
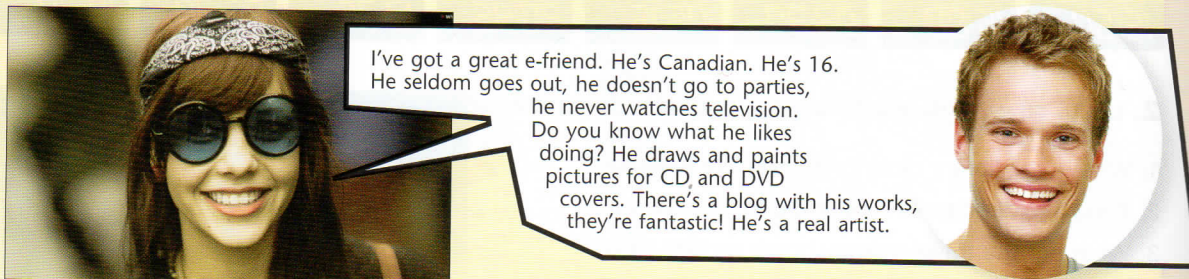


19 Simple Present

Forma affermativa e negativa

 037 Ascolta e leggi. Cosa piace fare al ragazzo canadese?



I've got a great e-friend. He's Canadian. He's 16. He seldom goes out, he doesn't go to parties, he never watches television. Do you know what he likes doing? He draws and paints pictures for CD, and DVD covers. There's a blog with his works, they're fantastic! He's a real artist.

forma AFFERMATIVA		forma NEGATIVA		
SOGGETTO + VERBO		SOGGETTO + DO / DOES + NEGAZIONE + INFINITO SENZA TO		
I/you/we/they	work	I/you/we/they	do not (don't)	work
he/she/it	works	he/she/it	does not (doesn't)	work

- Il **simple present** (presente indicativo) dei verbi comuni – non ausiliari – si forma con l'infinito senza *to*. Alla terza persona singolare si aggiunge una **s**.

I work at the office till 5 p.m.
Lavoro in ufficio fino alle 5 del pomeriggio.

She works as a shop assistant.
Lavora come commessa.

- Le **variazioni ortografiche** per la formazione della terza persona singolare sono le seguenti:

– verbi terminanti in **s, ss, ch, sh, x, o** → **es**

He teaches French.
Insegna francese.

– verbi terminanti in **y** preceduta da consonante: **y** → **i + es**

She studies medicine.
Studia medicina.

- Il **simple present** si usa:

– per parlare di azioni abituali, fatti permanenti;

I always get up early. *The sun sets in the west.*
Mi alzo sempre presto. Il sole tramonta a ovest.

– per raccontare storie, trame di libri/film;

In the end the hero kills the dragon.
Alla fine l'eroe uccide il drago.

– con orari di spettacoli, mezzi di trasporto;

The train to York leaves at 5.30.
Il treno per York parte alle 5.30.

– in didascalie e titoli di giornale.

Plane Crashes in the Himalayas.
Aereo si schianta sull'Himalaya.



- I verbi "piacere/amare" e "avere bisogno di" si rendono rispettivamente con **to like** e **to need**.

I like your new T-shirt. *Mi piace la tua nuova T-shirt.*

Tom needs a new T-shirt. *Tom ha bisogno di una T-shirt nuova.*

Avverbi di frequenza	always sempre	usually di solito	generally generalmente	often spesso	frequently frequentemente
	sometimes qualche volta	seldom / rarely raramente	hardly ever quasi mai	never non... mai	ever mai

- Nei tempi semplici gli **avverbi di frequenza** precedono il verbo principale ma seguono il verbo *to be*.

*I always drink coffee in the morning.
She's often absent from school.*

- **Ever** non ha valore negativo e si usa in frasi interrogative o affermative.
Do you ever travel by plane? Viaggi mai in aereo?

- **Never** e **hardly ever** richiedono il verbo alla forma affermativa.
I never/hardly ever travel by plane. Non viaggio mai/quasi mai in aereo.

Practice

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More practice

1. Riscrivi le frasi mettendo i verbi tra parentesi alla forma affermativa del **simple present**.

- Jane (*study*) the guitar on Thursdays.
- Kim (*wash*) her dog with baby shampoo.
- Jean and Pat (*share*) a flat in Bath.
- Her sister (*play*) in the town band.
- They (*write*) for a local paper.
- We (*do*) our homework together.

2. Riscrivi le frasi mettendo i verbi tra parentesi alla **forma negativa contratta**.

- My brother (*like*) maths.
- We (*know*) the answer.
- My father (*smoke*).
- My mother (*cook*) very well.
- They (*live*) in the country.
- I (*read*) comics.

3. Riscrivi le frasi utilizzando gli **avverbi di frequenza** tra parentesi.

- Pauline watches TV in the evening. (*seldom*)
- They are at school in the morning. (*always*)
- They invite their friends to dinner. (*never*)
- He leaves the office at 4 p.m. (*often*)
- She catches a bus to work. (*hardly ever*)
- We are at the seaside in July. (*usually*)

4a. 038 Completa l'email di Tim mettendo i verbi tra parentesi al **simple present**. Poi ascolta e verifica.



Dear Simona,

I (1) _____ (*be*) on holiday in Scotland with my family. Our camper (2) _____ (*be*) parked near the coast and the sea (3) _____ (*be*) fantastic. I (4) _____ (*have*) a new friend, a Scottish boy, Eric, and we (5) _____ (*go*) walking along the shore where we (6) _____ (*look*) for things that the sea (7) _____ (*bring*) onto the beach. The days are very long here in June – it (8) _____ (*not / get*) dark until nearly eleven in the evening. After dinner mum and dad (9) _____ (*meet*) their friends in the local pub and Eric (10) _____ (*come*) to see me. One strange thing – the people here (11) _____ (*not / speak*) English at home, but a very old language called Gaelic. Eric (12) _____ (*speak*) it with his friends.
See you soon.
Love, Tim

4b. Rileggi l'email di Tim e correggi le affermazioni.


Tim is on holiday in America.

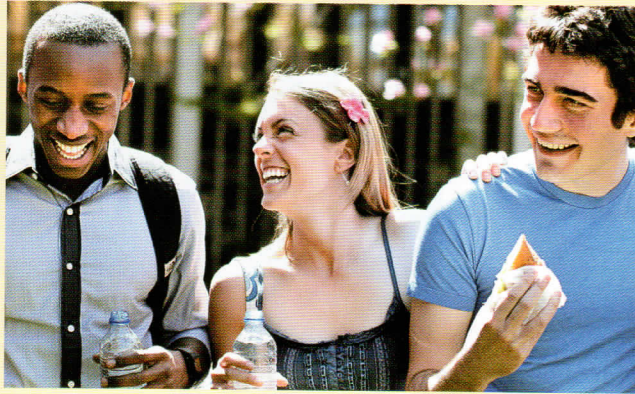
No, he's on holiday in Scotland.

- Tim's camper is parked in a campsite.
- Tim has a new French friend.
- Eric and Tim go jogging along the shore.
- It gets dark very early in June.
- Tim's parents go to bed after dinner.
- Eric speaks English at home.

20 Simple Present

Forma interrogativa e interrogativo-negativa

 039 Ascolta e leggi. Dove lavora Chris e che cosa fa?



Henry Do you take the 6.30 train every day, Chris?
 Chris No, I generally catch the 7.10 train.
 Henry Where do you work?
 Chris I work in London.
 Henry And what do you do?
 Chris I'm a librarian.
 Henry Do you like your job?
 Chris Yes, but I don't like getting up early.
 Henry Yes, it's terrible... Ben is lucky. He never gets up early.
 Ben True, I live near the station.

forma INTERROGATIVA			forma INTERROGATIVO-NEGATIVA		
DO / DOES + SOGGETTO + INFINITO SENZA TO			DON'T / DOESN'T + SOGGETTO + INFINITO SENZA TO		
do	I/you/we/they	work?	don't	I/you/we/they	work?
does	he/she/it	work?	doesn't	he/she/it	work?

SHORT ANSWERS ("Sì" - "No")	QUESTION TAGS ("Vero?" - "Non è vero?")
YES + PRON. PERS. SOGG. + DO / DOES	FRASE AFFERMATIVA, + DON'T / DOESN'T + PRON. PERS. SOGG.
"Does it rain a lot here in spring?" "Yes, it does."	It rains a lot here in spring, doesn't it?
NO + PRON. PERS. SOGG. + DON'T / DOESN'T	FRASE NEGATIVA, + DO / DOES + PRON. PERS. SOGG.
"Do they live in London" "No, they don't."	They don't live in London, do they?

• La **forma interrogativo-negativa** si può usare per dare suggerimenti.


"Lucy's got toothache." "Why doesn't she see a dentist?"
 "Lucy ha mal di denti." "Perché non va da un dentista?"

• Il verbo **to have** senza *got* può formare le negative, le interrogative e le interrogativo-negative anche con gli ausiliari **do** e **does**.

Do you have a big family?
 Hai una famiglia numerosa?

• Gli interrogativi **Who...?** e **What...?** rifiutano gli ausiliari **do** e **does** quando fungono da soggetto.

Who helps you with the office work?
 Chi ti aiuta/aiuta te? ("Chi" soggetto)
 Who do you help with the office work?
 Chi aiuti tu? ("Chi" compl. oggetto)
 Who lives with you?
 Chi vive con te? ("Chi" soggetto)
 Who do you live with?
 Con chi vivi? ("Chi" compl. indiretto)

 **How...?**
 Come...?

How long...?
 Quanto...?/Quanto tempo...?

How often...?
 Quante volte...?/Quanto spesso...?

Once (a week/month/...)
 Una volta (alla settimana/al mese/...)

Twice (a week/month/...)
 Due volte (alla settimana/al mese/...)

Three/Four times (a week/month/...)
 Tre/Quattro volte (alla settimana/al mese/...)

Every day/month/...
 Ogni giorno/mese/...

Ricorda che la preposizione del complemento indiretto è posta alla fine della domanda prima di un'eventuale espressione di tempo.

Pract

1. Compl

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

2. Volgi le

1. She doe
2. You nee
3. It often s

3. Riscriv

1. Doesn't
2. I don't w
3. Does yo
4. Aren't th
5. My daug
6. Is your m

4. Trasfor

My

1. I don't ge
2. Tina does
3. They dor
4. Mrs Cole

5. Rispond

1 Do you

2 Doe English speak E the st

3 D you

6. Comple

1. You like b
2. Paul come
3. They don't
4. Eva looks

Practice

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More practice

1. Completa le interrogative con **Do** e **Does**.

- _____ your uncle teach science?
- _____ they learn French at school?
- _____ Mr Hudson work in a bank?
- _____ the road pass through a wood?
- _____ you have children?
- _____ Jean listen to music?
- _____ she send you emails?
- _____ they pay the rent regularly?

2. Volgi le seguenti frasi alla **forma interrogativa** e **interrogativo-negativa**.

- She does her homework every day.
- You need a new lawnmower.
- It often snows here in winter.
- Bob usually wears trainers.
- Mr Jefferson drives to the office.
- They drink tea in the morning.

3. Riscrivi le frasi inserendo l'**avverbio di frequenza** tra parentesi al posto giusto.

- Doesn't your father wash his car on Saturdays? (*usually*)
- I don't watch TV in the afternoon. (*always*)
- Does your brother study in the evening? (*ever*)
- Aren't they late for the football training? (*often*)
- My daughter helps me with the housework. (*seldom*)
- Is your mother at home for lunch? (*always*)

4. Trasforma le frasi utilizzando **never** come nell'esempio.

My grandpa doesn't smoke cigars. *My grandpa **never** smokes cigars.*

- I don't get up early in the morning.
- Tina doesn't eat any cheese.
- They don't go out at weekends.
- Mrs Cole doesn't buy magazines.
- She doesn't do the cleaning on Sundays.
- We don't spend our holidays together.
- Tony doesn't travel by plane.
- Passenger trains don't carry goods.

5. Rispondi con **short answers** alle seguenti domande personali.

1 Do you like your school?

2 Does your English teacher speak English to the students?

3 Do you and your schoolmates use tablets in class?

4 Do you get good marks in English?

5 Do you have an interactive whiteboard in your classroom?

6 Do your teachers ever organize educational visits to places of interest?

6. Completa le frasi con **question tags**.

- You like basketball, _____?
- Paul comes from Greece, _____?
- They don't have a pet, _____?
- Eva looks after your son, _____?
- This photocopier needs toner, _____?
- Mr Pitt gives piano lessons, _____?
- You don't live in town, _____?
- They often Skype you, _____?

7. Formula le domande poi scegli la risposta corretta.

Where / koalas / live? (India – Africa – Australia)

“Where do koalas live?” “They live in Australia.”

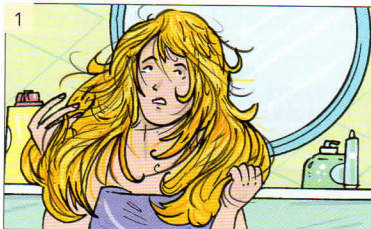
- When / leaves / fall off trees? (summer – spring – autumn)
- Where / a cashier / work? (supermarket – school – library)
- What / an estate agent / sell? (furniture – books – houses)
- What / plumbers / repair? (cars – teeth – taps)
- What / botanists / study? (the world of plants – the weather – the animal world)

8.  040 Completa l'intervista a Dave Grant. Poi ascolta e verifica.

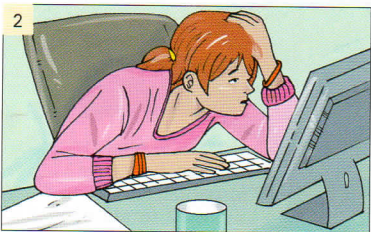
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|---|--|
| You Excuse me. (1) _____? | Dave I start work at half past eight. |
| Dave My name's Dave Grant. | You Do you have lunch at home? |
| You (2) _____ do you get up? | Dave No, I don't. I have lunch in the canteen. |
| Dave Oh, very early. At half past six. | You When (5) _____? |
| You Do you have breakfast? | Dave Well, I usually finish work at half past five. |
| Dave Yes, I do. I always have a big breakfast. | You Do you ever (6) _____? |
| You Where (3) _____? | Dave No, I don't. I never go to bed late. |
| Dave I work in a bank in the centre. | You Thank you. |
| You What time (4) _____? | Dave You're welcome. |

9. Guarda le immagini e replica con un suggerimento appropriato utilizzando **don't** e **doesn't** con le espressioni date in ordine sparso. Segui l'esempio.

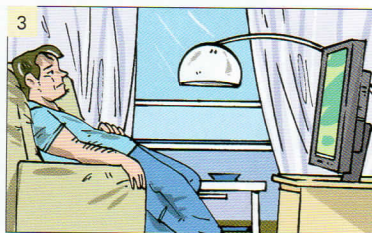
(we) go and see it together • (you) ask a policeman • (you) go to the hairdresser's • (he) change channel
• (she) call a mechanic • (she) lie down for a bit • (you) open the window



My hair looks terrible. ✓
Why don't you go to the hairdresser's?



Lucy's tired.



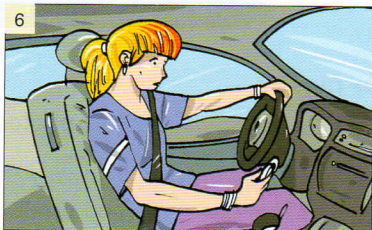
Daddy doesn't like this programme.



There's an interesting film on.



It's hot in this room.



Jenny's car battery is flat.



I don't know where the station is.

11. Scrivi domande corrette al **simple present** seguendo gli esempi.

My sister often studies with Ross in the afternoon.

Who (sogg.) **often studies with Ross in the afternoon?**

Who (comp. ind.) **does your sister often study with in the afternoon?**

1 David rarely buys flowers for Susan.

Who (sogg.) _____ ?

Who (comp. ind.) _____ for?

4. They see Jack twice a week.

Who (sogg.) _____ ?

Who (comp. ogg.) _____ ?

2 Bob doesn't like chocolate.

Who (sogg.) _____ ?

What (comp. ogg.) _____ ?

5. A spy gives secrets to the enemy.

Who (sogg.) _____ ?

Who (comp. ind.) _____ ?

3 Robin plays tennis with Kathy.

Who (sogg.) _____ ?

Who (comp. ind.) _____ ?

6. Gordon needs a new toaster.

Who (sogg.) _____ ?

What (comp. ogg.) _____ ?

12. Riscrivi le frasi mettendo i verbi tra parentesi alla forma corretta del **simple present**.

1. "How often (you / meet) Larry?" "I (not / often / meet) him. Only once a month."

2. Who (always / squeeze) the toothpaste in the middle of the tube? (be / it) you Mark?

3. "Charles / really / talk) to his plants to make them grow?" "Yes, he (do)."

4. "How long (the film / last)?" "It (be) very long. It (last) about 3 hours."

5. "Your grandad / have) a car?" "Yes, but he seldom (use) it. He (not / like) driving."

6. Why (you / not / turn) the lights on? It's dark and I (want) to read my book.

7. "What time (the last train / leave) for Bristol?" "It (leave) at 11.45 when it's on time."

8. "They / sell) souvenirs here?" "I (not / be) sure, but I (not / think) so. Why (you / not / ask)?"

9. "What (happen) to water at 0° C?" "(you / not / know)? It (turn) into ice."

10. "Who (your mother / take) to school in the morning?" "Our neighbours' son."

12. Leggi il brano, poi completa le domande in modo adeguato.

The life of a salmon

Salmon have a unique life cycle. They are born in fresh water in rivers or lakes. When they are about two years old they swim downstream to the ocean.

After a few years they return to their birthplace to lay eggs. We don't know exactly how they find their

