

★ **B** PRESENT SIMPLE / PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Il **presente indicativo italiano** si rende in inglese con il **present simple** o con il **present continuous**. Confronta il **diverso uso** dei due tempi verbali.

SI USA

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
per parlare di: • azioni abituali o ripetute, fatti sempre veri, o situazioni permanenti <i>I usually get up early.</i> Di solito mi alzo presto. <i>I live in Milan.</i> Vivo a Milano. (abituamente)	per parlare di: • azioni in corso di svolgimento nel momento in cui si parla o per azioni temporanee in corso nel periodo in cui si parla <i>I'm getting up.</i> Mi sto alzando. <i>I'm living in a hotel at the moment.</i> Vivo in un albergo al momento. (temporaneamente)

Attenzione!!!

Il **present continuous** **NON SI USA** con alcune categorie di verbi che non ammettono la forma progressiva (**verbi di stato**). Vedi paragrafo successivo.

★ **C** VERBI DI STATO (verbi che non ammettono la forma progressiva)

La **forma progressiva** (o **continua**) indica sempre un'attività, un processo in corso di svolgimento, e pertanto **si usa solo con verbi che esprimono azioni**. Di norma **non si usa con i verbi di stato**, che esprimono:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> opinione, pensiero, attività mentale:
believe, know, think, understand, remember, suppose, imagine, realise, ... emozione, sentimento o volontà:
love, like, dislike, hate, prefer, wish, want, need, ... possesso o relazione:
have, own, belong to, possess, ... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> caratteristiche più o meno stabili come:
appear, seem, be, consist of, depend on, mean, cost, weigh, ... percezione involontaria
see, hear, smell, taste, ...
(con i verbi di percezione involontaria si usa spesso <i>can</i>)
<i>I can't hear you.</i>
Non ti sento/Non riesco a sentirti. |
|---|---|

Attenzione!!!

Alcuni verbi di stato a volte possono essere usati con significato diverso ed esprimere quindi un'azione o un processo in fase di svolgimento. In questo caso ammettono la forma progressiva. **Confronta** gli esempi:

have (= avere, possedere) <i>I have a brother and a sister.</i> Ho un fratello e una sorella.	have in frasi idiomatiche. (Vedi a PAG. 82) <i>I'm having lunch.</i> Sto pranzando.
think (= credere, ritenere) <i>I think he is a nice person.</i> Penso che lui sia una brava persona.	think (= considerare, pensare) <i>I'm thinking about my future career.</i> Sto pensando alla mia carriera futura.
smell (= odorare, pazzare) <i>This cake smells good.</i> Questa torta ha un buon profumo.	smell (= annusare) <i>She is smelling the perfume of the flowers.</i> Lei sta annusando il profumo dei fiori.
see (= vedere) <i>I can see children playing.</i> Vedo dei bambini giocare.	see (= incontrare) <i>We are seeing our friends quite often these days.</i> Stiamo vedendo/incontrando i nostri amici piuttosto spesso in questi giorni.
be (= essere) <i>Tom is a bit rude.</i> Tom è un po' maleducato.	be (= comportarsi) <i>Tom is being rude.</i> Tom si sta comportando in modo maleducato.

PRACTICE

1. Indica quali frasi esprimono un'azione abituale (AA) e quali frasi esprimono un'azione in corso di svolgimento (AC)

- *Mr Benson is a doctor and he is treating a patient at the moment.* (AC)
- 1. Kate is in the garden. She is mowing the lawn. (.....)
- 2. I read the newspaper every day. (.....)
- 3. We never lie in the sun for hours. (.....)
- 4. A lot of people are waiting for the bus. (.....)
- 5. She receives a lot of presents at Christmas. (.....)
- 6. Mark often phones Mary after dinner. (.....)

2. Completa le frasi con il *present simple* o il *present continuous* dei verbi tra parentesi nella forma corretta.

- *Mr Cooper is in the garden. He (repair) is repairing the gate.*
- *Mary (cycle) cycles to work every day.*
- 1. Where are your friends? - They (play) cards in the sitting room.
- 2. Look! It (snow)
- 3. It usually (rain) a lot at this time of year.
- 4. Hello, Peter. What (you / do) here?
- 5. What (you / do), Barbara? - I (have) dinner.
- 6. They are busy now. They (study)..... English for the Pet exam.
- 7. What (he / do)? - He's a student.
- 8. Pat (not / smoke) at the moment.
- 9. Peter and Mary (look for) a house. At the moment they (live) with their parents.
- 10. Pamela's parents are abroad, so she (stay) with her grandparents.

3. Guarda le immagini e scrivi frasi come nell'esempio.

➤ *Mr Bowen usually teaches Maths but today he is grading tests.*

USUALLY

**TODAY
(Saturday)**

➤ *Mr Bowen / teach / Maths*



He / grade / tests

1. *Robert / do / his homework*



He / listen / to music

2. *Mr and Mrs Fox / cycle / to work*



They / take / a taxi to the station

3. *Mrs Clark / do / the ironing*



She / read / a book

4. Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

➤ *Why are you looking / do you look at me?*

1. We always **have** / **are having** lunch at the factory canteen.
2. This spaghetti **tastes** / **is tasting** good.
3. The cook is in the kitchen. He **tastes** / **is tasting** the meat at the moment.
4. What **are you thinking** / **do you think** of your job? **Are you liking** / **Do you like** it?
5. Mm, this cake **smells** / **is smelling** good.
6. Jane **doesn't know** / **isn't knowing** my phone number.
7. **I'm hating** / **hate** listening to music.
8. Sorry. I **don't understand** / **'m not understanding** what you say / **are saying**.

5. Completa le frasi con il *present simple* o il *present continuous* dei verbi tra parentesi nella forma corretta.

1. You look unhappy. What (you / think) about?
2. It (be) 8 o'clock. Bob usually (get up) 7.30, but today he (still / sleep) in bed because he (have) got flu.
3. They (have) a big new car and a big house. I (think) they are very rich.
4. (Michael / like) jazz? - Oh, yes. He (love) it.
5. What (you / think) of Paul? - I (think) he's a nice person.
6. (Mary / have) a good time in Mallorca? - Yes, I (think) so.
7. Is Alan a friend of yours? - Alan? No, I (not / know) him.
8. I (want) to phone Mary but I (not / remember) her phone number.
9. Mary is in the garden. She (smell) the perfume of the flowers.
10. Hello, Bob. This is Mark. (I / disturb) you? - No, you aren't. We (just / watch) TV.

3. Guarda le immagini e scrivi frasi come nell'esempio.

➤ **Mr Bowen usually teaches Maths but today he is grading tests.**

	USUALLY	TODAY (Saturday)	
➤ Mr Bowen / teach / Maths			He / grade / tests
1. Robert / do / his homework			He / listen / to music
2. Mr and Mrs Fox / cycle / to work			They / take / a taxi to the station
3. Mrs Clark / do / the ironing			She / read / a book

4. Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

➤ Why **are you looking** / do you look at me?

- We always **have** / **are having** lunch at the factory canteen.
- This spaghetti **tastes** / **is tasting** good.
- The cook is in the kitchen. He **tastes** / **is tasting** the meat at the moment.
- What **are you thinking** / **do you think** of your job? **Are you liking** / **Do you like** it?
- Mm, this cake **smells** / **is smelling** good.
- Jane **doesn't know** / **isn't knowing** my phone number.
- I'm **hating** / **hate** listening to music.
- Sorry. I **don't understand** / **'m not understanding** what you say / **are saying**.

5. Completa le frasi con il *present simple* o il *present continuous* dei verbi tra parentesi nella forma corretta.

- You look unhappy. What (you / think) about?
- It (be) 8 o'clock. Bob usually (get up) 7.30, but today he (still / sleep) in bed because he (have) got flu.
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- Is Alan a friend of yours? - Alan? No, I (not / know) him.
- I (want) to phone Mary but I (not / remember) her phone number.
- Mary is in the garden. She (smell) the perfume of the flowers.
- Hello, Bob. This is Mark. (I / disturb) you? - No, you aren't. We (just / watch) TV.

6. Completa il dialogo con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi (*present simple* o *present continuous*).

Situazione: Mary e Sarah sono vecchie compagne di scuola e si incontrano per caso dopo qualche anno dalla fine della scuola a Parigi nei pressi della stazione ferroviaria.

M: Sarah! You're Sarah, aren't you?
S: Yes,--- Mary!! What a surprise!! What **1** (*you / do*) here? You **2** (*live*) in London, don't you?
M: Yes, that's right. I **3** (*have*) a week's holiday here.
S: Oh, are you?
M: You see, I **4** (*have*)..... got some friends here in Paris and I **5** (*stay*)with them.
S: Lucky you! I'm here for work.
M: What **6** (*you / do*)?
S: Well --- I'm the manageress of a chain of shops which sell clothes and underwear.
M: That's interesting. And what **7** (*you / do*)..... here?
S: I **8** (*visit*) one of the most important fashion fairs. You know, Paris is one of the capital cities for fashion and I **9** (*want*)..... to see the new trends.
M: But you **10** (*live*) in London, don't you?
S: Yes, that's right. At the moment I **11** (*live*) not far from Peter Dodson. **12** (*you / remember*) him? Our old schoolmate?
M: Oh, yes, I **13** (*remember*) him. How is he?
S: I **14** (*not / see*) him very often, but I think he's fine. He's getting married next month.
M: Oh, is he? That's great! What about you? Are you married?
S: No, I'm not.
M: Neither am I. I **15** (*have*) got a boyfriend.
S: Oh, dear! It's late. I must go. Why **16** (*you / not / come*) and see me in London some day? Here's my card with my new address and phone number.
M: Yes, I will. Well ---- Look after yourself and don't work too hard.
S: You too. Have a nice holiday. Bye, Mary.
M: Thanks. Bye, Sarah!

7. Rispondi alle domande sul dialogo.

1. What is Mary doing in Paris?
2. Who's Mary staying with in Paris?
3. What does Sarah do?
4. What is Sarah doing in Paris?
5. What does she want to see?
6. Does Sarah live in London?
7. Where is she living at the moment?
8. Does Mary remember Peter Dodson?
9. Does Sarah often see Peter Dodson?
10. Does Sarah invite Mary to visit her?

6. Completa il dialogo con la forma corretta dei verbi tra parentesi (*present simple* o *present continuous*).

Situazione: Mary e Sarah sono vecchie compagne di scuola e si incontrano per caso dopo qualche anno dalla fine della scuola a Parigi nei pressi della stazione ferroviaria.

- M: Sarah! You're Sarah, aren't you?
S: Yes,--- Mary!! What a surprise!! What 1) (*you / do*) here? You 2) (*live*) in London, don't you?
M: Yes, that's right. I 3) (*have*) a week's holiday here.
S: Oh, are you?
M: You see, I 4) (*have*)..... got some friends here in Paris and I 5) (*stay*)with them.
S: Lucky you! I'm here for work.
M: What 6) (*you / do*)?
S: Well --- I'm the manageress of a chain of shops which sell clothes and underwear.
M: That's interesting. And what 7) (*you / do*)..... here?
S: I 8) (*visit*) one of the most important fashion fairs. You know, Paris is one of the capital cities for fashion and I 9) (*want*)..... to see the new trends.
M: But you 10) (*live*) in London, don't you?
S: Yes, that's right. At the moment I 11) (*live*) not far from Peter Dodson. 12) (*you / remember*) him? Our old schoolmate?
M: Oh, yes, I 13) (*remember*) him. How is he?
S: I 14) (*not / see*) him very often, but I think he's fine. He's getting married next month.
M: Oh, is he? That's great! What about you? Are you married?
S: No, I'm not.
M: Neither am I. I 15) (*have*) got a boyfriend.
S: Oh, dear! It's late. I must go. Why 16) (*you / not / come*) and see me in London some day? Here's my card with my new address and phone number.
M: Yes, I will. Well ---- Look after yourself and don't work too hard.
S: You too. Have a nice holiday. Bye, Mary.
M: Thanks. Bye, Sarah!

7. Rispondi alle domande sul dialogo.

1. What is Mary doing in Paris?
2. Who's Mary staying with in Paris?
3. What does Sarah do?
4. What is Sarah doing in Paris?
5. What does she want to see?
6. Does Sarah live in London?
7. Where is she living at the moment?
8. Does Mary remember Peter Dodson?
9. Does Sarah often see Peter Dodson?
10. Does Sarah invite Mary to visit her?