

# Recap!

It's monday afternoon. Ron is at home, phoning Sue at the office where they both work.

**R:** Hi Sue, it's me.

**S:** Well, hello! Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you, be) all day? The boss \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) me where you \_\_\_\_\_ (be), but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not seem) to be looking for you or anything.

**R:** What \_\_\_\_\_ (you, say)?

**S:** I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) him that I \_\_\_\_\_ (not know). Are you ok?

**R:** I'm sorry I \_\_\_\_\_ (not call) you this morning. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the flu since saturday. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) anything for two days and it \_\_\_\_\_ (make) me feel very weak. But I'll probably be there tomorrow.

Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you, stay) in London?

I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at the Hilton. I never \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) myself so much in my life! The food was excellent – probably the best I \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) in my life.

\_\_\_\_\_ (you, see) what Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_  
(do) in church this morning?

No, what \_\_\_\_\_ (he, do)?

He \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the newspaper while the  
minister \_\_\_\_\_ (preach). I \_\_\_\_\_  
(never, see) anything so disgraceful.

But then I \_\_\_\_\_ (never, have) much  
respect for Mr Smith, he \_\_\_\_\_ (always,  
seem) rather frivolous to me.

# Present Perfect Progressive

It's been snowing!

I've been working hard the whole day.

Why is Paul staggering?

Well, what do you expect? He has been drinking since this afternoon.

Who has been messing about my desk?

**Il present perfect progressive** si utilizza solo con dynamic verbs (1). Si utilizza per indicare azioni o eventi di una certa durata che sono continuati fino al momento in cui si parla (2), o che sono terminati da poco ma i cui effetti sono evidenti (3).

\*I've been liking sushi.

Where have you been?

I was outside, I have been smoking.

Someone has been eating my chips!

# Past Perfect

When Tom arrived, Lisa had already left.

I was late because my mother had kept me half an hour at the phone.

When I met her she had just changed her job.

**Il Past Perfect** si utilizza per indicare una condizione di anteriorità nel passato, ovvero un'azione avvenuta prima di un'altra. In generale, il **Past Perfect** corrisponde ai trapassati italiani,

# Past Perfect Progressive

When the bus came, she had been waiting for half an hour.

When it stopped raining I had been running for one hour.

John had been drinking a lot before we met him.

**1.** I waited for half an hour and then finally John arrived.

When John arrived...

**2.** The film finished. Then John arrived.

When John...

**3.** I could see there were tears in her eyes.

I could see she...

**4.** The sun set. Then we started on our journey.

By the time we...

**5.** They got married in 1980. Mary left Paul in 1990.

When Mary...



# Conditional Sentences

## Real conditions:

If it rains, I will take an umbrella.

## Hypothetical conditions:

If it rained, I would take an umbrella.

## Impossible conditions:

If it had rained, I would have taken an umbrella.

# Conditional 1



## First Conditional

**I will go to  
Switzerland if I  
save enough  
money.**

**go**

**save**

# Periodo ipotetico della possibilità

Subordinata

Principale

IF + Present simple + will form

If I see John, I'll give him your best wishes.

\*If I will see John, I will give him you best wishes.

If you are ready I'll give you a lift.

---

IF o: Unless, in case, assuming, given that,  
as long as.

# Conditional 2

## Breaking Bad



If Walter White earned more money as a teacher, he wouldn't need to start his new "business".

## Game of Thrones



If Cersei Lannister had a healthier relationship with her brother Jaime, there wouldn't be a war now.

Periodo ipotetico dell'irrealità (se fosse... ma non è così). In riferimento al presente o a un futuro ipotetico ma improbabile.

Subordinata

principale

IF + Past Simple + WOULD form.

If I were a millionaire, I would buy an island.

If I got a thirty I would be very happy.

If the bar was open we could (would) have a coffee.

If I went to the beach I would buy some sunscreen.

## Conditional 3



Periodo ipotetico dell'impossibilità: si fa riferimento a fatti già avvenuti, che rendono la impossibile la condizione posta nella subordinata.

Subordinata

principale

IF + Past Perfect + WOULD + have + past part.

If it had rained, he would have taken his umbrella.

If somebody had shot Hitler, we wouldn't have had the Second World War.

If I had known she was here, I wouldn't have come to the party.

If your friends \_\_\_\_\_ (not arrive), we  
\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) without them.

If she \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for the test, she  
\_\_\_\_\_ (not fail).

If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for  
another job.

In case I see them I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you, I  
promise.



If she \_\_\_\_\_ (not hurry), she \_\_\_\_\_  
(miss) the train!

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (turn on) the lights, you  
\_\_\_\_\_ (step) on the cat's tail.

She \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to our party if she  
\_\_\_\_\_ (be) on holiday.

I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to London if I \_\_\_\_\_ (find)  
a cheap flight.