

Universita degli Studi del Sannio Centro Linguistico di Ateneo

LESSON 5 Level A1/A2

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Video tealizzato



Lesson 3 - Contents

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The past simple – use (1)

The **past simple** is used in the following situations:

actions that were completed in the past

Example: Yesterday it rained all day.

series of events that happened in the past

Example: Kasha was born in Poland in 1973 and moved to England in 1990. She got married in 1995 and divorced in 2000.

Remember!

Il **past simple** si usa per azioni che sono iniziate e si sono completate nel passato. Corrisponde, orientativamente, al passato prossimo e al passato remoto italiani.

The past simple – use (2)

The **past simple** is often used with words indicating **when** an action happened in the past:

Yesterday; **Last** (year, month, week, summer...); (two) (days, weeks, months, years...) **ago**; the day before yesterday, etc.

Dates, days of the week, etc. referring to the past usually go with the **past simple**.

The past simple – forms (1)

Verb to be

affirmative/negative

I was (not) We were (not)

You were (not) You were (not)

He, she, it was (not) They were (not)

interrogative

Was I...? Were we...?

Were you...? Were you...?

Was he, she, it...? Were they...?

Remember!

Anche al past simple il verbo to be segue regole proprie (le stesse che al present simple).

Example: Last night I was at the concert. Were you there too? We weren't very hungry last night.

The past simple – forms (2)

Regular verbs

Il *past simple* dei verbi 'regolari' si forma aggiungendo **-ed** alla forma base del verbo.

Interrogative: DID + forma base del verbo

Negative: DID not (didn't) + forma base

del verbo

affirmative

I started We started

You started You started

He, she, it started They started

negative

you
he, she, it did not / didn't start
we
you
they

interrogative

you

Did he, she, it

ne, sne, it start?
we
you
they

The past simple – forms (3)

Irregular verbs

Il past simple dei verbi 'irregolari' varia a seconda del verbo.

Interrogative: DID + forma base del verbo

Negative: DID not (didn't) + forma base

del verbo

affirmative (to go)

I went We went

You went You went

He, she, it went They went

negative

you
he, she, it did not / didn't go
we
you
they

interrogative

I you Did he, she, it **go**? we you

they

The past simple – notes

Remember!

Dopo l'ausiliare *did (not)* il verbo va sempre alla forma base e NON al past simple.

Example: They didn't take

(NOT *didn't took*) the car yesterday because they wanted to walk.

Remember!

Tranne che nel verbo to be, al **past** simple tutte le forme sono uguali. Non c'è differenza alla 3ª persona come al *present simple*.

The past continuous

The **past continuous** is used in the following situations:

- actions that were happening at a given time in the past Example: Last night at 8 I was cooking dinner.
- actions that were happening when something else happened. The other action goes in the <u>past simple</u>.

Example: They were climbing the mountain when the storm <u>arrived</u>.

While I was waiting for the bus, I saw a terrible car crash.

Remember!

Il past continuous si forma con:

past simple del verbo to be + forma –ing del verbo principale.

Used to

Used to expresses actions that were usual in the past and are no longer true in the present.

It is followed by the base form of the verb.

Example: When he was young, my father **used to have** long fair hair.

Example: Before the age of e-mails, people used to write letters to keep in touch with their friends.

Interrogative: What games did you use to play when you were a child?

Negative: We didn't use to go to bed late when we were kids.