



English for beginners



ANNO ACCADEMICO 2017/2018
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Lesson 5

Present Simple



Simple present of regular verbs

I work

Io lavoro

You work

Tu lavori

He works

Egli lavora

She works

Ella lavora

It works

Esso lavora

We work

Noi lavoriamo

You work

Voi lavorate

They work

Essi lavorano



Solo la terza persona singolare aggiunge la -s.

Ci sono però delle eccezioni:

1. I verbi che terminano per *-ss*, *-sh*, *-ch*, *-x*,
-o aggiungono **-es**.

Example: kiss → kisses

wash → washes

watch → watches

fix → fixes

do → does



2. I verbi che terminano per -y preceduta da consonante, cambiano la -y in *i* e aggiungono *-es*.

Example: study → studies

fly → flies



No play → plays



Quando usare il simple present?

- Quando esprime un fatto permanente:
I work in a school.
I live in Milazzo.
I speak Italian.



Γειά 喂 สวัสดี hello
안녕하세요 olá
Bonjour Hej Oi! Olá! ciao hola
aloha guten tag
今日は goddag Chào ahn / Chào chị
bonjour hallo こんにちは shalom
Привет

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
CAROL					
PETER					
MANDY					
TONY					

Quando esprime un'azione ricorrente e nella frase troviamo gli avverbi di frequenza (always, usually, sometimes, often, never...):

I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning.

She goes to the cinema with her friends on Saturday.

Ann often works at home

Nella formazione della forma negativa e interrogativa dobbiamo utilizzare l'ausiliare : to do

I don't work

You don't work

He doesn't work

She doesn't work

It doesn't work

We don't work

You don't work

They don't work

Do I work?

Do you work?

Does he work?

Does she work?

Does it work?

Do we work?

Do you work?

Do they work?

don't = do not

doesn't = does not

Household chores



make the bed



take the rubbish out



do the shopping



do the ironing



do the washing up



make dinner



do the vacuuming



clean the house



put the washing machine on



tidy your room



mop the floor



unload the dishwasher