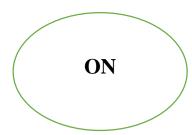
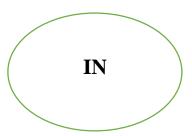
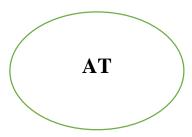
# **Prepositions of time:**



- → on Sunday, on Monday, on Tuesday, on Wednesday, on Thursday, on Friday, on Saturday (giorni della settimana)
- $\rightarrow$  on 1<sup>st</sup> March, on 2<sup>nd</sup> March, on 3<sup>rd</sup> March, on 4<sup>th</sup> March, on 5<sup>th</sup> March ... (date)
- → on Christmas Day, on Valentine's Day, on my birthday ... (giorni festivi)
   on school days



- → in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening (parti del giorno)
- → in <u>January</u>, in <u>February</u>, in <u>March</u>, in <u>April</u>, in <u>May</u> in <u>June</u>, in <u>July</u>, in <u>August</u>, in <u>September</u>, in <u>October</u>, in <u>November</u>, in <u>December</u> (mesi)
- → **in** winter, **in** spring, **in** summer, **in** autumn (<u>stagioni</u>)



- → at one o'clock, at quarter past two, at half past three, at quarter to four ... (ore)
- → at the weekend (fine settimana)
- → at night, at midnight (<u>notte, mezzanotte</u>)

### PRESENT SIMPLE

## **Affirmative**

I work

you work

he works

she works

it works

we work

you work

they work

# Regola generale:

he + verbo + s

Robert works

she + verbo + s

Alice runs

it + verbo + s

school starts

### PRESENT SIMPLE

#### **Affirmative**

### **Eccezioni:**

1) Se il verbo termina con o, ss, sh, ch, x, z:

he/she/it + verbo + es

does

pa<u>ss</u>es

finishes

watches

fi<u>x</u>es

buzzes

2) Se il verbo termina con y preceduta da consonante: la y diventa i e si aggiunge es

t<u>r</u>y tries

he studies

she t<u>r</u>ies

3) Se il verbo termina con y preceduta da vocale: si aggiunge solo la s

$$pl\underline{a}y \rightarrow pl\underline{a}y + s$$

 $buy \rightarrow buys$ 

he plays

she b<u>u</u>ys

# PRESENT SIMPLE Affirmative

# BE (verbo essere)

I am
you are
he **is**she **is**it **is**we are
you are
they are

# HAVE (verbo avere)

I have
you have
he <u>has</u>
she <u>has</u>
it <u>has</u>
we have
you have
they have

### **Adverbs of frequency**

100%	80%	70 %	50%	20%	0%
always	usually	often	sometimes	rarely	never
(sempre)	(di solito)	(spesso)	(qualche volta)	(raramente)	(mai)

## L'avverbio di frequenza si mette:

**<u>dopo</u>** il <u>verbo essere</u> (be)

**prima** degli *altri verbi* 

I'm never late for school. I always go to school.

## **Daily routines**

I never get up at half past six.

You usually have breakfast at eight o'clock.

He <u>always</u> goes to school at quarter past eight.

She often has lunch at one o'clock.

We <u>always</u> **play football** at the weekend.

She <u>sometimes</u> **gets home** at quarter to four.

I <u>rarely</u> do my homework on Sundays.

You <u>usually</u> have dinner at ten to nine.

They <u>rarely</u> watch TV.

I often go to bed at twenty past nine.

1. Completa le frasi con le preposizioni di tempo: ON, IN, AT.
They often go to the cinema the weekend.
We go to choir practice Monday.
School finishes three o'clock.
My cousins always visit us Christmas Day.
Let's watch a DVD the afternoon.
2. Traduci gli avverbi di frequenza e inseriscili nelle frasi.
We get up early on school days. (SEMPRE)
Yousee Jane in town. (SPESSO)
I talk to my friends on the phone. (QUALCHE VOLTA)
Mum cooks dinner in our house. (DI SOLITO)
We visit our aunt. (RARAMENTE).
3. Completa le frasi con la forma corretta del Present Simple dei seguenti verbi:
START - STUDY - WATCH - HAVE - GO - COOK - GET - PLAY - COME - DO
The lesson at half past eight.
My cousin Spanish at school.
Dad football on TV.
Lucy lunch at school.
We often to the park on Sundays.
My grandma fantastic food.
My sister and I home at two o'clock.
I with my game console.
Tom from Italy.
He never his homework.