

# Past Simple and Past continuous

Past simple (azioni concluse svolte al passato)			Past continuous (azioni in corso di svolgimento in un momento preciso del passato)		
Forma	Uso	Esempi	Forma	Uso	Esempi
<p><b>Verbo regolare</b> aggiunge il suffisso -ed alla forma base del verbo</p> <p><b>Verbo irregolare</b> Forma del simple past</p>	<p>Azioni concluse avverbi di tempo spesso presenti: yesterday, last..., ago*</p>	<p>Yesterday I went to work by train</p> <p>Yesterday I worked until half past 8 p.m.</p>	<p><b>Was/Were+ing</b> alla forma base del verbo</p>	<p>Azione in corso di svolgimento in un momento preciso del passato</p>	<p>What were you doing yesterday from 4 to 6 p.m.?</p>
<p><b>Affermativa</b> I work-ed You worked He/She/It worked .....</p>		<p>What time did you usually get up in the morning when you were in London?</p>	<p><b>Affermativa</b> I was playing You were playing He/She/It was playing .....</p>		<p>From 4 to 6 p.m. I was having an important meeting with a foreign customer.</p>
<p><b>Interrogativa</b> Did I work? Did You work? Did He/She/It works? .....</p>		<p>What time did you go to bed yesterday?</p>	<p><b>Interrogativa</b> WasI playing? Were you playing? Was he/She/It playing? .....</p>	<p>Past continuous + when/while</p>	<p>I bet you were writing a letter when She dropped by.</p>
<p><b>Negativa</b> I didn't work You didn't work He/She/It didn't work .....</p>		<p>Last month I didn't exercise at all because I sprained my ankle?</p>	<p><b>Negativa</b> I was not playing You were not playing He/She/It was not playing .....</p>	<p>Si usa il Past continuous ed il past simple quando un'azione in corso (past continuous) è interrotta da un'azione breve (past simple)</p>	<p>I was watching TV when the phone rang.</p>
<p><b>Interrogativa neg.</b> Didn't I work Didn't You work Didn't He/She/It work .....</p>		<p>Two months ago he was in a perfect shape but now he's incredibly fat</p>	<p><b>Interrogativa neg</b> WasI not playing? Were you not playing? Was he/She/It not playing? .....</p>		<p>While I was having a break the boss called me and ordered me to go straight to his office</p>

# Present perfect

## Present perfect

(azioni iniziate nel passato che continuano o hanno ricadute nel presente)

Forma	Uso	Esempi
<b>Ausiliare Have + past participle del verbo regolare* o irregolare</b>	Non si forma mai con l'ausiliare essere (be) a differenza dell'italiano	I've lost my keys.
<b>Affermativa</b> I've finished You've finished He/She/It 's finished We've finished You've finished They've finished	Per parlare di un evento che ha ancora conseguenze sul presente  Per parlare di un evento passato senza indicare quando è avvenuto	I've finished my homework. Now I can watch TV.  I've gone abroad many times.
<b>Interrogativa</b> Have I finished? Have you finished? Has He/She/it finished? .....	Present perfect + <b>ever/never</b> <b>Never</b> = frase negativa fra ausiliare e participio passato <b>Ever</b> = frase interrogativa fra soggetto e participio passato	Have you ever been to Spain?  No, I've never been to Spain.
<b>Negativa</b> I haven't finished You haven't finished He/She/It hasn't finished .....	Present perfect + <b>just</b> Per indicare un'azione appena conclusa  Con <b>yet/already</b> <b>Yet</b> (ancora) si usa nelle frasi interrogative e negative in fondo alla frase <b>Already</b> (già) per indicare un'azione compiuta prima di quanto ci si aspettasse	I've just received an email confirming the order. We can arrange the shipment now.  She hasn't taken the rubbish out yet.  I've already paid this bill.
<b>Interrogativa negativa contratta</b> Haven't I finished Haven't you finished Hasn't He/She/It finished? .....	Present perfect + <b>for/since</b> Azione iniziata nel passato che continua nel presente <b>For</b> = sottolinea la durata dell'azione <b>Since</b> = sottolinea il momento esatto in cui l'azione ha avuto inizio	I've known him since I was in Primary school. She's worked in London for five years (vs She worked in London for five years) We've been on holiday for a week/since Monday

\* I verbi regolari che terminano in: -e aggiungono -d (lived); quelli che terminano in consonante la raddoppiano (travel-led); quelli che terminano in -y se preceduta da consonante la cambiano in -i (stud-ied)