

# *English for beginners*



ANNO ACCADEMICO 2017/2018  
Prof. ssa Maio Francesca Tiziana

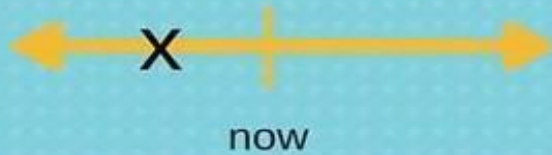


# Lesson 15



# Simple Past vs. Present Perfect

"I saw the movie  
yesterday."

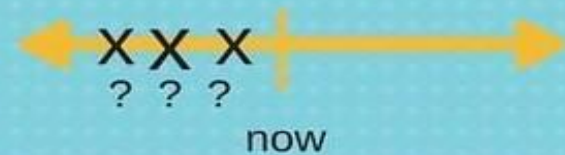


**Specific time**

**One-time event in the  
past**



"I have seen the movie  
three times."



**Unspecified time**

**Repeated action in the  
past**



# Present Perfect

Corrisponde al nostro passato prossimo

MA

Io **ho finito** la partita

I **have finished** the match



**Sono stato** a Londra questa settimana

I **have been** to London this week.



- L'ausiliare è sempre 'have'.



# Present perfect Affirmative form

I have done

I've done

You have done

You've done

He has done

He's done

She has done

Si contrae

She's done

It has done

It's done

We have done

We've done

You have done

You've done

They have done

They've done

**Sogg. + have/has + past participle**

**I SAY**  
**NO**

# Present perfect Negative form

I have not done

You have not done

He has not done

She has not done

It has not done

We have not done

You have not done

They have not done

Si contrae

I haven't done

You haven't done

He hasn't done

She hasn't done

It hasn't done

We haven't done

You haven't done

They haven't done

- Sogg. + have/has + not + past participle



# Present perfect Interrogative form

Have I done?

Have you done?

Has he done?

Has she done?

Has it done?

Have we done?

Have you done?

Have they done?



Yes, I have – No, I haven't

- Have/has + sogg. + Past participle?

# Quando usarlo?



1. Azione avvenuta nel passato senza dire quando esattamente:

I have seen that film.     *Ho visto quel film.*

2. Esperienze della nostra vita:

Mary has already met Susan.

*Mary ha già conosciuto Susan.*





3. Con espressioni di tempo che includono il presente come: this week, this year, this morning, today.

I have walked this morning.

*Ho passeggiato questa mattina.*



Have you had a nap this afternoon?

*Hai fatto un pisolino oggi pomeriggio?*



# FOR

FOR - A LONGER PERIOD



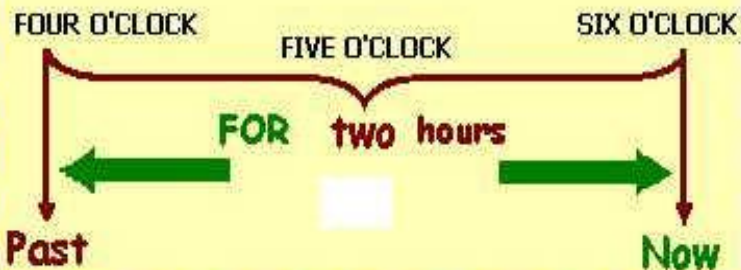
# SINCE

SINCE - A POINT IN TIME

## FOR

We use **for** + a period of time

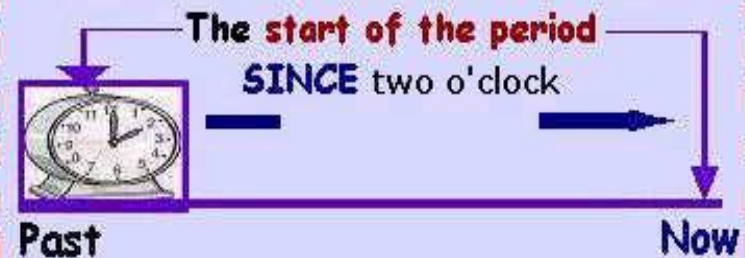
Example:



## SINCE

We use **since** + the start of the period

Example:



4. Con le espressioni *for* e *since* :  
I have known him for three years.  
*Lo conosco da tre anni.*

I have known him since 1996.  
*Lo conosco dal 1996.*

*For : da quanto tempo?*

*Since : da quando?*



## QUANDO SI USA?

QUANDO L'AZIONE SI SVOLGE IN UN PASSATO IMPRECISATO, OVVERO NELLA FRASE NON VIENE SPECIFICATO QUANDO ESSA SI E' SVOLTA.

SI TROVANO PERO' ALCUNI **AVVERBI DI TEMPO** COME:

- **ALREADY** → **GIA'** (in frasi affermative)
  - **JUST** → **APPENA** (in frasi affermative e negative)
  - **EVER** → **MAI** (in frasi negative)
  - **NEVER** → **NON MAI** (in frasi affermative)
- } SI METTONO TRA HAVE  
E PARTICIPIO PASSATO
- 
- **YET** → **ANCORA / GIA'** } SI METTE SEMPRE IN FONDO ALLA FRASE

### SIMPLE PAST o PRESENT PERFECT ?

- SE VIENE SPECIFICATO QUANDO L'AZIONE SI E' SVOLTA



**SIMPLE PAST**

- SE NON VIENE SPECIFICATO QUANDO L'AZIONE E' SVOLTA
- SE CI SONO GLI AVVERBI DI TEMPO RIPORTATI SOPRA



**PRESENT PERFECT**