Comparativi

Si prevede **sempre** l'uso di "than", che significa "rispetto a"

- Di maggioranza

Aggettivo corto = Aggettivo + "er"

Esempio:
```
I supercomputer sono più piccoli dei server
The supercomputers are smaller than server
```

Aggettivo lungo = Aggettivo + "more"

```
I portatili sono più comodi rispetto ai server
Laptops are more confortable than servers
```

- Di minoranza

Aggettivo corto o lungo = Aggettivo + "less"

```
I portatili sono meno potenti rispetto ai server
```
`Laptops are less powerful than servers

Prefixes and suffixes

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

Here is a brief list of the main prefixes and suffixes used in the IT field:

Prefix	Meaning	Example
a- / dis-	opposite of / not	asynchronous, disconnect
in- (il- / im- / ir-)	opposite of / not	impossible, irreplaceable, illegal
un-, non-	opposite of / not	uninstall, non-volatile, unzip
mis-	wrong(ly) / bad(ly)	misuse, misdirect
mal-	wrong(ly) / bad(ly)	malfunction
over-	too much	overload, overheat
out-	surpassing	outrun, outperform
fore-	in front of / in advance	foreclose, foreground
re-	again	re-centre, re-designed
multi-	many	multiprocessors, multicore
pre-	before	preview
intra-	within / inside of	intranet
inter-	within / inside of	interface, interactive
de-	opposite of	decode, deselect

Adjectival suffix	Meaning	Example
-ful	full of	helpful, useful
-less	without	wireless
-able / -ible	capable of	attachable, flexible
-proof	that can resist something	hackerproof
-like	similar to	robotlike
-ical	connected with	optical
-al	connected with	optional, computational

Noun suffix	Meaning	Example
-ability / -ibility	quality of being	usability, accessibility
-ing	doing the action of	programming, coding
-ment	state	advancement, development
-tion, -sion	state	communication, conversion
-er, -or	executor of the verb	compiler, operator
-ship	status	leadership
-age	state	shortage, storage

Adverbial suffix	Meaning	Example
-ly / -ally	modality	digitally, virtually
-ward(s)	in the direction of	forward(s), backward(s)
-wise	similar to, as regards	bytewise, bitwise

Past simple vs present perfect

Il past simple

Di solito, questa è la prima forma di passato che si studia in inglese ed è anche la più comune.

Vediamo assieme come formare il tempo verbale:

Past simple	Esempio
Soggetto + Verbo_ed	I talked with you yesterday
Soggetto + didn't + Verbo	I didn't talk with you yesterday.
Did + Soggetto + Verbo	Did I talk with you yesterday?

Per utilizzare correttamente il past simple occorre tenere a mente due elementi chiave:

- **l'azione** deve essere **conclusa**
- il **momento** in cui si è svolta l'azione è chiaramente **concluso**
- Il **periodo temporale è precisato**.

Il present perfect

Il present perfect si costruisce in questo modo:

Past simple	Esempio
Soggetto + Have + Verbo_ed	We have arrived at the hotel.
Soggetto + Haven't + Verbo	We haven't arrived at the hotel.
Have + Soggetto + Verbo	Have we arrived at the hotel.

Per un corretto impiego di questo tempo, l'azione deve essersi svolta da poco oppure deve avere un effetto o un impatto di qualche tipo sul presente. I due elementi chiave da ricordare sono:

- la presenza di un periodo di **tempo indefinito o non concluso**
- **l'azione**/situazione non è ancora **conclusa**

Si usa con:

- for
- since
- yet
- already
- ever/never

Present Perfect is called like that because it combines the present grammatical tense (you *have*) and the perfect grammatical aspect (*done*). Compare that to Past Perfect which uses the past tense (you *had* + *done*), or the Future Perfect which uses the future "tense" (you *will have* + *done*).

As to why it's *perfect*, the term comes from Latin *perfectus*, "achieved, finished, completed". Which is quite literally what you have done whenever you *have done* something.

Past simple / Present perfect

Past simple is used:

- Actions that finished in a definite time in the past

  I bought this car last week.

- To ask when? what time? Where?

  They have arrived. ≠
  When did they arrive?
  An hour ago.

Present perfect is used:

- Actions which happened in an indefinite time in the past and with visible results in the present

  I have lost my key. (I can't find it now)
  Have you seen Ann? (She is not here now)

- To describe very recent actions

  She has just moved to a larger flat.

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