



Personal pronouns, present simple and present continuous

Personal pronouns

Subject		Object	
I	It	Me	It
You	We	You	Us
He	You	Him	You
She	They	Her	Them

Present simple

	Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form
I/you/we/they	Soggetto + forma base Ex. I write.	Soggetto + do + not (don't) + forma base Ex. I don't write.	Do + soggetto + forma base Ex. Do you write?
He/she/it	Soggetto + forma base + s Ex. He writes.	Soggetto + does + not (doesn't) + forma base Ex. He doesn't write.	Does + soggetto + forma base Ex. Does he write?

Uso:

- descrivere azioni di routine (*every day, on Sundays, on Sunday mornings, etc.*);
- con avverbi come *always, often, sometimes, never, usually, etc.*;
- azioni future programmate.
Ex. The train leaves at 10.00 tomorrow.

Present continuous

	Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form
I	Soggetto + am + verbo in -ing Ex. I'm (am) writing.	Soggetto + am + not + verbo in -ing Ex. I am not writing.	Am + soggetto + verbo in -ing Ex. Am I writing?
You/we/they	Soggetto + are + verbo in -ing Ex. You are writing.	Soggetto + are + not (aren't) + verbo in -ing Ex. You are not writing.	Are + soggetto + verbo in -ing Ex. Are you writing?
He/she/it	Soggetto + is + verbo in -ing Ex. She is writing.	Soggetto + is + not (isn't) + verbo in -ing Ex. She isn't writing.	Is + soggetto + verbo in -ing Ex. Is she writing?

Uso:

- azioni che si svolgono nel momento in cui si parla (*now, just now, at the moment*);
- futuro certo e prossimo.
Ex. She is leaving for London tomorrow.

Nota

Ci sono alcune regole ortografiche da tenere a mente per aggiungere la **-ing form**:

- se il verbo termina per **e** muta → si toglie **e** e si aggiunge **ing**;
Ex. Love – loving; take – taking.
- se il verbo termina per **e** fonica → si aggiunge **ing**;
Ex. See – seeing; be – being.
- se il verbo termina per una consonante sola precedu-

ta da una sola vocale accentata → si raddoppia la consonante finale;

Ex. Stop – stopping; travel – travelling.

- se il verbo termina per **y** → si aggiunge sempre **ing**;
Ex. Play – playing; study – studying.
- se il verbo termina per **ie** → **ie** cambia in **y** e si aggiunge **ing**.
Ex. Die – dying; lie – lying.

