

PAST SIMPLE DEL VERBO ESSERE- TO BE

Forma affermativa	Forma contratta	Significato
I was You were He was She was It was We were You were They were		Io ero/sono stato/fui Tu eri/ sei stato/fosti Lui era/ è stato/fu Lei era/ è stata/fu Esso era/è stato/fu Noi eravamo/ siamo stati/fummo Voi eravate/ siete stati/foste Essi erano/ sono stati/furono
Forma negativa	Forma negativa contratta	Significato
I was not You were not He was not She was not It was not We were not You were not They were not	I wasn't You weren't He wasn't She wasn't It wasn't We weren't You weren't They weren't	Io non ero/sono stato/fui Tu non eri/sei stato/fosti Lui non era/ non è stato/fu Lei non era/ non è stata/fu Esso non era/ non è stato/fu Noi non eravamo/siamo stati/fummo Voi non eravate/siete stati/foste Essi non erano/sono stati/furono
Forma interrogativa	Risposta breve	Significato
Was I? Were you? Was he? Was she? Was it? Were we? Were you? Were they?	Yes, I was/No, I wasn't Yes, you were/No, you weren't Yes, he was/No, he wasn't Yes, she was/No, she wasn't Yes, it was/No, it wasn't Yes, we were/No, we weren't Yes, you were/No, you weren't Yes, they were/No, they weren't	Ero/sono stato/fui io? Eri/sei stato/fosti tu? Era/è stato/fu lui? Era/è stata/fu lei? Era/ è stato/fu esso? Eravamo/ siamo stati/fummo noi? Eravate/ siete stati/foste voi? Erano/ sono stati/furono essi?

- He was at school yesterday morning/ He wasn't at school yesterday morning
Was he at school yesterday morning?/ Wasn't he at school yesterday morning?
Yes, he was. No, he wasn't.

- They were at the bus stop at eight o'clock/ They weren't at the bus stop at eight o'clock
Were they at the bus stop at eight o'clock? Weren't they at the bus stop at eight o'clock?
Yes they were. No, they weren't

USO

Il past simple del verbo essere in inglese corrisponde all'imperfetto, al passato remoto e al *passato prossimo* dell'italiano e si usa per:

Parlare di situazioni riferite ad un tempo determinato del passato ed interamente trascorso.	<i>They were at home last night</i> <i>Loro erano a casa ieri sera</i>
Parlare della nascita (was/ were + born)	<i>Where and when were you born? I was born in London on 9th June 1989</i> <i>Dove e quando sei nato? Io sono nato a Londra il 9 giugno 1989</i>
Il past simple è generalmente accompagnato da avverbi ed espressioni di tempo passato determinato	Yesterday (ieri); the day before yesterday (l'altro giorno); yesterday morning/ afternoon/evening (ieri mattina/pomeriggio/sera); last night/week/month/year (la scorsa notte/settimana/lo scorso mese/anno); two days/three weeks/ a few years ago (due giorni/tre settimane fa/qualche giorno fa); in November (a novembre), in 1987 (nel 1987), on Monday/ Tuesday (di lunedì, di martedì)...

1. Inserisci la forma affermativa corretta del simple past del verbo essere

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. He _____ a good doctor. | 5. They _____ bad boys. |
| 2. Karl and James _____ friends. | 6. She _____ a student in a vocational school. |
| 3. She _____ at school yesterday morning. | 7. The car _____ red and white. |
| 4. We _____ in the mechanics laboratory. | 8. I _____ a beginner. |

2. Completa le seguenti frasi con was o were

☞ *He was in New York last month*

1. Susan's friends _____ at the pub on Sunday evening. 2. The children _____ in the garden five minutes ago. 3. Mum _____ in the kitchen ten minutes ago. 4. Michael and Paul _____ born in New York. 5. Bill and I _____ at the gym on Saturday afternoon. 6. I _____ at work on Friday morning.

3. Trasforma le seguenti frasi dalla forma affermativa a quella negativa

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. They were at home last night. | |
| 2. We were classmates. | |
| 3. He was a good teacher. | |
| 4. Mrs Robinson is an English teacher. | |
| 5. The screwdrivers were in the lorry. | |
| 6. She was a pretty dancer. | |
| 7. The new car was in the garage. | |
| 8. We were very good drivers. | |

4. Scrivi le domande usando le indicazioni date e completa le short answers.

☞ *You/ born in Italy.*

Were you born in Italy? Yes, I was.

1. Your parents/ at work yesterday? _____
2. The English test/ difficult. _____
3. It/ an internal combustion engine. _____
4. We/ late for the lesson? _____
5. Your best friend/ happy/ this morning? _____
6. The football match/ good? _____
7. The books/ interesting? _____

5. Rispondi alle domande usando le Short Answers (risposte brevi)

☞ *Were they at the cinema last night? - Yes, they were*

1. Was Susan at school this morning? (No) _____
2. Was Mr Davidson in Boston last week? (Yes) _____
3. Were you in Trafalgar Square this morning at 9? (Yes) _____
4. Were you born in February? (No) _____
5. Were Tom and Bob at the match on Sunday morning? (Yes) _____
6. Were you the only participants? (Yes) _____
7. Was she at the pub? (No) _____
8. Was Mrs Jones a dentist? (No) _____

6. Costruisci mini-dialoghi come nell'esempio. Usa il passato di to be, i suggerimenti forniti e aggiungi tutti gli elementi necessari.

☞ *A: They/post office/ 9:00?*

A: Were they at the post office at 9:00?

B: No/ they/ bank

B: No, they weren't. They were at the bank.

1. A: Susan/ home/ Saturday night? _____
B: No/ she/ theatre. _____
2. A: Paul and Simon/pub/last night _____
B: No/they/disco _____
3. A: You/traffic lights? _____
B: No/ we/bus stop _____
4. A: It/cold? _____
B: No/it/warm and sunny _____

7. Crea domande con i suggerimenti dati utilizzando il simple past del verbo to be e rispondi a piacimento

1. What - the weather - like -yesterday? _____
2. What - the name - of - your mechanics teacher? _____
3. Where - you - born? _____
4. There - any - customers - yesterday _____
5. The weather - sunny - yesterday? _____
6. Where - the concert? _____

8. Complete the sentences with was / were

1. How many people _____ at your house last weekend?
2. The book wasn't difficult, it _____ easy.
3. Those _____ my best jeans.
4. Dinosaurs _____ prehistoric animals.
5. _____ your friends at school yesterday?
6. Sandra _____ not at school yesterday.
7. You _____ nasty to me!
8. _____ your grandparents designers?
9. John and I _____ in the garden.
10. _____ your parents in the restaurant? Yes, they _____ .
11. My grandmother _____ a nurse. She wasn't a doctor.
12. I _____ thin when I was 6 years old.
13. When I _____ younger, I played with teddy bears.
14. We _____ away on vacation last month.
15. _____ you at the cinema last night?
16. Ten years ago, I _____ a baby.
17. _____ the exam difficult?
18. The film _____ (not) exciting. It was boring.
19. _____ there many people at the party?
20. _____ the girls in the park? No, they _____ .
21. Her name wasn't Kate. It _____ Isabel.
22. Paco wasn't happy. He _____ sad.
23. _____ the boys at the football game? Yes, they _____ .
24. The books _____ (not) on the shelf. They were in the bookcase.
25. _____ Tom at a concert? Yes, he _____ .

9. Scegli l'alternativa corretta

1. Were/was you happy? Yes, we were/was.
2. Were/was she your mother? Yes, she were/was.
3. Were/was they at home? No, they was not/weren't.
4. Were/was this my pen? No, it wasn't/weren't.
5. Was/were I in this class? Yes, you was/weren't.
6. Was/were the pens in the bag? No, they wasn't/weren't.
7. Was/Were the teacher near the door? No, he was/weren't

10. Leggi la conversazione, segna con V le cose vere e con X quelle false

A: Hey, Kate!

B: Hi, Max. Where were you last weekend?

A: I was at a birthday party.

B: Was it good?

A: It was quite good, yeah...

B: Were there many people?

A: No, there weren't! I think there were about 20 people!

B: Was there music?

A: Yes, there was. There were two live bands, but there wasn't a Dj.

B: Where was the party?

A: It was at that new hotel in town. There was a swimming pool!

B: Really? Great!

A: Yes, and there was a barbecue. But I wasn't very happy...

B: Why?

A: Because I don't eat meat and there wasn't any vegetarian food!

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-------|--------------------|---|-------|
| 1. many people | □ | _____ | 4. live bands | □ | _____ |
| 2. a Dj | □ | _____ | 5. a swimming pool | □ | _____ |
| 3. a barbecue | □ | _____ | 6. vegetarian food | □ | _____ |

11. Completa il testo usando il Past Simple del verbo to be (was/were)

"I _____ at one of the first Glastonbury festivals in 1979. It _____ in a farm for three days. My girlfriend and I _____ students in Newcastle at the time, so it _____ a very long journey, about six hours! But the tickets _____ cheap: only £3! Now they're more than £100! I think about 10,000 people _____ at that festival. The weather _____ very bad: cold and rainy! But the music and the atmosphere _____ fantastic!"

12. Rispondi alle domande dopo averle formulate correttamente inserendo il verbo to be al past simple (was/were)

Ex.: Where/Elisabeth/last night? Where was Elisabeth last night? She was at home.

- 1- Where/you/born? _____
- 2- Where/you/yesterday at 6.30 p.m.? _____
- 3- Where/your first holiday? _____
- 4- Where/Sarah/on Saturday? _____
- 5- When/the last English test? _____

13. Abbina ad ogni domanda la sua risposta breve

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1- Was I in London last May? | a- yes, she was |
| 2- Were you and Tracey at the bar on Monday? | b- no, he wasn't |
| 3- Was your mother in the shop yesterday? | c- yes, they were |
| 4- Were you at the festival in 2012? | d- no, we weren't |
| 5- Were we in your group last year? | e- no, you weren't |
| 6- Were John and Louise at our school? | f- yes, I was |
| 7- Was John's father at the football match? | g- yes, you were |

SIMPLE PAST - REGULAR VERBS

Forma affermativa	Forma affermativa contratta	Significato
I walked You walked He walked She walked It walked We walked You walked They walked	- - - - - - - -	Io camminavo/ho camminato/ camminai Tu camminavi, hai camminato, camminasti Lui camminava, ha camminato, camminò Lei camminava, ha camminato, camminò Esso camminava, ha camminato, camminò Noi camminavamo, abbiamo camminato, camminammo Voi camminavate, avete camminato, camminaste Essi camminavano, hanno camminato, camminarono
Forma negativa	Forma negativa contratta	Significato
I did not walk You did not walk He did not walk She did not walk It did not walk We did not walk You did not walk They did not walk	I didn't walk You didn't walk He didn't walk She didn't walk It didn't walk We didn't walk You didn't walk They didn't walk	Io non camminavo/ho camminato/ camminai Tu non camminavi/ hai camminato/camminasti Lui non camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò Lei non camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò Esso non camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò Noi non camminavamo/ abbiamo camminato/ camminammo Voi non camminavate/ avete camminato/ camminaste Essi non camminavano/ hanno camminato/ camminarono
Forma interrogativa	Risposta breve	Significato
Did I walk? Did you walk? Did he walk? Did she walk? Did it walk? Did we walk? Did you walk? Did they walk?	Yes, I did/No, I didn't Yes, you did/No, you didn't Yes, he did/No, he didn't Yes, she did/No, she didn't Yes, It did/No, it didn't Yes, we did/No, we didn't yes, you did/No, you didn't Yes, they did/No, they didn't	Io camminavo/ho camminato/ camminai? Tu camminavi/ hai camminato/camminasti? Lui camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò? Lei camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò? Esso camminava/ ha camminato/ camminò? Noi camminavamo/ abbiamo camminato/ camminammo? Voi camminavate/ avete camminato/ camminaste? Essi camminavano/ hanno camminato/ camminarono?

La forma **affermativa** del past simple dei verbi regolari si forma aggiungendo -ed alla forma base del verbo ed è uguale per tutte le persone.

Yesterday morning I missed the bus. Ieri mattina ho perso l'autobus

La forma **interrogativa** del past simple si ottiene così:
did + soggetto + forma base del verbo?

Did he stay for a long time? E' rimasto a lungo?

La forma **negativa** del past simple si ottiene così:
soggetto+ did not o didn't + forma base del verbo.

He didn't eat dinner with me. Non ha cenato con me.

STRUTTURA FORMA AFFERMATIVA

Forma base	Termina in	past simple	esempi
phone	-e	aggiunge solo -ed	phoned
play	-y preceduta da vocale	aggiunge -ed	played
study	-y preceduta da consonante	cambia -y in i + -ed	studied
stop	monosillabici terminanti in consonante preceduta da vocale accentata	raddoppiano la consonante	stopped
travel-prefer	bisillabi terminanti in -l o -r	raddoppiano la consonante l o r	travelled preferred

USO

Il past simple si usa per indicare azioni ed eventi completamente passati e conclusi, ciò è evidente dal contesto o dalla presenza di espressioni di tempo determinato come:

yesterday (ieri) last night/week/month/year (ieri notte/la scorsa settimana/il mese/l'anno scorso)
 two days/weeks/months/...ago (due giorni/due settimane/mesi fa)
 in 1987 (nel 1987) when I was a child/at school..(quando ero un bambino/ a scuola).

Ex.: when I was a child I lived in a house by the sea

1. Inserisci negli spazi la forma corretta al Past Simple.

1. My sister _____ her teeth two minutes ago. (brush)
2. Greg _____ so well yesterday. (play)
3. They _____ their mother yesterday. (help)
4. She _____ me yesterday. (call)
5. Susan _____ her dog two days ago. (walk)
6. We _____ our car last month. (wash)
7. My uncle _____ smoking three years ago. (stop)
8. The little baby _____ a lot an hour ago. (cry)
9. I _____ English last year. (study)
10. John and Jessie _____ their teacher. (like)
11. My brother _____ a trip to Europe. (plan)
12. You _____ your exams. (pass)
13. I _____ flowers. (water)
14. None of my friends _____ me. (support)
15. He _____ to me silently. (talk)

2. Trasforma le frasi con verbi regolari alla forma interrogativa e negativa. Fai attenzione alle variazioni ortografiche

1. They stopped in Milan for lunch _____

2. She tried the pullover on _____

3. He studied geography yesterday afternoon _____

- 4. Martin and Paul liked the film _____
- 5. They travelled to New York _____
- 6. Bob washed his car last week _____

3. Leggi la prima frase e poi completa le altre con le parole del riquadro

ago	year	February	was	Sunday	1997
-----	------	----------	-----	--------	------

- 1. Today is Monday. Yesterday was _____. Two days _____ was Saturday.
- 2. This month is April. Last month _____ March. Two months ago was _____.
- 3. This year is 1999. Last _____ was 1998. Two years ago was _____.

4. Unisci le seguenti espressioni alla loro traduzione inglese

La scorsa settimana	Last night
Ieri	Last Sunday
Domenica scorsa	Today
Due settimane fa	Last year
L'anno scorso	This year
Ieri sera	Yesterday
Oggi	Last week
Quest'anno	Two weeks ago

5. Rimetti in ordine le seguenti espressioni di tempo: la numero 1 è la più recente, mentre la numero 8 è la più lontana nel tempo.

<i>last night</i> _____	<i>yesterday afternoon</i> _____
<i>yesterday morning</i> _____	<i>four days ago</i> _____
<i>two weeks ago</i> _____	<i>this morning</i> _____
<i>three years ago</i> _____	<i>two months ago</i> _____

6. Complete with the past simple of the regular verbs in brackets and of the verb to be. Then answer.

THOMAS EDISON

Thomas Edison _____ (be) born in 1847 in Ohio in the United States. He _____ (start) school at the age of eight but he _____ (hate) it because on his first day the teacher _____ (call) him stupid. After that, he _____ (stay) at home a lot of time and _____ (study) with his mother. He _____ (be) really interested in science books so he read a lot of them at home. He _____ (decide) to come back to school but he never _____ (like) it very much. He _____ (decide) to leave school forever at the age of twelve and he _____ (start) a new job with a newsagent. He _____ (start) inventing things at the age of nineteen. He _____ (invent) the photograph and a sort of very early CD player! Two years later, he _____ (create) the world's first electric light bulb and, thanks to him, New York _____ (be) the first city to have electric lights.

- 1- When was T. Edison born? _____
- 2- Why did he hate school? _____
- 3- When did he start inventing things? _____
- 4- What did he create? _____

7. Scrivi il past simple dei verbi regolari

1. change _____
2. rain _____
3. carry _____
4. finish _____
5. open _____
6. start _____
7. stay _____
8. pray _____
9. ask _____
10. change _____

8. Write the correct form of the verb (affirmative or negative). Choose from the box.

work be(4) like arrive play watch stay go study listen have

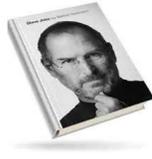
1. I _____ that new restaurant at all. The food _____ terrible!
2. We _____ at home during the summer holidays. We _____ any money!
3. We _____ yesterday, we _____ to music instead!
4. My mum _____ to work this morning because the weather _____ terrible!
5. When she _____ young she _____ the violin really well.
6. On Saturday night I _____ television until two o'clock in the morning!
7. She _____ at the station just in time to catch the train.
8. When the children _____ little she _____ with them.

9. Traduci in inglese

1. Ieri sera ho giocato a tennis _____
2. Hai guardato un film ieri sera? _____
3. Jane non ha ascoltato la radio ieri _____
4. Quando sei arrivato a scuola? _____
5. Che cosa ha comprato Mary la scorsa settimana (purchase)?

6. Che cosa ha dipinto John domenica scorsa? _____
7. Hai pulito la tua casa ieri mattina? _____
8. I bambini hanno attraversato la strada un'ora fa _____

10. Reading



STEVE JOBS

Steve Jobs was born in San Francisco in 1955. When he was at school he attended evening classes and worked for a computer company in the summer. In 1972 he finished school and moved to Oregon, but in 1974 he returned to California and worked for a video games company.

In 1976 Jobs started a computer company with a friend. They called it Apple. They introduced the first Macintosh computer in 1978. In 2001 Apple created the iPod, now the world's most popular MP3 player, and in 2003 they opened the Internet's biggest online music store.

1. When was he born?

2. What company did he work for in summer when he was at school?

3. When did he start a computer company?

4. What did they create in 2001?

5. When did they open Internet's biggest online store?

SIMPLE PAST - IRREGULAR VERBS

Forma affermativa	Forma affermativa contratta	Significato
I went You went He went She went It went We went You went They went	- - - - - - - -	Io andavo/sono andato/ andai Tu andavi/sei andato/ andasti Lui andava/ è andato/ andò Lei andava/ è andata/ andò Esso andava/ è andato/ andò Noi andavamo/ siamo andati/ andammo Voi andavate/ siete andati/ andaste Essi andavano/ sono andati/ andarono
Forma negativa	Forma negativa contratta	Significato
I did not go You did not go He did not go She did not go It did not go We did not go You did not go They did not go	I didn't go You didn't go He didn't go She didn't go It didn't go We didn't go You didn't go They didn't go	Io non andavo/sono andato/ andai Tu non andavi/sei andato/ andasti Lui non andava/ è andato/ andò Lei non andava/ lei è andata/ andò Esso non andava/ è andato/ andò Noi non andavamo/ siamo andati/ andammo Voi non andavate/ siete andati/ andaste Essi non andavano/ sono andati/ andarono
Forma interrogativa	Risposta breve	Significato
Did I go? Did you go? Did he go? Did she go? Did it go? Did we go? Did you go? Did they go?	Yes, I did/No, I didn't Yes, you did/No, you didn't Yes, he did/No, he didn't Yes, she did/No, she didn't Yes, it did/No, it didn't Yes, we did/No, we didn't yes, you did/No, you didn't Yes, they did/No, they Didn't	Io andavo/sono andato/andai? Tu andavi/sei andato/andasti? Lui andava/è andato/andò? Lei andava/è andata/andò? Esso andava/è andato/andò? Noi andavamo/siamo andati/ andammo? Voi andavate/siete andati/ andaste? Essi andavano/sono andati/ andarono?

Forma affermativa

Ai verbi irregolari non va aggiunta la desinenza -ed, ma ciascuno ha una forma propria del past simple, che corrisponde alla seconda forma del paradigma.

Presentano una sola forma per tutte le persone. Fa eccezione il verbo to be che ha due forme: was (per la 1a e per la 3a singolare) e were (per tutte le altre).

Ex: I **drank** a lot of beer at the pub last night
Ho bevuto molta birra al pub ieri sera

Le due forme **interrogativa** e **negativa** dei verbi irregolari si formano allo stesso modo dei verbi regolari.

L'elenco dei principali verbi irregolari è riportato al termine del volume.

Esercizi

1. Completa la tabella.

Infinitive	Past simple	Infinitive	Past simple
1. swim	..... ....	7. sing	.....
2.	heard	8.	slept
3.	gave	9. speak	.....
4. find	.....	10. spend	.....
5.	lent	11.	bought
6. run	..... ...	12 take	.....

2. Completa le frasi con il past simple dei verbi irregolari tra parentesi

- Manchester United (win) _____ the match last week.
- John (lend) _____ me his car yesterday .
- Peter and his family (spend) _____ their holidays in Greece last summer.
- The Johnsons (sell) _____ their house in September.
- She (get up) _____ late this morning.
- Lucy (write) _____ a letter to her German friend yesterday afternoon.
- Tom (fall) _____ down the stairs on Monday.
- He (break) _____ his left leg last month.

3. Completa adeguatamente le frasi con il past simple dei verbi forniti in ordine sparso.

run lose meet buy go feel see read forget sit

- This morning the children _____ to school by bus
- He _____ two packets of cigarettes yesterday
- She _____ home because she was late
- Mary _____ her wallet yesterday
- Paul and Colin _____ their friends at the pub last night
- Lucy _____ an interesting book last week
- Mr Rossi _____ to lock the front door before he went out
- We _____ on a comfortable sofa.
- They _____ a beautiful film at the cinema
- Allan _____ sick last night

4. Write the questions. Look at the example.

- *What time did you get up?*
- *I got up at 10.30.*

- _____ ? They were born in Pisa
- _____ ? The train arrived ten minutes ago.
- _____ ? We stayed in London for two weeks.
- _____ ? We saw David Guetta at the airport.

5. _____ ? She bought a pair of shoes in the sales.
6. _____ ? He travelled to Spain by bike.
7. _____ ? They were 100 people at the pizzeria!

5. Scrivi queste frasi alla forma negativa.

Ex.: *We saw Jack and his sister*

We didn't see Jack and his sister

1. She taught the students Maths _____
2. Suzy went to New York last year _____
3. We attended the same school _____
4. Mike and John spent all their money _____
5. We had a good time at the party _____
6. Jason played computer games all morning _____
7. Lisa watched a film last night _____
8. I was at the football stadium yesterday _____

6. Scrivi il past simple dei seguenti verbi.

1. become _____	11. make _____
2. buy _____	12. do _____
3. cost _____	13. meet _____
4. wear _____	14. put _____
5. forget _____	15. see _____
6. come _____	16. teach _____
7. go _____	17. have _____
8. leave _____	18. think _____
	20. be _____

7. Put the correct forms of the verbs into the gaps. Use the Simple Past in the statements.

1. My mother _____ (keep) her jewels in her safe.
2. I _____ (choose) to stay at home on my birthday.
3. I _____ (send) a postcard to my aunt for Christmas.
4. He _____ (feel) terrible after eating too much sugar.
5. They _____ (swim) for a long time.
6. Sarah _____ (bring) some drinks and chips to the party.
7. My sister _____ (write) two books last year.
8. They _____ (run) after the cat to catch it.
9. He _____ (understand) everything I said.
10. We _____ (forget) to buy cheese.
11. You _____ (drink) too much coffee yesterday.
12. My friends _____ (sleep) in their car after the earthquake.
13. The train _____ (leave) early.
14. My son _____ (fly) to San Francisco yesterday.
15. I _____ (take) a shower two hours ago.
16. You _____ (break) my mother's favorite vase yesterday.
17. I _____ (buy) a new car last week.
18. I _____ (give) my mother some flowers for her birthday.
19. When I was 23, I _____ (become) a teacher.

20. He _____ (tell) me the answer of the second question.

8. Change the following sentences into the negative form (-) or into questions (?).

1. My mother kept her jewels in her safe. (-) _____
2. I chose to stay at home on my birthday. (?) _____
3. I sent a postcard to my aunt for Christmas. (-) _____
4. He felt terrible after eating all those candies. (?) _____
5. They swam across the lake. (-) _____
6. Sarah brought some drinks to the party. (?) _____
7. My sister wrote two books last year. (-) _____
8. They ran four miles. (?) _____
9. He understood everything said. (-) _____
10. We forgot to buy cheese. (?) _____
- _____
11. You drank too much coffee yesterday. (-) _____
12. My friends slept in their car after the earthquake. (?) _____
13. The train left early. (-) _____
14. My son flew to San Francisco yesterday. (?) _____
15. I took a shower two hours ago. (-) _____

9. Make the past simple (positive, negative or question):

1. (how / they / go/to work?) _____ How did they go to work? _____
2. (Sam/ not /talk much) _____
3. (when / you/ arrive home?) _____
4. (my brother / know / a lot / about/computers) _____
5. (we / go/to church/ on Sunday) _____
6. (she / not / study enough/ for the exam) _____
7. (your sister/ catch / the plane?) _____
8. (they / not / like/the meals) _____
9. (Cathy/ do / the laundry /last week?) _____
10. (you / not / set / the alarm clock) _____
11. (when / Mr. Green / get up / Yesterday?) _____
12. (where / you / find /my glasses?) _____
13. (Alice / not / enjoy / the party) _____
14. (when / Joseph / hear a strange noise?) _____
15. (Mr. Daniels/ take / me / to the airport) _____

10. Circle the correct past and participle forms of the verbs (irregular verbs - multiple choice)

1. (Write) A) Wrote / written B) Wroted / writted C) Writed / wrote
2. (Find) A) Founded / found B) Finded / found C) Found / found
3. (Make) A) Maded / maded B) Maked / maked C) Made / made
4. (Drive) A) Drove / drove B) Drove / driven C) Driven / drove
5. (Break) A) Broke / broke B) Broke / broken C) Broken / brokened
6. (Leave) A) Left / lefted B) Left / left C) Leaved / leaved
7. (Feel) A) Fell / fallen B) Felt / follen C) Felt / felt

8. (Cut) A) Cut / cut B) Cut / cuted C) Cuted / cuted
9. (Fly) A) Flew / flew B) Flew / flown C) Flied / flied
10. (Eat) A) Ate / ated B) Ate / eaten C) Eated / eated
11. (Catch) A) Caought / caought B) Caught / caught C) Could / could
12. (Buy) A) Bought / bought B) Buyed / buyed C) Buy / buy
13. (Fall) A) Fell / fallen B) Felt / felt C) Felt / fallen
14. (Let) A) Let / leted B) Let / let C) Leted / leted
15. (Hide) A) Hid / hid B) Hid / hidden C) Hided / hided

11. Select the correct SIMPLE PAST TENSE answer.

1. When -- -- - you go to the USA? Last year.
A) did B) was C) went D) have
2. When -- -- - the program begin?
A) didn't B) day C) time D) did
3. Did she stay with her friends? -- -- -.
A) No, she didn't B) No, she didn't stay C) No, she didn't stayed D) No, she stayed not
4. He -- -- - born in 1963 in America. A) had B) is C) was D) did
5. She read the newspaper -- -- -.
A) now B) everyday C) yesterday D) tomorrow
6. How long ago -- -- - married?
A) were you get B) you were C) did you get D) have you
7. He always cried when he -- -- - a baby.
A) gets B) was C) were D) is
8. -- -- - you work before you came here?
A) Did B) Do C) Have D) Can
9. Who -- -- - you see at the party?
A) were B) are C) did D) have
10. It -- -- - all day long yesterday
A) was rained B) raining C) rained D) has rained
11. Who -- -- - America?
A) discovered B) has discovered C) discovers D) discover
12. Elizabeth just -- -- - water because her doctor recommended not to drink soda.
A) drink B) drunk C) drinks D) drank
13. The teacher was taking attendance when you -- -- -.
A) were coming B) came in C) have come in D) come in
14. Last year I -- -- - in a bank.
A) have worked B) had worked C) work D) worked
15. They went to Australia -- -- - a month -- -- - summer.
A) during, the B) for, during C) for, last D) last, during

16. I feel fine this morning but I --- very tired last night.
A) was B) is C) am D) were
17. It was hot in the room, so I --- the window.
A) open B) am opening C) opened D) opens
18. --- you --- TV last night?
A) Do / watch B) Does / watch C) Did / watch D) was / watching
19. Carol --- her arm last week.
A) was breaking B) broke C) breaks D) is breaking
20. We --- to learn English last month.
A) begin B) begins C) is beginning D) began
21. They bought a new t-shirt ---.
A) now B) every day C) last week D) tomorrow
22. I had a party last week, but Paul and Jenny ---.
A) won't come B) couldn't come C) can't come D) may not come
23. He --- his leg in an accident last winter.
A) braked B) broke C) has broken D) broked
24. --- the musicians --- a concert yesterday?
A) Do, give B) Did, gave C) Did, give D) Have, given
25. They --- to Paris by train, they returned by bus.
A) have returned B) will return C) didn't return D) don't arrive
26. When --- you born? A) did B) was C) were D) can
27. What did Gaby --- yesterday?
A) eat B) ate C) eaten D) eating
28. Why did you --- that shirt? I don't like it.
A) bought B) to buy C) buy D) buying
29. Everybody in the classroom --- sleepy.
A) was B) were C) are D) weren't
30. Where --- you last Saturday?
A) was B) were C) is D) are

Abbina adeguatamente domande e risposte.

A

B

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What time did you get up? | ▶ ◀ a. Four or five, if I remember well. |
| 2. What did you do after breakfast? | ▶ ◀ b. At about midnight. |
| 3. Did you have lunch at home? | ▶ ◀ c. No, not really. I woke up many times. |
| 4. How many phone calls did you receive? | ▶ ◀ d. Yes, I did. I had a good time there. |
| 5. Did you see your friends in the afternoon? | ▶ ◀ e. No, I didn't. I had lunch in a small cafeteria. |
| 6. How many times did you phone Mary? | ▶ ◀ f. Three times, I think. |
| 7. Did you go to the pub in the evening? | ▶ ◀ g. My friends Allan and Bob. |
| 8. Who did you meet there? | ▶ ◀ h. No, I didn't, but I met them in the evening. |
| 9. What time did you go to bed? | ▶ ◀ i. I went out. |
| 10. Did you sleep well? | ▶ ◀ j. At eight o'clock. |

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Scrivi domande e risposte al *past simple* usando i suggerimenti forniti e aggiungendo le parole necessarie per costruire frasi di senso compiuto.

- ◇ A: *Where / he / go / last summer?* → A: *Where did he go last summer?*
 B: *south coast.* → B: *He went to the south coast.*

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| 1. A: What / your parents / see / on TV / last night?
B: film. | A: | B: |
| 2. A: What / she / buy?
B: two pullovers. | A: | B: |
| 3. A: How many tickets / she / find?
B: only three. | A: | B: |
| 4. A: When / Susan / become / actress?
B: four years ago. | A: | B: |
| 5. A: What time / he / get up / yesterday?
B: at seven o'clock. | A: | B: |
| 6. A: What time / you / go / bed?
B: at eleven o'clock. | A: | B: |
| 7. A: When / they / get married?
B: three years ago. | A: | B: |
| 8. A: What / you / do / yesterday afternoon?
B: go shopping. | A: | B: |

PRESENT PERFECT

Forma affermativa	Forma affermativa contratta	Significato
I have walked You have walked He has walked She has walked It has walked We have walked You have walked They have walked	I've walked You've walked He's walked She's walked It's walked We've walked You've walked They've walked	Io ho camminato Tu hai camminato Lui ha camminato Lei ha camminato Esso ha camminato Noi abbiamo camminato Voi avete camminato Essi hanno camminato
Forma negativa	Forma negativa contratta	Significato
I have not walked You have not walked He has not walked She has not walked It has not walked We have not walked You have not walked They have not walked	I haven't walked You haven't walked He hasn't walked She hasn't walked It hasn't walked We haven't walked You haven't walked They haven't walked	Io non ho camminato Tu non hai camminato Lui non ha camminato Lei non ha camminato Esso non ha camminato Noi non abbiamo camminato Voi non avete camminato Essi non hanno camminato
Forma interrogativa	Risposta breve	Significato
Have I walked? Have you walked? Has he walked? Has she walked? Has it walked? Have we walked? Have you walked? Have they walked?	Yes, I have/No, I haven't Yes, you have/No, you haven't Yes, he has/No, he hasn't Yes, she has/No, she hasn't Yes, it has/No, it hasn't Yes, we have/No, we haven't yes, you are/No, you haven't Yes, they are/No, they haven't	Io ho camminato? Tu hai camminato? Lui ha camminato? Lei ha camminato? Esso ha camminato? Noi abbiamo camminato? Voi avete camminato? Essi hanno camminato?

Il Present Perfect corrisponde a grandi linee al Passato Prossimo, ma presenta differenze importanti. La forma **affermativa** del Present perfect dei verbi regolari si forma con il soggetto + have + past participle (participio passato).

Ex.: Susan has lost her purse = Susan ha perso il portafoglio

La forma **interrogativa** del present perfect si ottiene così:

have + soggetto + past participle (participio passato) ?

Ex.: Have they helped you? = Ti hanno aiutato?

La forma **negativa** del present perfect si ottiene così:

soggetto+ have not o haven't + past participle (participio passato).

Ex.: He hasn't had breakfast = non ha fatto colazione

Il **participio passato** dei **verbi regolari**, come il past simple, si forma aggiungendo -ed alla forma base (con le stesse variazioni ortografiche del past simple)

wash= washed
 study= studied
 stop= stopped
 play= played

Il **participio passato** dei **verbi irregolari** è dato dalla 3a forma del paradigma (vedi l'elenco dei verbi irregolari alla fine del volume).

USO

Il Present perfect si usa:

- per esprimere azioni avvenute nel passato, senza specificare quando, le cui **conseguenze sono ancora in atto**.
 Ex.: Have you painted the house? It looks beautiful!
- per descrivere uno stato od una azione che è **durata sino al presente e che sta ancora svolgendosi**. In questo caso è descritta da un'espressione di tempo, che specifica da quanto o con quanta frequenza qualcosa avviene.
- per descrivere un'esperienza senza specificare quando ha avuto effettivamente luogo.
 Ex.: She's seen that film
- per descrivere il numero o la quantità di cose completate al momento in cui se ne parla.
 Ex.: how many pages has she read? She's read 100 pages so far
- per descrivere **avvenimenti recenti**
 Ex.: They've just arrived
- quando **l'unità di tempo**, pur essendo l'azione già avvenuta, è **ancora in corso**.
 Ex.: What have you done today? Che cosa hai fatto oggi? (l'unità di tempo "oggi" non è ancora terminata).

Il Present Perfect è spesso caratterizzato dall'uso di avverbi e unità di tempo quali, ad esempio:

espressione di tempo	significato	espressione di tempo	significato
already	già	ever?	mai?
in the last few hours/days	nelle ultime ore/negli ultimi giorni	just	appena
lately	ultimamente	never	non...mai
not...yet	non ancora	recently	recentemente
so far	finora	yet?	già?

Questi avverbi seguono generalmente il primo ausiliare (tra ausiliare e participio passato), fatta eccezione per *yet* che viene generalmente posto alla fine della frase con i seguenti significati.

-Yet=già. Si usa nelle frasi interrogative per chiedere se qualcosa che ci aspettiamo che avvenga è già accaduta.

Have you paid the bill yet? Hai già pagato la bolletta?

-Yet=ancora. Si usa nelle frasi negative per dire che un'azione non è ancora avvenuta.