

## Free English Grammar \* Grammatica Inglese Gratis

## 1. Past Simple to be

infinitive	past simple	past participle
<b>to be</b> = <i>essere, stare</i>	<b>was/were</b> = <i>ero, stavo fui, stetti</i>	<b>been</b> = <i>stato</i>

## Forma Positiva

I	was
you	were
he	was
we	were
you	were
they	were

## Forma Interrogativa

was	I ?
were	you ?
was	he ?
were	we ?
were	you ?
were	they ?

## Forma Negativa

I	was	not
you	were	not
he	was	not
we	were	not
you	were	not
they	were	not

## Forma Contratta

I	wasn't
you	weren't
he	wasn't
we	weren't
you	weren't
they	weren't

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## 2. Past Simple

to have

<b>to have</b> = avere	<b>had</b> = avevo, ebbi	<b>had</b> = avuto
infinitive	past simple	past participle

"Had" si usa come *ausiliare* per formare il "past perfect".

- > I **had** worked (Io *avevo* lavorato)  
 You **had** worked (Tu *avevi* lavorato)  
 He **had** worked etc. (Egli *aveva* lavorato ecc.)

Forma Positiva		
I	had	worked
you	had	worked
he	had	worked
we	had	worked
you	had	worked
they	had	worked

Forma Interrogativa		
had	I	worked?
had	you	worked?
had	he	worked?
had	we	worked?
had	you	worked?
had	they	worked?

Forma Negativa		
I	had not	worked
you	had not	worked
he	had not	worked
we	had not	worked
you	had not	worked
they	had not	worked

Forma Contratta		
I	hadn't	worked
you	hadn't	worked
he	hadn't	worked
we	hadn't	worked
you	hadn't	worked
they	hadn't	worked

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## 3. Past Simple

to have

usato come verbo principale

Forma Positiva			Forma Interrogativa		
I	had	got	had	I	got?
you	had	got	had	you	got?
he	had	got	had	he	got?
we	had	got	had	we	got?
you	had	got	had	you	got?
they	had	got	had	they	got?
Forma Negativa			Forma Contratta		
I	had not	got	I	hadn't	got
you	had not	got	you	hadn't	got
he	had not	got	he	hadn't	got
we	had not	got	we	hadn't	got
you	had not	got	you	hadn't	got
they	had not	got	they	hadn't	got
Forma Positiva			Forma Interrogativa		
I	had		did	I	have?
you	had		did	you	have?
he	had		did	he	have?
we	had		did	we	have?
you	had		did	you	have?
they	had		did	they	have?
Forma Negativa			Forma Contratta		
I	did not	have	I	didn't	have
you	did not	have	you	didn't	have
he	did not	have	he	didn't	have
we	did not	have	we	didn't	have
you	did not	have	you	didn't	have
they	did not	have	they	didn't	have

## 4. Past Simple

## to have

**had**usato come *ausiliare* per formare il "past perfect"

- > She **had worked** for the company for 5 years.  
(Lei *aveva lavorato* per la ditta per 5 anni.)
- > When I arrived home my wife **hadn't prepared** any dinner yet, so we went to a restaurant.  
(Quando arrivai a casa mia moglie *non aveva ancora preparato* la cena, così siamo andati a un ristorante.)
- > **Had you done** that kind of work before?  
(*Avevi fatto* quel genere di lavoro prima?)
- > **If I had known** I was going to live this long, I would have taken better care of myself.    *...se avessi saputo*

Eubie Blake 1887 - 1983

**I had got - Had I got? - I hadn't got**Parlando di **possessione, parentela, malattie...**

- > Erika **had got** a beautiful house at the seaside.
- > **Had** Richard **got** a cold?
- > Monica **didn't have** any brothers or sisters.

**I had - Did I have? - I didn't have**Nel linguaggio parlato, con il significato di **possedere**

- > Belinda **had** a large house at the seaside.
- > **Did** Belinda **have** a large house at the seaside?
- > Belinda **didn't have** a large house at the seaside.

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## 5. Past Simple

## Regular Verbs

Il "past simple" dei verbi regolari si forma aggiungendo "-ed" o "-d" alla forma base del verbo.

to work = lavorare

to live = abitare

I	worked
you	worked
he	worked
we	worked
you	worked
they	worked

I	lived
you	lived
he	lived
we	lived
you	lived
they	lived

Il "past simple" si usa per azioni che cominciarono e terminarono nel passato. Traduce il *passato remoto*, l'*imperfetto* e a volte il *passato prossimo*.

## Passato Remoto

> Last week Barbara **invited** Abel to her birthday party. (*invitò*)

## Imperfetto

> When Abel was a little boy he **lived** in Seville. (*abitava*)

## Passato Prossimo

> Yesterday I **worked** for ten hours. (*ho lavorato - lavorai*)

## Nota

Il "past simple" e il "past participle" dei verbi regolari sono uguali.

infinitive	to work	= lavorare
past simple	worked	= lavoravo, lavorai
past participle	worked	= lavorato

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## 6. Past Simple

## Regular Verbs

Forma Positiva	
I	worked
you	worked
he	worked
we	worked
you	worked
they	worked

Forma Interrogativa		
did	I	work?
did	you	work?
did	he	work?
did	we	work?
did	you	work?
did	they	work?

Forma Negativa		
I	did not	work
you	did not	work
he	did not	work
we	did not	work
you	did not	work
they	did not	work

Forma Contratta		
I	didn't	work
you	didn't	work
he	didn't	work
we	didn't	work
you	didn't	work
they	didn't	work

## Past Simple

## Irregular Verbs

Non c'è una regola per formare il "past simple" e il "past participle" dei verbi irregolari.  
È quindi necessario conoscerli singolarmente.

Sul nostro sito: [www.englishforitalians.com](http://www.englishforitalians.com)  
trovi un elenco completo dei verbi irregolari più usati, con trascrizione fonetica della pronuncia e la traduzione in italiano.

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## 7. Past Simple

## osserva

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Quando il verbo termina con consonante si aggiunge <b>-ed</b> .  | want    wanted      |
| 2. Quando il verbo termina con <b>-e</b> si aggiunge <b>-d</b> .  | live    lived       |
| 3. Quando il verbo termina in <b>-y</b> preceduta da consonante, questa si cambia in <b>"i"</b> e poi si aggiunge <b>-ed</b> .                    | study    studied    |
| 4. Quando il verbo termina in <b>-y</b> preceduta da vocale, si aggiunge <b>-ed</b> .   | play    played      |
| 5. I verbi di <b>una</b> sillaba che terminano in <b>una</b> vocale e <b>una</b> consonante, raddoppiano la consonante ed aggiungono <b>-ed</b> . | stop    stopped     |
| 6. I verbi che terminano in <b>"l"</b> preceduta da una sola vocale, <b>raddoppiano</b> la <b>"l"</b> .   | travel    travelled |

## Nota

Nell'inglese degli Stati Uniti il "past" di "to travel" è "traveled".

## present simple

I want  
I live  
I study  
I play  
I stop  
I travel

## past simple

I wanted  
I lived  
I studied  
I played  
I stopped  
I travelled

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## Pronuncia di -ed

## regola generale

1. La "e" del suffisso "-ed" - del "past" e del "past participle" - non si pronuncia.

loved	lʌvd
lived	livd
smiled	smaɪld
arrived etc	əraɪvd

## Eccezione

2. Quando -ed si aggiunge ad un verbo che finisce in t o d, la "e" si pronuncia "i".

wanted	wɒntɪd	ended	endɪd
waited	weɪtɪd	offended	əfendɪd
hated	heɪtɪd	needed	niːdɪd
shouted	ʃaʊtɪd	founded	faʊndɪd
started	stɑːtɪd	added	ædɪd

===

to found = fondare  
to add = aggiungere

3. Quando -ed si aggiunge ai verbi che finiscono in ch - f - k - p - s - sh - x, o i loro suoni, la "-ed" si pronuncia "t".

ch	watched	wɒtʃt
f	sniffed	snɪft
	laughed	lɑːft
k	looked	lukt
p	stopped	stɒpt
s	kissed	kɪst
sh	washed	wɒʃt
x	mixed	mɪkst

===

to sniff = annusare; fiutare  
to mix = mescolare

&gt;&gt;&gt;



*Il brano che segue contiene verbi che finiscono in **ch - f - k - p - s - sh - x**, o i loro suoni.*

While the little boy **watched** television, he **sniffed** incessantly because he had a bad cold, but he **looked** happy. In fact, he **laughed** all the time as he **watched** the cartoons.

When his mother came into the room, he **stopped** watching TV, ran to his mother, hugged and **kissed** her.

The mother smiled happily, took him to the bathroom and **washed** his hands and face. Then she went to the kitchen, **mixed** some hot milk and some honey in a large bowl and gave it to him. - After drinking the milk, the little boy, miraculously, **stopped** sniffing.

## 8. Past Simple

*Mentre nell'italiano parlato il **passato remoto** è poco usato - eccetto in alcune regioni del sud e del centro - in inglese, il "**simple past**" è il tempo più usato per parlare di **un'azione passata**.*

*Il "**past simple**" si usa per parlare di azioni o situazioni che **iniziarono e finirono nel passato**.*

- > In 2010 I **spent** a wonderful holiday in Paris.
- Last week I **saw** an interesting film about Abraham Lincoln.
- Yesterday I **received** an email from my parents.
- Two years ago I **spent** a whole month in London.
- When I **was** a child we **lived** in Colorado.

**Tipiche espressioni di tempo usate con il "past simple"**

- > **yesterday**, yesterday morning, yesterday evening...
- last** night, last week, last month, last year...
- in** 2010, **at** eight o'clock, **on** my birthday, at Christmas...
- two minutes **ago**, a week ago, a month ago...
- during** the spring, the summer, the winter....
- when** I was a child, when I lived in France...
- for** an hour, for a week, for a month, for a year...