dove stai andando?)

- actions that are only temporary

**Example:** *I study law at university, but at the moment **I am working** as a dog-sitter to earn some extra money before the summer.*

## **Remember!**

*Il present continuous **NON** si usa per esprimere stati permanenti o routine.*

*Queste azioni si esprimono con il Present Simple.*

# The present continuous – forms

I am (not)  
you are (not)  
he/she/it is (not)  
we are (not)  
you are (not)  
they are (not)

reading a novel.

Am I  
Are you  
Is he/she/it  
Are we  
Are you  
Are they

reading a novel?

## **Remember!**

*Il present continuous si forma con il soggetto, il presente del verbo 'to be' e la forma in 'ing' del verbo principale.*

**Example:** We **are working** hard to complete this project in time.

- Michael **is taking** a shower. He can't come to the telephone.

