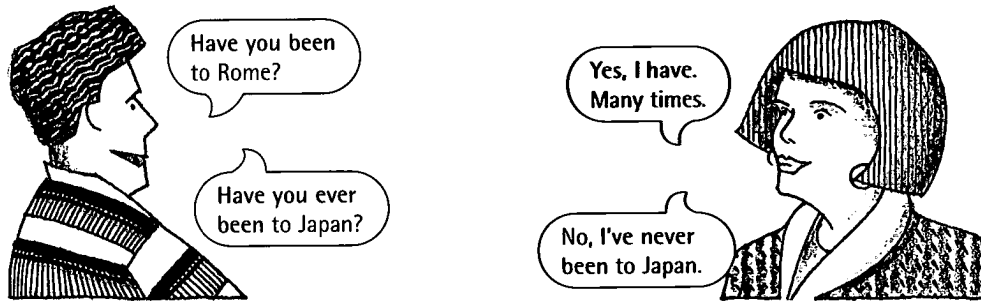


# Have you ever ... ? (present perfect 3)



Si usa il PRESENT PERFECT (have been / have had / have played ecc.) quando ci si riferisce ad un arco di tempo che va dal passato sino ad ora – per esempio, la vita di qualcuno:

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TO JAPAN?

Sei mai stato in Giappone?

PASSATO

ADESSO

- 'Have you been to France?' 'No, I haven't.' 'Sei stato in Francia?' 'No.'
- 'I've been to Canada but I haven't been to the United States. Sono stato ... ma non sono stato ...
- Mary is an interesting person. She has had many different jobs ... Ha avuto ...
- I've seen that woman before but I can't remember where. Ho già visto quella donna ...
- How many times has Brazil won the World Cup? Quante volte il Brasile ha vinto ...
- A: Have you read this book? Hai letto questo libro?  
B: Yes, I've read it twice. Sì, l'ho letto due volte.

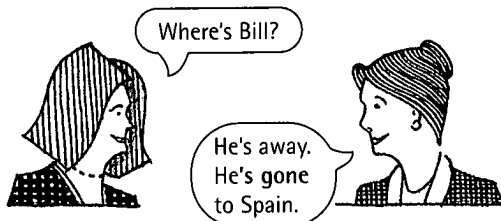
B

Con il PRESENT PERFECT si usano spesso **ever** (= *mai*) nelle domande e **never** (= *non ... mai*) nelle frasi negative:

- A: Has Ann ever been to Australia? Ann è mai stata ... ?  
B: Yes, once.
- A: Have you ever played golf? Hai / Avete mai giocato ... ?  
B: No, never.
- My mother has never travelled by air. ... non ha mai viaggiato in aereo.
- I've never ridden a horse. Non sono mai andato a cavallo.
- A: Who is that man?  
B: I don't know. I've never seen him before. ... Non l'ho mai visto prima d'ora.

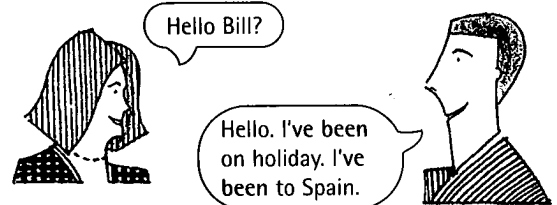
C

gone e been



Bill has gone to Spain.  
Bill è andato in Spagna. (è là)

due settimane dopo



Bill has been to Spain.  
Bill è stato in Spagna. (ora è tornato)

Confronta:

- I can't find Susan. Where has she gone? ... Dov'è andata? (= Dov'è?)
- Oh, hello Susan! I was looking for you. Where have you been? ... Dove sei stata?

In questo caso dopo **been** si usa **to**. Fai attenzione:

- Bill has never **been to** Spain. (non 'been in Spain')
- Have you ever **been to** Paris?

# Esercizi

# Unità 19

19.1 Immagina di intervistare Helen. Formula delle domande con Have you ever ... ?



- 1 (London?) Have you ever been to London?
- 2 (play / golf?) Have you ever played golf?
- 3 (Australia?) Have .....
- 4 (lose / your passport?) .....
- 5 (fly / in a helicopter?) .....
- 6 (eat / Chinese food?) .....
- 7 (New York?) .....
- 8 (drive / a bus?) .....
- 9 (break / your leg?) .....



HELEN

a few = alcune  
leg = gamba

- No, never.  
Yes, many times.  
No, never.  
Yes, once.  
No, never.  
Yes, a few times.  
Yes, twice.  
No, never.  
Yes, once.

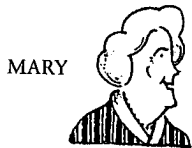
19.2 Scrivi delle frasi su Helen tenendo conto delle sue risposte (19.1).

- 1 (New York) Helen has been to New York twice.
- 2 (Australia) Helen .....
- 3 (Chinese food) .....
- 4 (drive / a bus) .....

Ora parla di te. Quante volte hai fatto queste cose?

- 5 (New York) I .....
- 6 (play / tennis) .....
- 7 (fly / in a helicopter) .....
- 8 (be / late for work or school) .....

19.3 Mary ha 65 anni. Ha avuto una vita interessante. Scrivi delle frasi sulle sue esperienze.



MARY

<del>have</del>	be	all over the world	a lot of interesting things
do	write	<del>many different jobs</del>	a lot of interesting people
travel	meet	ten books	married three times

all over the world =  
in tutto il mondo

- 1 She has had many different jobs.
- 2 She .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

19.4 Completa le frasi con gone e been.

- 1 Bill is on holiday at the moment. He's gone to Spain.
- 2 'Where's Jill?' 'She's not here. I think she's ..... to the bank.'
- 3 Hello, Sue. Where have you ..... ? Have you ..... to the bank?
- 4 'Have you ever ..... to Mexico?' 'No, never.'
- 5 My parents aren't at home this evening. They've ..... out.
- 6 There's a new restaurant in town. Have you ..... to it?
- 7 Ann knows Paris well. She's ..... there many times.
- 8 Helen was here earlier but I think she's ..... now.

think = pensare  
earlier = prima

19.5 Traduci in inglese. Usa il PRESENT PERFECT.

- 1 Non sono mai stato in America.
- 2 Ho sempre abitato in questa casa.
- 3 Abbiamo visitato quel museo tre volte.
- 4 Quante volte ha vinto la Coppa il Milan?
- 5 'Avete visto Dick?' 'È andato a scuola.'
- 6 'Hai mai incontrato una persona famosa?' 'Sì, una volta.'
- 7 Non hanno mai risposto alle nostre lettere.
- 8 'È mai arrivata in ritardo la tua insegnante?' 'No, mai.'

rispondere a = answer

A

# How long have you ... ? (present perfect 4)

Jill is on holiday in Ireland. She is there now.

She arrived in Ireland on Monday. *È arrivata ... lunedì.*

Today is Thursday. *Oggi è giovedì.*

How long has she been in Ireland? *Da quanto tempo è in Irlanda?*

She has been in Ireland	{ Since Monday. for three days.	<i>È in Irlanda</i>	{ da lunedì. da tre giorni.
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Osserva lo schema. Confronta **is** e **has been**:

She has been in Ireland since Monday. for three days.	She is in Ireland now.
Monday	ADESSO Thursday
	is = present has been = present perfect

B

Per chiedere e dire da quanto tempo si fa o succede qualcosa, in inglese si usa il PRESENT PERFECT, non il presente come avviene di solito in italiano. Osserva e confronta:

PRESENT SIMPLE

(in italiano, presente  
in entrambi i casi)

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE (**have been /  
have lived / have known** ecc.)

Mark and Liz <b>are</b> married. ... <i>sono sposati.</i>	sono	They <b>have been</b> married for five years. (non 'They are ...') <i>Sono sposati da cinque anni.</i>
<b>Are you</b> married? <i>Sei sposato / Siete sposati?</i>	sei/siete?	How long <b>have you been</b> married? (non 'How long are you married?') <i>Da quanto tempo sei/siete sposato/i?</i>
<b>Do you know</b> Sarah? <i>Conosci Sarah?</i>	conosci?	How long <b>have you known</b> her? (non 'How long do you know her?') <i>Da quanto tempo la conosci?</i>
<b>I know</b> Sarah. <i>Conosco Sarah.</i>	conosco	<b>I've known</b> her for a long time. (non 'I know her ...') <i>La conosco da molto tempo.</i>
Where <b>does</b> Linda live? <i>Dove abita Linda?</i>	abita?	How long <b>has</b> Linda <b>lived</b> in London? <i>Da quanto tempo Linda abita a Londra?</i>
<b>She lives</b> in London. <i>Abita a Londra.</i>	abita	<b>She has lived</b> there all her life. <i>Ci abita da sempre.</i>
<b>I have</b> a car. <i>Ho una macchina.</i>	ho	<b>I've had</b> it since April. <i>Ce l'ho da aprile.</i>

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (**have been + -ing**)

<b>Are you learning</b> German? <i>Studi / Stai studiando ... ?</i>	studi/ stai studiando?	How long <b>have you been learning</b> German? (non 'How long are you learning German?') <i>Da quanto tempo studi / stai studiando ... ?</i>
David <b>is watching</b> TV.	guarda/ sta guardando	<b>He's been</b> (= He has been) <b>watching</b> TV since 5 o'clock. <i>Sto guardando la TV dalle 5.00.</i>
It's <b>raining</b> .	piove/ sta piovendo	<b>It's been</b> (= It has been) <b>raining</b> all day. <i>È tutto il giorno che piove.</i>

## 20.1 Completa le frasi.

- Jill is in hospital. She has been in hospital since Monday.
- I know Sarah. I have known her for a long time.
- Linda and Frank are married. They ..... married since 1989.
- Brian is ill. He ..... ill for the last few days.
- We live in Scott Road. We ..... there for ten years.
- Catherine works in a bank. She ..... in a bank for five years.
- Alan has a headache. He ..... a headache since he got up this morning.
- I'm learning English. I ..... English for six months.

for the last few days  
= da alcuni giorni

## 20.2 Costruisci delle domande con How long ... ? (= Da quanto tempo...?)

- Jill is on holiday. How long has she been on holiday ?
- Mike and Judy are in Brazil. How long ..... ?
- I know Margaret. How long ..... you ..... ?
- Diana is learning Italian. .... ?
- My brother lives in Canada. .... ?
- I'm a teacher. .... ?
- It is raining. .... ?

## 20.3 Scrivi una frase per ogni vignetta. Inizia con il pronome dato e concludi con una delle espressioni nell'elenco.

for ten minutes all day all her life ~~for ten years~~ since he was 20 since Sunday



- They have been married for ten years.
- She .....
- They .....
- The sun .....
- She .....
- He .....

## 20.4 Scegli la soluzione corretta: PRESENT SIMPLE oppure PRESENT PERFECT.

- Mark is / has been in Canada since April. (has been è corretto)
- Jane is a good friend of mine. I know / have known her very well.
- Jane is a good friend of mine. I know / have known her for a long time.
- 'Sorry I'm late. How long are you / have you been waiting?' 'Not long. Only five minutes.'
- Martin works / has worked in a hotel now. He likes his job very much.
- Linda is reading the newspaper. She is / has been reading it for two hours.
- 'How long do you live / have you lived in this house?' 'About ten years.'
- 'Is that a new coat?' 'No, I have / I've had this coat for a long time.'
- Tom is / has been in Spain at the moment. He is / has been there for the last three days.

for the last three  
days = da tre giorni

## 20.5 Traduci in inglese.

- 'I miei genitori abitano a Palermo.' 'Da quanto tempo abitano là?'
- 'Ho un terribile mal di testa, Dottore.' 'Da quanto tempo ce l'ha?'
- Noi siamo qui da martedì. Voi da quanto tempo siete qui?
- 'I bambini dormono da dieci ore.' 'Dormono sempre tanto?'
- 'Stai aspettando qualcuno?' 'Sì, aspetto George da 20 minuti.'

da martedì = since  
Tuesday  
da dieci ore = for ten  
hours  
tanto = so much  
da 20 minuti = for  
20 minutes