

IL PAST PERFECT

To work: forme piene e forme contratte				
	Forma affermativa	Forma negativa	Forma interrogativa	Forma interrogativo-negativa
Io avevo lavorato	I had worked	I had not/I hadn't worked	Had I worked?	Hadn't I worked?
Tu avevi lavorato	You had worked	You had not/You hadn't worked	Had you worked?	Hadn't you worked?
Egli/Lui aveva lavorato Ella/Lei aveva lavorato Esso/Essa aveva lavorato	He had worked She had worked It had worked	He had not/ He hadn't worked She had not/ She hadn't worked It had not/ It hadn't worked	Had he worked? Had she worked? Had it worked?	Hadn't he worked? Hadn't she worked? Hadn't he worked?
Noi avevamo lavorato	We had worked	We had not/We hadn't worked	Had we worked?	Hadn't we worked?
Voi avevate lavorato	You had worked	You had not/You hadn't worked	Had you worked?	Hadn't you worked?
Essi avevano lavorato	They had worked	They had not/ They hadn't worked	Had they worked?	Hadn't they worked?

Il **past perfect** inglese è un tempo passato che corrisponde in italiano al trapassato prossimo (io ero stato, io avevo avuto) e al trapassato remoto (io fui stato, io ebbi avuto). Ha lo stesso uso dell’italiano: è usato, infatti, per esprimere un’azione che è avvenuta prima di un’altra azione passata. Inoltre, è usato anche con l’espressione “It was the first/second/third/... time that” (Era la prima/seconda/terza volta che).

Es. It was the first time I had seen her. → Era la prima volta che la vedeva.

È bene sottolineare che non è usato, invece, con l’espressione “It was the last time”, che è seguita dal past simple.

Es. It was the last time I saw her. → Fu l’ultima volta che la vidi.

Il **past perfect** è un tempo composto ed è formato con il **past simple** del verbo **to have**, in qualità di ausiliare, al quale si aggiunge il **participio passato (past participle)**.

Come già studiato, se il verbo è regolare, il participio passato è formato aggiungendo il suffisso **-ed**; se il verbo è irregolare il participio passato coincide con la **terza voce del paradigma**.

Il **past simple** del verbo **to have** corrisponde a **had** per tutte le persone, e può essere contratto in **'d** alla forma affermativa e in **hadn't** alla forma negativa.

La **forma affermativa** è costruita con:

- **soggetto + had + participio passato.**

Es. I had applied a night treatment. → Avevo applicato un trattamento notte.

She had applied a night treatment. → Aveva applicato un trattamento notte.

La **forma negativa** è costruita con:

- **soggetto + had + not + participio passato.**

Es. I had not/hadn't applied a night treatment. → Non avevo applicato un trattamento notte.

She had not/hadn't applied a night treatment. → Non aveva applicato un trattamento notte.

La forma interrogativa è costruita con:

- had + soggetto + participio passato.

Es. Had you applied a night treatment? → Avevi applicato un trattamento notte?

Had she applied a night treatment? → Aveva applicato un trattamento notte?

La forma interrogativo-negativa è costruita con:

- hadn't + soggetto + participio passato.

Es. Hadn't you applied a night treatment? → Non avevi applicato un trattamento notte?

Hadn't she applied a night treatment? → Non aveva applicato un trattamento notte?

Le risposte brevi (**short answers**) sono costruite ripetendo il soggetto e l'ausiliare **had** se la risposta è affermativa, o il soggetto e l'ausiliare **hadn't** se la risposta è negativa.

Es. Had you applied a night treatment? Yes, I had./No, you hadn't.

→ Avevi applicato un trattamento notte? Sì/No.

Had she applied a night treatment? Yes, she had./No, she hadn't.

→ Aveva applicato un trattamento notte? Sì/No.

1 Coniuga i verbi tra parentesi al past perfect, poi traduci in italiano.

- 1 You (to come) back home at 7.
- 2 Paul (to be) in Ireland before.
- 3 The students (to do) all the exercises.
- 4 Lucy (to go) to the city centre.
- 5 I (to meet) him in 1995.
- 6 We (already - to hear) this CD.
- 7 Mary (to arrive) at the station some minutes later.
- 8 My friend Tom (to bring) his girlfriend with him from New Zealand.
- 9 My friends (to find) my necklace.
- 10 We (to borrow) that money from the bank.
- 11 Sarah (to buy) a very expensive foundation.
- 12 Mrs Smith (to phone) me three times.
- 13 I (to sterilize) your tools as well.
- 14 Cathy (to understand) my question very well.
- 15 Everyone (to make) the same mistakes in the test.
- 16 Susan and Carol (to enjoy) that famous sci-fi film.
- 17 I (to leave) the face pack on for some minutes.
- 18 Sue (to choose) a lovely little black dress for the party.
- 19 You (really - to like) that cheese cake!
- 20 My sister (to apply) her new barrier cream.
- 21 The manicurist (to file) her client's nails.
- 22 Brenda (to remove) blackheads.
- 23 I (to turn on) the vaporizer.
- 24 Brenda (to sell) her beauty centre at a very high price.

