

## PRESENT TIME

## 1. PRESENT SIMPLE

AFFERMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA
Forma base del verbo (3° persona singolare con la "s")	I/you/we/you/they <b>don't</b> + <u>forma base del verbo</u>  He/She/it <b>doesn't</b> + <u>forma base del verbo (senza "s")</u>	Do I/You/We/You/They + <u>forma base del verbo</u>  <b>Does</b> He/She/It + <u>forma base del verbo (senza "s")</u>

## VERBI AUSILIARI IRREGOLARI:

	AFFERMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA
<b>To BE</b>	I am You are He/She/It is We are You are They are	I'm not You aren't He/She/It isn't We aren't You aren't They aren't	Am I Are you Is he/she/it Are we Are you Are they
<b>To Have</b>	I have You have He/She/It has We have You have They have	I haven't You haven't He/She/It hasn't We haven't You haven't They haven't	Have I Have you Has he/she/it Have we Have you Have they
<b>To Do</b>	I do You do He/She/It does We do You do They do	I don't You don't He/She/It doesn't We don't You don't They don't	Do I Do you Does he/she/it Do we Do you Do they

Generally refers to:

- Facts that are always true  
*Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius*
- Habits  
*British people drink a lot of tea*

- **States**

*I don't like gangster films*

**State verbs** describe a continuing state, so they **do not usually have a continuous form**. Typical Examples: *believe, belong, consist, contain, doubt, fit, have, know, like, love, matter, mean, need, own, prefer, seem, suppose, suspect, understand, want, sit.*

**Other uses of the present simple:**

- **Making declaration**

(verbs describing opinions and feelings tend to be state verbs)

*I hope you'll come to my party*

- **Headlines**

(These are written in a "telegram" style, and references to the past are usually simplified to the present simple)

*She sinks in midnight collision*

- **Instructions and itineraries**

(Instructions and recipes can be written in the present simple instead of in imperative forms. This style is more personal)

*First you roll out the pastry*

(Itineraries are descriptions of travel arrangements)

*On day three we visit Stratford-Upon-Avon*

- **Summaries of events**

(Plots of stories, films, etc, and summaries of historical event use present verb form, and present perfect verb form)

*May 1945: The war in Europe comes to an end*

- **"Historic" present in narrative and funny stories**

(In informal speech, it is possible to use what we call the "historic present" to describe past events, especially to make the narration seem more immediate and dramatic)

*...So then the second man asks the first one why he has a banana in his ear and the first one says...*

## 2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

AFFERMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA
Soggetto + verbo <b>ESSERE</b> (coniugato) + verbo forma -ing	Soggetto + verbo <b>ESSERE</b> (coniugato) negativo + verbo forma -ing	Verbo <b>ESSERE</b> (coniugato) + soggetto + verbo forma -ing

Generally refers to actions which are in progress at the moment. These actions can be:

- Temporary  
*I'm staying in a hotel until §I find a flat*
- Actually in progress  
*The dog is sleeping on our bed!*
- Generally in progress but not actually happening at the moment  
*I'm learning to drive*

Some verbs have a state meaning and a different active meaning. Typical examples: *Be, Depend, Feel, Have, Measure, See, Taste, Think, Weigh.*

Other uses of the present continuous:

- Temporary situations  
*Are you enjoying your stay here?*
- Repeated actions  
*My car has broken down, so I am walking to work these days*
- Complaints about annoying habits  
*You are always making sarcastic remarks about my cooking*  
Other possible adverbs are: *constantly, continually, forever*
- With verbs describing change and development  
*The weather is getting worse!*  
*More and more people are giving up smoking*