

Grammar and practice

- A. Present continuous - Forma in *-ing*
 B. Present simple / Present continuous

- C. Verbi di stato (verbi che non ammettono la forma progressiva)
 D. Costruzione con doppio accusativo

★ A PRESENT CONTINUOUS - FORMA IN *-ING*

Forma

Affermativa	soggetto + am ('m) / is ('s) / are ('re) +	forma in -ing
Negativa	soggetto + am / is / are + not ('m not / isn't / 'aren't) +	forma in -ing
Interrogativa	am / is / are + soggetto +	forma in -ing
Interrogativo-negativa	isn't / aren't + soggetto +	forma in -ing
Risposte brevi	Yes, soggetto + am / is / are No, soggetto + am/'m not / isn't / aren't	
<i>They are('re) swimming. / They are not (aren't) swimming. / Are they swimming? / Aren't they swimming? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.</i>		

Frase	Question tag (vero? / non è vero?)
affermativa <i>They are swimming,</i> Loro stanno nuotando,	isn't / aren't + soggetto ? <i>aren't they?</i> vero?
negativa <i>They aren't swimming,</i> Loro non stanno nuotando,	am / is / are + soggetto ? <i>are they?</i> vero?

Uso

- Il **present continuous** si usa per parlare di: **azioni in corso di svolgimento** nel momento in cui si parla o per esprimere la temporaneità di un'azione in corso nel periodo in cui si parla.

Mary is studying at the moment.

Mary sta studiando al momento.

Susan is living at Paul's house.

Susan vive a casa di Paul. (temporaneamente)

Espressioni di tempo usate con il **present continuous**:

now ora

at the moment al momento

at present attualmente

these days in questi giorni

today oggi

Il **present continuous** si usa anche per parlare di **progetti/piani futuri**. (Vedi a **PAG. 216**)

They're leaving tomorrow.

Partono domani.

Grammar and practice

- A. Present continuous - Forma in *-ing*
 B. Present simple / Present continuous

- C. Verbi di stato (verbi che non ammettono la forma progressiva)
 D. Costruzione con doppio accusativo

★ A PRESENT CONTINUOUS - FORMA IN *-ING*

Forma

Affermativa	soggetto + am ('m) / is ('s) / are ('re) +	forma in -ing
Negativa	soggetto + am / is / are + not ('m not / isn't / 'aren't) +	forma in -ing
Interrogativa	am / is / are + soggetto +	forma in -ing
Interrogativo-negativa	isn't / aren't + soggetto +	forma in -ing
Risposte brevi	Yes, soggetto + am / is / are No, soggetto + am /'m not / isn't / aren't	
<i>They are('re) swimming. / They are not (aren't) swimming.</i> <i>Are they swimming? / Aren't they swimming?</i> <i>Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.</i>		

Frase	Question tag (vero? / non è vero?)
affermativa <i>They are swimming,</i> Loro stanno nuotando,	isn't / aren't + soggetto? <i>aren't they?</i> vero?
negativa <i>They aren't swimming,</i> Loro non stanno nuotando,	am / is / are + soggetto? <i>are they?</i> vero?

Uso

- Il **present continuous** si usa per parlare di: **azioni in corso di svolgimento** nel momento in cui si parla o per esprimere la temporaneità di un'azione in corso nel periodo in cui si parla.

Mary is studying at the moment.

Mary sta studiando al momento.

Susan is living at Paul's house.

Susan vive a casa di Paul. (temporaneamente)

Espressioni di tempo usate con il present continuous:

now ora

at the moment al momento

at present attualmente

these days in questi giorni

today oggi

Il **present continuous** si usa anche per parlare di **progetti/piani futuri**. (Vedi a **PAG. 216**)

They're leaving tomorrow.

Partono domani.

FORMA — IN-ING

La **forma in -ing (-ing form)** si ottiene aggiungendo **-ing** alla forma base del verbo ma ricorda che in alcuni casi è necessario effettuare delle **variazioni ortografiche**.

VARIAZIONI ORTOGRAFICHE	
• nei verbi che terminano con -e muta, la e cade	<i>arrive</i> → <i>arriving</i>
• i verbi monosillabi che terminano con una sola consonante preceduta da una sola vocale raddoppiano la consonante finale	<i>stop</i> → <i>stopping</i> <i>run</i> → <i>running</i>
• i verbi bisillabi che terminano con una consonante preceduta da una sola vocale accentata raddoppiano la consonante finale	<i>begin</i> → <i>beginning</i> <i>prefer</i> → <i>preferring</i>
• i verbi che terminano in -l preceduta da una sola vocale raddoppiano la l	<i>travel</i> → <i>travelling</i>
• i verbi che terminano in -y mantengono la y ed aggiungono -ing	<i>study</i> → <i>studying</i> <i>play</i> → <i>playing</i>
• i verbi che terminano in -ie costruiscono la -ing form come segue:	<i>die</i> → <i>dying</i> <i>lie</i> → <i>lying</i>

PRACTICE

1. Costruisci la **forma in -ing** dei seguenti verbi.

➤ <i>stop</i>	stopping	6. <i>develop</i>	12. <i>stay</i>
1. <i>sit</i>	7. <i>cry</i>	13. <i>boil</i>
2. <i>die</i>	8. <i>go</i>	14. <i>travel</i>
3. <i>ride</i>	9. <i>give</i>	15. <i>reply</i>
4. <i>enjoy</i>	10. <i>win</i>	16. <i>cut</i>
5. <i>begin</i>	11. <i>plan</i>	17. <i>leave</i>

2. Uno studente distratto ha costruito la **forma in -ing** in modo errato. Riscrivila in modo corretto.

➤ <i>puting</i>	putting	4. <i>lieying</i>	8. <i>readding</i>
1. <i>swiming</i>	5. <i>dieying</i>	9. <i>haveing</i>
2. <i>studing</i>	6. <i>dryng</i>	10. <i>devellopping</i>
3. <i>signaling</i>	7. <i>runing</i>	11. <i>writeing</i>

3. Completa le frasi con la forma affermativa del **present continuous** dei verbi tra parentesi.

➤ *Mark (study) is studying in his room.*

1. They (*go*)..... to the station. 2. John (*play*)..... the piano now. 3. Jenny (*sit*) on the sofa. 4. They (*wear*) jeans. 5. The porter (*carry*) two heavy cases. 6. Alan (*dry*) his hair.

4. Trasforma le frasi dell'esercizio precedente alla **forma negativa, interrogativa e interrogativo-negativa**.

➤ *Mark is studying in his room.*

Mark isn't studying in his room.

Is Mark studying in his room?

Isn't Mark studying in his room?

FORMA — IN-ING

La **forma in -ing (-ing form)** si ottiene aggiungendo **-ing** alla forma base del verbo ma ricorda che in alcuni casi è necessario effettuare delle **variazioni ortografiche**.

VARIAZIONI ORTOGRAFICHE	
• nei verbi che terminano con -e muta, la e cade	<i>arrive</i> → <i>arriving</i>
• i verbi monosillabi che terminano con una sola consonante preceduta da una sola vocale raddoppiano la consonante finale	<i>stop</i> → <i>stopping</i> <i>run</i> → <i>running</i>
• i verbi bisillabi che terminano con una consonante preceduta da una sola vocale accentata raddoppiano la consonante finale	<i>begin</i> → <i>beginning</i> <i>prefer</i> → <i>preferring</i>
• i verbi che terminano in -l preceduta da una sola vocale raddoppiano la l	<i>travel</i> → <i>travelling</i>
• i verbi che terminano in -y mantengono la y ed aggiungono -ing	<i>study</i> → <i>studying</i> <i>play</i> → <i>playing</i>
• i verbi che terminano in -ie costruiscono la -ing form come segue:	<i>die</i> → <i>dying</i> <i>lie</i> → <i>lying</i>

PRACTICE

1. Costruisci la **forma in -ing** dei seguenti verbi.

➤ <i>stop</i>	stopping	6. <i>develop</i>	12. <i>stay</i>
1. <i>sit</i>	7. <i>cry</i>	13. <i>boil</i>
2. <i>die</i>	8. <i>go</i>	14. <i>travel</i>
3. <i>ride</i>	9. <i>give</i>	15. <i>reply</i>
4. <i>enjoy</i>	10. <i>win</i>	16. <i>cut</i>
5. <i>begin</i>	11. <i>plan</i>	17. <i>leave</i>

2. Uno studente distratto ha costruito la **forma in -ing** in modo errato. Riscrivila in modo corretto.

➤ <i>puting</i>	putting	4. <i>lieying</i>	8. <i>readding</i>
1. <i>swiming</i>	5. <i>dieying</i>	9. <i>haveing</i>
2. <i>studing</i>	6. <i>dryng</i>	10. <i>devellopping</i>
3. <i>signaling</i>	7. <i>runing</i>	11. <i>writeing</i>

3. Completa le frasi con la forma affermativa del **present continuous** dei verbi tra parentesi.

➤ *Mark (study) is studying in his room.*

1. They (*go*)..... to the station. 2. John (*play*)..... the piano now. 3. Jenny (*sit*) on the sofa. 4. They (*wear*) jeans. 5. The porter (*carry*) two heavy cases. 6. Alan (*dry*) his hair.

4. Trasforma le frasi dell'esercizio precedente alla **forma negativa, interrogativa e interrogativo-negativa**.

➤ *Mark is studying in his room.*

Mark isn't studying in his room.

Is Mark studying in his room?

Isn't Mark studying in his room?

5. Rispondi con *risposte brevi*.

- *Are you doing your homework? - Yes, I am.*
1. Is he eating his breakfast? - No, ...
 2. Are they helping you? - Yes, ...
 3. Is she putting the children to bed? - Yes, ...
 4. Are you and your brother watching TV? - No, ...
 5. Is Mum making dinner? - Yes, ...
 6. Are you having lunch? - Yes, ...

6. Aggiungi in coda a ciascuna frase la *question tag* corretta.

- *James is making a phone call now, isn't he?*
1. She's eating a lot these days,?
 2. David isn't writing a new novel at present,?
 3. Mark and Paul aren't playing video games again,?
 4. You're studying for the Pet exam,?
 5. We're having a good time,?
 6. Gary's still sleeping,?

7. Completa la descrizione del quadro con i verbi tra parentesi alla forma *affermativa del present continuous*.



The painting *Peasant Wedding* was painted by Peter Bruegel in 1568. The scene takes place in the dining room of a country inn. In the foreground, on the right, there are two waiters. They 1) (*carry*) dishes of food. On the left there are two other men. One of them 2) (*pour*) wine or beer into some jugs. The other 3) (*wear*) an enormous cap. He 4) (*lick*) his fingers. There are also two musicians. They 5) (*play*) their

bagpipes in the middle of the room. A guest 6) (*sit*) on a bench and next to him we can see a dog. In the background we can see the bride, the bridegroom and a lot of guests. They 7) (*sit*) at the tables and all of them 8) (*enjoy*) the feast.

8. Costruisci frasi utilizzando le parole fornite, come nell'esempio.

- *I / watch TV // I / read a book I'm not watching TV. I'm reading a book.*
1. Sheila / paint the kitchen // She / paint her bedroom
 2. They / look after the children // They / play cards
 3. Nick / water the flowers // He / cut the grass
 4. Jane / get up // She / sleep
 5. They / play football // They / watch a football match on TV

9. Scrivi mini-dialoghi usando i suggerimenti forniti come nell'esempio.

➤ Susan / David / have a shower

A: Hello David! Susan here.

B: Oh, hello, Susan.

A: Er ... are you busy? Am I ringing at a bad time?

B: Well, yes, actually. I'm having a shower.

A: Oh, sorry. I'll ring back later.

1. Robert / Mark / have a bath

2. Mary / Martha / write an important letter

3. Paul / Barbara / paint the kitchen

4. Peter / Pamela / put the children to bed

10. Leggi la cartolina e rispondi alle domande, come nell'esempio.

28th Dec. 20...

Dear Tony,

Greetings from Australia.

We're at the beach at the moment. The weather is fantastic.

The sun is shining and it's quite hot. I'm writing postcards.

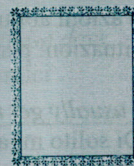
Susan is swimming. Mark is windsurfing. Mary and Bob are lying in the sun.

We're having a great time.

See you soon.

Love,

Betty



Tony Parker
25 Carlton Road
Coventry
Great Britain

➤ Is it raining? - No, it isn't. The sun is shining.

1. Are these people having a holiday in Italy?

2. Is Betty swimming?

3. Is Mark playing the guitar?

4. Is Susan sunbathing?

5. Are Mary and Bob writing postcards?

6. Are they getting bored?

11. Un gruppo di studenti sta trascorrendo alcuni giorni a Parigi. Leggi il programma di un giorno e rispondi alle domande seguendo gli esempi.

➤ It's 8.30 am.. Are the students still in bed? - No, they aren't. They're having breakfast.

➤ It's 9.45 am. What are the students doing? - They're visiting the Louvre.

7.30 am	everybody out of bed
8.00 - 8.30 am	breakfast
9.30 - 12.00 am	visit the Louvre
12.30 - 1.30 pm	lunch in a restaurant
2.00 - 4.00 pm	shopping at the Galleries La Fayette
5.00 - 6.00 pm	boat trip on the Seine
7.00 - 8.00 pm	dinner at the hotel
9.00 p.m	games in the hotel lounge
11.00 p.m.	everybody in bed

1. It's 12.40 pm. Are the students having lunch at the hotel?

2. It's 2.40 pm. Are the students having a boat trip on the Seine?

3. It's 5.30 pm. What are the students doing?

4. It's 7.45 pm. Where are the students having dinner?

5. It's 9.10 pm. Are the students playing games in the hotel lounge?

6. It's 11.00 pm. Where are the students going?