

## PRESENT PERFECT

### PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

AFERMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA
Soggetto + verbo <b>AVERE</b> (coniugato) + <b>participio passato</b>	Soggetto + verbo <b>AVERE</b> (coniugato) al negativo + <b>participio passato</b>	Verbo <b>AVERE</b> (coniugato) + soggetto + <b>participio passato</b>

- It is used to describe **recent events**.  
*I've left my shopping bag behind*
- The event happened in the past, but there is a **result in the present**.  
*I've broken my arm, as you can see*
- **No definitive time** is given for the event, but to emphasize the idea that something is recent we can use *Just*  
*I've just broken my car*
- It is used **with state verbs**, to describe a state which lasts up to the present  
*I've lived here for the past ten years*
- **A habitual action** in a period of time up to the present  
*I've played tennis every morning for the last month*

Si usa dopo: **IT'S/THIS IS THE FIRST/SECOND TIME**

*This is the first time I have eaten Japanese food*

- Actions with time expressions such as “**today**”, “**this morning**”, “**this week**”, “**this year**”, when the period of time is not finished at the moment of speaking

We often use the **adverbs** “**Already**”, “**Yet**”, “**Just**”, to show the connection of the action with the time of speaking:

- To emphasize that an action has happened before the time of speaking → **Already**

- In negative sentences to say that something that was expected hasn't happened → *Yet*
- In questions to ask whether something which we are expecting has happened → *Yet*
- To emphasize that something happened recently → *Just*

We use the adverbs "**For**" and "**Since**" to show the duration of the time period:

**FOR** + a period of time (I lived there for ten years)

**SINCE** + a point in time (I have lived here since 1999)

## PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

AFFERMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA
Soggetto + Verbo <b>AVERE</b> (coniugato) + <b>BEEN</b> + Verbo forma -ing	Soggetto + Verbo <b>AVERE</b> (coniugato) al negativo+ <b>BEEN</b> + Verbo forma -ing	Verbo <b>AVERE</b> (coniugato) + Soggetto + <b>BEEN</b> + Verbo forma -ing

It can be used for a range of situations, depending on the time expression used and the context.

- **An incomplete activity**  
*I've been cleaning the house but I still haven't finished*
- **To emphasize duration**  
*I've been writing letters all morning*
- **A recently finished activity**  
*I've been running. That's why I look hot*
- **A repeated activity**  
*I've been taking French lessons this year*

Describes an activity that started in the past and may or may not be in progress at the moment of speaking.

We **don't use**:

- **STATIVE VERBS** in the present perfect continuous form.

However, **we can use**: *Have, Mean, Think, Wait, Sit, Lie, Stay*.

- The adverbs "*Already*", "*Yet*"

We can use **adverbs** such as: *since, this week, recently, just, for the last few days*, etc., to show when the activity started and its duration.