

Free English Grammar * Grammatica Inglese Gratis

Tempi Verbali Inglese

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| <p>Present Simple = <i>presente semplice</i></p> <p>Richard is a barman, and he works in a pub. He usually works from 8 pm till 1 am. <i>(Richard è un barman, e lavora in un pub. Lui di solito lavora dalle 20 fino all'una.)</i></p> <p>Does Richard work in a pub?</p> <p>Richard does not (doesn't) work in a pub.</p> | <p><i>(affirmative)</i></p> <p><i>(interrogative)</i></p> <p><i>(negative)</i></p> |
| <p>Present Progressive = <i>presente progressivo</i></p> <p>Richard is working now. <i>(Richard sta lavorando adesso.)</i></p> <p>Is Richard working now?</p> <p>Richard is not (isn't) working now.</p> | <p><i>(affirmative)</i></p> <p><i>(interrogative)</i></p> <p><i>(negative)</i></p> |
| <p>Simple Past = <i>imperfetto / passato remoto / passato prossimo</i></p> <p>Richard worked till midnight last night. <i>(Richard lavorò fino a mezzanotte la notte scorsa.)</i></p> <p>Did Richard work till midnight last night?</p> <p>Richard did not (didn't) work till midnight last night.</p> | <p><i>(affirmative)</i></p> <p><i>(interrogative)</i></p> <p><i>(negative)</i></p> |

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| <p>Past Progressive = <i>passato progressivo</i></p> <p>This morning when I telephoned him, Richard was working in his garden. <i>(Questa mattina quando gli telefonai Richard stava lavorando nel suo giardino.)</i></p> <p>Was Richard working in his garden this morning? Richard was not (wasn't) working in his garden this morning.</p> | <p>(affirmative)</p> <p>(interrogative)</p> <p>(negative)</p> |
| <p>Present Perfect Simple = <i>passato prossimo</i></p> <p>Today Richard has worked hard in his garden. <i>(Oggi Richard ha lavorato duro nel suo giardino.)</i></p> <p>Has Richard worked hard in his garden today? Today Richard has not (hasn't) worked hard in his garden.</p> | <p>(affirmative)</p> <p>(interrogative)</p> <p>(negative)</p> |
| <p>Present Perfect Progressive = <i>(In italiano non esiste un tempo corrispondente.)</i></p> <p>Richard has been working hard the whole week. <i>(Richard "ha lavorato" duro l'intera settimana.)</i></p> <p>Has Richard been working hard the whole week? Richard has not (hasn't) been working hard the whole week.</p> | <p>(affirmative)</p> <p>(interrogative)</p> <p>(negative)</p> |

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| <p>Past Perfect Simple = <i>trapassato remoto</i></p> <p>When I telephoned Richard at 8 pm, he had already gone to work. <i>(Quando telefonai a Richard alle 8 di sera, era già andato a lavorare.)</i></p> <p>Had Richard already gone to work at 8 pm? At 8 pm, Richard had not (hadn't) gone to work yet.</p> | <p>(affirmative)</p> <p>(interrogative)</p> <p>(negative)</p> |
| <p>Past Perfect Progressive <i>(In italiano non esiste un tempo corrispondente.)</i></p> <p>When Richard arrived at the pub, he was very tired, because he had been working the whole day. <i>(Quando Richard arrivò al pub, era molto stanco, perché "aveva lavorato" l'intera giornata.)</i></p> <p>Had Richard been working the whole day? Richard had not (hadn't) been working the whole day.</p> | <p>(affirmative)</p> <p>(interrogative)</p> <p>(negative)</p> |
| <p>1. Future Simple = <i>futuro (con il "present simple")</i></p> <p>The train leaves at 7. <i>(Il treno parte (partirà) alle 7.)</i></p> <p>Does the train leave at 7? The train does not (doesn't) leave at 7.</p> | <p>(affirmative)</p> <p>(interrogative)</p> <p>(negative)</p> |

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| 2. | Future Simple | = futuro (con il "present progressive") This evening Mary is going to a birthday party. (Questa sera Mary <i>andrà</i> ad una festa di compleanno.) Is Mary going to a birthday party this evening? This evening Mary is not (isn't) going to a birthday party. | (affirmative) (interrogative) (negative) |
| 3. | Future Simple | = futuro (con "going to") Next summer Mark is going to spend his holidays in Brazil. (La prossima estate Mark <i>passerà</i> le sue vacanze in Brasile.) Is Mark going to spend his holidays in Brazil next summer? Next summer Mark is not (isn't) going to spend his holidays in Brazil. | (affirmative) (interrogative) (negative) |
| 4. | Future Simple | = futuro (con "will") The sky is covered with clouds, it will rain soon. (Il cielo è coperto di nuvole, <i>pioverà</i> presto.) Will it rain soon? It will not (won't) rain soon. | (affirmative) (interrogative) (negative) |

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| <p>Future Progressive = <i>futuro progressivo</i></p> <p>When the train arrives, Frank will be waiting for you at the station. <i>(Quando il treno arriva, Frank starà aspettandoti alla stazione.)</i></p> <p>Will Frank be waiting...? Frank will not (won't) be waiting...</p> | <p>(affirmative)</p> <p>(interrogative)</p> <p>(negative)</p> |
| <p>Future Perfect = <i>futuro anteriore</i></p> <p>I will have finished this project by Saturday. <i>(Avrò finito questo progetto prima di sabato.)</i></p> <p>Will I have finished this project by Saturday? I will not (won't) have finished this project by Saturday.</p> | <p>(affirmative)</p> <p>(interrogative)</p> <p>(negative)</p> |
| <p>Present Conditional = <i>condizionale presente</i></p> <p>My girlfriend would like to spend her next holidays in Acapulco. <i>(Alla mia ragazza piacerebbe passare le sue prossime vacanze ad Acapulco.)</i></p> <p>Would my girlfriend like to spend her next holidays in Acapulco? My girlfriend would not (wouldn't) like to spend her next holidays in Acapulco.</p> | <p>(affirmative)</p> <p>(interrogative)</p> <p>(negative)</p> |

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| Past Conditional | = <i>condizionale passato</i> | |
| Frank would have liked to become a pilot. (A Frank <i>sarebbe piaciuto</i> diventare pilota.) | | (affirmative) |
| Would Frank have liked to become a pilot? | | (interrogative) |
| Frank would not (wouldn't) have liked to become a pilot. | | (negative) |
| Imperative | = <i>imperativo</i> | |
| Speak English, please! (<i>Parla</i> inglese, per favore!) | | (affirmative) |
| Don't speak English, please! | | (negative) |