

## Present perfect

### 2 Completa le frasi con la forma affermativa del present perfect dei verbi tra parentesi.

► They 've closed (close) the door. I can't hear them.

1 I know that man. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) him before.

2 Sit down. I \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) lunch for you.

3 The car \_\_\_\_\_ (stop). We've got a problem.

4 We \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) all the exercises now.

5 Amy's on a diet. She \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) five kilos.

6 Jamie's parents \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the lottery!

\_\_\_\_/6

### 3 Completa le frasi con la forma negativa del present perfect dei verbi tra parentesi.

► Silvia hasn't seen (see) my picture on Facebook.

1 We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an email from Megan.

2 She \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) her friends today.

3 The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (give) us any homework.

4 I \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) my phone with me.

5 You \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the picture.

6 They \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) their sandwiches!

\_\_\_\_/6

# Present perfect

## ever / never

Si usano **ever** e **never** con il **present perfect** per parlare di **esperienze** senza specificare quando si sono verificate.

**Have** you **ever played** chess?

I've **never read** this book.

## Esercizio

**6** Scrivi dialoghi al **present perfect** usando le indicazioni date, e **ever** e **never**.

▶ **A** You / eat Japanese food?

**B** No

**A** Have you ever eaten Japanese food?

**B** No, I haven't. I've never eaten Japanese food.

**1** **A** You / swim in the Atlantic?

**B** No

**A** \_\_\_\_\_

**B** \_\_\_\_\_

**2** **A** Your sister / cook Indian food?

**B** No

**A** \_\_\_\_\_

**B** \_\_\_\_\_

**3** **A** You and Sam / play chess?

**B** No

**A** \_\_\_\_\_

**B** \_\_\_\_\_

## Present perfect

### been / gone

Il participio passato di **be** è **been**; il participio passato di **go** è **gone**.

- Si usa **been** per dire che qualcuno è **stato** in un posto ed è **tornato**.

I've **been** to America. (I went there last year.)

- Si usa **gone** per indicare che qualcuno è **andato** in un posto, ma **non è ancora tornato**.

My brother's **gone** to England. (He's in London now.)

### Esercizio

#### 7 Completa le frasi con **been** o **gone**.

▶ Simon isn't here. He's gone to the shops.

1 I've never \_\_\_\_\_ to France.

2 Giacomo's \_\_\_\_\_ to Rome. He left yesterday.

3 Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to that disco?

4 We've \_\_\_\_\_ to Rimini three or four times.

5 Tiffany's on holiday this week. She's \_\_\_\_\_ to Scotland.

6 'Where's Mark?' 'He's \_\_\_\_\_ to the bathroom.'

\_\_\_/6

# Present perfect

## already / yet

- Si usa **already** con il **present perfect** per parlare di cose che si sono già fatte.

I've **already had** my lunch.

- Si usa **yet** in frasi negative e interrogative per parlare di cose che ancora non si sono fatte.

I **haven't made** my bed **yet**.

**Have** you **written** to Marco **yet**?

## Esercizio

### 8 Scrivi frasi usando le indicazioni date e **already** o **(not) yet**.

- ▶ Tina / have breakfast (✓)  
Tina has already had breakfast.
- ▶ Davide / get up (x)  
Davide hasn't got up yet.
- ▶ Emma / go to school (?)  
Has Emma gone to school yet?

1 I / clean my teeth (x)

\_\_\_\_\_

2 you / have dinner (?)

\_\_\_\_\_

3 I / see this film (✓)

\_\_\_\_\_

4 we / do this unit (✓)

\_\_\_\_\_

5 you / write to your grandparents (?)

\_\_\_\_\_

## just

Si usa **just** con il **present perfect** per parlare di cose che si sono appena fatte.

I've just seen Lily.

## Esercizio

9 Che cosa è successo? Osserva le immagini e scrivi frasi con **just** e le espressioni nel riquadro.

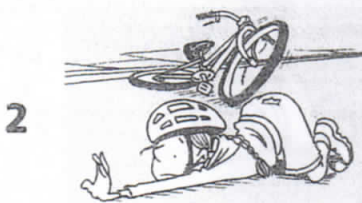
break the window   fall off her bike  
have dinner   ~~see a spider~~   win the race



She's just seen a spider.



He \_\_\_\_\_



She \_\_\_\_\_



They \_\_\_\_\_



She \_\_\_\_\_

## just

Si usa **just** con il **present perfect** per parlare di cose che si sono appena fatte.

I've just seen Lily.

## Esercizio

9 Che cosa è successo? Osserva le immagini e scrivi frasi con **just** e le espressioni nel riquadro.

break the window   fall off her bike  
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She's just seen a spider.



He \_\_\_\_\_



She \_\_\_\_\_



They \_\_\_\_\_



She \_\_\_\_\_

# Present perfect

## since / for

Per descrivere la durata di un'azione si usano **since** e **for** con il **present perfect**.

**Since + momento d'inizio** dell'azione (8 o'clock / Monday, 2010).

I've had this smartphone **since** January.

**For + periodo** di tempo (2 hours, 5 years, a week).

I've had this smartphone **for** six months.

We've lived in Milan **since** 2012.

(**since** 2012 indica il momento d'inizio dell'azione)

We've lived in Milan **for** three years.

(**for** three years indica la durata dell'azione)

## Esercizio

### 10 Completa le frasi con **for** o **since**.

▶ I've been interested in music since I was 8.

▶ He's lived there for two months.

1 I haven't seen Oliver \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.

2 We've lived here \_\_\_\_\_ I was 10.

3 I haven't seen Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ three weeks.

4 I haven't eaten anything \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

5 I've had this mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_ six months.

6 We've lived here \_\_\_\_\_ 2008.