## Basic English Grammar

**Tempi Verbali Inglesi**

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|---|---|
| **Present Simple** = *presente semplice* | |
| Richard is a barman, and he works in a pub. He usually works from 8 pm till 1 am. | *(affirmative)* |
| *(Richard è un barman, e lavora in un pub. Lui di solito lavora dalle 20 fino all'una.)* | |
| Does Richard work in a pub? | *(interrogative)* |
| Richard does not (doesn't) work in a pub. | *(negative)* |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Present Progressive** = *presente progressivo* | |
| Richard is working now. | *(affirmative)* |
| *(Richard sta lavorando adesso.)* | |
| Is Richard working now? | *(interrogative)* |
| Richard is not (isn't) working now. | *(negative)* |

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|---|---|
| **Simple Past** = *imperfetto / passato remoto / passato prossimo* | |
| Richard worked till midnight last night. | *(affirmative)* |
| *(Richard lavorò fino a mezzanotte la notte scorsa.)* | |
| Did Richard work till midnight last night? | *(interrogative)* |
| Richard did not (didn't) work till midnight last night. | *(negative)* |

## Basic English Grammar

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|---|---|
| **Past Progressive** = *passato progressivo* | |
| This morning when I telephoned him, Richard was working in his garden. | *(affirmative)* |
| *(Questa mattina quando gli telefonai Richard stava lavorando nel suo giardino.)* | |
| Was Richard working in his garden this morning? | *(interrogative)* |
| Richard was not (wasn't) working in his garden this morning. | *(negative)* |

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|---|---|
| **Present Perfect Simple** = *passato prossimo* | |
| Today Richard has worked hard in his garden. | *(affirmative)* |
| *(Oggi Richard ha lavorato duro nel suo giardino.)* | |
| Has Richard worked hard in his garden today? | *(interrogative)* |
| Today Richard has not (hasn't) worked hard in his garden. | *(negative)* |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Present Perfect Progressive** = *(In italiano non esiste un tempo corrispondente.)* | |
| Richard has been working hard the whole week. | *(affirmative)* |
| *(Richard "ha lavorato" duro l'intera settimana.)* | |
| Has Richard been working hard the whole week? | *(interrogative)* |
| Richard has not (hasn't) been working hard the whole week. | *(negative)* |

# Basic English Grammar

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| **Past Perfect Simple** = *trapassato remoto* | |
| --- | --- |
| When I telephoned Richard at 8 pm, he had already gone to work. | *(affirmative)* |
| *(Quando telefonai a Richard alle 8 di sera, era già andato a lavorare.)* | |
| Had Richard already gone to work at 8 pm? | *(interrogative)* |
| At 8 pm, Richard had not (hadn't) gone to work yet. | *(negative)* |

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| **Past Perfect Progressive** *(In italiano non esiste un tempo corrispondente.)* | |
| --- | --- |
| When Richard arrived at the pub, he was very tired, because he had been working the whole day. | *(affirmative)* |
| *(Quando Richard arrivò al pub, era molto stanco, perche "aveva lavorato" l'intera giornata.)* | |
| Had Richard been working the whole day? | *(interrogative)* |
| Richard had not (hadn't) been working the whole day. | *(negative)* |

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| 1. **Future Simple** = *futuro* *(con il "present simple")* | |
| --- | --- |
| The train leaves at 7. | *(affirmative)* |
| *(Il treno parte (partirà) alle 7.)* | |
| Does the train leave at 7? | *(interrogative)* |
| The train does not (doesn't) leave at 7. | *(negative)* |

## Basic English Grammar

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| 2. | Future Simple | = *futuro* (con il *"present progressive"*) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| This evening Mary is going to a birthday party. | | | *(affirmative)* |
| *(Questa sera Mary andrà ad una festa di compleanno.)* | | | |
| Is Mary going to a birthday party this evening? | | | *(interrogative)* |
| This evening Mary is not (isn't) going to a birthday party. | | | *(negative)* |

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| 3. | Future | = *futuro* (con *"going to"*) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Next summer Mark is going to spend his holidays in Brazil. | | | *(affirmative)* |
| *(La prossima estate Mark passerà le sue vacanze in Brasile.)* | | | |
| Is Mark going to spend his holidays in Brazil next summer? | | | *(interrogative)* |
| Next summer Mark is not (isn't) going to spend his holidays in Brazil. | | | *(negative)* |

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| 4. | Future | = *futuro* (con *"will"*) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The sky is covered with clouds, it will rain soon. | | | *(affirmative)* |
| *(Il cielo è coperto di nuvole, pioverà presto.)* | | | |
| Will it rain soon? | | | *(interrogative)* |
| It will not (won't) rain soon. | | | *(negative)* |

## Basic English Grammar

| | |
|---|---|
| **Future Progressive** = *futuro progressivo* | |
| When the train arrives, Frank will be waiting for you at the station. | *(affirmative)* |
| *(Quando il treno arriva, Frank starà aspettandoti alla stazione.)* | |
| Will Frank be waiting...? | *(interrogative)* |
| Frank will not (won't) be waiting... | *(negative)* |

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|---|---|
| **Future Perfect** = *futuro anteriore* | |
| I will have finished this project by Saturday. | *(affirmative)* |
| *(Avrò finito questo progetto prima di sabato.)* | |
| Will I have finished this project by Saturday? | *(interrogative)* |
| I will not (won't) have finished this project by Saturday. | *(negative)* |

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|---|---|
| **Present Conditional** = *condizionale presente* | |
| My girlfriend would like to spend her next holidays in Acapulco. | *(affirmative)* |
| *(Alla mia ragazza piacerebbe passare le sue prossime vacanze ad Acapulco.)* | |
| Would my girlfriend like to spend her next holidays in Acapulco? | *(interrogative)* |
| My girlfriend would not (wouldn't) like to spend her next holidays in Acapulco. | *(negative)* |

## Basic English Grammar

| | |
|---|---|
| **Past Conditional** = *condizionale passato* | |
| Frank would have liked to become a pilot. | *(affirmative)* |
| *(A Frank sarebbe piaciuto diventare pilota.)* | |
| Would Frank have liked to become a pilot? | *(interrogative)* |
| Frank would not (wouldn't) have liked to become a pilot. | *(negative)* |

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|---|---|
| **Imperative** = *imperativo* | |
| Speak English, please! | *(affirmative)* |
| *(Parla inglese, per favore!)* | |
| Don't speak English, please! | *(negative)* |