



PRESENT PERFECT

Uses

Adverbs

Since vs. for

Been vs. gone

Watch the movie “Young Frankenstein”

Present perfect

Which (=brain) has **just** been removed from the skull

Mr Hilltop here, with whom I have **never** worked

To whom (Mr Hilltop) I have **never** given any prior instruction

He has graciously offered his services for **today's** demonstration

You have **just** witnessed a voluntary nerve impulse

Look what has been done with heart and kidneys

I have travelled 5,000 miles **to bring you the will** of your great-grandfather

Past simple

As I demonstrated in my lecture **last week**

Who (= **Dr Frankenstein**) dug up freshly buried corpses and transformed them

We all know what **he** did

Darwin preserved a piece of vermicelli in a glass case, [...] until it actually began to move

I did read something of that incident **when I was a student**

Past simple

Un evento svoltosi in un momento preciso del passato

The film started at 7.30

N.B.; in questo caso, troverai altre espressioni: *last week/month, yesterday, ... ago*

Azioni abituali nel passato (in italiano, imperfetto)

Everybody worked hard through the winter

Azioni chiaramente concluse nel passato (personaggi storici, ecc).

Agatha Christie wrote many noirs

Present perfect

Un'azione/un evento svoltosi nel passato con **effetti sul presente** o **senza precisi riferimenti temporali**

I can't open the door. I've left my keys at work

Un'azione iniziata nel passato e ancora in corso di svolgimento

We have lived here since 2007

N.B.: in questo caso, troverai avverbi come: *recently, lately, so far, ect.*

Azioni concluse, ma replicabili/ripetibili nel presente

J.K Rowling has written some books for children

Avverbi che accompagnano il *present perfect*

- **Ever vs. never:** entrambi significano “mai”

a. Usa **EVER** nelle **DOMANDE** *Have you **EVER** been to Paris?*
con i **SUPERLATIVI** *This is **the best CD** I've **EVER** had*

b. Usa **NEVER** nelle frasi **NEGATIVE** *I've **NEVER** seen that girl*

- **Just:** significa “appena”

Posizione: S + have/has + **JUST** + past participle

*I have **JUST** finished my homework*

Avverbi che accompagnano il *present perfect*

- **Already**: significa “già”

Posizione: S + have/has + **ALREADY** + past participle

- *Lunch? – No, thanks, I’ve **ALREADY** eaten*

- **Yet**: si usa solo nelle frasi interrogative e negative, dove avrà 2 diversi significati

Posizione: S + have/has + past participle + Compl + **YET**

Have/has + S + past participle + Compl + **YET?**

- a. Nelle **negative**, significa “*non ancora*”

*I **haven’t** received a letter from him **YET***

- b. Nelle **interrogative**, significa “già”

*Have you finished **YET?***

Been vs. Gone

- Usa **BEEN** per azioni che includono “**andata/ritorno**”
*A number of astronauts **have been** to the Moon*
(they have returned from the Moon)
- Usa **GONE** per azioni “**senza ritorno/di sola andata**”
*The space probe Voyager **has gone** past the planet Neptune*
(it hasn't returned yet, it's still travelling)

Since vs. For

- Usa **SINCE** + con una data/un punto di partenza
 - a. *I have worked at Saleniani SINCE September*
 - b. *I have lived in Italy since I was born/1986*
- Usa **FOR** + una durata/periodo di tempo
 - a. *I have worked at Salesiani FOR two months*
 - b. *I have lived in Italy FOR all my life*