

I haven't seen you for 5 years

I saw you 5 years ago

Present perfect

I haven't seen you for 5 years

I saw you 5 years ago

Past simple

PRESENT PERFECT

➤ È un tempo del PRESENTE

Affirmative form

SOGGETTO + HAVE/HAS + **PARTICIPIO PASSATO** →

Regular> base form + -ED

I have started

Irregular> III column of paradigm

She has started

PRESENT PERFECT

➤ È un tempo del PRESENTE

Affirmative form

SOGGETTO + HAVE/HAS + PARTICIPIO PASSATO

I have started

She has started

Negative form

SOGGETTO + HAVE/HAS + NOT + PARTICIPIO PASSATO

I have not started / I haven't started

She has not started / She hasn't started

Interrogative form

HAVE/HAS + SOGG + PARTICIPIO PASSATO ...?

Have I started ...?

Has she started ...?

Usi

- Eventi avvenuti in un passato molto recente. Spesso accompagnati dai seguenti avverbi: yet, almost, nearly, already, just

I've almost finished my test

She has already had lunch

I've just met Mike

Has she seen the news yet?

He hasn't spoken to me yet

YET	ALREADY	JUST	STILL
- , ? <i>ancora</i> ? <i>già</i> Ivan hasn't arrived yet Have they phoned yet?	+ , ? <i>già</i> The man has already confessed Have you already cooked?	+ , ? <i>appena</i> I've just called an ambulance Have you just heard the news?	Tutti i tipi <i>ancora</i> They've still washed just one room You still haven't made your bed!

Posizione nella frase: tutti prima del participio passato. Solo YET alla fine!

Exercise: Put *yet, already, just, still*

1. I've _____ said to Thomas that he can't give you his motorbike
2. A. Have you done the maths homework _____?
B. No, I haven't done it _____
3. She is shocked. She has _____ heard the news of a terrible accident
4. A. Have you seen Eddy? B. I've _____ seen him a moment ago
5. A. Do you want a dessert? B. No, thank you. I've _____ brushed my teeth
6. I have _____ seen that man
7. We haven't decided what to do _____
8. We've _____ seen your sister
9. I've _____ sent the postcard to aunt Christina
10. The plane from Milan has _____ taken off

- Azioni avvenute in un periodo **non ancora concluso**

Time expressions: so far (fin'ora), today, this year, this month

Ex. I've lost my keys today (TODAY, oggi = tempo non ancora concluso)

PRESENT PERFECT

Yesterday I lost my keys. (YESTERDAY= tempo concluso)

SIMPLE PAST

- Azioni avvenute in un periodo **non specificato del passato**, generalmente **recente** e con **conseguenze nel presente**. In questo caso NON è importante quando l'azione è avvenuta, ma sono importanti le conseguenze (che evidentemente hanno ripercussioni nel presente)

Example: She is happy because she has won the lottery

I have lost my wallet (it's not important WHEN it happened, the most important thing is that I don't know where is the wallet now)

- Azioni avvenute in un **passato recente e generico**. Di solito con avverbi: recently, lately

Example: She has bought a new car recently

- Azioni avvenute varie volte o mai nel passato.
Gli avverbi/le espressioni di tempo più usate sono:

A. Ever/ never

Have you ever been abroad?
No, I have never been abroad

EVER ?

NEVER +

Have you ever met a famous actor?
No, I have never met a famous actor

B. it's the first/second/third time

It's the second time I've taken a plane to go to Naples

Present perfect

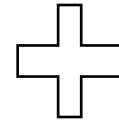
SOGG + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE
HAS

I have eaten three times today

Past simple

SOGG + BASE FORM+ ED
forma v. irreg.

Yesterday I ate four times



Present perfect

SO/GG + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE
HAS

I have eaten three times today

SO/GG + HAVEN'T + PAST PARTICIPLE
HASN'T

I haven't eaten three times today

She hasn't eaten three times today

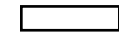
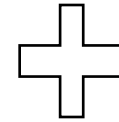
Past simple

SO/GG + BASE FORM + ED
forma v. irreg.

Yesterday I ate four times

SO/GG + DIDN'T + BASE FORM

Yesterday I didn't eat four times



Present perfect

SOGG + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE
HAS

You have eaten three times today
She has eaten three times today

SOGG + HAVEN'T + PAST PARTICIPLE
HASN'T

You haven't eaten three times today
She hasn't eaten three times today

HAVE + SOGG + PAST PARTICIPLE ?
HAS

Have you eaten three times today?
Has she eaten three times today?

Past simple

SOGG + BASE FORM+ ED
forma v. irreg.

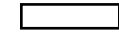
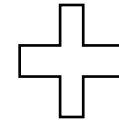
Yesterday you ate four times

SOGG + DIDN'T + BASE FORM

Yesterday you didn't eat four times

DID + SOGG + BASE FORM ?

Did you eat four times yesterday?



Formazione PRESENT PERFECT

FORMA AFFERMATIVA	FORMA NEGATIVA	FORMA INTERROGATIVA
<p>SOGGETTO + HAVE/HAS + PARTICIPIO PASSATO + RESTO DELLA FRASE</p>	<p>SOGGETTO + HAVEN'T /HASN'T + PARTICIPIO PASSATO + RESTO DELLA FRASE</p>	<p>HAVE/HAS + SOGGETTO + PARTICIPIO PASSATO + RESTO DELLA FRASE</p>

<p>Esempio: I have watched TV Bob has written a letter</p>	<p>Esempio: I haven't watched TV Bob hasn't written a letter</p>	<p>Esempio: have you watched TV ? has Bob written a letter ?</p>
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Formazione **PAST SIMPLE**

FORMA AFFERMATIVA	FORMA NEGATIVA	FORMA INTERROGATIVA
SOGGETTO + VERBO + RESTO DELLA FRASE	SOGGETTO + DIDN'T + VERBO + RESTO DELLA FRASE	DID + SOGGETTO + VERBO + RESTO DELLA FRASE

Esempio:
I **watched** TV
Bob **wrote** a letter

Esempio:
I **didn't** **watch** TV
Bob **didn't** **write** a letter

Esempio:
Did you **watch** TV ?
Did Bob **write** a letter ?

I ARRIVED IN JAPAN ONE YEAR AGO

I HAVE BEEN IN JAPAN FOR ONE YEAR

I ARRIVED IN JAPAN ONE YEAR AGO



Tempo
specificato

I HAVE BEEN IN JAPAN FOR ONE YEAR



NO tempo definito
SI durata dell'azione
(iniziata nel passato e
ancora in corso)

Sono arrivato in Giappone un anno fa

I ARRIVED IN JAPAN ONE YEAR AGO



Tempo
specificato

Sono arrivato in Giappone un anno fa

I HAVE BEEN IN JAPAN FOR ONE YEAR



NO tempo definito
SI durata dell'azione
(iniziata nel passato e
ancora in corso)

Sono in Giappone da un anno
(e sono ancora qui)



AZIONE COMINCIATA NEL PASSATO
E CHE CONTINUA FINO AL
PRESENTE

I ARRIVED IN JAPAN ONE YEAR AGO



Tempo
specificato

Sono arrivato in Giappone un anno fa

I HAVE BEEN IN JAPAN FOR ONE YEAR



NO tempo definito
SI durata dell'azione
(iniziata nel passato e
ancora in corso)

Sono in Giappone da un anno
(e sono ancora qui)



AZIONE COMINCIATA NEL PASSATO
E CHE CONTINUA FINO AL
PRESENTE

Duration form

Duration form

→ Durata di un'azione

FOR

+ durata dell'azione

I've lived in this apartment **for** 3 years
(vivo in questo appartamento da 3 anni)

I have saved money **for** six months to buy
this mobile phone

SINCE

+ inizio dell'azione

I've lived in this apartment **since** 2014 (vivo
in questo appartamento dal 2014)

I have saved money **since** May to buy this
mobile

Duration form → Durata di un'azione

FOR

Per indicare un periodo di tempo

I have saved money **for** six months to buy
this mobile phone

He has lived in Italy **for** 5 years

Vive in Italia da 5 anni

FOR + periodo di tempo (two months, three
hours)

SINCE

Per indicare l'inizio di un'azione/situazione

I have saved money **since** May to buy this
mobile

He has lived in Italy **since** 2010

Vive in Italia dal 2010

SINCE + inizio di un momento

FOR: per misurare la durata, quando vogliamo **dire quanto è durato qualcosa**

I've known Elizabeth for five years
Conosco Elizabeth da 5 anni

SINCE: **punto iniziale** dell'azione, evento o stato; si riferisce a quando le cose sono iniziate

I've known Elizabeth since 2010
Conosco Elizabeth dal 2010

For (period)

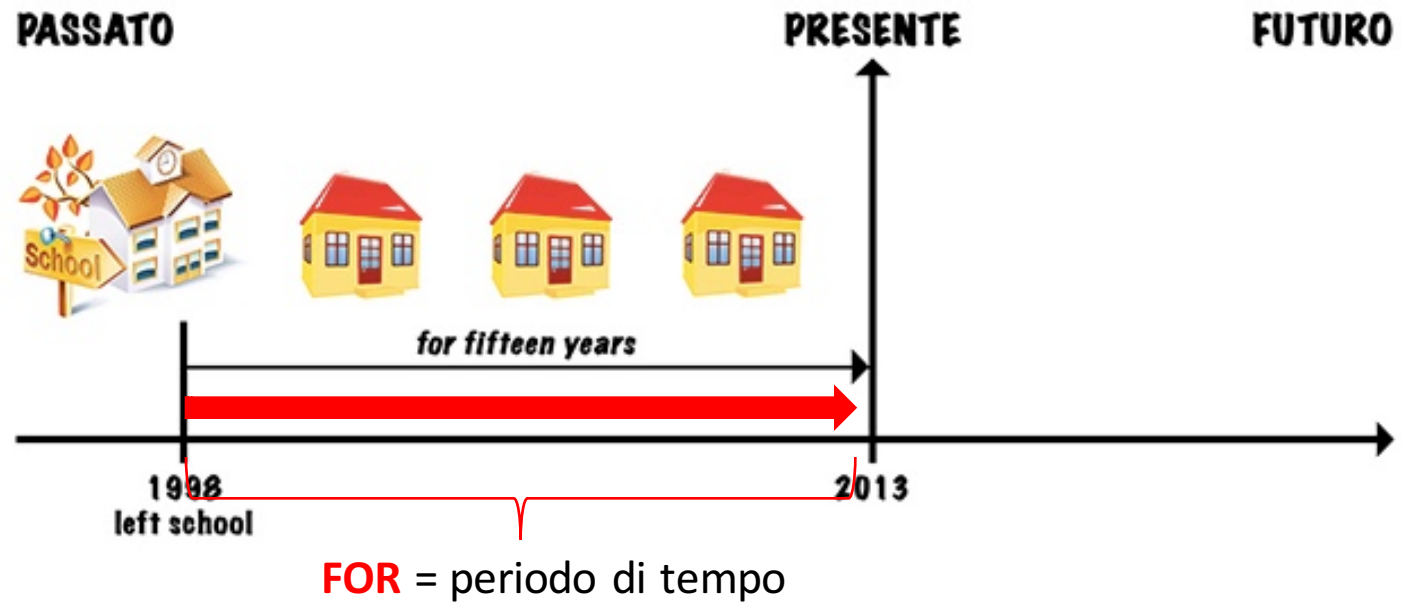


ten years
15 minutes
nine months
twenty years
the rest of my life

Since (point)



last tuesday
January
2001
the middle ages
half past six



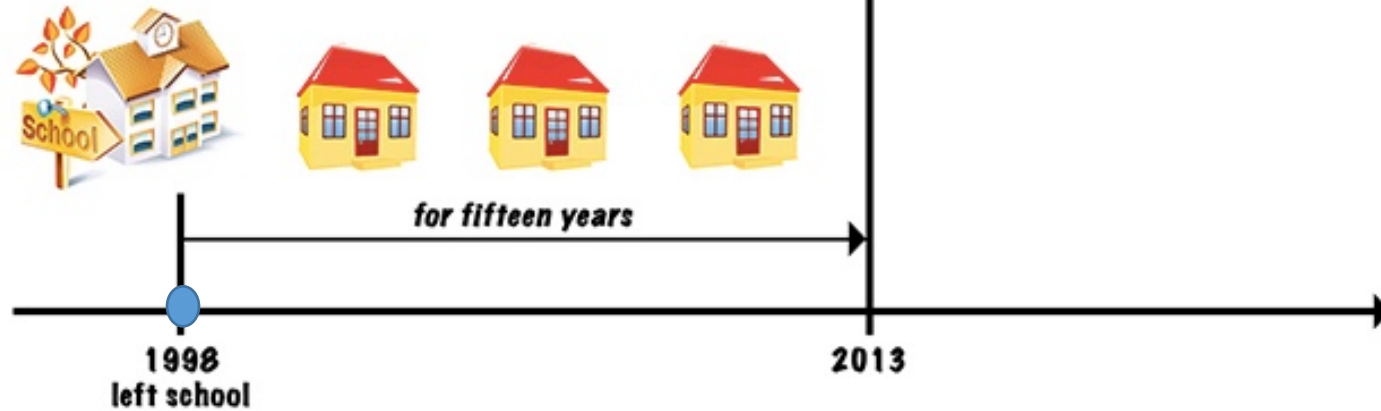
FOR

She has lived here **for** fifteen years

PASSATO

PRESENTE

FUTURO



SINCE = inizio di un momento (anno, ora, avvenimento specifico)

SINCE

She has lived here **since** she left school

She has lived here **since** 1998

I'VE KNOWN HER **FOR** A YEAR

È da un anno che la conosco



Quest'azione continua da un anno

I'VE KNOWN HER **SINCE** 2010

La conosco dal 2010



L'azione è iniziata nel 2010

Altri esempi con FOR

I **have been** here **for** twenty minutes.

Sono qui da venti minuti.

We **haven't seen** Jane **for** three weeks.

Non vediamo Jane da tre settimane.

She **hasn't eaten for** two days.

Lei non mangia da due giorni.

Have you **been** here **for** long?

Sei qui da molto tempo?

Has Jane **known** Bob **for** many years?

Jane conosce Bob da molti anni?

Altri esempi con SINCE

She **has had** this job **since** last Friday.

Lei ha questo lavoro da venerdì scorso.

We **haven't been** here **since** we got married.

Non veniamo qui da quando ci siamo sposati.

I **haven't seen** Bob **since** 1982.

Non vedo Bob dal 1982.

Have they **had** that car **since** they moved here?

Hanno quella macchina da quando si sono trasferiti qui?

Il verbo “andare” al present perfect

HAVE/HAS BEEN > andare e tornare

They have been on holiday and they have brought me a nice souvenir

HAVE/HAS GONE > andare (senza ritorno)

They have gone on holiday, that's why the house is empty
(non sono ancora rientrati)

Scegli tra *since* e *for*

1. I've had this car _____ June.
2. We haven't met ____ Christmas.
3. Bill has worked as a teacher ____ ten years.
4. It hasn't snowed ____ two hours.
5. Nothing has changed here _____ the last two days.
6. I haven't eaten any sweets _____ last Monday.
7. He's been on a diet ____ a month.
8. She hasn't done anything _____ breakfast.
9. We've known her _____ a year.
10. I've loved her _____ we first met
11. I have been in Chile _____ two months
12. My parents have lived in Santiago _____ 1996
13. I haven't seen him ____ ages
14. I haven't seen him _____ last week
15. It's been a long time _____ we have had such a good meal in a restaurant
16. It has rained ____ three hours today

Scegli tra *since* e *for*

1. I've had this car **SINCE** June.
2. We haven't met **SINCE** Christmas.
3. Bill has worked as a teacher **FOR** ten years.
4. It hasn't snowed **FOR** two hours.
5. Nothing has changed here **SINCE** the last two days.
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8. She hasn't done anything **SINCE** breakfast.
9. We've known her **FOR** a year.
10. I've loved her **SINCE** we first met
11. I have been in Chile **FOR** two months
12. My parents have lived in Santiago **SINCE** 1996
13. I haven't seen him **FOR** ages
14. I haven't seen him **SINCE** last week
15. It's been a long time **SINCE** we have had such a good meal in a restaurant
16. It has rained **FOR** three hours today

PRESENT SIMPLE



I live in Paris

Vivo a Parigi

Azione abituale

PRESENT PERFECT

I've lived in Paris for two years

Vivo a Parigi da due anni

Ci sono arrivato 2 anni fa e ci vivo ancora

PAST SIMPLE



I lived in Paris for two years

Ho vissuto a Parigi per due anni

Azione conclusa, adesso non ci vivo più

PRESENT PERFECT

I've lived in Paris for two years

Vivo a Parigi da due anni

Vivo ancora a Parigi

PRESENT SIMPLE

≠

I live in Paris

Vivo a Parigi

Azione abituale

PAST SIMPLE

≠

I lived in Paris **for** two years

Ho vissuto a Parigi per due anni

Azione conclusa, adesso non ci vivo più

PRESENT PERFECT

I've lived in Paris **for** two years

Vivo a Parigi da due anni

Ci sono arrivato 2 anni fa e ci vivo ancora



PRESENT PERFECT

I've lived in Paris **for** two years

Vivo a Parigi da due anni

Vivo ancora a Parigi



PRESENT SIMPLE = evento stabilmente vero

Confronta:

PAST SIMPLE = periodo concluso

PRESENT PERFECT = evento che è iniziato nel passato e continua nel presente

PRESENT PERFECT	SIMPLE PAST
<p>Azioni non concluse (time express. Today, this week, recently, this afternoon) I haven't slept much this week</p>	<p>Azioni concluse (yesterday, last week, a moment/week/month ago) I didn't sleep much last week</p>
<p>Periodo NON specificato (no Time Express/never, yet, just, already) I have understood your explanation</p>	<p>Periodo SPECIFICATO I understood your explanation yesterday</p>
<p>Passato RECENTE con effetti sul presente Sue has changed hair colour</p>	<p>Passato concluso i cui effetti sono totalmente finiti Sue changed hair colour last month</p>
<p>Azioni iniziate nel passato che durano nel presente (duration form con "for" e "since") She has played the piano for 6 years</p>	<p>Azioni iniziate e concluse nel passato (time express. Riferite al passato e "ago") She played the piano for six years when she went to college</p>

Exercise: choose the correct alternative

1. I *haven't had/didn't have* a shower today
2. Tom *has never wanted/never wanted* to see her girlfriend's parents
3. Brian *has bought/bought* his car last March, so *he has had/had* it for six months
4. A. How long *have you been/were you* married? B. I *have got/got married* ten years ago
5. There *haven't been/weren't* many tourists here recently
6. The judge *hasn't read/didn't read* the verdict yet
7. We *haven't found/didn't find* many mushrooms last year, but we *have found/found* a lot this year
8. Jim *cut/has cut* his beard two weeks ago
9. I *had/have had* lunch two hours ago
10. I'm tired. I *have worked/worked* on the PC for four hours

Fraasi da tradurre in inglese

1. Lavoriamo in questa azienda da anni
2. Vive qui dal 1990
3. Mary è sposata da una settimana
4. Sono in hotel da tre giorni
5. Luca si è sposato il 2 marzo
6. A: Sei mai stata al ristorante Indiano?
B: no, non ci sono mai stata
7. Fin'ora ho completato solo tre esercizi
8. È la prima volta che i miei amici visitano la Scozia
9. Vivo a Madrid dal 2008 ma in passato ho vissuto a Roma