

Pratica B1.1: esperienza e durata

Scheda 1 di 3 · Experience and form

LA REGOLA

Il present perfect collega passato e presente: have/has + participio (I have seen; she has seen). Ever/never parlano di esperienze senza data. For misura la durata (for two years); since indica l'inizio (since 2020). Just indica un fatto recente, already uno già avvenuto e yet uno atteso in frasi negative e domande.

Attenzione! — l'errore tipico. Dopo have/has usa il participio: She has seen, non She has saw.

1

Scegli la frase corretta.

- ☐ I have visited York. ☐ I has visited York.
☐ I have visit York.

2

Scegli la frase corretta.

- ☐ She have tried sushi. ☐ She has tried sushi.
☐ She has try sushi.

3

Scegli la frase corretta.

- ☐ Has you ever seen snow? ☐ Have you ever saw snow?
☐ Have you ever seen snow?

4

Scegli la frase corretta.

- ☐ He hasn't eaten sushi. ☐ He haven't eaten sushi.
☐ He hasn't ate sushi.

5 **Completa con una parola.**

We visited that museum twice.

6 **Completa con una parola.**

She has that film before. (see)

7 **Completa con una parola.**

Have you been to Rome?

8 **Completa con una parola.**

I have eaten octopus. I do not know its taste.

9 **Classifica l'ausiliare secondo il soggetto.**

I · he · she · they · we · you

have	has
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

10 **Collega ogni verbo base al suo participio.**

eaten · seen · visited · written

see	
eat	
write	
visit	

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Soluzioni · scheda 1 di 3

Ritaglia o piega questa pagina prima di consegnare la scheda.

- 1 Scegli la frase corretta. → I have visited York.
- 2 Scegli la frase corretta. → She has tried sushi.
- 3 Scegli la frase corretta. → Have you ever seen snow?
- 4 Scegli la frase corretta. → He hasn't eaten sushi.
- 5 We have visited that museum twice.
- 6 She has seen that film before. (see)
- 7 Have you ever been to Rome?
- 8 I have never eaten octopus. I do not know its taste.
- 9 have: I, you, we, they · has: he, she
- 10 see → seen · eat → eaten · write → written · visit → visited