

ENGLISH TENSES FORM



PRESENT SIMPLE

Affermativa

soggetto+verbo(forma base)

soggetto (3° persona –singolare)+verbo(forma base)+s/es

Negativa

soggetto +don't +verbo(forma base)

soggetto (3° persona –singolare)+doesn't+ verbo(forma base)

Interrogativa

Do +soggetto+verbo(forma base)

Does+soggetto (3° persona –singolare)+verbo(forma base)?

Risposte Brevi

Yes, pronome personale soggetto +do/does

No, pronome personale soggetto +don't /doesn't

Affermative +	Negative -	Interrogative ?	Wh..?	Short Answers
He studies Maths	He doesn't study Maths	Does he study Maths ?	What does he study?	Yes, he does
Susan plays tennis every day	Susan doesn't play tennis every day	Does Susan play tennis every day?	When does Susan play tennis?	Yes, she does
You usually get up at 6.30 am	You don't usually get up at 6.30 am	Do you usually get up at 6.30 am?	What time do you usually get up?	No, I don't

PRESENT SIMPLE

USO	
Per parlare di dati di fatto	I come from Bath.
Per parlare di azioni abituali e stili di vita	She goes to the cinema on Sundays.
Per parlare di ciò che piace o non piace	I don't like dancing.
Per parlare del futuro: quando si parla di eventi programmati o orari ufficiali	What time does the train leave tonight?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

FORMA

Affermativa

soggetto+ am/is/are+ verbo+ ing

Negativa

soggetto+ am/is/are+ not+ verbo+ ing

Interrogativa

Am/is /are+ soggetto+verbo+ing?

Risposte Brevi

Yes, pronome personale soggetto+ am/is/are

No, pronome personale soggetto+'m not/isn't /aren't

Affirmative +	Negative -	Interrogative ?	Wh..?	Short Answers
You are reading a book now	You aren't reading a book now	Are you reading a book now?	What are you reading?	Yes, I am
Dad is working in the garden	Dad isn't working in the garden	Is dad working in the garden?	Where is dad working?	Yes, he is
Mum is phoning aunt Annie	Mum isn't phoning aunt Annie	Is Mum phoning aunt Annie?	Who is Mum phoning?	No, she isn't

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

USO	
Per parlare di azioni in svolgimento in questo momento	I'm reading at the moment.
Per parlare di azioni in un periodo di tempo presente circoscritto	She's working hard these days.
Per parlare di un programma stabilito per il futuro	I'm seeing the dentist tomorrow.

Present Simple	Present Continuous
usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never, ever...	now
every day...	at the moment
on Sundays...	at present
once a week...	right now
	next week..., tomorrow..., in 3 days...

PAST SIMPLE

Affermativa

soggetto+verbo(forma base)+ed

soggetto+ verbo(2° colonna verbi irregolari)

Negativa

soggetto +didn't +verbo(forma base)

Interrogativa

Did +soggetto+verbo(forma base)?

Risposte Brevi

Yes, pronome personale soggetto +did

No, pronome personale soggetto +didn't

Affermative +	Negative -	Interrogative ?	Wh..?	Short Answers
He studied Maths	He didn't study Maths	Did he study Maths ?	What did he study?	Yes, he did
You got up at 6.30 am	You didn't get up at 6.30 am	Did you get up at 6.30 am?	What time did you get up?	No, I didn't

PAST SIMPLE

USO

Per parlare di azioni completamente concluse nel passato, come evidenziato dal contesto o da espressioni di tempo

Where did you go on holiday last year? I went to London.

PAST CONTINUOUS

FORMA

Affermativa

soggetto+ was/were+ verbo+ing

Negativa

soggetto+ was/were +not+ verbo+ing

Interrogativa

Was/were+soggetto+verbo+ing?

Risposte Brevi

Yes, pronome personale soggetto+ was/were

No, pronome personale soggetto+wasn't /weren't

Affirmative +	Negative -	Interrogative ?	Wh..?	Short Answers
They were reading a book	They weren't reading a book	Were they reading a book?	What were they reading?	Yes, they were
Mum was phoning aunt Annie	Mum wasn't phoning aunt Annie	Was Mum phoning aunt Annie?	Who was Mum phoning?	No, she wasn't

PAST CONTINUOUS

Il **Past Continuous** traduce l'imperfetto italiano quando questo puo' essere sostituito dall'imperfetto del verbo STARE + il GERUNDIO del verbo principale (andava, stava andando) .

Il **Past Continuous** si usa per descrivere

- un'azione che stava avvenendo in un particolare momento del passato :
I was sleeping at 8.30 a. m. yesterday
(Dormivo alle 8.30 ieri.)
- due azioni che si svolgevano entrambe nello stesso momento nel passato.
While I was sleeping, she was working.
(Mentre dormivo, lei stava lavorando.)
- un'azione che si stava svolgendo in un determinato momento del passato quando e' accaduto qualcosa che ha interrotto l'azione in corso.
I was reading the newspaper **when** he phoned me.
(Stavo leggendo il giornale quando mi hai chiamato.)
He phoned me **while/as** I was reading the newspaper.
Mi telefono' mentre stavo leggendo il giornale.

PAST CONTINUOUS

USO	
Per descrivere azioni in corso di svolgimento in un determinato momento del passato	What were you doing at 7.00 yesterday morning?
Per descrivere una scena in una storia	The sun was shining.
Per descrivere un'azione in corso nel passato che viene interrotta da una piu' breve	We were having lunch when he arrived.

PRESENT PERFECT

Affermativa

soggetto+has/have+ participio passato (verbo(forma base)+ed)

soggetto+has/have+ participio passato (verbo(3°colonna verbi irregolari))

Negativa

soggetto+hasn't/haven't+ participio passato (verbo(forma base)+ed)

soggetto+hasn't/haven't+ participio passato (verbo(3°colonna verbi irregolari))

Interrogativa

has /have + soggetto+ participio passato (verbo(forma base)+ed) ?

has/have+soggetto+ participio passato (verbo(3°colonna verbi irregolari))?

Risposte Brevi

Yes, pronome personale soggetto +has/have

No, pronome personale soggetto +hasn't /haven't

Affermative +	Negative -	Interrogative ?	Wh..?	Short Answers
He has studied Maths	He has't studied Maths	Has he studied Maths ?	What has he studied?	Yes, he has
You have been to London	You haven't been to London	Have you been to London?	How many times have you have been to London?	Yes, I have No,I haven't

PRESENT PERFECT

USO	
<p>Per parlare delle esperienze fatte nella vita fino al momento attuale (azioni che riguardano l'arco di tempo in cui mi trovo)</p>	<p>I have been to London many times.</p>
<p>Per descrivere la durata di un'azione (verbi di stato)/ Per descrivere Un'azione che e' iniziata nel passato e perdura nel presente</p>	<p>I haven't seen Mary for a long time.</p>

Simple Past	Present Perfect
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yesterday.. • ... ago ... (five years ago) • in 1990 .. • the other day.. • last ... • last week/year ... • on + giorno della settimana • in + mese • at + ora • when..? • what time..? • In the morning(e' pomeriggio) • Etc. <p>e.g.</p> <p>I studied English last week</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prima del verbo: • in fondo alla frase: • just • (not)... yet • already • so far/up to now • ever • lately / recently • seldom • today • always • this week /year.. • never • before • often • twice, three /several times etc. • all day • all my life • this morning (e' mattina) • since /for / how long? (forma di durata) • non c'e' avverbio di tempo <p>e.g.</p> <p>I have studied English this week</p> <p>I have just studied English</p>

<p><i>Ho visto quel film <u>questa settimana</u></i></p>	<p>Il tempo è espresso, <i>questa settimana</i>, ma la settimana non è ancora finita, perciò non posso usare il Simple Past.</p> <p><i>I have seen that movie this week.</i></p>
<p><i>Ho visto quel film <u>la settimana scorsa</u></i></p>	<p>L'azione è passata . Devo mettere il verbo al Simple Past.</p> <p><i>I saw that movie last week.</i></p>

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Affermativa

soggetto+has/have+ been +verbo+ing
soggetto+has/have+ been +verbo+ing

Negativa

soggetto+hasn't/haven't+ been +verbo+ing
soggetto+hasn't/haven't+ been +verbo+ing

Interrogativa

has /have + soggetto+ been +verbo+ing ?
has/have+ soggetto+ been +verbo+ing?

Risposte Brevi

Yes, pronome personale soggetto +has/have
No, pronome personale soggetto +hasn't /haven't

Affirmative + You have been studying English for 3 years	Negative - You haven't studied English for 3 years	Interrogative ? Have you been studying English for 3 years?	Wh..? How long have you been studying English?	Short Answers Yes, I have No,I haven't
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PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

USO	
<p>Per descrivere la durata di un'azione (verbi di azione)/ Per descrivere Un'azione che e' iniziata nel passato e perdura nel presente</p>	<p>We have been learning English for a long time .</p>

FORMA DI DURATA

L'azione è iniziata nel passato ma non è ancora finita nel momento in cui si parla.

Sono frasi in cui in italiano si usa il **presente indicativo** ed un'espressione di tempo introdotta dalla preposizione **da**:

In inglese il verbo viene messo al **Present Perfect (verbi di stato o frasi negative) o al Present Perfect Continuous(verbi di azione)**, mentre l'espressione di tempo è introdotta da:

SINCE quando è espresso il momento di inizio dell'azione: **da quando?**

FOR quando è espressa la durata dell'azione: **da quanto tempo?**

Esempio:

I have known him since 1995. Lo conosco *dal 1995*.

He hasn't studied since Monday. Non studia da lunedì'.

I have known him since I was a child. Lo conosco *da quando ero bambino*.

They have been living in Rome for 10 years. Vivono a Roma da 10 anni.

He's been studying English since 1970. Studia l'inglese dal 1970

Nelle domande l'espressione "*da quanto tempo / da quando...?*" si esprime in inglese con **HOW LONG?**

How Long have you been studying English?

How Long has he been in London?

PAST PERFECT

Affermativa

soggetto+had participio passato (verbo(forma base)+ed)

soggetto+had+ participio passato (verbo(3°colonna verbi irregolari))

Negativa

soggetto+hadn't+ participio passato (verbo(forma base)+ed)

soggetto+hadn't+ participio passato (verbo(3°colonna verbi irregolari))

Interrogativa

had + soggetto+ participio passato (verbo(forma base)+ed) ?

had+soggetto+ participio passato (verbo(3°colonna verbi irregolari))?

Risposte Brevi

Yes, pronome personale soggetto +had

No, pronome personale soggetto +hadn't

Affermative +	Negative -	Interrogative ?	Wh..?	Short Answers
He had studied Maths	He hadn't studied Maths	Had he studied Maths ?	What had he studied?	Yes, he had

PAST PERFECT

USO	
<p>Per parlare di un' azione che e' avvenuta prima di un'altra azione nel passato</p>	<p>When we arrived at the station the train had already left.</p>

FUTURO

1. I'm leaving...
2. I'm going to leave...
3. I will leave...
4. The bus leaves...

- Next week...
- Tomorrow
- In 2 weeks...

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

FORMA

Affermativa

soggetto+ am/is/are+ verbo+ing

Negativa

soggetto+ am/is/are+not+ verbo+ing

Interrogativa

Am/is /are+soggetto+verbo+ing?

Risposte Brevi

Yes, pronome personale soggetto+ am/is/are

No, pronome personale soggetto+'m not/isn't /aren't

Affirmative +	Negative -	Interrogative ?	Wh..?	Short Answers
They are playing tennis this evening	They aren't playing tennis this evening	Are they playing tennis this evening?	When are they playing tennis?	Yes,they are
You're flying to London next week	You aren't flying to London next week	Are you flying to London next week?	Where are you flying next week?	Yes, I am
She's starting a new job tomorrow	She isn't starting a new job tomorrow	Is she starting a new job tomorrow?	What is she doing tomorrow?	No,she isn't

FUTURE-GOING TO

FORMA

Affermativa

soggetto+ am/is/are+ going to + verbo

Negativa

soggetto+ am/is/are+ not+ going to + verbo

Interrogativa

Am/is /are+ soggetto+ going to + verbo?

Risposte Brevi

Yes, pronome personale soggetto+ am/is/are

No, pronome personale soggetto+'m not/isn't /aren't

Affirmative +	Negative -	Interrogative ?	Wh..?	Short Answers
Peter is going to move to Florence	Peter isn't going to move to Florence	Is Peter going to move to Florence?	Where is Peter going to move?	Yes, he is
Jenny is going to have a baby next year	Jenny isn't going to have a baby next year	Is Jenny going to have a baby next year?	When is Jenny going to have a baby?	Yes, she is
It's going to rain tonight	It's not going to rain tonight	Is it going to rain tonight?	When is it going to rain?	No, it isn't

FUTURE-BE GOING

USO	
Per parlare di intenzioni , di qualcosa che si e' deciso di fare in futuro	What are you going to do when you leave school?
Per fare previsioni certe basate su dati oggettivi al momento attuale	It is very cold.It's going to snow.

SIMPLE FUTURE

FORMA

Affermativa

soggetto+ will ('ll) + verbo (forma base)

Negativa

soggetto+ won't (will not) + verbo(forma base)

Interrogativa

Will+ soggetto+ verbo(forma base) ?

Risposte Brevi

Yes, pronome personale soggetto+ will

No, pronome personale soggetto+ won't

Affirmative +	Negative -	Interrogative ?	Wh..?	Short Answers
My father will be 34 next year	My father won't be 34 next year	Will my father be 34 next year?	How old will my father be next year?	Yes, he will
People will do the shopping by computer in the future	People won't do the shopping by computer in the future	Will people do the shopping by computer in the future?	What will people do the in the future?	Yes, they will
It will be foggy tomorrow	It won't be foggy tomorrow	Will it be foggy tomorrow?	What will the weather be like tomorrow?	No, it won't

FUTURE-WILL

USO	
Per offrirti di fare qualcosa	I'll do the washing-up.
Per parlare di una decisione presa nel momento in cui si parla	I like this CD. I'll buy it.
Per fare previsioni per il futuro basate su cio' che si pensa, si spera possa accadere in futuro	Will people live under the sea in 2080?
Per fare previsioni che sono certe (Dati scientifici..)	It will be Sunday tomorrow.
Per fare promesse	We won't tell anyone your secret.

PRESENT SIMPLE

Affermativa

soggetto+verbo(forma base)

soggetto (3° persona –singolare)+verbo(forma base)+s/es

Negativa

soggetto +don't +verbo(forma base)

soggetto (3° persona –singolare)+doesn't+ verbo(forma base)

Interrogativa

Do +soggetto+verbo(forma base)

Does+soggetto (3° persona –singolare)+verbo(forma base)?

Risposte Brevi

Yes, pronome personale soggetto +do/does

No, pronome personale soggetto +don't /doesn't

The train leaves at 11.25	The train doesn't leave at 11.25	Does the train leave at 11.25?	What time does the train leave?	Short Answers Yes, it does No, it doesn't
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TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE	
1.SIMPLE PRESENT	builds	is	
2.SIMPLE PAST	built	was	
3.PRESENT CONTINUOUS	is building	is being	
4.PAST CONTINUOUS	was building	was being	
5.PRESENT PERFECT	has built	has been	
6.PAST PERFECT	had built	had been	B
7.SIMPLE FUTURE	will build	will be	U
8.FUTURE PERFECT	will have built	will have been	I
9.GOING TO	is going to build	is going to be	L
10.PRESENT CONDITIONAL	would build	would be	T
11.PERFECT CONDITIONAL	would have built	would have been	
12.PRESENT INFINITIVE	To build	tobe	
13.PERFECT INFINITIVE	to have built	To have been	
14.GERUND/PRESENT PARTICIPLE	building	being	
15.PERFECT PARTICIPLE	having built	Having been	

Passive Voice

IL Passivo si costruisce con l'ausiliare **BE** alla forma, modo, tempo appropriati al contesto seguito dal participio passato del verbo come si vede dalla tabella.

e.g. **William the Conqueror** built **the Tower of London**.(Past Simple)
The Tower of London was built **by William the Conqueror**.

If-Clauses

Frase Ipotetiche di Primo Tipo e di Secondo Tipo

FORMA

- If +Simple Present, Simple Future
- Simple Future+ if +Simple Present

La virgola viene usata quando la frase secondaria precede la frase principale

AFFIRMATIVE +	NEGATIVE -	INTERROGATIVE ?	WH..?
If you study hard, you will pass your exam.	If you don't study hard, you won't pass your exam.	Will you pass your exam If you study hard?	What will you do if you study hard?
If I have time, I will come to London.	If I don't have time, I won't come to London.	Will I come to London If I have time?	Where will I come if I have time?
I will stay at home If it rains.	I won't stay at home If it doesn't rain .	Will I stay at home If it rains?	Where will I stay if it rains?

If-Clauses

Frase Ipotetiche di Secondo Tipo

FORMA

- If +Simple Past, Present Conditional
- Present Conditional + if +Simple Past

La virgola viene usata quando la frase secondaria precede la frase principale

AFFIRMATIVE +	NEGATIVE -	INTERROGATIVE ?	WH..?
If you studied hard, you would pass your exam.	If you didn't study hard, you wouldn't pass your exam.	Would you pass your exam If you studied hard?	What would you do if you studied hard?
If I had time, I would come to London.	If I didn't have time, I wouldn't come to London.	Would I come to London If I had time?	Where would I come if I had time?

	Frase principale	se	frase secondaria
Primo Tipo	you will pass your exam SIMPLE FUTURE	if	you study hard SIMPLE PRESENT
Secondo tipo	You would pass your exam PRESENT CONDITIONAL	if	You studied hard PAST SIMPLE

	AFFIRMATIVE +	NEGATIVE -	INTERROGATIVE ?	WH..?
Primo tipo	If I have time, I will come to London.	If I don't have time, I won't come to London.	Will I come to London if I have time?	Where will I come if I have time?
Secondo tipo	If I had time, I would come to London.	If I didn't have time, I wouldn't come to London.	Would I come to London if I had time?	Where would I come if I had time?