



# GRAMMAR REVISION

BENVENUTO GEORGIE – 5LSCA

## INDEX

- ARTICLES
- VERB TENSES
- PASSIVE FORM

- HYPOTHETICAL PERIOD
- FUTURE IN THE PAST

## ARTICLES

the	a/an
-----	------

- corresponds to the definite article;
- use “the” when the speaker or listener dose know which particular thing they are talking about;
- Ex. Can you shut down the laptop?
- Ex. We’re going to see the new James Bond film.

- corresponds to the indefinite article;
- use “a” before a consonantal sound;
- use “an” before a vowel sound;
- use “a/an” when the speaker or listener does not know which particular thing they are talking about;
- Ex. I’ve got a car.
- Ex. Can you open a window?

Zero article: you don't use the article when you talk about something in general  
Ex. Sugar is bad for you.

# PRESENT SIMPLE

Ex. I am, I'm not, Am I?

Ex. I want, I don't want, Do I Want?

Construction: subject + bare infinitive form of the verb Use:

- permanent situations and facts;
- habitual habits and actions;
- moods, what you like or not;

# PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Ex. I'm working, I'm not working, Am I working?

Construction: subject + ING form of the verb + -ing Use:

- actions in progress at the moment;
- ongoing actions during this period;
- changing situations;
- future actions: going to

# PAST SIMPLE

Ex. I worked, I didn't work, Did you work?

Construction: subject + bare infinitive form of the verb + -ed  
(exceptions of irregular verbs)

Use: past and ended situations or events;

# PAST PROGRESSIVE

Ex. I was working, I wasn't working, Were you working?

Construction: subject + was/were + ING form of the verb + -ing Use:

- to indicate something that was going on on a past moment;
- to indicate two contemporary actions in the past;
- To carry out narrative descriptions;
- Long actions interrupted by short actions;

## PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST PERFECT

Ex. I have worked, I haven't worked, Have you worked?



Construction: subject + have/has + participle form of the verb + -ed

Use: an action started in the past that produces effects in the present (result of a past action);

with adverbs (already, yet, still, just, ever, never...);

Ex. When he arrived, she HAD already GONE

Construction: subject + had + participle form of the verb + -ed

Use: an action started in the past and previous to another past action

# FUTURE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

plans already designed for the future; GOING  
TO FUTURE:

- intentions in the future;
  - forecast about the future when you see that something is about to happen
  - Actions on the point of happening
- 
- SHALL: suggestion / offer;
- 
- WILL: predictions based on personal feelings / opinions;
  - something unplanned but probable
  - something that does not depend on our will
  - Future action as a result of an immediate decision

# PASSIVE FORM

- Use: to underline the importance of what is done, rather than the one who does it;
- Construction: auxiliary to be at the required verb tense + past participle of verb;
- The subject of a passive phrase is the object complement of the active phrase;
- Ex. My bag was stolen.
- Ex. Millions of emails are sent every day.

# IF CLAUSES (about hypothesis)

1. Probability: shall/will future + present simple  
Ex. If I see Danny, I'll give him your message.
2. Possibility: conditional present + simple past Ex.  
If I won the lottery, I'd buy a house.
3. Unreality: conditional past + past perfect

Ex. If he'd been listening, he would have known what to do.

## FUTURE IN THE PAST

- Use: when referring to an future event in the past
- When an Italian past conditional is introduced by a main sentence in the simple past, in English it must be translated with the present conditional
- Ex. Mark told me that the train to Rome would leave two hours later.