Riepilogo regole inglese sui tempi - classe 2H

Il verbo essere

<u>Tempo presente</u> del verbo essere (to be):

Singolare	Plurale
I am	We are
You are	You are
He / She / It is	They are

Esempio:

Io sono un ragazzo italiano
I am an italian boy

Tu sei Inglese.
You are English.

<u>Forma negativa</u>: si ottiene aggiungendo not al verbo essere (to be).

Singolare	Plurale
I am not	We are not
You are not	You are not
He / She / It is not	They are not

<u>Forma interrogativa</u>: si ttiene mettendo:
        prima il verbo to be + soggetto

Singolare	Plurale
Am I ?	Are we ?
Are you ?	Are you ?
Is he / she / it ?	Are they ?

Esempi:

Maria è Inglese.
Mary is English.

negativa -> Mary is not English
interrogativa -> Is Mary Enlglish ?

Tempo passato del verbo essere (to be):

Singolare	Plurale
I was	We were
You were	You were
He / She / It was	They were

Esempi:

Bob era in Inghilterra l'anno scorso.
Bob was in England last year.

Mia sorella era a scuola.
My syster was at school.

<u>La forma negativa</u> si ottiene aggiungendo not al verbo essere (to be):

Singolare	Plurale
I was not	We were not
You were not	You were not
He / She / It was not	They were not

<u>La forma interrogativa</u> si ottiene mettendo prima il verbo to be più il soggetto:

Singolare	Plurale
Was I ?	Were we ?
Were you ?	Were you ?
Is he / she / it ?	Were they ?

Esempi:

Bob era in Italia la scorsa settimana.
Bob was in Italy last week.

negativa -> Bob was not in Italy last week.
interrogativa -> Was Bob in Italy last week ?

Il mio insegnante è inglese.
My teacher is English.

negativa -> My teacher is not English.
interrogativa -> Is my teacher English.

Simple Present

Il <u>Simple Present</u> indica un <u>azione abituale</u>.   E' uguale all'infinito senza to, ad eccezione della terza persona singolare che prende una s.

Singolare	Plurale
I speak	We speak
You speak	You speak
He / She / It speaks	They speak
(To speak = parlare)	

Esempi:

Vado a scuola alle 8:00
I go to school at eight.

Parla bene inglese.
He speaks English well.

Noi viviamo in Inghilterra.
We live in England.

Il simple present si coniuga negativamente anteponendo al verbo, che rimane all'infinito senza to:

- do not (don't)

a tutte le persone eccetto la terza persona singolare:

- does not (doesn't)

Singolare	Plurale
I don't speak	We don't speak
You don't speak	You don't speak
He / She / It doesn't speaks	They don't speak

Alla forma interrogativa, cioè per realizzare domande, il simple present si coniuga anteponendo:

- do a tutte le persone eccetto la terza singolare
- does alla terza singolare

il verbo rimane all'infinito senza to.

Singolare	Plurale
Do I speak ?	Do we speak ?
Do you speak ?	Do you speak ?
Does He / She / It speak ?	Do they speak ?

Esempi:

Vivì in campagna.
You live in the country.

negativa -> You do not live in the country.
interrogativa -> Do you live in the country ?

Le mie sorelle studiano a casa.
My sisters study at home.

negativa -> my systers don't study at home
interrogativa -> Do my sisters study at home ?

Present continuos

Il continuos present esprime un azione che si stà svolgendo.   Si costruisce facendo seguire al presente del verbo essere (to be), la forma in ing del verbo che esprime l'azione.

Singolare	Plurale
I am going	We are going
You are going	You are going
He / She / It is going	They are going
(To go = andare)	

Esempi:

Scrive una lettera (sta' scrivendo una lettera).
He is writing a letter.

Stò suonando il piano
I am playing the piano.

L'insegnante spiega la lezione (stà spiegando la lezione).
The teacher is explaining the lesson.

La forma negativa si ottiene mettendo not fra il verbo to be e la ing form:

Singolare	Plurale
I am not going	We are not going
You are not going	You are not going
He / She / It is not going	They are not going

La forma interrogativa si ottiene mettendo:
        l verbo to be + soggetto + la ing form

Singolare	Plurale
Am I going ?	Are we going ?
Are you going ?	Are you going ?
Is He / She / It going ?	Are they going ?

Esempi:

Egli ascolta la radio (sta ascoltando la radio).
He is listening to the radio.

negativa -> He is not listening to the radio.
interrogativa -> Is he listening to the radio ?

Andate a scuola. (state andando a scuola).
You are going to school.

negativa -> You are not going to school
interrogativa -> Are you going to school ?

Simple Past

Il simple past corrisponde al nostro passato remoto, esprime una azione compiuta in un momento del tutto passato. Si ottiene aggiungendo "ed", all'infinito senza to.

Singolare	Plurale
I called	We called
You called	You called
He / She / It called	They called
(To call = chiamare)	

Esempi:

Suonò il piano ieri sera.
He played the piano yesterday evening

Vivevamo a Londra.
We lived in London.

Chiamai mio fratello.
I called my brother.

Il simple past negativo si forma mettendo did not (didn't) prima del verbo:

Singolare	Plurale
I did not call	We did not call
You did not call	You did not call
He / She / It did not call	They did not call

La forma interrogativa del simple past si ottiene mettendo did prima del soggetto seguito dall'infinito senza to:

Singolare	Plurale
Did I call ?	Did we call ?
Did you call ?	Did you call ?
Did he / she / it call ?	Did they call ?

Esempi:

Maria studiò una lezione nuova.
Mary studied a new lesson.

negativa -> Mary did not study a new lesson
interrogativa -> Did Mary study a new lesson ?

Lavoravano a Londra.
They worked in London.

negativa -> They did not work in London.
Interrogativa -> Did they work in London ?

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