

## Word-Classes in E4BT

### 2. VERBS: PRESENT TENSES' FORMS AND USAGE

#### Present Simple – FORMS

##### affirmative form

I infect  
You infect  
He/She/It infects  
We infect  
You infect  
They infect

##### negative form<sup>1</sup>

I do not infect  
You do not infect  
He/She/It does not infect  
We do not infect  
You do not infect  
They do not infect

##### interrogative form

Do I infect?  
Do you infect?  
Does he/she/it infect?  
Do we infect?  
Do you infect?  
Do they infect?

#### Present Continuous - FORMS

##### affirmative form<sup>2</sup>

I am spreading  
You are spreading  
He/She/It is spreading  
We are spreading  
You are spreading  
They are spreading

##### negative form<sup>3</sup>

I am not spreading  
You are not spreading  
He/She/It is not spreading  
We are not spreading  
You are not spreading  
They are not spreading

##### interrogative form

Am I spreading?  
Are you spreading?  
Is he/she/it spreading?  
Are we spreading?  
Are you spreading?  
Are they spreading?

<sup>1</sup> Auxiliary's contracted forms – namely **don't** and **doesn't** – are mainly used in spoken or informal English.

<sup>2</sup> Auxiliary's contracted forms – namely **'m**, **'re** and **'s** – are mainly used in spoken or informal English.

<sup>3</sup> Auxiliary's contracted forms – namely **'m not**, **aren't**, **isn't** – are mainly used in spoken or informal English.

## USAGE

Present Simple	Present Continuous
<p>- <b>talking about general facts:</b> Marta <b>lives</b> with her family and <b>studies</b> Biotechnology at UniTe. That patient <b>comes</b> from Australia. Chickenpox <b>is</b> a common illness that mainly <b>affects</b> children and <b>causes</b> an itchy, spotty rash.</p> <p>- <b>talking about routines:</b> I generally <b>get</b> up early. Canine influenza <b>spreads</b> easily and often <b>damages</b> lungs.</p> <p>- <b>talking about scientific facts, general truths and events that do not change:</b> Water <b>freezes</b> at 0°C. Bronze <b>is</b> an alloy, consisting primarily of copper. Rabies <b>is</b> a preventable viral disease of mammals most often transmitted through the bite of a rabid animal. An aurora /ə,ɔːrə/ (sometimes referred to as polar lights) <b>is</b> a natural light display in the Earth's sky, predominantly seen in the high latitude regions.</p> <p>- <b>talking about wants / needs / likes:</b> Q: <b>Do</b> I <b>need</b> a prescription for antibiotics? A: Yes, you <b>need</b>.</p> <p>- <b>talking about timetables:</b> The train for Naples <b>leaves</b> at 17:35. The surgery <b>opens</b> at 8:00 a.m.</p> <p>- <b>facts known about the future such as scheduled events:</b> June 2 <b>is</b> a national holiday in Italy.</p>	<p>- <b>talking to describe activities in progress right now, at the time of speaking:</b> The network <b>is not working</b> – the ICT [Information and Communication Technology] department <b>are trying</b> to remove a virus. The surgeon <b>is performing</b> an operation.</p> <p>- <b>talking to describe activities in progress now, but not at this exact moment:</b> I <b>am reading</b> a book about Gregor Mendel – known as the father of genetics.</p> <p>- <b>talking to describe trends and developments in progress over a longer period of time:</b> The problem of global warming <b>is getting</b> worse. People <b>are living</b> longer and longer thanks to medical advances.</p> <p>- <b>present plans for the future:</b> Q: When <b>are</b> you <b>leaving</b>? A: I <b>am leaving</b> Madrid on Friday.</p>

Present Simple	Present Continuous
<p>- <b>is used with frequency adverbs or expressions of time such as:</b></p> <p>always / often / sometimes /hardly ever / never / from time to time / most of the time / ...</p> <p>yearly / half yearly / quarterly / monthly / weekly / daily/ ...</p> <p>every year / once a month / twice a week / three times a day / ...</p>	<p>- <b>is used with adverbs or expression of time such as:</b></p> <p>at the moment / at present / presently [\$] / currently / right now / nowadays / these days / this week / ...</p>
<p>- <b>there are a number of verbs that describe states. A 'state' is a condition, not an action. Such kinds of verb are used mainly in the simple present and include:</b></p> <p><b>thinking:</b> to agree / to believe / to doubt / to forget / to imagine / to know / to realise / to recognise / to regret / to remember / to suppose / to think / to understand;</p> <p><b>liking and disliking:</b> to admire / to appreciate / to dislike / to hate/ to like / to love / to want / to wish;</p> <p><b>possession:</b> to belong to / to contain / to have / to include / to own / to possess;</p> <p><b>appearance:</b> to appear / to look like / to resemble / to seem / to sound;</p> <p><b>being:</b> to be / to consist of / to depend on / to exist;</p> <p><b>the senses:</b> to hear / to see / to smell / to taste;</p> <p><b>miscellaneous:</b> to cost / to involve / to matter / to mean / to measure / to weigh.</p>	



