

Grammar and practice

- A. Present simple
B. Avverbi e espressioni di frequenza

- C. Uso di *do/does* nelle *wh-questions*
Revision

★ A PRESENT SIMPLE

Forma

Affermativa	I/you/we/they + forma base he/she/it + forma base + -s
Negativa	I/you/we/they + do not (don't) + forma base He/she/it + does not (doesn't) + forma base
Interrogativa	Do + I/you/we/they + forma base ...? Does + he/she/it + forma base ...?
Interrogativo-negativa	Don't + I/you/we/they + forma base ...? Doesn't he/she/it + forma base ...?
Risposte brevi	Yes, I/you/we/they do / Yes, he/she/it does No, I/you/we/they don't / No, he/she/it doesn't

They live in Manchester. / They don't live in Manchester.

Do they live in Manchester? / Don't they live in Manchester? - Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

Attenzione

alla 3a persona singolare!!!

Forma affermativa	3a pers.sing.	esempi
La maggior parte dei verbi	+ -s	<i>He loves reading.</i>
Verbi terminanti in:		
-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o	+ -es	<i>He often goes to the pub.</i>
-y preceduta da consonante	→ -ies	<i>She studies very hard.</i>

L'ausiliare della **3a persona** nella forma interrogativa è **does**, e nella forma negativa è **doesn't**. Il verbo viene espresso nella **forma base** (senza -s)
Does he/she live in London?
He/She doesn't live in London.

Frase	Question tag (vero? / non è vero?)
affermativa <i>They work in London,</i> Loro lavorano a Londra,	don't / doesn't + soggetto? <i>don't they?</i> vero?
negativa <i>She doesn't live in London,</i> Lei non vive a Londra	do / does + soggetto? <i>does she?</i> vero?

Uso

Il **present simple** corrisponde al presente indicativo e si usa:

- per parlare di **azioni abituali o ricorrenti** (spesso con avverbi ed espressioni di frequenza)
- per **affermazioni di tipo generale**
- per **fatti che sono sempre veri**
- con funzione di **presente narrativo**, per raccontare storie
- per parlare di **orari fissi**
- nella forma interrogativo-negativa **per dare suggerimenti/consigli**

She usually gets up at seven o'clock.
Lei di solito si alza alle sette.
I like music.
Mi piace la musica.
The sun rises in the east.
Il sole sorge ad est.
Finally they fall in love and get married.
Infine si innamorano e si sposano.
The train to London leaves at 7.30.
Il treno per Londra parte alle 7.30.
Why don't you put on a pullover?
Perché non ti metti un pullover?

PRACTICE

1. Costruisci la 3a persona singolare del *present simple* dei seguenti verbi.

➤ <i>make</i> makes	5. grow 	10. cross
1. hurry 	6. miss 	11. say
2. carry 	7. kiss 	12. read
3. do 	8. catch 	13. wash
4. enjoy 	9. teach 	14. go

2. Correggi gli errori di ortografia della 3a persona singolare del *present simple* affermativo.

- *He teaches French.* **teaches**
- Mark gos to primary school. 4. Joe watchs TV four hours a day.
- Tom workes in a factory. 5. He often plaies tennis.
- Bill studiyes at university. 6. The baby often crys.

3. Abbina adeguatamente le professioni in A con le parti in B e poi scrivi frasi come nell'esempio.

➤ *She's a baby-sitter. She looks after children.*

A		B	
1. baby-sitter	➤	a) he / cure / animals	1 f
2. vet	➤	b) he / direct / actors and actresses	2 ...
3. air-hostess	➤	c) he / repair / cars	3 ...
4. mechanic	➤	d) she / paint / wonderful pictures	4 ...
5. film director	➤	e) she / help / passengers	5 ...
6. pop star	➤	f) she / look / after children	6 ...
7. photographer	➤	g) she / sing / and / play / the guitar	7 ...
8. artist	➤	h) he / take / pictures for a fashion magazine	8 ...

4. Completa le frasi utilizzando i verbi forniti nella forma corretta del *present simple*. Usa ciascun verbo una sola volta.

fly / finish / eat / sell / drink / live / speak

- *I eat toast for breakfast.*
- I coffee twice a day. 4. She work at six o'clock.
- They two foreign languages. 5. We shoes in a shop.
- He to Paris once a month. 6. They in Scotland.

5. Completa le frasi con la forma affermativa del *present simple* dei verbi tra parentesi.

- *It (get) gets dark very early.*
- Bill and Mary (live) in Liverpool.
- Tom (sing) in a pop group.
- She (watch) TV after dinner.
- You (study) hard.
- Tim (go) to the swimming pool every day.
- Nick and I (need) more training.

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

➤ *It doesn't get dark very early.*
Does it get dark very early?

Doesn't it get dark very early?

7. Rispondi con *risposte brevi*.

➤ *Do you spend much on clothes? - Yes, I do.*

1. Does she like coffee? - No, ...
2. Do you and John often go to the gym? - Yes, ...
3. Does Sharon go to the theatre once a month? - Yes, ...
4. Does the post office open at nine o'clock? - Yes, ...
5. Does Peter live in a suburb north of Manchester? - No, ...
6. Do Mark and Mary go to work by underground? - No, ...

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

➤ *The Italians eat a lot of spaghetti, don't they?*

1. The English don't usually drink wine,?
2. You don't eat meat,?
3. He often goes to the mountains,?
4. She doesn't like coffee,?
5. You smoke,?
6. He doesn't go to bed late,?
7. Your cat likes milk,?
8. People drive on the left in England,?

9. Completa il testo con la forma corretta del *present simple* dei verbi tra parentesi.



MY FAVOURITE SEASON

Spring is my favourite season because everything is so beautiful and colourful.

The weather is usually warm and sunny in spring. Beautiful flowers 1) (grow) everywhere and the birds 2) (build) their nests. However, the weather 3) (change) quickly. Sometimes, dark clouds 4) (appear) in the sky and it 5) (rain), but after the rain, the sky 6) (turn) blue again.

In spring I 7) (spend) a lot of time outdoors. I often 8) (ride) my bicycle and 9) (play) with my friends in the park. The countryside is lovely in spring, so my family and I often 10) (go) on picnics on Sundays.

I 11) (love) spring.

It 12) (make) me feel happy.

10. Usa la tabella e i verbi forniti tra parentesi per scrivere frasi su David, come nell'esempio.

YES	from Australia	in a restaurant	in a house	German	rock music	the guitar
NO	from Ireland	in a shop	in a flat	French	classical music	the piano

➤ (come) **He comes from Australia.**

He doesn't come from Ireland.

- (work)
- (live)
- (speak)
- (like)
- (play)

-
-
-
-
-

11. Completa le frasi con *don't* o *doesn't*, come nell'esempio.

➤ *I play the piano but Bill **doesn't**.*

- I smoke but my sister ...
- They drink a lot of beer but we ...
- He goes to bed late but Norma
- We eat meat but he ...
- We come from London but they ...
- My father smokes but I ...

12. Sei all'Ufficio Informazioni Turistiche. Completa le domande con *do* o *does*.

➤ **Do all the banks change money?**

- the number 45 bus stop near the museum?
- July's restaurant serve typical English food?
- the sightseeing tour start here?
- the concert finish before midnight?
- all the shops accept credit cards?
- you sell maps of the city?

13. Completa le seguenti frasi con *con do, does, don't, doesn't*.

- they like Italian food?
- she live in Scotland?
- They go to school by bus.
- We see our parents very often.
- John spend much on clothes.
- you live in a house or in a flat?
- I speak German.
- Mary speak French?
- Tom often play football?
- Glenda and Brenda live in a big city.
- they use the Internet?
- you get good marks in English?
- Jasmine speak English at home.

14. Abbina le frasi alle espressioni fornite, poi usa le espressioni e la forma *interrogativo-negativa* per dare suggerimenti seguendo l'esempio.

➤ *Alan's got a toothache. - **Why doesn't he go to the dentist's?***

- Alan's got a toothache.
- We're thirsty.
- I'm hungry.
- They're dead tired.
- I'm cold.
- I'm in a hurry.
- Jane is quite fat.

- have some coke
- put on a warm pullover
- take a taxi
- go on a diet
- go to the dentist's
- have a sandwich
- go to bed

- e
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...

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- (live)
- (speak)
- (like)
- (play)

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➤ *I play the piano but Bill **doesn't**.*

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- she live in Scotland?
- They go to school by bus.
- We see our parents very often.
- John spend much on clothes.
- you live in a house or in a flat?
- I speak German.
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- Tom often play football?
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➤ *Alan's got a toothache. - **Why doesn't he go to the dentist's?***

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| 1. Alan's got a toothache. | a) have some coke | 1 e |
| 2. We're thirsty. | b) put on a warm pullover | 2 ... |
| 3. I'm hungry. | c) take a taxi | 3 ... |
| 4. They're dead tired. | d) go on a diet | 4 ... |
| 5. I'm cold. | e) go to the dentist's | 5 ... |
| 6. I'm in a hurry. | f) have a sandwich | 6 ... |
| 7. Jane is quite fat. | g) go to bed | 7 ... |

★ B AVVERBI ED ESPRESSIONI DI FREQUENZA

AVVERBI DI FREQUENZA

0 %	10%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100 %
never, (ever) mai	hardly ever quasi mai	seldom / rarely raramente	sometimes talvolta	often spesso	usually / generally di solito / generalmente	always sempre

- **Posizione nella frase:**
 - prima del verbo principale *They **often** eat meat.*
*They **don't often** eat meat.*
*Do they **often** eat meat?*
 - dopo il verbo *to be* *She **is always** late.*
 - **sometimes** può trovarsi anche all'inizio o alla fine della frase

Attenzione!!!

Ever è usato in frasi interrogative *Do you **ever** buy CDs?*
e affermative *This is the best book I **have ever** read.*

Con **never** il verbo è alla forma affermativa *I **never** drink coffee.*

ESPRESSIONI DI FREQUENZA

once a day / a week / a month / a year	una volta al giorno / alla settimana / al mese / all'anno
twice a day / ...	due volte al giorno / ...
three / four times a day / ...	tre volte / quattro volte al giorno / ...
every day / ...	ogni giorno / ...
every two days / ...	ogni due giorni / ...
many times	molte volte
several times	parecchie volte

- **Posizione nella frase:** al termine della frase *I go to the cinema about **twice a month**.*
- Osserva l'uso dell'articolo indeterminativo **a**: *once **a** month / twice **a** week / ...*

Gli avverbi e le espressioni di frequenza vengono usati per esprimere la **frequenza con cui un'azione viene compiuta**.

I go to the pub twice a week.
Vado al pub due volte alla settimana.

Per fare domande sulla frequenza si usa:

How often...?

Quante volte/Quanto spesso...?

How often do you go to the pub?
Quante volte vai al pub?

PRACTICE

1. Scrivi che cosa fa abitualmente *Jane*. Usa le informazioni fornite ed inserisci gli avverbi di frequenza nella posizione corretta.

➤ <i>get up early</i>	<i>always</i>	➤ <i>Jane always gets up early.</i>
1. have breakfast at home	<i>never</i>	<i>She.....</i>
2. get to school late	<i>sometimes</i>	<i>.....</i>
3. finish school at 3.30	<i>usually</i>	<i>.....</i>
4. stay at home in the afternoon	<i>rarely</i>	<i>.....</i>
5. read before going to bed	<i>often</i>	<i>.....</i>
6. go to bed before midnight	<i>hardly ever</i>	<i>.....</i>

2. Riscrivi le frasi inserendo l'avverbio di frequenza nella posizione corretta.

➤ I get up early. (*never*)

I never get up early.

1. He is tired. (*always*)
2. She is at home. (*never*)
3. Do you go to the mountains with your parents. (*sometimes*)
4. Does Mary send SMSs to her friends? (*often*)
5. Do your schoolmates invite you to parties? (*ever*)
6. I don't get up late. (*usually*)
7. Sally is at home in the evening. (*often*)
8. They don't spend their holidays abroad. (*usually*)
9. She is at school. (*hardly ever*)
10. She doesn't hang out with friends in the evening. (*often*)

3. Inserisci correttamente *ever* o *never*.

➤ She **never** stops talking. She's a real chatter box.

1. Do you play football? - No,
2. We go dancing.
3. Do your teachers get angry?
4. This is the best film I've seen.

4. Guarda le immagini e scrivi *mini-dialoghi* seguendo l'esempio. Usa correttamente *never*, *always*, *rarely*, *sometimes*, *hardly ever* ed aggiungi tutti gli elementi necessari.

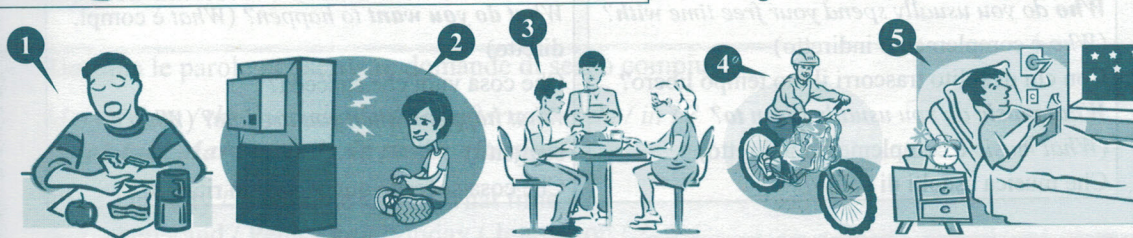
➤ do / homework / afternoon - 80%



A: Does Paul ever do his homework in the afternoon?

B: He usually does his homework in the afternoon.

1. have breakfast / morning - 100%
2. watch / TV / evening - 40%
3. have lunch / school - 20%
4. cycle / to school - 10%
5. go / to bed / after 11 p.m - 0%



5. Riordina le parole e costruisci frasi di senso compiuto.

➤ goes / to / the swimming pool / Mary / in the afternoon / always
Mary always goes to the swimming pool in the afternoon.

1. we / before eleven o'clock / to / go / never / bed
2. Robert and Sally / do / go / on Sundays / to / ever / church / ?
3. to / often / London / we / in summer / go
4. to / twice / Tom and Jennifer / go / the cinema / a month
5. go / do / at the weekend / ever / you / the seaside / to / ?
6. often / she / doesn't / her mother / help
7. never / Tom / tennis / in the afternoon / plays
8. hardly ever / to / the pub / my brother and I / in the evening / go
9. our friends / often / don't / see / we
10. 7 o' clock / Bill / before / wakes up / rarely
11. your hair / you / do / wash / how often / ?
12. have / I / every day / a shower

★ C USO DI DO/DOES NELLE WH-QUESTIONS

QUESTION ORD	DO/DOES	SOGGETTO	AVV. DI FREQUENZA	INFINITO SENZA TO	EVENTUALI COMPLEMENTI
Who	do	you	-	love?	-
What	does	your mother	-	do?	-
What time	do	you	usually	get up?	-
Where	do	they	-	live?	-
When	does	she	generally	go	on holiday?
How	do	they	usually	go	to work?
How much	does	this skirt	-	cost?	-
How often	do	you	-	buy	books?
How long	do	elephants	usually	live?	-
Why	does	he	often	get	to school late?

• Nota la **posizione** degli ausiliari **do/does** nelle **WH-questions**:
- **dopo la question word e prima del soggetto**
Where do you live? Dove abiti?

• In presenza di **preposizione**, questa si colloca **alla fine della domanda**
Who do you usually spend your free time with?
(*Who* è complemento indiretto)
Con chi di solito trascorri il tuo tempo libero?
What music do you usually listen to?
(*What music* è complemento indiretto)
Che musica ascolti di solito?

• Gli interrogativi **Who..?** e **What...?** **rifiutano** gli ausiliari **do / does** quando fungono da **soggetto** della frase nella forma interrogativa

Confronta gli esempi:
Who do you love? (*Who* è compl. diretto)
Chi ami (tu)?
Who loves you? (*Who* è soggetto)
Chi ti ama?
What do you want to happen? (*What* è compl. diretto)
Che cosa vuoi che succeda?
What happens when you are late? (*What* è soggetto)
Che cosa succede quando sei in ritardo?

PRACTICE

1. Completa le domande alle risposte fornite.

- *Where does Tom live?* - *Tom lives in California.*
- Where ? - Martin and Paul work in Los Angeles.
 - What time ? - We get up at 7.30.
 - How ? - She goes to school by bus.
 - How often ? - I go to concerts about three times a year.
 - How much ? - On CDs? I spend about £30 a month.
 - Why ? - He smokes a lot of cigarettes because he's nervous.
 - When ? - I usually go to the library in the afternoon.
 - What ? - Mark? He's a computer programmer.
 - How much ? - These shoes? They cost £40.50.
 - How long ? - Kangaroos? I think they live about twenty years.

6. Scrivi domande corrette, come negli esempi.

- *They never go out with the Browns.*

Who (soggetto)

Who never goes out with the Browns?

Who (complemento indiretto)

Who do they never go out with?

1. Mark never buys flowers for his wife.

Who (soggetto)

Who (comp. indiretto.)

2. Sarah often sees her friends at the club.

Who (soggetto)

Who (comp. diretto.)

3. They often play tennis with the Smiths.

Who (soggetto)

Who (comp. indiretto.)

4. Heat melts ice.

What (soggetto)

What (compl. diretto.)

7. Costruisci domande al *present simple* le cui risposte sono contenute nelle seguenti frasi, usando le *question words* tra parentesi.

- *They listen to the radio before going to work. (Who? What? When?)*

Who listens to the radio before going to work?

What do they do before going to work?

When do they listen to the radio?

1. Betty is so nervous that she smokes a packet of cigarettes every day.

(How many? Why?)

2. David likes going to the cinema on Saturday evenings.

(Who? What? When?)

3. Tom spends a lot of money on video games.

(Who? How much?)

4. The Browns always go to work by car.

(Who? How?)

5. Susan likes spending her holidays in Sicily because the weather is very nice there.

(Who? Where? Why?)

6. They go to the theatre twice a month because they think it is a very interesting way to spend their free time.

(Where? How often? Why?)

8. Le domande sono formulate in modo errato. Riscrivile correttamente.

1. What time you usually have lunch?

2. What does happen when you miss the bus?

3. Who he goes often on holiday with?

4. Where do live kangaroos?

5. Who often meet David at the pub? - Michael does.

6. Who you never play tennis with? - I never play tennis with Jane.

7. Who does often play tennis with you? - Peter does.