

Talking about past

Class Objective: I will use past tense in Italian.

Concept A: Quando si usa il passato prossimo/ When do we use past simple tense?

Il passato prossimo (o perfetto composto) è un tempo verbale dell'indicativo che esprime un'azione avvenuta in un passato, recente o lontano, che tende ad avere effetti percepiti ancora nel presente da parte di chi parla o scrive.

The past indicative tense explains the recent past that still has an effect on the present. The **Passato Prossimo** is a tense used to express past finished events and actions.

The present perfect (passato prossimo) is used when you are referring to actions completed in the past. Basically, it is one of the tenses we use when we talk about actions, events and facts that happened in the past, but not long ago.

Concept B: How to form passato prossimo.

The Passato Prossimo is composed by the auxiliary verb **to have** or **to be** and the **Past Participle** of the main verb.

ARE -> ATO (mangiare -> mangiato)

ERE -> UTO (vendere -> venduto)

IRE -> ITO (partire -> partito)

Concept C: Difference between essere and avere.

How to choose the auxiliary verb?

Generally, you have to use the so-called "movement verbs", as partire (to leave), andare (to go), tornare (to come back), arrivare (to arrive) and to have with all the others.

When the auxiliary is essere, the past participle (participio passato) changes according to the number and gender of the subject. It behaves like an adjective.

When the auxiliary is avere, the past participle (participio passato) does not change according to number and gender: it is invariable!

Concept D: Essere.

The verb essere is mostly used with verbs of motion, verbs that express a change, and for the most common intransitive verbs.

For example:

Verb of motion : andare to go

Io sono andata in palestra.

QUESTION 1

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?

ANSWER

- 1. Charismatic
- 2. Visionary
- 3. Selfish

QUESTION 2

- 1. A leader should be someone who is naturally born to lead.
- 2. A leader should be someone who is naturally born to lead, but they can also be learned.
- 3. A leader should be someone who is naturally born to lead, but they can also be learned, and they can also be learned.

QUESTION 3

- 1. A leader should be someone who is naturally born to lead, but they can also be learned, and they can also be learned, and they can also be learned.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?

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ANSWER

- 1. Charismatic
- 2. Visionary
- 3. Selfish

QUESTION 5

QUESTION 1

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?

ANSWER

- 1. Selfish
- 2. Humble
- 3. Empathetic

QUESTION 2

- 1. A leader should be someone who is always right and never wrong.
- 2. A leader should be someone who is always confident and never uncertain.
- 3. A leader should be someone who is always strong and never weak.

QUESTION 3

- 1. A leader should be someone who is always honest and never dishonest.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?

ANSWER

- 1. Selfish
- 2. Humble
- 3. Empathetic

QUESTION 5