

The background features a dark blue gradient with a starry texture. On the left side, there are several circular elements: a large scale with numbers from 140 to 260, and several smaller circles with dashed lines and arrows, suggesting motion or cycles.

JUST, ALREADY, YET SINCE/FOR

PRESENT PERFECT

RIPASSO 1

Present perfect – uso

Si usa il **present perfect** per indicare un evento o una situazione che hanno conseguenze sul presente o per parlare di un'azione iniziata nel passato e che continua nel presente.

I've invited Lucy to my party.

Have you finished your homework?

Present perfect – forma

Forma affermativa
Forma completa

I
you

have

he
she
it

has

we
you
they

have

finished

Forma affermativa
Forma contratta

I've
you've

he's
she's
it's

we've
you've
they've

finished

RIPASSO 2

8

Present perfect

Forma negativa (contratta)

I you	haven't	} finished
he she it	hasn't	
we you they	haven't	

Forma interrogativa

have	I you	} finished ?
has	he she it	
have	we you they	

Risposte brevi

Usa la forma affermativa o negativa di **have**. Per esempio:

Yes, I have .	No, I haven't .
Yes, he has .	No, he hasn't .

RIPASSO 3

Present perfect

8

Il **present perfect** si forma con **have** + participio passato del verbo. Il participio passato dei verbi regolari è uguale al **past simple**.

Forma base

finish

love

try

Past simple

finished

loved

tried

Participio passato

finished

loved

tried

Il participio passato dei verbi irregolari è spesso (ma non sempre) diverso dal **past simple**.

Forma base

give

go

read

see

send

take

Past simple

gave

went

read

saw

sent

took

Participio passato

given

gone

read

seen

sent

taken

RIPASSO 4

8 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 _____

RIPASSO 5

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.'

EXAMPLES: ALREADY

I've already...

already = before you expected



What time does the film start? - It has already started.

What time is Bill coming? - He's already arrived.

Jon, this is Emma. - Yes, I know. We've already met.

YET

I haven't ... yet yet = until now (negatives)

Oh no! We've missed the train. - Don't worry. It hasn't arrived **yet**.

Is Tony here? - No, he hasn't arrived **yet**.

What's this book about? - I don't know. I haven't read it **yet**.



ALREADY-YET

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

I've just... just = a short time ago

- Where's Anna? - She's **just** woken up.
Are you hungry? - No, I've **just** had dinner.
Is Tom here? - No, I'm afraid he's **just** gone out.



JUST

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/ALREADY/YET

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=9siOvRuef7g>

JUST/ALREADY/ YET

just
↓

already
✓

yet
X

- We use **just** when an action happened recently
I have **just** eaten breakfast

- We use **already** when an action happened sooner than expected
I have **already** finished page 20

- We use **yet** when we think an action will happen soon
I haven't eaten lunch **yet**

ISLCollective.com

SINCE VS FOR

EXAMPLES

SINCE

Examples:

- They have stayed in Italy since September.
- Mary has studied English since 2007.
- Have they been here since 5:00?
- They haven't come since last month.

FOR

Examples:

- She lived in Italy for twenty years.
- They have worked in this office for two months.
- We stayed at that hotel for six days.
- My parents have lived in this house for a long time.



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

SINCE-FOR

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=oTmpM5a9uss>

8 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.