

FILE 2

f

PAST SIMPLE: TO BE - TO HAVE

• TO BE

Forma

Affermativa	Negativa (estesa e contratta)	Interrogativa
I was you were he / she / it was we / you / they were	I was not (wasn't) you were not (weren't) he / she / it was not (wasn't) we / you / they were not (weren't)	was I ...? were you ... ? was he / she / it ...? were we / you / they ...?

Risposte brevi

Affermativa	Negativa
Yes, I / he / she / it was . Yes, we / you / they were .	No, I / he / she / it wasn't . No, we / you / they weren't .

- Il past simple del verbo **to be** è **was** per la **1ª** e la **3ª persona singolare**, **were** per tutte le **altre persone**.
 - ⇒ He was at school yesterday morning. / He wasn't at school yesterday morning.
 - ⇒ Was he at school yesterday morning? - Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.
 - ⇒ They were at the bus stop at 8 o'clock. / They weren't at the bus stop at 8 o'clock.
 - ⇒ Were they at the bus stop at eight o'clock? - Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

• TO HAVE

Forma

Affermativa	sogg. + had
Negativa	sogg. + did not (didn't) have
Interrogativa	did + sogg. + have?
Risposte brevi	Yes , sogg. + did . / No , sogg. + didn't .

- Il past simple del verbo **to have** è **had** per tutte le persone (al passato non si usa got).
 - ⇒ She had a computer when she was ten years old.
- Nelle **forme negativa, interrogativa e nelle risposte brevi** si usa l'ausiliare **did**, sia quando il verbo to have esprime **possesso e relazione** sia quando viene utilizzato come **verbo principale** nelle espressioni idiomatiche:
 - have breakfast/lunch/dinner/a cup of tea/a swim/a good time...
 - ⇒ I didn't have a computer when I was seven.
 - ⇒ Did you have a computer when you were seven? - Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
 - ⇒ They didn't have a good time.
 - ⇒ Did they have a good time? - Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

Uso

- Il **past simple** si usa per parlare di **situazioni riferite a un tempo determinato del passato e interamente trascorso**. Può corrispondere all'**imperfetto**, al **passato remoto** e al **passato prossimo** dell'italiano, ed è spesso accompagnato da **espressioni di tempo determinato** come:
in November, in 1987, yesterday, last night/week/month/year, two days/three weeks/a few years ago, when I was young, when I was born...

1 | Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

⇒ Why **was** / **were** Richard late?

1. I didn't **have** / **had** enough time to finish my homework last night.
2. There **wasn't** / **weren't** any tourists here five years ago.
3. Was she at the top of her class? - Yes, she **was** / **did**.
4. **Was** / **Were** they at the station when you arrived?
5. We **didn't have** / **didn't had** this car a year ago.
6. Did she have a walk along the river? - Yes, she **had** / **did**.
7. Did they **have got** / **have** a rest after they went running?
8. We **didn't be** / **weren't** very happy to get a fine for speeding.
9. **Was** / **Were** you the only one who didn't go out on Saturday evening?
10. Did you **had** / **have** a good time last night?

2 | Completa le frasi con le seguenti forme dei verbi **be** e **have**. Puoi utilizzare queste forme più di un volta.

did you have	did	didn't have	had	was	were	wasn't	weren't
--------------	-----	-------------	-----	-----	------	--------	---------

⇒ **Did** you **have** any pets when you lived on a farm? - Yes, I **did**. I had a lot of pets.

1. When I at university I a house but I a small flat.
2. Yesterday they at work because it was a holiday.
3. What for Christmas dinner? - We turkey and plum pudding!
4. they the oldest people there?
5. Ian bald before you married him?
6. Sorry, I didn't leave you a message. I my mobile with me.
7. I didn't clean the house because I enough time.
8. This town is quite multicultural now but it immigration twenty years ago.
9. a holiday abroad last year? - Yes, I did.
10. Anna at the party? - No, she

3 | Rispondi alle domande con **risposte brevi**.

⇒ Was your mother a nurse before she got married? - Yes, **she was**.

1. Were they expensive? - No,
2. Did you have a big breakfast this morning? - Yes,
3. Were you an only child? - Yes,
4. Did they have dinner at that new Chinese restaurant last night? - No,
5. Were you friends at elementary school? - Yes,
6. Did she have a good time at the party? - No,



PAST SIMPLE: VERBI REGOLARI E IRREGOLARI

Forma

	Verbi regolari	Verbi irregolari
Affermativa	sogg. + forma base + ed	sogg. + forma propria (vedi l'elenco dei verbi irregolari al termine del volume)
Negativa	sogg. + did not (didn't) + forma base	
Interrogativa	did + sogg. + forma base ...?	
Risposte brevi	Yes, sogg. + did . / No, sogg. + didn't .	

Il **past simple** dei verbi regolari e irregolari è **uguale per tutte le persone**.

⇒ I moved to the USA last year. / She moved to the USA last year.

⇒ You wrote a letter to Peter. / He wrote a letter to Peter.

• VERBI REGOLARI - FORMA AFFERMATIVA

- La **forma affermativa** del past simple dei **verbi regolari** si costruisce aggiungendo **-ed** alla forma base del verbo.

⇒ listen → listened

Attenzione alle variazioni ortografiche

- I verbi che terminano in **-e** aggiungono solo **-d**.

⇒ arrive → arrived

- I verbi che terminano in **-y preceduta da consonante**, perdono la **-y** e aggiungono **-ied**.

⇒ study → studied

- I verbi che terminano in **consonante** preceduta da una sola vocale accentata, **raddoppiano la consonante**.

⇒ stop → stopped

• VERBI IRREGOLARI - FORMA AFFERMATIVA

La **forma affermativa** del past simple dei **verbi irregolari** ha una **forma propria** che deve essere memorizzata. (Vedi l'elenco dei verbi irregolari più comuni al termine del volume: corrisponde alla seconda colonna del paradigma. Esempi: go - **went** - gone; buy - **bought** - bought.)

• FORMA NEGATIVA E FORMA INTERROGATIVA

La **forma negativa**, la **forma interrogativa** e le **risposte brevi** del past simple dei **verbi regolari** e **irregolari** richiedono l'uso dell'ausiliare **did**.

⇒ Did he wash the car yesterday? / He didn't wash the car yesterday.

⇒ Did he drink any beer last night? / He didn't drink any beer last night.

⇒ Did they pass the exam? - Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

► **Attenzione!** Nella forma interrogativa e negativa si utilizza la **forma base del verbo**.

⇒ Did he **drink** any beer last night? (No: Did he ~~drank~~ any beer last night?)

⇒ He didn't **go** to his party. (No: He didn't ~~went~~ to his party.)

1 | Scrivi il **past simple** dei seguenti **verbi regolari**.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|-------|
| ⇒ stay | stayed | 4. play | |
| | | 5. study | |
| 1. want | | 6. walk | |
| 2. decide | | 7. travel | |
| 3. love | | 8. prefer | |

2 | Scrivi il **past simple** dei seguenti **verbi irregolari**.

- ⇒ drink **drank**
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. come | 5. make |
| 2. bring | 6. think |
| 3. catch | 7. give |
| 4. eat | 8. cut |
| | 9. write |
| | 10. forget |

3 | Inserisci i seguenti verbi nella colonna adeguata a seconda che siano regolari o irregolari e scrivi di fianco il **past simple**.

pass	snow	arrive	teach	watch	become	listen	understand	hate	win
interrupt	destroy	put	buy	leave	run	enjoy	fill	lose	swim

Verbi regolari		Verbi irregolari	
<i>pass</i>	<i>passed</i>	<i>teach</i>	<i>taught</i>
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

FILE
2

4 | Completa le seguenti frasi con il **past simple** dei verbi tra parentesi.

- ⇒ I (look) **looked** for my keys everywhere.
1. Fran and I (work) in the same office before she went abroad.
 2. It (rain) every day last week.
 3. Lulu (go) to the supermarket to buy some fruit.
 4. He (buy) a new computer.
 5. Joshua and Simon (play) poker all night.
 6. Grandma (do) the laundry this morning.
 7. They (live) in a caravan for three months while they were renovating their house.
 8. Rex (move) to the West End of London when he changed job.
 9. Cathy (find) a lost puppy at her front door.
 10. They really (enjoy) their holiday.

5 | Trasforma le frasi dell'esercizio precedente nella forma **interrogativa e negativa**.

⇒ 1. **Did** Fran and I **work** in the same office before she went abroad?
Fran and I **didn't work** in the same office before she went abroad.

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

6 | Completa le domande con il **past simple** dei verbi tra parentesi.

⇒ Who (they / meet) **did they meet** at the bus stop?

- 1. What (you / watch) on TV after I went to bed?
- 2. Where (you / go) after work last night?
- 3. What (Annie / give) her husband for Christmas?
- 4. Why (Terry / sell) his beach house?
- 5. Why (Brad / refuse) to pay for his meal?

7 | Rispondi con **risposte brevi**. Fai attenzione al tempo verbale.

⇒ Did you make this cake by yourself? - Yes, **I did**.

- 1. Do they often redecorate their house? - Yes,
- 2. Did you eat the soup I left you in the fridge? - Yes, I
- 3. Did they go to the same hotel as last year? - No,
- 4. Does she always wear a red coat? - Yes,
- 5. Did Alison get the job? - No,

8 | Correggi gli errori.

⇒ Where went they?

- 1. What did you last holiday?
- 2. Where did she went yesterday afternoon?
- 3. I buy a new car for my mother yesterday.
- 4. I didn't studied for the exam because I didn't know it was today.
- 5. We help our friends to move house, so they should help us.
- 6. What bought you?

Where did they go?

-
-
-
-
-
-

C

USED TO

Forma

Affermativa	sogg. + used to + forma base	I used to play with dolls.
Negativa	sogg. + didn't use to + forma base	I didn't use to play with dolls.
Interrogativa	did + sogg. + use to + forma base	Did you use to play with dolls?
Risposte brevi	Yes, sogg. + did. / No, sogg. + didn't.	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Uso



- Si usa **used to** per parlare di **abitudini del passato** che non sono più praticate nel presente. Traduce l'imperfetto italiano e l'espressione 'ero solito...'

⇒ When she was young she used to wear jeans. Now she wears expensive clothes.

► **RICORDA** Per parlare di abitudini del passato si può usare anche il **past simple**.
 ⇒ She used to wear jeans. / She wore jeans.

FILE 2

1 Cinque anni fa Isabella era ancora studentessa all'università. Ora lavora come impiegata per una rivista di moda. Usa le informazioni fornite per confrontare le abitudini del passato con il presente, come nell'esempio.

five years ago	now
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - go / to high school - study / hard - go / to school by bicycle - wear / a school uniform - have / little money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - work / for a fashion magazine - work / hard - go / to work by underground - wear / smart clothes - earn / a good salary 

⇒ Five years ago Isabella **used to go** to high school. Now she **works** for a fashion magazine.

-
-
-
-

2 Costruisci dei brevi dialoghi come nell'esempio. Fai riferimento all'esercizio precedente.

⇒ A: **Did Isabella use to work** for a fashion magazine five years ago?
 B: No, she didn't. **She used to go** to high school.

- A:
B:
- A:
B:
- A:
B:
- A:
B:



QUESTION WORDS: WHO, WHAT, WHICH, WHOSE...? ESCLAMAZIONI: WHAT, HOW...!

• Question words

- **Who** è solo pronome.

- **What, which, whose** possono essere sia aggettivi sia pronomi.

Ricorda: il pronome non è seguito da un sostantivo mentre l'aggettivo è seguito da un sostantivo.

Who? Chi? In riferimento a persone, singolari o plurali	Who came to your party? Who did you meet last night?
What? Che cosa/Quale? In riferimento a cose, animali, fatti	What books do you like? What are you doing?
Which? Quale? In riferimento a persone, cose, animali (quando vi è una scelta tra un numero limitato)	Which of them is Tom? Which book do you prefer? Which book is yours?
Whose? Di chi? Per fare domande sul possesso	Whose bag is this? Whose is this bag?

- Le question words possono avere funzione di **soggetto** o di **complemento**.
Quando assumono la funzione di soggetto o di 'gruppo soggetto' non si usano gli ausiliari **do/did**. Osserva gli esempi.

⇒ Who loves Mary? (*Who* è il soggetto)

⇒ Who does Mary love? (*Who* è il complemento oggetto, *Mary* è il soggetto)

⇒ What happened? (*What* è il soggetto)

⇒ What did you see? (*What* è il complemento oggetto, *you* è il soggetto)

⇒ Which book deals with computers? (*Which book* è il soggetto)

⇒ Which book do you prefer? (*Which book* è complemento oggetto, *you* è il soggetto)

- Quando le question words hanno la funzione di **complemento indiretto** la **preposizione** viene generalmente posta **alla fine della frase**.

⇒ Who did you go to the cinema **with**?

⇒ Who did she talk **to**?

• Esclamazioni

What + a/an + (aggettivo) + sost. sing. numerabile	<i>What a (beautiful) day!</i> Che (bella) giornata!
What + (aggettivo) + sost. sing. non numerabile	<i>What (lovely) weather!</i> Che (bel) tempo! Eccezioni: <i>What a mess!</i> Che confusione! <i>What a pity/a shame!</i> Che peccato/vergogna! <i>What a nuisance!</i> Che seccatura!
What + (aggettivo) + sost. plurale	<i>What (beautiful) flowers!</i> Che (bei) fiori!
What + a lot of / a big quantity of / a great deal of + sost. singolare o plurale	<i>What a lot of beer he drank!</i> Che grande quantità di birra ha bevuto!
How + aggettivo o avverbio	<i>How tall you are!</i> Come sei alto!
How + soggetto + verbo	<i>How fast he drove!</i> Come guidi veloce! <i>How you've grown!</i> Come sei cresciuto!

1 | Indica se le parole in grassetto sono **aggettivi (A)** o **pronomi (P)**.

- ⇒ **What** music do you like listening to? **A** 3. **Which** T-shirt do you prefer, the pink one or the blue one?
1. **Who** did you meet?
2. **What** did the man tell you?
4. **Whose** car is that?
5. **Whose** is that bag?

2 | Indica se le parole in grassetto hanno funzione di **soggetto (S)** o di **complemento (C)**.

- ⇒ **What** happened to your computer? It doesn't work. **S**
1. **Who** cooked the dinner?
2. **Which of these recipes** do you want to cook?
3. **Who** did he marry in the end?
4. **What** did you decide to do?
5. **Who** drank the last of the milk?

3 | Completa le frasi con **who, what, which**.

- ⇒ **Who** is Davis talking to?
1. is your phone number?
2. type of running do you prefer? Long or short distance?
3. was the last person to use the car?
4. type of books do you like reading?
5. of these shoes fit best?
6. would you like to dance with?
7. does your house look like?
8. one would you like? I prefer the silver one.
9. are you going to prepare for dinner?
10. of those men stole your bag?

4 | Scrivi le domande adeguate alle risposte utilizzando **who, what, which, whose**.

- ⇒ **Who did you go shopping with?** I went shopping with my mother.
1.? - He goes out with Ella.
2.? - She ate pizza.
3.? - It's Michelle's dog.
4.? - I'd like the biggest one.
5.? - Mark drove me to the party.

5 | Completa le esclamazioni con **what, what a/an, how**.

- ⇒ **How** hard it is raining! 5. delicious this ice cream is!
1. horrible colour! 6. strange ideas you have!
2. expensive this shop is! 7. beautiful sunshine!
3. expensive shop! 8. kind people!
4. shame Martha isn't here! 9. long day!
10. terrifying that film was!

E

PREPOSIZIONI DI MOTO A / DA LUOGO

to	We went to the zoo.
towards	He ran towards her.
into	They are going into the library.
from	He comes from Boston.
out of	They are coming out of their house.
on (to)	We got on the bus.
off	She got off the train.
up	We walked up the hill.
down	Her house is a few miles down that road.
through	She drove through the tunnel.
across	She is running across the square.
along	We were cycling along the river.
(a)round	The Indians were dancing (a)round a fire.
by / past	He walked by / past the museum.

- **RICORDA** - **To** non si usa davanti alla parola **home**. I want to go home.
 - Si usano le preposizioni **on** e **off** con i mezzi di trasporto pubblici, mentre si usano **into** e **out of** con tutti gli altri mezzi di trasporto. Osserva gli esempi.
 ⇨ He got on the bus. / He got into his car.
 ⇨ He got off the bus. / He got out of his car.

1 Completa le frasi con le **preposizioni** corrette. Usa ogni preposizione una sola volta.

up	down	along	through	off	across	into
----	------	-------	---------	-----	--------	------

- ⇨ He jumped **into** the water from the rocks.
1. He ran the road, from one side to the other.
 2. They climbed the stairs to the fourth floor.
 3. They got the train on platform 8.
 4. We walked the road until we came to a farmhouse.
 5. They walked the crowd of people and saw the scene of the accident.
 6. They lived in London until they moved south to Cornwall three years ago.

2 Completa le frasi con le **preposizioni** corrette. Usa ogni preposizione una sola volta.

out of	from	on	around	off	past	into
--------	-----------------	----	--------	-----	------	------

- ⇨ I'm Japanese. I'm **from** Osaka.
1. Melinda took €20 her purse and paid the man.
 2. He walked the bank; up to the desk and demanded they open the safe.
 3. Get the tube at Kings Cross Station and get at Elephant and Castle.
 4. The children were running the garden looking for Easter eggs.
 5. She walked his house, trying to see him through the windows.

F

PAST CONTINUOUS

Forma affermativa

I	was	walking
you	were	
he she it	was	
we you they	were	

Forma negativa (estesa e contratta)

I	was not (wasn't)	walking
you	were not (weren't)	
he she it	was not (wasn't)	
we you they	were not (weren't)	

Forma interrogativa

was	I	walking?
were	you	
was	he she it	
were	we you they	

Risposte brevi

Yes, I / he / she / it **was**.
 Yes, we / you / they **were**.
 No, I / he / she / it **wasn't**.
 No, we / you / they **weren't**.

- Il **past continuous** si costruisce con l'ausiliare **was** (per la 1^a e 3^a persona singolare) e **were** (per tutte le altre persone) e la forma in **-ing** del verbo principale.
 - ⇒ He was walking towards him. / He wasn't walking towards him.
 - ⇒ Was he walking towards him? - Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.

Uso

- Il **past continuous** si usa per:
 - parlare di un'azione che era in corso di svolgimento in un momento preciso del passato;
 - ⇒ Yesterday at 12 o'clock I was having lunch.
 - parlare di un'azione che era già in corso (**past continuous**) quando è stata interrotta da un'altra azione più breve (**past simple**);
 - ⇒ He was having a shower when the telephone rang.
 - ⇒ While he was having a shower the telephone rang.
 - descrivere due azioni che si svolgevano contemporaneamente.
 - ⇒ I was watching TV and Mum was making dinner.

► RICORDA

Osserva l'uso di **when** e **while**.

while (mentre) + **past continuous** ⇒ While I was going home I met Peter.

when (quando) + **past simple** ⇒ I was going home when I met Peter.

1 | Trasforma le frasi come nell'esempio.

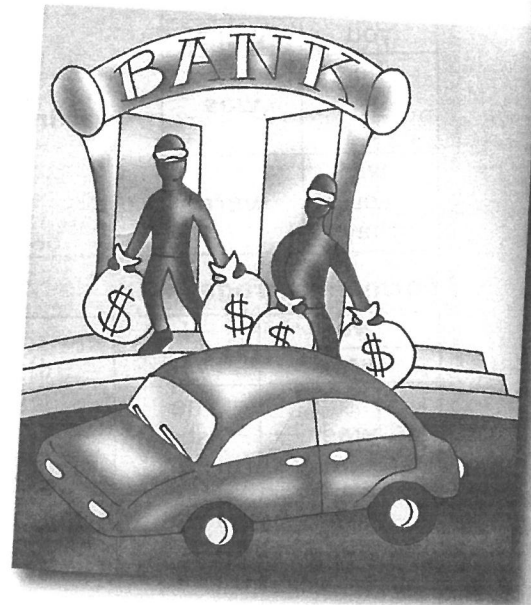
- ⇒ I burnt myself while I was frying chips. **I was frying chips when I burnt myself.**
- He cut himself while he was shaving
 - Margie saw a shooting star while she was sitting in the garden.
 - Someone knocked on the door while I was having a shower.
 - The telephone rang while we were having dinner
 - I got an electric shock while I was changing a fuse.

FILE 2

COMMUNICATION / READING / WRITING

1. Communication

Simon Hargreaves ha assistito casualmente a una rapina in banca. Un poliziotto lo sta interrogando sui fatti. Completa la testimonianza con le frasi fornite.
(P = Policeman; H = Mr Hargreaves)



- P: What were you doing when you witnessed the robbery?
H: (1)
P: What happened then?
H: (2)
P: What did he look like?
H: (3)
P: And the other man?
H: (4)
P: Did they say anything to you?
H: (5)
P: How long did they stay in the bank?
H: (6)
P: What did the robbers do when they came out of the bank?
H: (7)
P: Which direction did the van go?
H: (8)

- A. No, they didn't.
B. About fifteen minutes.
C. He was tall and thin, but I didn't see his face because he was wearing a mask. I saw his eyes though. They were green.
D. I was using the cash machine outside the bank.
E. Two men with bags ran past me into the bank. One bumped into me and he stopped and stared at me.
F. It drove off very fast in a northerly direction.
G. They got into a white van which was parked outside the bank.
H. He was wearing a mask too. He was shorter and a bit overweight. But they were both wearing black tracksuits.

1. ...; 2. ...; 3. ...; 4. ...; 5. ...; 6. ...; 7 ...; 8 ...

2. Reading

Leggi il testo e completalo con le parti fornite.

- A. was very heavy.
B. in the middle of the night.
C. were off and the street was quiet.
D. He walked straight up to the door
E. jumped into the car and drove all night to see that you were OK.

1. ...; 2. ...; 3. ...; 4. ...; 5. ...

The man drove into the city
 (1) The night was black and the rain
 (2) He was driving really quickly as
 there was no traffic. He stopped in front of
 number 23. All the lights in the house
 (3) The only sound he heard was a
 dog barking in the distance. It was Lily's
 house. She was asleep in bed. (4)
 and knocked very loudly. Lily woke up and
 came to the door. She looked surprised
 and a little frightened when she opened
 the door. 'Charlie, what are you doing
 here? It's the middle of the night!' she

said, 'I thought you were in Manchester at
 university.' He said, 'I had a dream that
 your house was on fire, so I
 (5) She laughed, 'Well as you can
 see my house is not on fire, silly. Why
 didn't you just call me?' He smiled at her,
 embarrassed. 'Your phone was off.' He
 sniffed the air and ran past Lily into the
 living room. A burning cinder was on the
 carpet in front of the fire place. It was
 starting to burn the carpet very, very
 slowly, and black smoke was beginning to
 fill the room...

3. Writing

Scrivi una storia. Usa le note fornite, coniuga i verbi al *past simple* e al *past continuous* e aggiungi tutti gli elementi necessari per costruire frasi di senso compiuto ed effettuare i collegamenti necessari. Segui il piano suggerito.

PIANO

Introduzione

Paragrafo 1: Ambienta la storia.

when: *Friday morning*

who: *Mr Freeman*

where: *his office*

what: *load secret data on his computer*

Corpo centrale

Paragrafo 2: Descrivi gli eventi che hanno preceduto l'evento principale.
strange old woman - knock on office door - wear funny hat - have small bag - look friendly - smile at Mr Freeman - ask for some information

Paragrafo 3: Descrivi l'evento principale.
take gun out of bag - point at him - want to steal secret data - Mr Freeman jump quickly on woman - fight with her - hit her on chin - woman fall unconscious to the ground - Mr Freeman take gun - call police.

Conclusione

Paragrafo 4: Descrivi le conseguenze.
police arrest woman - Mr Freeman get better job in his company.

It was
 and Mr Freeman

While he was working

Suddenly the woman

The police