

Il **presente semplice**, detto anche **present simple**, è una delle forme verbali del presente nell'inglese moderno. È denominato *simple* (semplice) perché la sua forma base si compone di una sola parola (ad es: *write* o *writes*), a differenza di altre forme di presente come il *present continuous* (*is writing*) o il *present perfect* (*has written*).

### How to use special verbs in the *Simple Present*

#### 1. **be** as a main verb

Pronouns	Affirmative sentence	Negative sentence	Question
I	I <b>am</b> from Britain.	I <b>am not</b> from Britain.	<b>Am</b> I from Britain?
you	You <b>are</b> from Britain.	You <b>are not</b> from Britain.	<b>Are</b> you from Britain?
he, she, it	He <b>is</b> from Britain.	He <b>is not</b> from Britain.	<b>Is</b> he from Britain?
we, you, they	They <b>are</b> from Britain.	They <b>are not</b> from Britain.	<b>Are</b> they from Britain?

We often use the [short/contracted forms](#) with this verb.

#### 2. **do** as a main verb

Pronouns	Affirmative sentence	Negative sentence	Question
I	I <b>do</b> exercises.	I <b>do not do</b> exercises.	<b>Do</b> I <b>do</b> exercises?
you	You <b>do</b> exercises.	You <b>do not do</b> exercises.	<b>Do</b> you <b>do</b> exercises?
he, she, it	He <b>does</b> exercises.	He <b>does not do</b> exercises.	<b>Does</b> he <b>do</b> exercises?
we, you, they	They <b>do</b> exercises.	They <b>do not do</b> exercises.	<b>Do</b> they <b>do</b> exercises?

#### 3. **have** as a main verb

Pronouns	Affirmative sentence	Negative sentence	Question
I	I <b>have</b> books.	I <b>do not have</b> books.	<b>Do</b> I <b>have</b> books?

Pronouns	Affirmative sentence	Negative sentence	Question
you	You <b>have</b> books.	You <b>do not have</b> books.	<b>Do you have</b> books?
he, she, it	He <b>has</b> books.	He <b>does not have</b> books.	<b>Does he have</b> books?
we, you, they	They <b>have</b> books.	They <b>do not have</b> books.	<b>Do they have</b> books?

#### 4. Modals *can, could, may, must, need, will* etc.

Pronouns	Affirmative sentence	Negative sentence	Question
I, he, she, it, we, you, they	I <b>can play</b> tennis.	I <b>cannot play</b> tennis.	<b>Can I play</b> tennis?

► We can substitute **don't (can't)** for **do not (cannot)**.

Modals have the same form every time regardless the subject. **We do not add an -s to the infinitive.**

Il **presente progressivo**, detto anche *present continuous*, è uno dei tempi che si usa per esprimere il presente nell'[inglese moderno](#) (e anche nello spagnolo). Spesso il present continuous si usa come funzione per **indicare un'azione che è in programma**

Il *present continuous* si forma inserendo l'ausiliare *to be* (declinato al presente) tra il soggetto e il *present participle* (*participio presente* del verbo che si forma prendendo la forma base del verbo e aggiungendo la desinenza **-ing**).

#### Forma affermativa

Prendiamo, ad esempio, il verbo *to work* (lavorare, funzionare); seguendo la regola appena descritta, si avrà:

*I am working* → *I'm working*

*You are working* → *You're working*

*He/She/It is working* → *He's/She's/It's working*

*We are working* → *We're working*

*You are working* → *You're working*

*They are working* → *They're working*

Il *present continuous* viene usato principalmente per riferirsi ad azioni o eventi che si verificano nel momento esatto in cui si parla o si scrive (ad es.: *The baby **is crying** now; You **are reading** this page; He **is visiting** his aunt at the moment*).

### Forma negativa

La forma negativa del *present continuous* si forma aggiungendo la negazione *not* dopo l'ausiliare *to be*. Per il verbo *to work* sarà quindi:

*I am not working They are not working - They aren't working*

### Risposte brevi

Quando ci viene posta una domanda", per come si fa in italiano. Bisognerà far seguire l'ausiliare al nostro "si" o al "no".

*Am I working? → Yes, I am - No, I'm not*

*Are you working? → Yes, you are - No, you aren't*

*Is he/she/it working? → Yes, he/she/it is - No, he/she/it isn't*

*Are we working? → Yes, we are - No, we aren't*

*Are you working? → Yes, you are - No, you aren't*

*Are they working? → Yes, they are - No, they aren't*

Il **present perfect** è un tempo verbale composto della **lingua inglese**.

In italiano a volte corrisponde al **passato prossimo** ma non sempre. A seconda dei casi, infatti, può essere necessario tradurlo con un presente. Si pensi, ad esempio, al costrutto: *I've known Emma for ten years*. A differenza del *past simple*, il *present perfect* non indica quand'è avvenuta l'azione espressa dal verbo

Esempio con <i>to play</i>			
Forma affermativa	Forma negativa	Forma interrogativa	Risposta breve
I <b>have</b> played	I have not (haven't) played	Have I played?	Yes/No, I have/have not
You have played	You have not (haven't) played	Have you played?	Yes/No, you have/have not
He/She/It has played	He/She/It has not (hasn't) played	Has He/she/it played?	Yes/No, he/she/it has/has not
We have played	We have not (haven't) played	Have we played?	Yes/No, we have/have not
You have played	You have not (haven't) played	Have you played?	Yes/No, you have/have not
They have played	They have not (haven't) played	Have they played?	Yes/No, they have/have not