

# PAST

## SIMPLE

### FUNZIONI:

1. AZIONI PASSATE, CONCLUSE E BEN COLLOCABILI NEL TEMPO

### ESEMPI:

1. I WENT TO THE CINEMA LAST WEEKEND



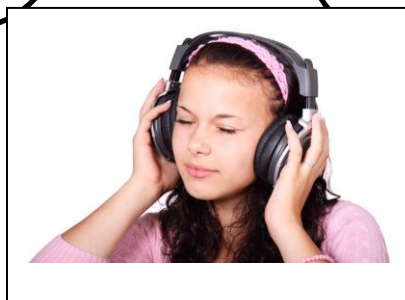
## CONTINUOUS

### FUNZIONI:

1. AZIONI IN CORSO DI SVOLGIMENTO IN UN MOMENTO DEL PASSATO

### ESEMPI:

1. YESTERDAY AT 4 I WAS STUDYING ENGLISH AND MY SISTER WAS LISTENING TO THE RADIO.



# PAST

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## CONTINUOUS

### MARCATORI TEMPORALI:

YESTERDAY

LAST { SATURDAY  
NIGHT  
WEEK  
MONTH  
YEAR  
SUMMER

A MOMENT  
AN HOUR  
TWO HOURS  
ONE WEEK  
THREE YEARS } AGO

WHEN ...

### MARCATORI TEMPORALI:

WHILE ...

I **SAW** GEORGE CLOONEY

**WHILE I WAS RELAXING** IN CENTRAL PARK

**WHEN I SAW** GEORGE CLOONEY

**I WAS RELAXING** IN CENTRAL PARK

**WHEN + SIMPLE PAST** = AZIONE CHE  
INTERROMPE

**WHILE + PAST CONTINUOUS** = AZIONE CHE SI  
STAVA SVOLGENDO. INTERROTTA  
IMPROVVISAMENTE.

# PAST

## SIMPLE

### STRUTTURA:

#### AFFERMATIVA:

I  
YOU  
HE  
SHE  
IT  
WE  
YOU  
THEY

} **DANCED**  
**WENT**

#### NEGATIVA:

I  
YOU  
HE  
SHE  
IT  
WE  
YOU  
THEY

} **DIDN'T DANCE**  
**DIDN'T GO**

#### INTERROGATIVA:

**DID** { I  
YOU  
HE  
SHE  
IT  
WE  
YOU  
THEY } **DANCE ?**  
**GO ?**

#### SHORT ANSWERS:

YES, PRON. + DID  
NO, PRON. + DIDN'T

## CONTINUOUS

### STRUTTURA:

#### AFFERMATIVA:

I WAS  
YOU WERE  
HE WAS  
SHE WAS  
WE WERE  
YOU WERE  
THEY WERE

} **JUMPING**

#### NEGATIVA CONTRATTA:

I WASN'T  
YOU WEREN'T  
HE WASN'T  
SHE WASN'T  
WE WEREN'T  
YOU WEREN'T  
THEY WEREN'T

} **JUMPING**

#### INTERROGATIVA:

WAS I  
WERE YOU  
WAS HE  
WAS SHE  
WAS IT  
WERE WE  
WERE YOU  
WERE THEY

} **JUMPING ?**

#### SHORT ANSWERS:

YES, PRON. + WAS / WERE  
NO, PRON. + WASN'T /  
WEREN'T

# PAST

## SIMPLE

AUSILIARE: **DID** SEGUITO DALLA **FORMA BASE**

## CONTINUOUS

AUSILIARE: **TO BE** SEGUITO DALLA **FORMA -ING**

### VARIAZIONI ORTOGRAFICHE NEI VERBI REGOLARI

UNA UNICA FORMA PER TUTTE LE PERSONE: ALLA FORMA BASE DEL VERBO AGGIUNGI

1. **-ED** REGOLA GENERALE (RELAX → RELAX**ED**)
2. **-D** AI VERBI TERMINANTI IN **-E** (DANCE → DANCE**D**)
3. **-IED**: I VERBI TERMINANTI IN **-Y** PRECEDUTA DA **CONSONANTE** PERDONO LA Y PRIMA DI AGGIUNGERE **-IED** (TIDY → TID**IED**).

**-Y PRECEDUTA DA VOCALE** SEGUE LA REGOLA GENERALE (PLAY → PLAY**ED**)

### E I VERBI IRREGOLARI ?

SI STUDIANO A MEMORIA  
ANDARE : TO GO – WENT – GONE  
IL SIMPLE PAST E' LA SECONDA COLONNA DEI PARADIGMI.



### VARIAZIONI ORTOGRAFICHE

**-ING FORM** ALLA FORMA BASE AGGIUNGI

1. **-ING** REGOLA GENERALE (JUMP → JUMPING)  
**ANCHE** PER I VERBI TERMINANTI IN **-Y** OPPURE **-I** (SKI → SKIING; PLAY → PLAYING; STUDY → STUDYING)
2. RADDOPPI LA CONSONANTE FINALE AI VERBI **MONOSILLABICI** TERMINANTI CON **UNA VOCALE** PRECEDUTA DA **UNA CONSONANTE** (RUN → RUN**NING**)
3. VERBI CHE TERMINANO IN **-E** MUTA LA PERDONO PRIMA DI AGGIUNGERE **-ING** (HAVE → HAV**ING**)
4. VERBI BISILLABICI CON ACCENTO SULLA PRIMA SILLABA (COME IN BERGAMO) NON RADDOPPIANO (OFFER → OFFER**ING**) VERBI BISILLABICI CON ACCENTO SULLA SECONDA SILLABA (COME IN MILANO) RADDOPPIANO (PREFER → PREFER**ING**)



FORMA BASE = INFINITO DEL VERBO SENZA IL 'TO', QUINDI IL VERBO SENZA DESINENZA

TO PLAY    ~~TO~~ PLAY  
INFINITO    **FORMA BASE**