

★ A PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Forma

Affermativa	sogg. + have ('ve) / has ('s) + participio passato
Negativa	sogg. + have not (haven't) / has not (hasn't) + participio passato
Interrogativa	have / has + sogg. + participio passato?
Interrogativo -negativa	haven't / hasn't + sogg. + participio passato?
Risposte brevi	Yes, sogg. + have / has / No, sogg. + haven't / hasn't

*She has ('s) finished her homework. /
She has not (hasn't) finished her homework.*

*Has she finished her homework? /
Hasn't she finished her homework?*

Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

Attenzione!!!

L'ausiliare è **sempre have / has** anche con i verbi che in italiano richiedono l'ausiliare *essere*.

Have you ever been to England?
Sei mai stato in Inghilterra?

Frase	Question tag (vero? / non è vero?)
Affermativa <i>You've turned off the light,</i> Hai spento la luce,	haven't / hasn't + sogg. ? <i>haven't you?</i> vero?
Negativa <i>She hasn't booked the tickets yet,</i> Lei non ha ancora prenotato i biglietti,	have / has + sogg. ? <i>has she?</i> vero?

PARTICIPIO PASSATO (past participle)

- Il **participio passato dei verbi regolari** si forma aggiungendo **-ed** alla forma base ed è **uguale al past simple**.

(*decide - decided - decided;*
study - studied - studied)

- Il **participio passato dei verbi irregolari** ha **forme proprie** che debbono essere memorizzate (vedi i paradigmi dei verbi irregolari a **PAG. 480**).

Il participio passato è la **3a voce del paradigma**.

(*fly - flew - flown;*
forget - forgot - forgotten)

Attenzione!!!

Confronta le **due diverse forme del participio passato del verbo to go / went / gone - been**

andato e non
ancora tornato

They have gone to Rome.

Sono andati a Roma.

(e non sono ancora tornati)

andato e
ritornato

They have been to Rome.

Sono stati a Roma.

(e sono già tornati)

Uso

Il **present perfect simple** si usa per:

- a) parlare di un'azione/situazione verificatasi in un **tempo indeterminato del passato**
- b) parlare di un'azione/situazione verificatasi in un **tempo non ancora concluso**
- c) esprimere la **durata** di un'azione/situazione iniziata nel passato e **non ancora conclusa**

(vedi "Present perfect con *for* e *since*", PAG. 196 197)

Nel caso a) il **present perfect simple** può trovarsi:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • senza espressione di tempo (non è specificato quando l'azione si è verificata. L'attenzione è posta sull'azione e sul risultato dell'azione.) 	<p><i>I'm happy because I've won a prize.</i> Sono felice perché ho vinto un premio.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • con avverbi di frequenza come: <i>ever, never, seldom/rarely, often, always, ...</i> (tali avverbi si collocano prima del participio passato) 	<p><i>Have you ever been to Scotland?</i> Sei mai stato in Scozia?</p> <p><i>I've never been there.</i> Non ci sono mai stato.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • con espressioni di frequenza come: <i>twice, many times, several times</i> (due volte, molte volte, parecchie volte) (queste espressioni si collocano in fine di frase) 	<p><i>I've been there twice.</i> Ci sono stato due volte.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • con gli avverbi: <i>yet?</i> (già?- in frase interr.), <i>not .. yet</i> (non .. ancora), <i>almost/nearly</i> (quasi), <i>just</i> (appena), <i>already</i> (già - generalmente in frase affermativa) (questi avverbi si collocano prima del participio passato ad eccezione di yet, in fine di frase) 	<p><i>Have you finished yet?</i> Hai già finito? <i>I haven't finished yet.</i> Non ho ancora finito. <i>I've almost / nearly finished.</i> Ho quasi finito. <i>I've just finished.</i> Ho appena finito. <i>I've already finished.</i> Ho già finito.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • con avverbi ed espressioni di tempo come: <i>so far/up to now</i> (fino ad ora), <i>lately</i> (ultimamente), <i>recently</i> (recentemente), <i>in the last few days/weeks ...</i> (negli ultimi giorni/settimane ...), <i>before</i> (in precedenza) (questi avverbi ed espressioni si collocano generalmente in fine di frase) 	<p><i>Have you read any good books lately?</i> Hai letto qualche buon libro ultimamente? <i>I haven't done much in the last few days.</i> Non ho fatto molto negli ultimi giorni. <i>I've seen this film before.</i> Ho visto questo film in precedenza.</p>

Nel caso b) il **present perfect simple** si trova accompagnato da **espressioni di tempo non concluso** come:

*today, this morning, this afternoon,
this week, this month, this year*

I have worked hard this morning.

Ho lavorato molto questa mattina.

(La mattina non è ancora terminata.)

Attenzione!!!

Si dice:

I worked hard this morning.

(La mattina è già terminata, è già pomeriggio o sera.)

Il **present perfect simple** si usa anche:

- quando la frase inizia con

It's the first / second / ... / time

It's the second time I've seen this film.

È la seconda volta che vedo questo film.

- **dopo un superlativo** in frasi come:

That's the best book I've ever read.

Quello è il miglior libro che io abbia mai letto.

PRACTICE

1. Completa i paradigmi dei seguenti verbi regolari. Fai attenzione alle variazioni ortografiche.

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
➤ wash	washed	washed
1. watch
2. decide
3. stop
4. study
5. play

2. Completa il paradigma dei seguenti verbi irregolari.

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
➤ be	was / were	been
1. buy
2. cost
3. drink
4. eat
5. forget
6. go
7. have
8. leave
9. swim
10. write

3. Scrivi frasi mettendo il verbo al *present perfect simple* in forma estesa ed in forma contratta.

- John / arrive / today **John has arrived today. / John's arrived today.**
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mary / open / a pub | 4. I / read / this book before |
| 2. Mark / lose / his watch | 5. We / see / this film before |
| 3. You / break / the window | 6. They / be / there many times |

4. Trasforma le frasi ottenute nell'esercizio precedente in forma *negativa*, *interrogativa* e *interrogativo-negativa*.

- **John hasn't arrived today. Has John arrived today? Hasn't John arrived today?**

5. Rispondi con *risposte brevi*.

- **Has the post arrived? - Yes, it has.**
- Have the police arrested the robbers? - No,
 - Have you been to the post office? - Yes,
 - Has Paul opened a coffee shop? - No,
 - Have they visited the exhibition? - Yes,

6. Aggiungi in coda a ciascuna frase la corretta *question tag*.

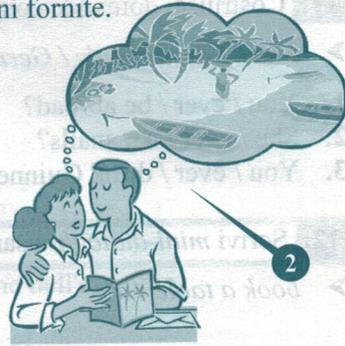
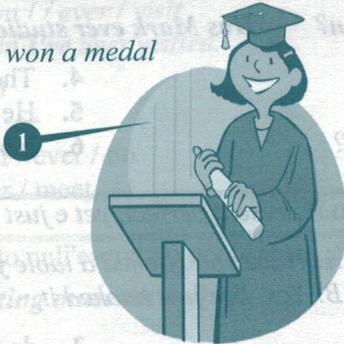
- **You haven't given Mark his dictionary back, have you?**
- She's grown up in Wales,?
 - They haven't had a good time,?
 - The kids have gone to the fun-fair,?
 - David hasn't sold his old car,?

7. Guarda le immagini e scrivi *mini-dialoghi* utilizzando le espressioni fornite.

➤ A: *Why is David proud?*

B: *David is proud because he has won a medal*

➤ *David / proud
win / a medal*



1. Susan / happy
graduate / from university
2. Richard and Carol / excited
book / the tickets for the Maldives
3. Ritha / sad
get / a bad mark



8. Riscrivi le frasi inserendo gli *avverbi* e le *espressioni* fornite nella posizione corretta.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. They have left. (<i>already</i>) | 6. Have you visited the city-centre? (<i>yet</i>) |
| 2. Have you been to the cinema? (<i>recently</i>) | 7. We haven't seen that film. (<i>yet</i>) |
| 3. Hurry up! The conference has started. (<i>just</i>) | 8. We have been to London. (<i>many times</i>) |
| 4. Have you eaten Chinese food? (<i>ever</i>) | 9. She has finished doing her homework. (<i>nearly</i>) |
| 5. I have been there. (<i>never</i>) | 10. I think I have met her. (<i>before</i>) |

9. Offri consigli ad un amico chiedendogli se ha fatto determinate cose nelle situazioni indicate. Costruisci domande come nell'esempio.

➤ *The car engine doesn't start. (check / the battery?)
Have you checked the battery?*

1. I've got a terrible sore throat. (*see / a doctor?*)
2. My sister 's got problems at school. (*tell / your parents?*)
3. My girlfriend and I want to go out for dinner tonight. (*reserve / a table?*)
4. We're going on holiday abroad. (*check / your passports?*)

10. Scrivi frasi con il *present perfect* dei verbi nella forma corretta e metti l'avverbio (se fornito tra parentesi) nella posizione corretta.

1. Bob (*never / like*) dancing.
2. We (*never / visit*) Paris before.
3. You (*just / throw*) my notes away!
4. The Browns (*not / sell*) their house yet.
5. Peter (*just / lose*) his passport.
6. She (*forget*) to lock the door.
7. We (*already / decide*) where to go on holiday.
8. The bus (*not / arrive / yet*)

11. Costruisci domande con il verbo al *present perfect simple* e *ever* nella posizione corretta.

- *Mark / ever / study / German?* **Has Mark ever studied German?**
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. You / ever / be abroad? | 4. They / ever / have Greek salad? |
| 2. She / ever / eat snails? | 5. He / ever / do / any sailing? |
| 3. You / ever / drink Guinness? | 6. You / ever / read any horror stories? |

12. Scrivi *mini-dialoghi* usando il *present perfect*, *yet* e *just* come nell'esempio.

- *book a table* *A: Have you booked a table yet?*
B: Yes, I've just booked it.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. find the tickets | 3. do your homework |
| 2. meet Bob | 4. talk to the receptionist |

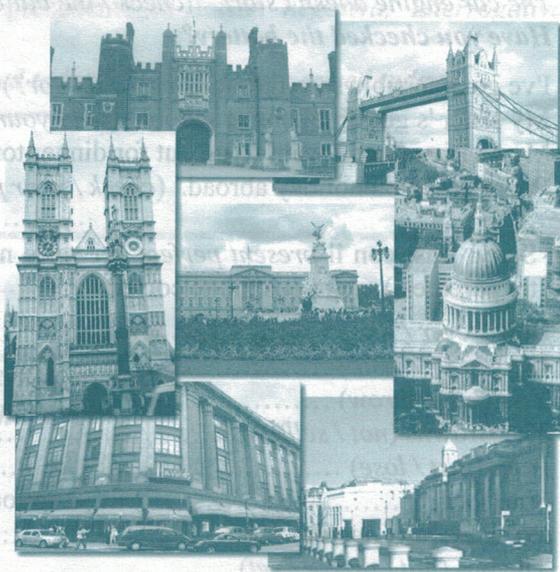
13. Completa le frasi con *have/has been* o *have/has gone*.

- Sarah to the supermarket. She'll be home soon.
- My brother to the park. He left fifteen minutes ago.
- I never to an art gallery.
- Where you? - I just to the bank.
- Tom to school. He'll be back by 4.00.
- Pamela's got a fantastic tan. Where she?
- I can't find David. Where he?
- You are all muddy. Where you?
- Janet just to the railway station. She's leaving for Leeds.
- you ever to Scotland? - No, never.

14. Alan e Mary sono in vacanza a Londra. Fai riferimento agli elementi forniti e scrivi *mini-dialoghi* come negli esempi.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ➤ <i>A: Have they seen Buckingham Palace yet? (✓)</i>
<i>B: Yes, they have already seen it.</i> | ➤ <i>A: Have they been to Hampton Court yet? (X)</i>
<i>B: No, they haven't been there yet.</i> |
|--|--|

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. see Buckingham Palace | ✓ |
| 2. go to Hampton Court | X |
| 3. go to Harrods | ✓ |
| 4. visit Westminster Abbey | X |
| 5. go to the National Gallery | ✓ |
| 6. see St. Paul's Cathedral | X |



15. Costruisci frasi come nell'esempio.

- *This is the most interesting museum I / ever / visit*
This is the most interesting museum I've ever visited.
1. This is the best book I / ever / read
 2. Helen is the prettiest girl I / ever / see
 3. This is the most difficult exercise I / ever / do
 4. Tom is the most stupid boy I / ever / meet

16. Trasforma le frasi che hai ottenuto nell'esercizio precedente, come nell'esempio.

- *I've never visited such an interesting museum before.*

17. Scrivi frasi utilizzando le parole fornite, come nell'esempio.

- *It's the first time / he / be / on a plane. It's the first time he's been on a plane.*
1. It's the second time / we / see / this film
 2. It's the first time / she / ride / a bicycle
 3. It's the third time / they / visit / Rome
 4. It's the first time / he / drink / whisky

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (PET)

18. Completa la seconda frase in modo tale che abbia lo stesso significato della prima usando non più di tre parole.

- *He has never eaten Indian food before.*
It's the first time he has eaten Indian food.
1. This is my first pint of beer.
I have a pint of beer before.
 2. I have visited this museum three times.
This is the third time I this museum.
 3. This is the second time I have quarrelled with Mark.
I Mark twice so far.
 4. This is the first time John has sent me an SMS.
John has never an SMS before.
 5. Mark went to the bank five minutes ago. He'll be back soon.
Mark has just bank. He'll be back soon.

KEY WORD TRANSFORMATION (FCE)

19. Completa la seconda frase in modo tale che abbia lo stesso significato della prima usando da due a cinque parole compresa la parola fornita.

- *This is the first time I have changed a tyre.*
never I have never changed a tyre before.
1. This is the most amusing film I have ever seen.
such I an amusing film before.
 2. We have been to Paris twice.
second This is the to Paris.
 3. This is the first time he has tried ice-skating.
never He before.
 4. Tom went to the post office a few minutes ago.
just Tom to the post office.

★ **B PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE / PAST SIMPLE**

Confronta il diverso uso del present perfect simple e del past simple

SI USA

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE
<p>In generale -Il present perfect simple si usa per parlare di azioni/situazioni che hanno una qualche relazione con il presente.</p>	<p>In generale -Il past simple si usa per parlare di azioni/situazioni passate che non hanno più alcuna relazione con il presente.</p>
<p>In particolare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • per parlare di un'azione avvenuta in un tempo indeterminato. L'attenzione è posta più sull'azione che sul tempo o il luogo in cui è avvenuta - senza espressione di tempo o con avverbi ed espressioni di tempo indeterminato come: <i>recently, ever, never, just, already, so far, up to now, ...</i> <i>Someone has stolen my bike.</i> Qualcuno ha rubato la mia bicicletta <i>I've read a lot of books recently.</i> Ho letto molti libri recentemente. • per parlare di un'azione avvenuta in un passato recente i cui effetti permangono nel presente <i>He has broken his arm.</i> Si è rotto un braccio. (il suo braccio non è ancora guarito) • quando il tempo non è concluso (<i>today, this morning, this month, this year, ...</i>) <i>I've worked a lot this morning.</i> (è ancora mattina) 	<p>In particolare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • per parlare di un'azione avvenuta e conclusa in un tempo determinato del passato. L'attenzione è posta sul tempo o il luogo in cui l'azione è avvenuta - con avverbi ed espressioni di tempo determinato come: <i>yesterday, last year, last month, in 1992, two days ago, when I was born, ...</i> (a volte l'espressione di tempo può essere sottintesa ma è il contesto che la definisce) <i>I read a lot of books last year.</i> Ho letto molti libri l'anno scorso. • per parlare di un'azione passata i cui effetti non permangono nel presente <i>He broke his arm.</i> Si ruppe un braccio. (il suo braccio è già guarito) • quando il tempo è concluso <i>I worked a lot this morning.</i> (adesso è pomeriggio o sera)

Attenzione!!!

In conversazione spesso si inizia con una domanda con il **present perfect** e poi si usa il **past simple** quando ci si riferisce ad un tempo, ad un luogo o a una situazione specifici. (*When? Where? Who...with?*)

- *Have you ever been to England?*
- *Yes, I have.*
- *When did you go there?*
- *I went there when I was sixteen.*
- *Who did you go with?*
- *I went with my parents.*

PRACTICE

1 Indica se le seguenti espressioni richiedono il *past simple* (PS) o il *present perfect simple* (PPS).

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| 1. two days ago | (PPS) | 8. last week | (PS) |
| 2. so far | (PPS) | 9. when I was five | (PS) |
| 3. up to now | (PPS) | 10. this month | (PPS) |
| 4. already | (PPS) | 11. this century | (PPS) |
| 5. not...yet | (PPS) | 12. when I was a child | (PS) |
| 6. lately | (PPS) | 13. in February | (PPS) |
| 7. just | (PPS) | 14. the day before yesterday | (PS) |

2. Indica quali frasi esprimono un'azione definitivamente conclusa nel passato (CP) e quali esprimono un qualche relazione con il presente (RP).

1. We went to the cinema last night. (...)
2. They have read a lot recently. (...)
3. They lived in England for ten years but then they moved to the USA. (...)
4. I have written six letters this morning. (...)
5. I haven't visited Paris so far. (...)
6. I'm happy because I've passed my exam. (...)

3. Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

1. We **booked** / **have booked** the tickets yesterday.
2. I **didn't phone** / **haven't phoned** Terry yet.
3. **Has Paul read** / **Did Paul read** the newspaper today?
4. **Did you see** / **Have you seen** Jim at the party?
5. Who **did you meet** / **have you met** at the conference?
6. **Has Susan finished** / **Did Susan finish** the book last week?
7. The class **has been** / **went** to the cinema yesterday morning.
8. (11.00 am) I **wrote** / **have written** a lot of letters this morning.
9. (03.00 pm) I **haven't done** / **didn't do** much this morning.
10. I **have been** / **was** in the garden when you phoned.

4. Indica se le seguenti frasi sono corrette (C) o sbagliate (W). Riscrivi le frasi sbagliate correttamente.

	C	W	
> <i>He's lost his key yesterday</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>He lost his key yesterday.</i>
1. I haven't finished this book yet.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. J.F. Kennedy has died in 1963.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Have you ever tried ice skating?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. You're so dirty! Where did you go?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. I've just washed my scooter.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. We've never changed a tyre before.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. She quarrelled with her husband last night.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Marco Polo went to China in 1271.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. They already finished the test.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Peter is happy these days. He's found a job.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Completa le frasi con il *present perfect simple* o il *past simple* nella forma corretta.

1. (you / ever / be) to London?
2. We (spend) there a month last year.
3. (you / see) Jane at the conference yesterday?
4. (you / ever / eat) Chinese food?
5. (Susan / come) back from work yet?
6. Someone (steal) my bag.
7. Someone (steal) my suitcase at the station last week.
8. I (not / visit) the cathedral yet.
9. "The Browns (move) to Manchester." - "Really? When (they / move)"?
10. She (not / feel) well yesterday, but now her headache (improve)

6. Completa i *mini-dialoghi* utilizzando le parole tra parentesi. Usa il *present perfect simple* o il *past simple* adeguatamente.

➤ A: *Why is the boy crying?*

B: (*He / cut / his finger*) **He's cut his finger.**

A: (*How / it / happen?*) **How did it happen?**

1. A: What's the problem, Mary? Why are you looking so cross?

B: Look. (*Sarah / break / my mobile phone*)

A: (*How / she / break / it?*)

2. A: What's the matter with you, David?

B: (*I / lose / my camera*)

A: (*When / you / lose it?*)

3. A: Why are you so happy, Pamela?

B: (*My boyfriend / give / me a present*)

A: (*What / he / give you?*)

4. A: What's that paper?

B: It's my certificate. (*I / pass / the PET exam*)

A: Oh, have you? (*What mark / you / get?*)

7. Completa il dialogo con il *present perfect simple* o il *past simple* dei verbi tra parentesi nella forma corretta.

A: 1) you ever a holiday on a farm? (*have*)

B: No, I 2) Have you?

A: Yes, I 3)

B: Really? Where 4) you ? (*go*)

A: I 5) to a little village in Wales. (*go*)

B: 6) you it? (*like*)

A: Yes, it 7) nice. (*be*)

B: Who 8) you with? (*go*)

A: I 9) with my girlfriend. (*go*)

B: What 10) you there? (*do*)

A: We 11) much (*not / do*),

but it 12) quiet and peaceful (*be*).

B: 13) you ever to a tropical island? (*be*)

A: No, I 14) Have you?

B: Yes, I have. I 15) to Cuba last summer. (*go*)

I 16) a prize in a competition. (*win*)

A: Did you? I can't believe it! 17) you a good time? (*have*)

B: Oh, yes! It 18) fantastic! (*be*)

A: What 19) you there? (*do*)

B: I 20) swimming and surfing! (*go*)

A: How long 21) you there? (*stay*)

B: Not long, unfortunately. The prize 22) for one week. (*be*).

REVISION

tempi verbali

1. MULTIPLE CHOICE - Scegli l'alternativa corretta.

> We **A** a marvellous holiday in Spain last summer.

- A had** **B have had** **C are having**

1. Where's Tom? - He ... to the basketball game.
A has been B has gone C was going
2. What's the matter with Peter? - He's angry because his sister ... his favourite CD.
A is breaking B broke C has broken
3. Where are the children? - They're in the sitting room. They ... cartoons on TV.
A were watching B watched C are watching
4. ... reading that book yet?
A did you finish B are you finishing C have you finished
5. We saw that film in English while we ... some friends in England last summer.
A were visiting B have visited C visited

2. Completa le frasi con i verbi tra parentesi al present simple, present continuous, past simple, past continuous, o present perfect simple.

1. "Where's Peter?" "He (be) in the sitting room. He (listen) to music."
2. "Where (you / be) last night?" "I (be) at home."
3. "(you / watch) the film on BBC 1?" "Yes, I did, but I (not / like) it."
4. We (have) lunch when the phone (ring)"
5. "Why is Bill so happy?" "Because he (win) a medal." "Really? When (he / win) it?" "Two days ago."
6. As we (surf) the Internet we (find) a website about horoscopes.
7. It (start) to rain as we (wait) for the bus.
8. "(you / have) a good time last night?" "Yes, the party (be) great."
9. "(you / finish) packing your suitcase yet?" "Almost. How about you?"
10. They (not / know) how to reach the city centre. It's the first time they (visit) this big city.

3. Scrivi domande appropriate alle risposte sottolineate. Usa le corrette question words (who, what, where) e fai attenzione ai tempi verbali.

1. ?
She's reading.
2. ?
Last night? I went to the pub.
3. ?
When you phoned me last night? Let me think --- I was surfing the Net.
4. ?
I invited Peter, Jane, Sarah and a lot of other friends.
5. ?
I usually get up at half past six.
6. ?
I've been to the bank.