SIMPLE PAST VERB TO BE (essere)

Il simple past si usa per indicare situazioni e fatti che sono cominciati e terminati nel passato, anche se sono conclusi da poco tempo.
*This morning **I was** at school* = questa mattina ero a scuola

AFFIRMATIVE : SOGG + WAS/WERE

I WAS	I ero/fui/sono stato...
YOU WERE	Tu eri/fosti/sei stato...
HE WAS	Egli era/fu/è stato...
SHE WAS	Ella era/fu/è stata
IT WAS	Esso era/fu/è stato
WE WERE	Noi eravamo/fummo/siamo stati
YOU WERE	Voi eravate/foste/siete stati
THEY WERE	Essi erano/furono/sono stati

NEGATIVE

SOGG + WAS/WERE +NOT	SOGG + WASN'T/WEREN'T
FULL FORMS	**SHORT FORMS**
I WAS NOT	**I WASN'T**
YOU WERE NOT	**YOU WEREN'T**
HE WAS NOT	**HE WASN'T**
SHE WAS NOT	**SHE WASN'T**
IT WAS NOT	**IT WASN'T**
WE WERE NOT	**WE WEREN'T**
YOU WERE NOT	**YOU WEREN'T**
THEY WERE NOT	**THEY WEREN'T**

INTERROGATIVE

VERBO+ SOGG. + …?	SHORT ANSWERS	
	Affirmative	**Negative**
WAS I…?	**YES, I WAS**	**NO, I WASN'T**
WERE YOU…?	**YES, YOU WERE**	**NO, YOU WEREN'T**
WAS HE…?	**YES, HE WAS**	**NO, HE WASN'T**
WAS SHE…?	**YES, SHE WAS**	**NO, SHE WASN'T**
WAS IT…?	**YES, IT WAS**	**NO, IT WASN'T**
WERE WE…?	**YES, WE WERE**	**NO, WE WEREN'T**
WERE YOU…?	**YES, YOU WERE**	**NO, YOU WEREN'T**
WERE THEY…?	**YES, THEY WERE**	**NO, THEY WEREN'T**

SIMPLE PAST VERB TO HAVE (avere)

AFFIRMATIVE: SOGG. + HAD
Non si usa got al simple past

I HAD	Io avevo/ebbi/ho avuto...
YOU HAD	Tu avevi/avesti/hai avuto...
HE/SHE/IT HAD	Egli/ella/esso aveva/ebbe/ha avuto...
WE HAD	Noi avevamo/avemmo/abbiamo avuto
YOU HAD	Voi avevate/aveste/avete avuto
THEY HAD	Essi avevano/ebbero/ebbero avuto

NEGATIVE

FULL FORMS		SHORT FORMS	
SOGG. + HAD + NOT	SOGG.+DID+NOT+ FORMA BASE	SOGG. + HADN'T	SOGG.+DIDN'T+ FORMA BASE
I HAD NOT	I DID NOT HAVE	I HADN'T	I DIDN'T HAVE
YOU HAD NOT	YOU DID NOT HAVE	YOU HADN'T	YOU DIDN'T HAVE
HE HAD NOT	HE DID NOT HAVE	HE HADN'T	HE DIDN'T HAVE
SHE HAD NOT	SHE DID NOT HAVE	SHE HADN'T	SHE DIDN'T HAVE
IT HAD NOT	IT DID NOT HAVE	IT HADN'T	SIT DIDN'T HAVE
WE HAD NOT	WE DID NOT HAVE	WE HADN'T	WE DIDN'T HAVE
YOU HAD NOT	YOU DID NOT HAVE	YOU HADN'T	YOU DIDN'T HAVE
THEY HAD NOT	THEY DID NOT HAVE	THEY HADN'T	THEY DIDN'T HAVE

INTERROGATIVE

BRITISH FORM			AMERICAN FORM		
VERBO + SOGG.?	SHORT ANSWERS		DID+SOGG.+ FORMA BASE	SHORT ANSWERS	
	Affirmative	Negative		Affirmative	Negative
HAD I ?	YES, I HAD	NO, I HADN'T	DID I HAVE?	YES, I DID	NO, I DIDN'T
HAD YOU?	YES, YOU HAD	NO, YOU HADN'T	DID YOU HAVE?	YES YOU DID	NO, YOU DIDIN'T
HAD HE?	YES, HE HAD	NO, HE HADN'T	DID HE HAVE?	YES, HE DID	NO HE DIDN'T
HAD SHE?	YES, SHE HAD	NO, SHE HADN'T	DID SHE HAVE?	YES, SHE DID	NO, SHE DIDN'T
HAD IT?	YES IT HAD	NO, IT HADN'T	DID IT HAVE?	YES, IT DID	NO, IT DIDN'T
HAD WE?	YES, WE HAD	NO, WE HADN'T	DID WE HAVE?	YES, WE DID	NO, WE DIDN'T
HAD YOU?	YES, YOU HAD	NO, YOU HADN'T	DID YOU HAVE?	YES, YOU DID	NO, YOU DIDN'T
HAD THEY?	YES, THEY HAD	NO, THEY HADN'T	DID THEY HAVE?	YES, THEY DID	NO, THEY DIDN'T

SIMPLE PAST

Il **simple past** si usa per parlare di azioni avvenute in un momento specifico del passato e completamente concluse. La frase è sempre accompagnata da una locuzione di tempo come ***yesterday, last year, one month ago, last summer…***
*Ex. Last year we **visited** Paris* = l'anno scorso abbiamo visitato Parigi

Il simple past si può rendere in italiano con il passato prossimo, il passato remoto o l'imperfetto.

Il simple past dei **verbi regolari** si forma aggiungendo -**ed** alla forma base del verbo

<div align="center">

SOGG. + FORMA BASE + - ED

</div>

CASI PARTICOLARI	
1. se il verbo termina in -**e**, si aggiunge solo -**d**	
dance	dance**d**
live	live**d**
2. se il verbo termina in -**y** preceduta da una consonante la **"y"** si trasforma in **"i"** aggiunge -**ed**	
study	stud**ied**
carry	carr**ied**
3. se il verbo termina in –**y** preceduta da una vocale si aggiunge -ed	
play	play**ed**
stay	stay**ed**
4. se il verbo termina con una consonante preceduta da una sola vocale ed è monosillabico raddoppia la consonante finale e aggiunge -**ed**	
stop	stop**ped**
travel	travel**led**
permit	permit**ted**
prefer	prefer**red**

Il simple past dei **verbi irregolari** segue una forma propria e non aggiunge –**ed.**
Il simple past è dato dalla seconda voce del paradigma:

Infinito	Simple past	Participio passato
To be	Was/were	been
To see	saw	seen
To have	had	had

AFFIRMATIVE	
I WORK**ED**	Io lavoravo/lavorai/ho lavorato
YOU WORK**ED**	Tu lavoravi/lavorasti/hai lavorato
HE WORK**ED**	Egli lavorava/lavorò/ha lavorato
SHE WORK**ED**	Ella lavorava/lavorò/ha lavorato
IT WORK**ED**	Esso lavorava/lavorò/ha lavorato
WE WORK**ED**	Noi lavoravamo/lavorammo/abbiamo lavorato
YOU WORK**ED**	Voi lavoravate/lavoraste/avete lavorato
THEY WORK**ED**	Essi lavoravano/lavorarono/hanno lavorato

NEGATIVE	
FULL FORMS **SOGG. + DID + NOT + FORMA BASE**	**SHORT FORMS** **SOGG. + DIDN'T + FORMA BASE**
FULL FORMS	**SHORT FORMS**
I DID NOT WORK	**I DIDN'T WORK**
YOU DID NOT WORK	**YOU DIDN'T WORK**
HE DID NOT WORK	**HE DIDN'T WORK**
SHE DID NOT WORK	**SHE DIDN'T WORK**
IT DID NOT WORK	**IT DIDN'T WORK**
WE DID NOT WORK	**WE DIDN'T WORK**
YOU DID NOT WORK	**YOU DIDN'T WORK**
THEY DID NOT WORK	**THEY DIDN'T WORK**

INTERROGATIVE		
DID + SOGG. + FORMA BASE?	**SHORT ANSWERS**	
	Affirmative	**Negative**
DID I WORK?	**YES, I DID**	**NO, I DIDN'T**
DID YOU WORK?	**YES, YOU DID**	**NO, YOU DIDN'T**
DID HE WORK?	**YES, HE DID**	**NO, HE DIDN'T**
DID SHE WORK?	**YES, SHE DID**	**NO, SHE DIDN'T**
DID IT WORK?	**YES, IT DID**	**NO, IT DIDN'T**
DID WE WORK?	**YES, WE DID**	**NO, WE DIDN'T**
DID YOU WORK?	**YES, YOU DID**	**NO, YOU DIDN'T**
DID THEY WORK?	**YES, THEY DID**	**NO, THEY DIDN'T**

N.B. I **verbi irregolari** hanno **la stessa** forma **negativa** e **interrogativa** di quelli regolari

IRREGULAR VERBS

INFINITO	SIMPLE PAST	PARTICIPIO PASSATO	
BE	WAS/WERE	BEEN	essere
BECOME	BECAME	BECOME	divenire
BEGIN	BEGAN	BEGUN	iniziare
BITE	BIT	BITTEN	mordere
BLOW	BLEW	BLOWN/BLOWED	soffiare
BREAK	BROKE	BROKEN	rompere
BRING	BROUGHT	BROUGHT	portare
BUILD	BUILT	BUILT	costruire
BURN	BURNT,BURNED	BURNT,BURNED	bruciare
BUY	BOUGHT	BOUGHT	comprare
CATCH	CAUGHT	CAUGHT	prendere, afferrare
CHOOSE	CHOSE	CHOSEN	scegliere
COME	CAME	COME	venire
COST	COST	COST	costare
CUT	CUT	CUT	tagliare
DO	DID	DONE	fare
DRAW	DREW	DRAWN	disegnare
DRINK	DRANK	DRUNK	bere
DRIVE	DROVE	DRIVEN	guidare
EAT	ATE	EATEN	mangiare
FALL	FELL	FALLEN	cadere
FEED	FED	FED	dare da mangiare
FEEL	FELT	FELT	sentire
FIND	FOUND	FOUND	trovare
FLY	FLEW	FLOWN	volare
FORGIVE	FORGAVE	FORGIVEN	perdonare
FORGET	FORGOT	FORGOTTEN	dimenticare
GET	GOT	GOT	prendere...
GIVE	GAVE	GIVEN	dare
GO	WENT	GONE	andare
GROW	GREW	GROWN	crescere
HAVE	HAD	HAD	avere
HEAR	HEARD	HEARD	sentire
HIT	HIT	HIT	colpire
HURT	HURT	HURT	urtare
KEEP	KEPT	KEPT	tenere

KNOW	KNEW	KNOWN	conoscere
LEARN	LEARNT, LEARNED	LEARNT, LEARNED	apprendere
LEAVE	LEFT	LEFT	partire
LET	LET	LET	lasciare
LOSE	LOST	LOST	perdere
MAKE	MADE	MADE	fare
MEET	MET	MET	incontrare
PAY	PAID	PAID	pagare
PUT	PUT	PUT	mettere
READ	READ	READ	leggere
RIDE	RODE	RIDDEN	cavalcare
RING	RANG	RUNG	suonare
RUN	RAN	RUN	correre
SAY	SAID	SAID	dire
SEE	SAW	SEEN	vedere
SEND	SENT	SENT	mandare
SING	SANG	SUNG	cantare
SIT	SAT	SAT	sedersi
SHUT	SHUT	SHUT	fare silenzio
SLEEP	SLEPT	SLEPT	dormire
SPEAK	SPOKE	SPOKEN	parlare
SPEND	SPENT	SPENT	trascorrere, spendere
SPIN	SPUN	SPUN	girare
STAND	STOOD	STOOD	stare in piedi
STEAL	STOLE	STOLEN	rubare
SWIM	SWAM	SWUM	nuotare
TAKE	TOOK	TAKEN	prendere
TEACH	TAUGHT	TAUGHT	insegnare
TELL	TOLD	TOLD	raccontare
THINK	THOUGHT	THOUGHT	pensare
UNDERSTAND	UNTERSTOOD	UNTERSTOOD	capire
WAKE	WOKE	WOKEN	svegliare
WEAR	WORE	WORN	indossare
WIN	WON	WON	vincere
WRITE	WROTE	WRITTEN	scrivere

HAVE TO

Si usa **have to** per esprimere una necessità o un obbligo imposto dall'esterno. Non ha la funzione di ausiliare ma viene considerato un verbo normale.

*Ex. My sister **has to go** = mia sorella <u>deve</u> andare.*

Il past simple di **have to** è **had to.**

Ex. *We **had to do** an exam yesterday = <u>abbiamo dovuto</u> fare un esame ieri.*

Si usa **don't/doesn't have to** per esprimere mancanza di obbligo o per dire che non è necessario fare qualcosa.

*Ex. - Tomorrow's Sunday. I **don't have to** get up early = domain è domenica.* Non <u>devo</u> alzarmi presto.

- *She **doesn't have to carry** those heavy books = non è necessario che porti quei libri pesanti.*

AFFIRMATIVE:	NEGATIVE:
SOGGETTO + HAVE/HAS TO + FORMA BASE	SOGG. + DON'T/DOESN'T + HAVE TO + FORMA BASE
I HAVE TO GO	I DON'T HAVE TO GO
YOU HAVE TO GO	YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO
HE HAS TO GO	HE DOESN'T HAVE TO GO
SHE HAS TO GO	SHE DOESN'T HAVE TO GO
IT HAS TO GO	IT DOESN'T HAVE TO GO
WE HAVE TO GO	WE DON'T HAVE TO GO
YOU HAVE TO GO	YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO
THEY HAVE TO GO	THEY DON'T HAVE TO GO

INTERROGATIVE

DO/DOES + SOGG. + HAVE TO + FORMA BASE	SHORT ANSWERS	
	Affirmative	Negative
DO I HAVE TO GO?	YES, I DO	NO, I DON'T
DO YOU HAVE TO GO?	YES, YOU DO	NO, YOU DON'T
DOES HE HAVE TO GO?	YES, HE DOES	NO, HE DOESN'T
DOES SHE HAVE TO GO?	YES, SHE DOES	NO, SHE DOESN'T
DOES IT HAVE TO GO?	YES, IT DOES	NO, IT DOESN'T
DO WE HAVE TO GO?	YES, WE DO	NO, WE DON'T
DO YOU HAVE TO GO?	YES, YOU DO	NO, YOU DON'T
DO THEY HAVE TO GO?	YES, THEY DO	NO, THEY DON'T

MUST

Must è un verbo modale che ha le seguenti caratteristiche:

1. È sempre seguito dalla **forma base** del verbo principale

2. È uguale per tutte le persone, perciò non aggiunge una **-s** alla terza persona singolare

3. Alla forma negativa aggiunge solo *not*

4. Non usano mai gli ausiliari *do, does,* e *don't, doesn't*

Must si usa per esprimere un ordine, un obbligo o una necessità specie quando questi sono sentiti da chi parla:

*Ex. - I **must finish** my homework = devo finire i compiti*

- *I **must phone** my grandma today. = devo telefonare a mia nonna oggi (sento che devo farlo).*

Must si usa anche in comunicazioni formali scritte:

*Ex. – Visitors to the USA **must have** a visa = i visitatori negli USA devono avere un passaporto.*

Mustn't (**must**+**not**) si usa per esprimere una proibizione o un divieto:

*Ex. You **mustn't** smoke in the classroom = non devi fumare in aula*

N.B. Must non ha la forma interrogativa

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
I **MUST GO**	I **MUSTN'T GO**
YOU **MUST GO**	YOU **MUSTN'T GO**
HE **MUST GO**	HE **MUSTN'T GO**
SHE **MUST GO**	SHE **MUSTN'T GO**
IT **MUST GO**	IT **MUSTN'T GO**
WE **MUST GO**	WE **MUSTN'T GO**
YOU **MUST GO**	YOU **MUSTN'T GO**
THEY **MUST GO**	THEY **MUSTN'T GO**

N.B. Non esiste la forma interrogativa di MUST. Per fare domande su obblighi di solito si usa la forma interrogativa di **HAVE TO.**

Ex. ***Do I have to go***? = devo andare?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS WITH FUTURE MEANING

Il *Present continuous* si forma con **be** seguito dalla forma in **–ing** del verbo principale.

Soggetto + *am/is/are* + forma base del verbo + *ing.*

Il Present continuous si usa anche per parlare di avvenimenti futuri già programmati. In tal caso si usano le seguenti espressioni di tempo:

- ***tonight, tomorrow…***
- ***this afternoon/evening/weekend...***
- ***next week/month/year...***
- ***in five minutes/three hours/four days/a year...***

Ex. - *I'm meeting Jim in five minutes* = incontrerò Jim tra cinque minuti
- *What are you doing tonight?* = che farai staserà?