QUADRO DEI TEMPI VERBALI INGLESI

PRESENT SIMPLE **Per azioni abituali** (never,sometimes,often etc); **realtà scientifiche.** I always go to school on foot. He never goes to school by bus.	**Positive form** Sogg. + verbo base (**S** per HE/SHE/IT) **(1)**	**Negative form** Sogg. + Don't/Doesn't + verbo base I don't go to school He doesn't go to school	**Question form** Do/Does + sogg. + verbo base Do you go to school? Does he go to school?	**PASSIVE FORM** Am/Is/Are + Past participle The picture **is taken** by **(5)** My father
PRESENT CONTINUOUS **Per azioni in corso di svolgimento** (now, at the moment, straight away); **azioni programmate per il futuro.** I'm going to school (now) I'm going to school by bus tomorrow. (future) He is going to school right now.	**Positive Form** Sogg .+ Am/Is/Are + -ing form (gerundio) **(2)**	**Negative form** Sogg. + Am/Is/Are NOT + Gerundio I'm not going to school/ He isn't going to school	**Question form** Am/Is/Are + Sogg. + Gerundio Are you going to school? Is he going to school?	**PASSIVE FORM** Am/Is/Are + BEING + Past participle The picture **is being taken** by My father
PAST SIMPLE **Per azioni concluse in un tempo passato definito e concluso** (yesterday, last year, …ago, when I was 9 years old) I went to school last Monday. He studied Maths at school yesterday.	**Positive Form** Reg.: Sogg + verbo base + ED **(3)** Irr.:Sogg+2°voce paradigma	**Negative form** Sogg + DIDN'T+ **verbo base** I didn't **go** to school/ He didn't **study** Maths	**Question form** Did + sogg + **verbo base** Did you **go** to school? He didn't **study** Maths	**PASSIVE FORM** Was/Were + Past participle The picture **was taken** by my father
PAST CONTINUOUS **Per sottolineare azioni in corso di svolgimento in un certo momento del passato** I was going to school (when he called me) He was studying (at five 0'clock yesterday)	**Positive Form** Sogg + Was/Were + ing form (gerundio)	**Negative form** Sogg + Was/Were NOT + gerundio I wasn't going to…. We weren't studying	**Question form** Was/Were + sogg + gerundio Were you going to school? Was he studying?	**PASSIVE FORM** Was/Were + BEING+ Past participle The picture **was being taken** by my father

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	Positive Form	Negative form	Question form	PASSIVE FORM
PRESENT PERFECT **Per azioni concluse in un tempo non ancora finito** (today, this year, this week), **tempo non specificato. Con:** just-yet-already-still-ever/never. **Con:** since – for. I have already gone to school	**Positive Form** Sogg+Have/Has+past participle	**Negative form** Sogg+Have/Has+NOT+ Past participle I haven't gone to school yet.	**Question form** Have/Has+ sogg+ past participle Have you gone to school?	**PASSIVE FORM** HAVE/HAS BEEN+ past participle The picture **has been taken** by my father
PAST PERFECT **Per azioni già concluse nel passato prima di altre azioni.** I had already gone to school when he called me	**Positive Form** Sogg+Had+past participle	**Negative form** Sogg+HAD+NOT+ Past participle I hadn't gone to school yet	**Question form** had+ sogg+ past participle Had you gone to school?	**PASSIVE FORM** HAD BEEN+ past participle The picture **had been taken** by my father
FUTURE – WILL **Per esprimere desiderio, previsione, per azioni non programmate nel futuro. Dopo i verbi: Hope, Think, Guess etc.** I will go to Paris / He'll go to Paris	**Positive Form** Sogg+will ('ll)+verbo base	**Negative form** Sogg+will not (won't)+verbo base I won't go to school He won't go to school	**Question form** Will+sogg+verbo base Will you go to school?	**PASSIVE FORM** Will+BE+past participle The picture **will be taken** by my father
PRESENT CONDITIONAL I would go to school **IF I WERE** young **(4)**	**Positive Form** Sogg+would ('d) +verbo base	**Negative form** Sogg+would NOT (wouldn't) + verbo base I wouldn'd go to school	**Question form** Would+sogg+verbo base Would you go to school?	**PASSIVE FORM** Would BE + past participle The picture **would be taken** by my father
PAST CONDITIONAL I would have gone to school	**Positive Form** Sogg+would have+past participle	**Negative form** Sogg+wouldn't have+ past participle I wouldn't have gone to school	**Question form** Would +sogg+ have+past part. Would you have gone to school?	**PASSIVE FORM** Would have+ BEEN+past part. The pict. **would have been taken**

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NOTE

(1) VARIAZIONI ORTOGRAFICHE

Alcuni verbi subiscono delle variazioni prima di prendere la S alla terza persona singolare (HE/SHE/IT).
Prendono una E i verbi terminanti in:

-CH	To Watch	He watches
-SH	To Flash	It flashes
-O	To Go	She goes
-Z	To Buzz	It buzzes
-S	To Pass	He passes
-X	To Mix	It mixes

I verbi terminanti in Y preceduta da CONSONANTE cambiano la Y in IE prima di aggiungere la desinenza S alla terza persona singolare:
TO STUDY = He studies
ATTENZIONE: se prima della Y c'è una vocale non si cambia niente es.: TO PLAY = He plays

(2) VARIAZIONI ORTOGRAFICHE DEL GERUNDIO

I verbi terminanti con il dittongo IE cambiano IE in Y prima di aggiungere il suffisso ING
Es.: TO DIE = DYING
I verbi terminanti con una sola consonante preceduta con una sola vocale, RADDOPPIANO la consonante finale SE:
a) Sono MONOSILLABI   TO STOP = STOPPING
b) Sono PLURISILLABI
   con accento sull'ULTIMA SILLABA   TO TRAVEL = TRAVELLING
                                             TO PREFER = PREFERRED

(3) VARIAZIONI ORTOGRAFICHE DEL SIMPLE PAST

I verbi terminanti con una sola consonante preceduta con una sola vocale, RADDOPPIANO la consonante finale:
ES.: TO STOP = STOPPED
I verbi terminanti in Y preceduta da CONSONANTE cambiano la Y in I prima di aggiungere la desinenza ED
Es.: TO STUDY = I STUDIED

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I verbi terminanti in <u>E</u> muta perdono la <u>E</u> prima di aggiungere la desinenza <u>ED</u>
Es.: TO LIKE = I LIKED

<u>(4)</u> VERBO ESSERE DOPO IL CONDIZIONALE
In inglese il modo congiuntivo NON esiste, ma si usa il SIMPLE PRESENT o il SIMPLE PAST secondo il bisogno.
Il verbo BE è l'unico ad avere una forma congiuntiva al passato:

IF	I	WERE
IF	YOU	WERE
IF	HE	WERE
IF	SHE	WERE
IF	IT	WERE
IF	WE	WERE
IF	YOU	WERE
IF	THEY	WERE

<u>(5)</u> PASSIVE FORM
La forma passiva in inglese si fa coniugando il verbo BE al tempo verbale desiderato.
Il complemento d'agente (colui che compie l'azione nella forma passiva) è introdotto dalla preposizione BY.