



Università degli Studi del Sannio
Centro Linguistico di Ateneo

LESSON 3

Level A1/A2

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Video realizzato



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Lesson 3 - Contents

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The present simple - use

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

- things that are true in general

Example: *Water boils at 100° C.*

- routines / habits

Example: *I wake up at 7 every day.*

Remember!

*Il present simple **NON** si usa per le azioni che si svolgono nel momento preciso in cui si parla o per le azioni temporanee.*

Queste azioni si esprimono con il Present Continuous.

The present simple – forms (1)

Affirmative

Infinitive

to start



Present simple

I, you, we, they start

He, she, it starts

Remember!

*Il present simple si forma con il soggetto e la **forma base dell'infinito** del verbo (senza to).*

*Alla **3^a persona singolare** si aggiunge una –s.*

***Example:** I **want** to go to the cinema but she **wants** to go shopping.*

The present simple – forms (2)

Negative

Affirmative

I, you, we, they read

He, she, it reads



Negative

I, you, we, they **don't** read

He, she, it **doesn't** read

Remember!

Per formare le **negative** al present simple è necessario inserire l'ausiliare tra il soggetto e il verbo.

Alla **3^a persona singolare**, dopo l'ausiliare *does not / doesn't* il verbo va alla forma base dell'infinito – senza *s*.

Example: Helen **doesn't** like meat. We **don't** work on Sundays.

The present simple – forms (3)

Questions

Do you like Indian food?

Does he / she like Chinese food?

Does it work?

Remember!

Per formare le **interrogative** al present simple è necessario inserire l'ausiliare **do/does** prima del soggetto.

Alla **3^a persona singolare**, dopo l'ausiliare **does** il verbo va alla forma base dell'infinito – senza s.

Example: Does Mark speak English?

Adverbs of frequency (1)

Adverbs of frequency say how often something happens.

Always		sempre
Usually		di solito
Often		spesso
Sometimes		a volte
Seldom		raramente
Never		mai

Remember!

Never è già una negazione, quindi va inserito in una frase con il verbo alla forma affermativa.

Example:

I never watch TV at night.

NO: *I don't never watch TV at night.*

Adverbs of frequency (2)

Adverbs of frequency are often used with the **present simple** and are placed between the subject and the verb.

Con il verbo 'to be' invece seguono il verbo.

Example: Schools *usually close* in June and *open* in September.
The weather *is usually* good in the summer.

Nelle negative:

We *don't travel* by plane *very often*.

Shops *aren't usually* open after 9 in the evening.

Nelle interrogative:

Do you usually go for a picnic on Sundays?

Are you often tired after work?

Present Simple vs. Continuous

Some verbs are not used in the present continuous:

like – love – hate – want – need – prefer

know – realise – suppose – mean – understand – believe – remember

belong – contain – consist – seem

see – hear – smell – think

Example *I really like this film. (NOT: I am really liking)*

Remember!

Quando *think* esprime un'opinione non si usa al present continuous.

Example *I think this book is really interesting.*

Ma quando significa considerare, avere in mente, si può usare anche al present continuous:

Example *Chiara is thinking of her boyfriend who is away on business.
Joe is thinking of leaving his job for a better-paid one.*

The verb 'to have (got)' - 1

The verb 'to have' can be:

- An auxiliary in some tenses

Example: *Have you seen Mark? (present perfect)*

- A 'normal' verb meaning "to own"

In this case (meaning "to own"), we can use also 'have got'. There is no difference in meaning.

Example: *I have a red car. OR I have got (I've got) a red car.*

Remember!

Se si usa 'have got', nelle interrogative e nelle negative 'have' funziona come ausiliare:

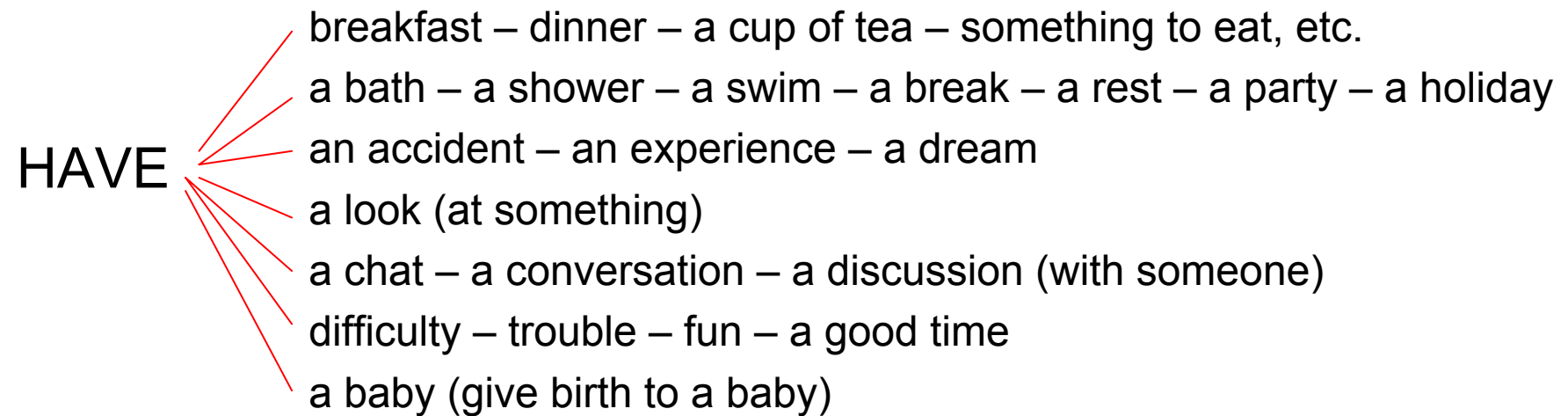
Ex. - *Have you got a CD player? - We haven't got a good car.*

Se invece si usa 'have', nelle interrogative e nelle negative va usato l'ausiliare 'do/does' o 'don't/doesn't':

Ex. - *Do you have a CD player? - He doesn't have that book.*

The verb 'to have (got)' - 2

'To have' (NOT 'have got') is also used in many expressions:



Examples

I have some milk in the fridge at home. (I own)

For breakfast I always have milk and biscuits. (I eat/drink)

What are you having? Milk and biscuits.