CAPITOLO

13

Have You Ever...?

Ask people what they have done, and you learn about their life; ask them when they did it, and you hear their stories.

OBIETTIVI

1. I can talk about experiences, adventures and achievements, and I know the past participles of the most common verbs.
2. I can form the present perfect and ask and answer questions with *Have you ever...?* and *never*.
3. I can give news with *just*, *already* and *yet*, and I know the difference between *been* and *gone*.
4. I can say how long a situation has continued with *How long...?*, *for* and *since*.
5. I can choose between the present perfect and the past simple, without translating the Italian *passato prossimo* word for word.
6. I can write a blog post about my experiences and my bucket list.

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Have you ever slept in a tent? Have you ever met a famous person, won a prize or flown in a plane? Questions like these are some of the most common questions in English, because people love to talk about their experiences. To ask and answer them, English uses a tense that you have already seen a few times in this book, often as a fixed phrase: the **present perfect** (*I've seen, she has been, have you ever...?*).

The present perfect looks like the Italian *passato prossimo* — *I have seen, ho visto* — but it is used in a different way, and that difference is the most important thing to learn in this unit. Here you read Aoife's article about her first expedition with the Duke of Edinburgh's Award; you listen to Giulia, Callum and Aoife comparing their experiences, and to Giulia giving news to her brother Marco; you read Giulia's bucket list; and you discover some famous adventures, from the race to the South Pole to the first climb of Everest.

13.1 Vocabulary: Experiences and Achievements

13.1.1 Experiences

An **experience** *(ita: esperienza)* is something that happens to you and that you remember: *Living in Bristol is a great experience. I've had some funny experiences on the bus.* With this meaning the noun is countable (*an experience, experiences*). Be careful: when it means the knowledge or skill that you get from doing something, especially a job, it is uncountable: *She has a lot of experience with children* (✗ *a lot of experiences*). Tabella 13.1 groups some common experiences by their verb. Learn them as **collocations**, verb + noun together.

Tabella 13.1 Experiences and achievements: verb + noun collocations

Verb	Collocations	Example
travel / go	travel abroad · go camping · go kayaking · go on a school trip	We went camping in Wales last summer.
climb	a mountain · a hill · a climbing wall · a tree	Callum has climbed Arthur's Seat many times.
ride	a horse · a camel · a motorbike · a roller coaster	I've never ridden a horse.
fly / sleep	fly in a plane / a helicopter · sleep in a tent / under the stars	Lily has never flown in a plane.
try	a new food · a new sport · something new	Have you ever tried sushi?
see / meet	the Northern Lights · a whale · a famous person	Aoife has seen dolphins in Galway Bay.
win / break	a prize · a medal · a competition · a record	She won a medal at the regional championships.
take part in	a race · a competition · a project · a show	Twelve students took part in the expedition.
raise	money (for charity)	Our class raised £400 for the hospital.

To travel **abroad** *(ita: all'estero)* means to go to another country. *Abroad* is an adverb, so it has no preposition before it: ✓ *I've never been abroad*, not ✗ *to abroad*. To **take part in** something means to be one of the people who do it *(ita: partecipare a)*, and to **raise money** for a charity means to collect money for it, for example with a sponsored walk or a cake sale. An *achievement* (Unit 8) is something good that you do with hard work: passing an exam, finishing a marathon, learning to swim at forty.

13.1.2 Adventure and outdoor activities

Many young people in the UK discover outdoor adventure at school, in clubs like the Scouts and Guides, or with the Duke of Edinburgh's Award (13.6). Here are the words you need. You go *hiking* (long walks in the countryside) along a *path* or a *trail*; you carry your things in a **rucksack** (AmE *backpack*); you read a *map* and use a *compass* to find the way; you spend the night in a *tent*, in a *sleeping bag*, at a *campsite* (Unit 12), and you cook on a small *stove*. Other outdoor activities are *kayaking*, *canoeing*, *sailing*, *rock climbing*, *abseiling* (going down a rock face on a rope; AmE *rappelling*) and *mountain biking*.

An **expedition** *(ita: spedizione)* is a long, organised journey with a purpose, for example to explore a place or to climb a mountain. The highest point of a mountain is its **summit** *(ita:*

vetta); you *reach* the summit (✗*arrive the summit*). When the weather is bad, you need *waterproof* clothes, which keep the rain out.

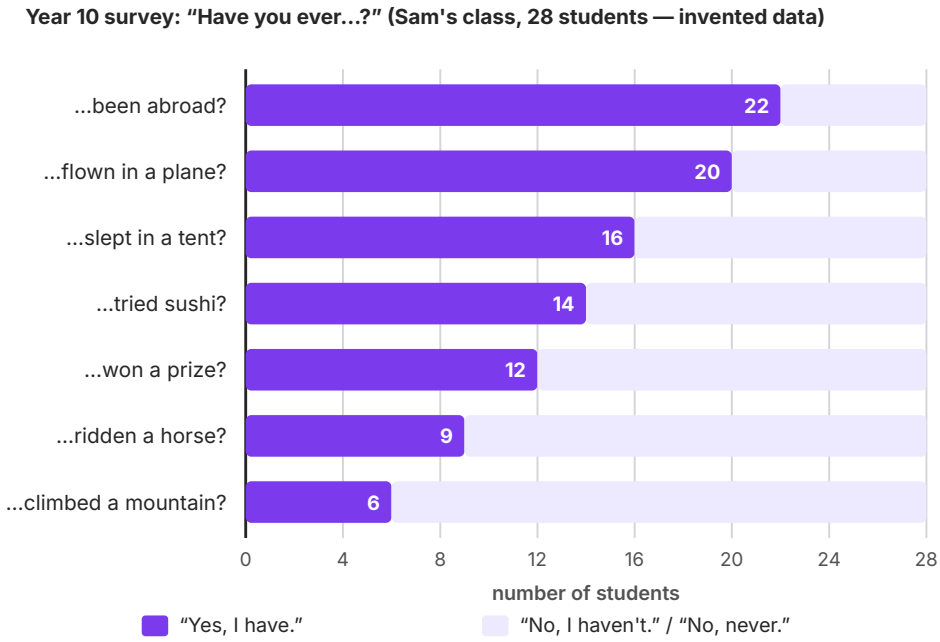


Figura 13.1 The results of a "Have you ever...?" survey in Sam's Year 10 class (28 students; invented data). Each bar shows how many students answered *Yes, I have*; the light part shows the students who have never done it. For example, 22 students have been abroad and 6 have never been abroad.

Look at Figura 13.1. Sam's class answered seven *Have you ever...?* questions. Notice the verb forms in the questions: *been, flown, slept, tried, won, ridden, climbed*. They are **past participles**, the third form of the verb, and you need them for the present perfect.

13.1.3 Past participles as vocabulary

The **past participle** *(ita: participio passato)* of a regular verb is the same as its past simple: *play – played – played*, *climb – climbed – climbed*, with the spelling rules of Unit 8 (*stop – stopped, try – tried, live – lived*). Irregular verbs are different, and you have to learn them. The good news is that they fall into four groups (Tabella 13.2); learning them by group is much easier than learning a long alphabetical list. The full list is in the appendix table of irregular verbs.

Tabella 13.2 Irregular past participles in four groups (base form – past simple – past participle)

Group	Verbs
A All three forms are the same	cut – cut – cut · hit – hit – hit · let – let – let · put – put – put · cost – cost – cost · read – read – read (pronounced /riːd/ – /red/ – /red/)
B Past simple = past participle	buy – bought · bring – brought · build – built · catch – caught · feel – felt · find – found · have – had · hear – heard · leave – left · lose – lost · make – made · meet – met · say – said · sleep – slept · spend – spent · teach – taught · tell – told · think – thought · win – won · learn – learnt / learned
C Three different forms	be – was / were – been · break – broke – broken · choose – chose – chosen · do – did – done · eat – ate – eaten · fall – fell – fallen · fly – flew – flown · forget – forgot – forgotten · get – got – got (AmE *gotten*) · give – gave – given · go – went – gone / been · know – knew – known · ride – rode – ridden · see – saw – seen · speak – spoke – spoken · take – took – taken · wear – wore – worn · write – wrote – written · begin – began – begun · drink – drank – drunk · ring – rang – rung · sing – sang – sung · swim – swam – swum
D Base form = past participle	come – came – come · become – became – become · run – ran – run

Inside group C, look for patterns. Many participles end in **-en** or **-n** (*broken, eaten, given, seen, known, flown*), and a few verbs change their vowel **i – a – u**: *begin – began – begun, drink – drank – drunk, ring – rang – rung, sing – sang – sung, swim – swam – swum*. Pronunciation matters too: *been* is /biːn/ in British English (AmE often /bɪn/), *gone* is /gɒn/, *done* is /dʌn/, and *won* /wʌn/ sounds exactly like *one*.

13.2 Reading: Wet, Tired and Very Proud

Before you read. Have you ever slept in a tent? Have you ever walked for a whole day? What do you think is the most difficult part of a two-day hike: the weight of your rucksack, the weather or the people in your group?

Aoife writes for the Hillside Academy magazine. This month her article is about the practice expedition of the school's Duke of Edinburgh's Award group, which Giulia joined for one day as a guest.

Wet, Tired and Very Proud: Our First Expedition

by Aoife Byrne, Year 10

Have you ever carried everything you need for two days on your back? Have you ever cooked pasta on a tiny stove in the rain? Until last weekend, my answer to both questions was “no”. Now it's “yes” — and I'm very proud of it.

Since September, twelve of us in Year 10 have taken part in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award at Bronze level. If you haven't heard of it, the DofE is a programme for young people aged 14 to 24. To get the Bronze Award, you have to complete four sections: Volunteering, Physical, Skills and an Expedition. We have met every Tuesday after school for ten weeks, and we've learnt a lot. We've learnt to read a map and use a compass, to plan a route and to put up a tent in five minutes (well, ten).

Some of us have already finished the other sections. Callum has already done his volunteering with the Tech Tutors, the club that helps older people with their phones and tablets, and Mrs Hill, our DofE leader, says his reports are the best she has ever read. Sam is learning to cook for his Skills section. He hasn't finished it yet, but his pasta has already improved a lot. And my Physical activity is climbing: I've been to the climbing wall twice a week since September.

Last weekend we did our practice expedition in the Mendip Hills, south of Bristol. We walked about twenty kilometres in two days, in groups of six. On Saturday it rained for five hours without stopping. Our boots got wet, our maps got wet, and Sam fell into a stream. (He's fine. His sandwiches weren't.) Our exchange student Giulia came with us on the first day. “I've walked in the Alps lots of times,” she told us, “but I've never seen so many sheep!”

On Saturday night we camped on a farm. It was my first night in a tent, and I've never been so cold in my life! But it was also one of the best nights I've ever had. We cooked together, we told ghost stories, and when the clouds finally went away, we watched the stars.

Have we finished? Not yet. The real, qualifying expedition is in the spring, and we haven't chosen our route yet. But we've already bought new waterproof jackets. If you're in Year 9 and you've just started thinking about the DofE, my advice is simple: you should do it. You'll be tired, you'll be wet, and you'll be very, very proud.

Language in context. Aoife uses the **present perfect** (*have / has* + past participle) to talk about experiences without saying when (*Have you ever carried…? I've never been so cold*), about things that started in the past and continue now (*We have met every Tuesday… for ten weeks; I've been to the climbing wall… since September*), and with *already*, *yet* and *just* (*Callum has already done…; we haven't chosen our route yet; you've just started*). But when she tells the story of last weekend, a finished time, she uses the **past simple** (*we walked, it rained, Sam fell, we camped*). You study this contrast in section 13.3.

13.2.1 A poem: *Who has seen the wind?*

You met the first stanza of this poem at the start of Unit 5. Here is the complete poem, by the English poet Christina Rossetti (1830–1894), from her book of poems for children *Sing-Song* (1872). Look at the question in the first line: it is in the present perfect. *(trembling: tremanti; bow down: chinare)*

Who has seen the wind?
Neither I nor you:

But when the leaves hang trembling,
The wind is passing through.
Who has seen the wind?
Neither you nor I:
But when the trees bow down their heads,
The wind is passing by.
— Christina Rossetti, *Sing-Song* (1872)

13.3 Grammar: The Present Perfect

The **present perfect** connects the past with the present. It talks about past actions and experiences when the exact time is not important or not finished, about recent news, and about situations that started in the past and are still true now. In Italian you usually translate it with the *passato prossimo* — but, as you will see, not always, and the *passato prossimo* is not always a present perfect in English.

13.3.1 Form

The present perfect has two parts: the auxiliary **have / has** and the **past participle** of the main verb. Only the auxiliary changes: *has* for *he, she, it*, *have* for all the other persons. Negatives and questions use only the auxiliary, without *do / does / did*.

Tabella 13.3 The present perfect: form

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
I / You have (I've / you've) finished.	I / You have not (haven't) finished.	Have I / you finished?	Yes, you have. / No, I haven't.
He / She / It **has** (he's / she's / it's) finished.	He / She / It has not (**hasn't**) finished.	**Has** he / she / it finished?	Yes, she has. / No, he hasn't.
We / They have (we've / they've) finished.	We / They have not (haven't) finished.	Have we / they finished?	Yes, they have. / No, we haven't.

Wh- questions put the question word first: *Where have you been? What has he done? How many countries have you visited?* In short answers we never use the contracted form in the affirmative: ✓ *Yes, I have*, not ✗ *Yes, I've*. Be careful with **'s**: it can be *has* or *is*. If a past participle follows, it is *has* (*He's gone* = *he has gone*); if an *-ing* form or an adjective follows, it is *is* (*He's going, He's tired*).

GRAMMAR IN ITALIANO

Il present perfect: la forma. Si forma con l'*ausiliare have* (*has* alla terza persona singolare) + il *participio passato* del verbo: *I have eaten, she has eaten*. Nella forma negativa si aggiunge *not* all'ausiliare (*haven't, hasn't*); nella forma interrogativa si inverte l'ausiliare con il soggetto (*Have you eaten?*). Non si usa mai *do / does / did*: ✗ *Did you have eaten?*

Confronto con l'italiano. In italiano il passato prossimo usa *avere* o *essere* (*ho mangiato, sono andato*); in inglese l'ausiliare è **sempre** *have*: *sono andato = I have gone, sono stata = I have been* (✗ *I am been*). Il participio inglese, inoltre, non si accorda mai con il soggetto: *è arrivata, sono arrivati = she has arrived, they have arrived*.

13.3.2 Experiences: *ever* and *never*

We use the present perfect to talk about **experiences in our life up to now**, when we don't say when they happened. The period is "my life", and my life isn't finished. To ask about experiences we use **ever** *(ita: mai, nelle domande)*, which means "at any time in your life": *Have you ever been to Ireland? Has Lily ever seen the sea?* To say that something has not happened at any time, we use **never** *(ita: mai)* with an affirmative verb: *I've never ridden a horse. Josh has never flown.*

- **Position:** *ever* and *never* go between *have / has* and the past participle: *Have you **ever** tried...? I've **never** tried...*
- **Short answers:** *Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. / No, never.*
- **How many times:** *I've been to London three times. She has climbed Snowdon twice.* To count experiences up to now we can add *so far*: *I've read four books so far this year.*
- **before** at the end means "before now": *I've never done this before.*
- **Superlative + ever** (Unit 10): *It's the best film I've ever seen. He's the funniest person I've ever met.*

After a *Have you ever...?* question, the conversation usually continues in the **past simple**, because now we talk about one particular time: *Have you ever been to Italy? — Yes, I have. — When did you go? — Two years ago.* You study this contrast in 13.3.6.

ERRORE FREQUENTE

Errori di forma con il present perfect.
✗ *I have went to London.* → ✓ *I have been to London.* / ✓ *I went to London.* (non confondere participio e past simple)
✗ *She have finished.* → ✓ *She has finished.*
✗ *I'm never been to Rome.* → ✓ *I've never been to Rome.* (ausiliare *have*, mai *be*)
✗ *I haven't never seen it.* → ✓ *I've never seen it.* / ✓ *I haven't ever seen it.* (in inglese standard una sola negazione)
✗ *Have you ever saw a whale?* → ✓ *Have you ever seen a whale?*

13.3.3 Recent news: *just*, *already*, *yet*

The present perfect is also the tense of **news**: something happened recently and it is important now. Three small adverbs often go with it (Tabella 13.4).

- **just** = a very short time ago: *I've just finished my homework. The bus has just left.*
- **already** = before now, often sooner than expected: *Callum has already done his volunteering. We've already bought the tickets.*
- **yet** = up to now, in **negatives** and **questions**: *We haven't chosen our route yet. Have you finished yet?* In a negative, *not... yet* means that we expect the thing to happen later. The short answer *Not yet* is very common.

Tabella 13.4 *just, already, yet*: position and meaning

Word	Sentence type	Position	Example
just	affirmative (and questions)	between *have* and the participle	She's just arrived.
already	affirmative (and surprised questions)	between *have* and the participle; at the end for emphasis	I've already eaten. / Have you finished already?
yet	negative and questions	at the end of the sentence	I haven't decided yet. / Has the film started yet?

In American English, people often use the past simple with these words: AmE *I just finished. Did you eat yet?* In British English, the present perfect is the standard form: *I've just finished. Have you eaten yet?*

ESEMPIO SVOLTO

Giving news step by step. Giulia wants to send a message to Sam about what she has done today.

1. Start with the news, and use *Guess what?* to catch Sam's attention: *Guess what? I've just got my English test back!* (*just* between *have* and the participle).
2. Add something that is already done: *And I've already finished the history project.*
3. Add something that is not done but will happen: *I haven't bought Lily's present yet.* (*yet* at the end, negative verb).
4. Now give the details: the time is finished and known, so change to the past simple: *I got an A! My teacher said my essay was the best in the class.*
5. Check: *have / has* + past participle (*got, finished, bought*); no past time expression with the present perfect.

GRAMMAR IN ITALIANO

Just, already, yet. *Just* = *appena*: *Ho appena finito = I've just finished*. *Already* = *già*, nelle frasi affermative, tra *have* e il participio: *Ho già mangiato = I've already eaten*. *Yet* va **alla fine** della frase e cambia traduzione: nelle domande significa *già* (*Hai già finito? = Have you finished yet?*), nelle negative significa *ancora* (*Non ho ancora finito = I haven't finished yet*).

Attenzione: "già" nelle domande neutre si traduce con *yet*, non con *already*; *Have you finished already?* esprime sorpresa ("Hai già finito? Così presto?"). E "non... ancora" non è ✗ *I haven't still finished*, ma ✓ *I haven't finished yet*.

13.3.4 *been* or *gone*?

The verb *go* has two past participles, with different meanings (Figura 13.2):

- **been to** a place = you went there and you came back: *Sam has been to London* (he visited it; now he is at home). This is the form for experiences: *Have you ever been to Scotland?*
- **gone to** a place = you went there and you are still there, or on the way: *Josh has gone to London* (he isn't here now). *Where's Mum? — She's gone to the shops.*

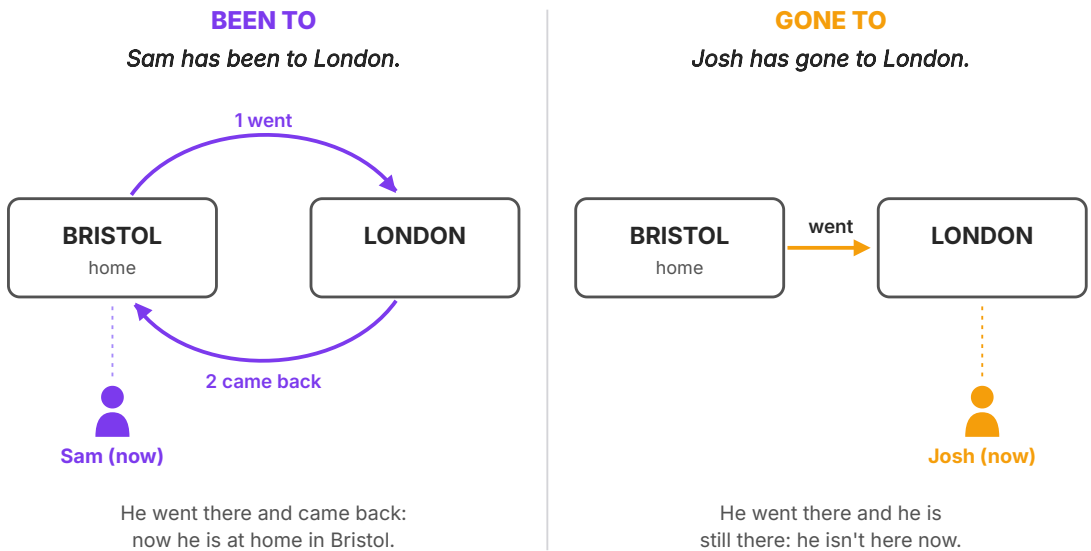


Figura 13.2 *been to* and *gone to*. Left: Sam went to London and came back, so he *has been* to London. Right: Josh went to London and he is still there, so he *has gone* to London.

Do not confuse *been to* with *been in*: *been in* is simply the present perfect of *be in* a place, and it usually says how long: *Giulia has been in Bristol since September* (she is still in Bristol). Compare: *Giulia has been to Bath* (she visited it and came back).

GRAMMAR IN ITALIANO

Been o gone? Il participio di *go* ha due forme. *Gone* indica che la persona è andata e **non è ancora tornata**: *Josh è andato a Londra* (ed è lì) = *Josh has gone to London. Been* indica che la persona è andata **ed è tornata**: *Sono stato a Londra = I've been to London.* Per le esperienze si usa quindi *been to*: *Sei mai stato in Irlanda? = Have you ever been to Ireland?* (con *to*, ✗ *been in Ireland* in questo senso).

13.3.5 How long? *for* and *since*

We also use the present perfect for a **situation that started in the past and continues now**. To ask about its length we use **How long...?** + present perfect: *How long have you known Aoife? How long has Giulia been in Bristol?* In this unit we use it with state verbs (Unit 5: *be, have, know, like, love*) and with verbs like *live, work* and *study*: *I've known her for three months. They've had their dog since 2022. Helen has worked at the hospital for many years.* (For actions in progress, English also has the present perfect continuous — *I've been waiting for an hour* — which you study next year.)

The answer uses **for** or **since** (Figura 13.3):

- **for** + a **period** of time (how long?): *for ten weeks, for two hours, for three years, for a long time, for ages*;
- **since** + the **starting point** (from when?): *since September, since Monday, since 2019, since 8 o'clock, since last summer*. *Since* can also introduce a clause in the past simple: *since I was a child, since we moved here*.

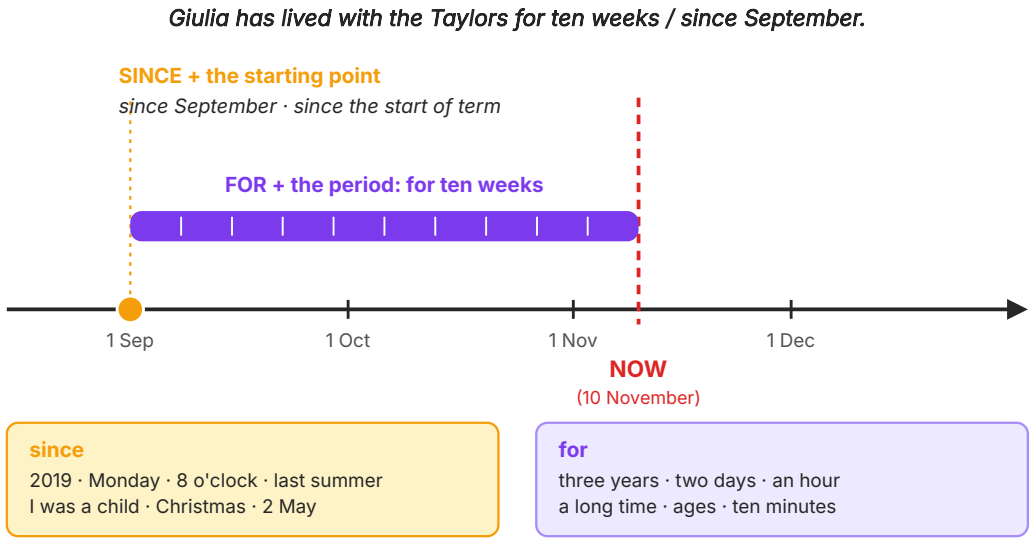


Figura 13.3 *for* and *since*. Giulia arrived at the Taylors' house at the beginning of September; now it is 10 November. *Since* points at the start (amber); *for* measures the whole period up to NOW (violet): from 1 September to 10 November there are 70 days, that is ten weeks.

Compare *for* and *ago*. *Ago* goes with the past simple and says when something happened: *I met Aoife three months ago* (one moment in the past). *For* with the present perfect says how long the situation has continued: *I've known Aoife for three months* (and I still know her).

GRAMMAR IN ITALIANO

Da quanto tempo? For e since. Per una situazione che è iniziata nel passato e **continua ancora**, l'italiano usa il **presente** + *da*: *Vivo a Bristol da settembre. Conosco Aoife da tre mesi.* L'inglese usa il **present perfect**: *I've lived in Bristol since September. I've known Aoife for three months.* La domanda *Da quanto tempo...?* si traduce *How long have you...?*: *Da quanto tempo studi l'inglese? = How long have you studied English?*

Il nostro *da* ha due traduzioni: **since** + il momento in cui la situazione è iniziata (*da settembre, dal 2019, da lunedì*), **for** + la durata (*da tre mesi, da due ore, da tanto tempo*).

ERRORE FREQUENTE

Il presente con for e since. Tradurre parola per parola il presente italiano è un errore molto comune:
✗ *I live in Bristol since September.* → ✓ *I've lived in Bristol since September.*
✗ *I know her for three years.* → ✓ *I've known her for three years.*
✗ *How long do you study English?* → ✓ *How long have you studied English?*
✗ *since three years* → ✓ *for three years* (*tre anni* è una durata)
✗ *from September* → ✓ *since September* (con il present perfect)

13.3.6 Present perfect or past simple?

This is the key to the whole unit. Both tenses talk about the past, but they look at it in different ways (Figura 13.4):

- The **present perfect** is about **unfinished time**: a period that continues up to now (*my life, today, this week, this year*), or a past action whose time we don't say because the result or the experience is what matters now: *I've been to London three times. I've lost my keys* (so I can't open the door).
- The **past simple** is about **finished time**: a definite moment or period in the past, which we say or which both speakers know: *I went to London last summer. I lost my keys yesterday.*

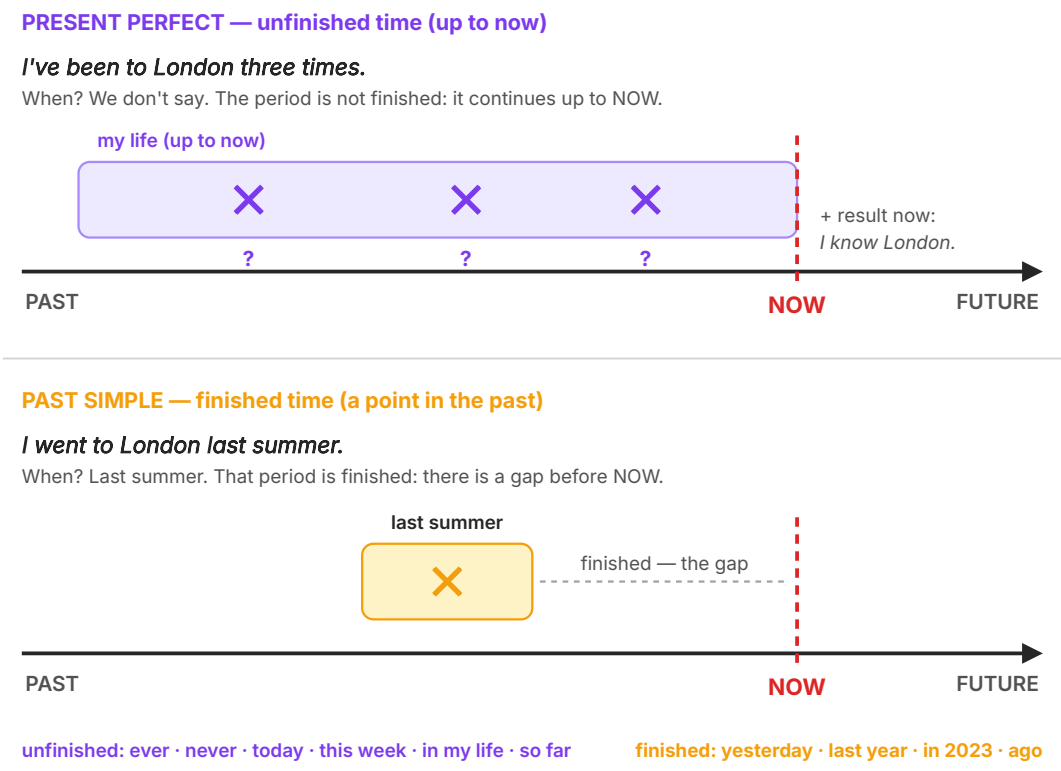


Figura 13.4 The present perfect (violet) and the past simple (amber) on a timeline. The present perfect looks at a period that is not finished and continues up to NOW, so the exact time is not given. The past simple places the action in a finished period of the past, with a gap before NOW.

Tabella 13.5 Time expressions with the present perfect and with the past simple

Present perfect (unfinished / no time given)	Past simple (finished time)
ever · never · before · just · already · yet · so far	yesterday · the day before yesterday
today · this week · this year (still going on)	last night · last week · last year
for (+ period, up to now) · since · How long...?	two days ago · in 2023 · on Monday · at 7.30
recently · lately	when I was a child · When...? · What time...?

Three practical rules:

1. **Never** use the present perfect with a finished time expression: ✗ *I've seen him yesterday* → ✓ *I saw him yesterday*. A question with *When...?* asks about a finished time, so it takes the past simple: ✓ *When did you arrive?* (✗ *When have you arrived?*).

2. **News first, details after.** We often introduce a topic with the present perfect and then continue in the past simple: *I've broken my phone! — Oh no! How did you do it? — I dropped it on the stairs this morning.*
3. **Dead people and finished lives** take the past simple: *Dickens wrote* A Christmas Carol (✗ *Dickens has written...*); *Hillary and Tenzing climbed Everest in 1953*. But: *Thousands of people have climbed Everest since 1953* (the period continues).

GRAMMAR IN ITALIANO

Present perfect o past simple? La trappola del passato prossimo. In italiano il passato prossimo si usa sia per il passato "collegato al presente" sia per un passato con una data precisa: *Sono stata a Londra tre volte*, ma anche *Ieri sono stata a Londra*. In inglese le due frasi hanno tempi diversi: *I've been to London three times* (present perfect: quando non si dice, il periodo è "la mia vita") ma *Yesterday I went to London* (past simple: tempo finito).

Regola pratica. Prima di tradurre un passato prossimo chiediti: c'è (o è chiaro dal contesto) un **momento finito** del passato — *ieri, la settimana scorsa, nel 2020, due giorni fa, quando ero piccolo, quando?* → **past simple**. Il tempo non è detto, o il periodo non è finito — *mai, già, appena, non ancora, oggi, quest'anno, da...* → **present perfect**. Quindi: *Ho visto Sam ieri = I saw Sam yesterday* (✗ *I have seen Sam yesterday*).

ERRORE FREQUENTE

Present perfect con un tempo finito. È l'errore più frequente degli italiani in inglese:
✗ *I have seen him yesterday.* → ✓ *I saw him yesterday.*
✗ *We have been to Rome in 2023.* → ✓ *We went to Rome in 2023.* (oppure ✓ *We have been to Rome.*, senza data)
✗ *When have you met Callum?* → ✓ *When did you meet Callum?*
✗ *Two years ago I have started guitar.* → ✓ *Two years ago I started guitar.* / ✓ *I have played the guitar for two years.*

IN SINTESI

Form: *have / has* + past participle; *haven't / hasn't*; *Have you...? Has she...?*; short answers *Yes, I have / No, she hasn't*.
Experiences: *Have you ever...? I've never... It's the best... I've ever...*
News: *just* and *already* before the participle; *yet* at the end, in negatives and questions.
been to (went and came back) · **gone to** (is still there).
How long...? + present perfect: **for** + period, **since** + starting point.
Present perfect = unfinished time / time not given · **past simple** = finished time (*yesterday, last..., ago, in 2023, When...?*).

13.4 Listening and Speaking: Talking about Experiences, Giving News

In the first dialogue, Giulia, Callum and Aoife are in the school canteen at lunchtime. They are talking about their experiences. Notice how the questions change from the present perfect to the past simple.

Tabella 13.6 Listening script 1 — Have you ever...?

Callum	Giulia, have you ever eaten haggis?
Giulia	No, I haven't. What is it exactly?
Callum	It's a Scottish dish: meat, oats, onions and lots of pepper. My mum makes it every year on Burns Night, in January.
Giulia	Hmm. I'm not sure about that. Have you ever tried *bagna cauda*? It's from Piedmont: a hot sauce with garlic, anchovies and olive oil.
Callum	Garlic *and* anchovies? No, never. But I'll try it one day, when I visit you in Turin. Aoife, have you ever been to Italy?
Aoife	Yes, I have. I went to Rome two years ago with my family.
Giulia	Really? Did you like it?
Aoife	I loved it. We saw the Colosseum, and we ate ice cream every single day. But I've never been to the north.
Callum	OK, next question. Have you ever done anything really scary?
Giulia	Yes! I've climbed a *via ferrata* in the Alps. It's a mountain path with metal ladders and cables.
Aoife	Wow. When did you do that?
Giulia	Last summer, with my brother Marco.
Callum	Was it scary?
Giulia	Terrifying! But the view from the top was the best view I've ever seen.
Aoife	I've never been on a real mountain. The climbing wall at the sports centre is my limit!

In the second dialogue, Giulia has a video call with her brother Marco, who is a university student in Milan. They speak English, because their mum says that Giulia has to practise.

Tabella 13.7 Listening script 2 — Guess what?

Marco	Hi, Giulia! How's life in Bristol?

Giulia	Great! Guess what? I've just got my first English test back.
Marco	And? Don't keep me waiting!
Giulia	I got an A!
Marco	Well done! That's brilliant. Have you been anywhere new?
Giulia	Yes, I've been to Cardiff. It's the capital of Wales.
Marco	I know! When did you go?
Giulia	Last Sunday, with Sam and his dad. We went to the castle. And you? Have you finished your exams yet?
Marco	Yes, I finished the last one this morning. But I haven't had the results yet.
Giulia	Fingers crossed! I'm sure you've done well.
Marco	Thanks. Oh, and Mum has already bought your ticket for Christmas!
Giulia	Lucky me!

The first dialogue shows the typical pattern of a conversation about experiences: a *Have you ever...?* question, a short answer, then **follow-up questions** in the past simple (*When did you do that? Did you like it? Was it scary?*). Follow-up questions show interest and keep the conversation going. In the second dialogue Giulia and Marco give each other news with *just*, *already* and *yet*, and react to news with *Well done! That's brilliant! Fingers crossed!* Notice *I finished the last one this morning*: it is afternoon, so the morning is finished, and Marco uses the past simple.

Tabella 13.8 Useful language — talking about experiences, giving and reacting to news

Function	Expressions
Asking about experiences	Have you ever...? · How many times have you...? · What's the best... you've ever...?
Answering	Yes, I have. / Yes, once / twice / lots of times. · No, I haven't. / No, never. · Not yet, but I'd love to.
Follow-up questions	When did you...? · Where did you go? · Who did you go with? · What was it like? · Did you enjoy it? · Was it scary / difficult?
Giving news	Guess what? · I've just... · You'll never guess what's happened! · Have you heard? · Great news: I've...
Reacting to good news	Well done! · Congratulations! · That's brilliant / amazing! · Lucky you! · I'm so happy for you!
Reacting to bad news	Oh no! · I'm sorry to hear that. · What a pity! · Poor you! · Fingers crossed! (for something not known yet)

Speaking.

1. **Find someone who…** Walk around the class and ask *Have you ever…?* questions about the experiences in Figura 13.1 and Tabella 13.1. When somebody says *Yes, I have*, ask two follow-up questions in the past simple and write their name and one detail.
2. **Pair work: news.** Student A has just had some good news (a prize, a test result, a new pet); Student B has just had some bad news (a lost phone, a broken arm). Give your news with *Guess what? / I've just…*, react with the expressions in Tabella 13.8 and ask questions to find out the details.
3. **The class survey.** In groups, do the survey of Figura 13.1 in your class. Then report the results: *Twenty of us have been abroad, but only four have ridden a horse. Nobody has climbed a mountain.* Compare your class with Sam's class.

13.5 Writing: A Blog Post about Experiences

A **bucket list** *(ita: lista dei desideri, delle cose da fare almeno una volta)* is a list of things that you want to do or see in your life — or, more modestly, during a holiday or a year abroad. Before she left Turin, Giulia wrote a bucket list for her exchange. Now, after ten weeks in Bristol, she checks it on her blog.

Ten Weeks in Bristol: My Bucket List So Far

Hi everyone! Before I came to England in September, I wrote a bucket list: ten things I wanted to do during my exchange. I've been here for ten weeks now, so it's time to check it!

Done! I've already walked across the Clifton Suspension Bridge — twice, because the view is amazing. I've eaten fish and chips by the sea in Cornwall, I've visited the Roman Baths in Bath and I've seen the dinosaurs at the Natural History Museum in London. I've also made three great friends, and that wasn't even on the list.

Not yet… I haven't seen a pantomime yet: Sam says they only happen at Christmas. I haven't watched a cricket match yet either, because the season finishes in September. And I've never had a proper afternoon tea, but Sam's mum has promised to take me.

My favourite experience? Last Saturday I went on a hike with the Duke of Edinburgh's group in the Mendip Hills. It rained for hours and Sam fell into a stream, but I laughed more than ever.

Have you got a bucket list? What's on it? Tell me in the comments!

The structure. Giulia's post is organised clearly:

- **Introduction:** a friendly greeting, the context (the bucket list, the ten weeks) and the purpose of the post (*it's time to check it*).
- **Paragraph 2 — what she has done:** present perfect with *already* and *also*, no dates.

- **Paragraph 3 — what she hasn't done:** present perfect with *yet*, *not… either* and *never*, with a reason (*because the season finishes in September*).
- **Paragraph 4 — one experience in detail:** now the time is finished and known (*Last Saturday*), so she changes to the past simple (*went, rained, fell, laughed*).
- **Ending:** a question to the readers, to start a conversation in the comments.

Register. A blog post is informal and personal: contractions (*I've, haven't, it's*), short headings, exclamation marks and a direct question to the reader. Notice *either* at the end of a negative sentence: it is the negative of *too* (*I haven't watched a cricket match yet either*).

Checklist. Before you publish your post, check that:

- you have a title and a friendly introduction that explains what the post is about;
- you organise your experiences in groups (done / not yet / never), one paragraph for each;
- you use the present perfect when you don't give the time (*I've already…, I haven't… yet, I've never…*);
- you change to the past simple when you say when something happened (*last summer, in 2024, two weeks ago*);
- you give at least one experience in detail, with a feeling (*it was terrifying / brilliant*);
- you finish with a question or a comment for your readers;
- your past participles are correct (Tabella 13.2).

Writing task. Write a blog post (100–120 words) with the title *My Bucket List*. Say which things on your list you have already done, which you haven't done yet, and describe one of them in detail (when, where, who with, how it was).

13.6 Culture: Adventure and Exploration — To the Ends of the Earth

At the beginning of the twentieth century, two famous places on Earth were still a mystery: the South Pole and the top of the highest mountain in the world. The race to reach them produced some of the most famous stories of courage in the English-speaking world (Figura 13.5).

In 1911 two teams set off for the South Pole. The Norwegian Roald Amundsen and his team used dogs and skis, and they reached the Pole on 14 December 1911. The British team, led by Captain Robert Falcon Scott, arrived on 17 January 1912 — and found Amundsen's tent and the Norwegian flag. On the way back, Scott and his four companions all died in the terrible cold. A few years later the Irish-born explorer Ernest Shackleton tried to cross Antarctica (1914–1917). The ice trapped and crushed his ship, the *Endurance*, but after months on the ice and a dangerous journey in a small open boat, all the men of the *Endurance* survived. In 2022, scientists found the wreck of the ship at the bottom of the Weddell Sea.

Mount Everest, on the border between Nepal and China, is about 8,849 metres high. Several expeditions tried to climb it; in 1924 the British climbers George Mallory and Andrew Irvine di-

sappeared near the top, and nobody knows if they reached it. On 29 May 1953 Edmund Hillary, a beekeeper from New Zealand, and Tenzing Norgay, a Sherpa climber, became the first people known to stand on the summit. They were part of a British expedition led by John Hunt. The news reached London on 2 June 1953, the morning of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. Since then, thousands of people have climbed Everest, but it is still one of the most dangerous places on the planet.

Adventure is not only for famous explorers. In 1956 Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, started an award for young people with the educator Kurt Hahn and with John Hunt himself. Today **the DofE** (the Duke of Edinburgh's Award) is open to young people aged 14 to 24, and it has three levels: Bronze, Silver and Gold. At every level you volunteer, do a physical activity, learn a skill and go on an expedition; at Gold level you also spend a few days away on a residential project. Millions of young people in the UK have taken part, and similar awards exist in more than 100 countries.

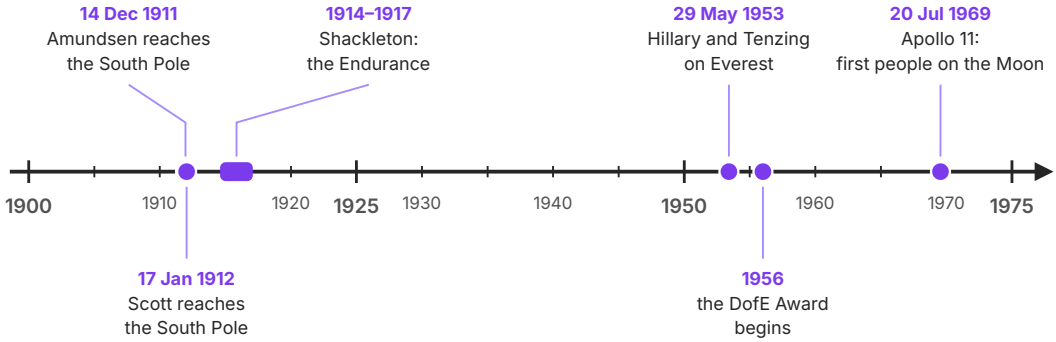


Figura 13.5 Some famous moments of exploration, 1900–1975, on a proportional time axis (each small tick is five years). The Antarctic expeditions happened within a few years of each other; the first ascent of Everest, the start of the DofE and the first Moon landing followed after the Second World War.

COLLEGAMENTI

Science: why is Everest so hard to climb? As you go up, the air pressure falls. At the summit of Everest it is only about a third of the pressure at sea level, so every breath contains only about a third of the oxygen. That is why Hillary and Tenzing carried bottles of oxygen. In 1978 the climber Reinhold Messner, from South Tyrol in Italy, and the Austrian Peter Habeler reached the summit without extra oxygen for the first time — something that many doctors at the time thought was impossible.

APPROFONDIMENTO

Words and questions. The informal idiom *to kick the bucket* means "to die", so a *bucket list* is a list of things you want to do before you die. The phrase became popular after 2007, when an American film with this title came out. Present perfect questions are old, too: in 1872 the poet Christina Rossetti began a poem for children with the line "Who has seen the wind?" (Unit 5). Notice the word order: *who* is the subject, so there is no inversion — *Who has seen...?*, like *Who invented...?* in Unit 8.

Compare with Italy. Italy has its own great adventure: on 31 July 1954 an Italian expedition made the first ascent of K2, the second-highest mountain in the world, when Achille Compagnoni and Lino Lacedelli reached the summit. Find out more about this expedition. Then answer in English: Have you ever been on a hike or an expedition? Are there programmes like the DofE in your school or town? Write five sentences, using the present perfect and the past simple.

SINTESI

- Experiences: *travel abroad, go camping, ride a horse, fly in a plane, take part in a race, win a prize, raise money for charity*; adventure words: *rucksack, campsite, expedition, summit, reach the summit*.
- Past participles: regular = past simple (*played*); irregular verbs in four groups (*put – put – put; buy – bought – bought; see – saw – seen; come – came – come*).
- Present perfect: **have / has + past participle**; negatives *haven't / hasn't*; questions *Have you…?*; always *have*, never *be* (*sono stato = I've been*).
- Experiences: *Have you ever…? I've never…*; *ever / never* before the participle; *the best… I've ever…*
- News: **just** (= appena) and **already** (= già) before the participle; **yet** at the end, in negatives (= ancora) and questions (= già).
- **been to** = went and came back; **gone to** = went and is still there.
- **How long…?** + present perfect for situations that continue: **for** + period, **since** + starting point (*vivo qui da… = I've lived here for / since…*).
- Present perfect = unfinished time or no time given; past simple = finished time (*yesterday, last…, ago, in 2023, When…?*).
- ✗ *I have seen him yesterday* → ✓ *I saw him yesterday*: the commonest Italian-speaker error.
- Conversation: *Have you ever…?* → follow-up questions in the past simple; *Guess what? I've just…*; *Well done! Fingers crossed!*
- A blog post about experiences: done / not yet / never, one experience in detail in the past simple, a question to the readers.
- Amundsen reached the South Pole on 14 December 1911, Scott on 17 January 1912; Hillary and Tenzing reached the summit of Everest on 29 May 1953; the DofE started in 1956.

ESERCIZI

Vocabulary

1. ● Match the verbs (1–8) with the words (a–h) to make collocations. 1 climb · 2 ride · 3 raise · 4 take part · 5 win · 6 go · 7 sleep · 8 break — a in a race · b a horse · c a mountain · d a record · e money for charity · f camping · g a prize · h in a tent

2. ● Find the odd one out and say why. a tent · sleeping bag · rucksack · prize — b went · gone · seen · eaten — c known · sung · drank · ridden

3. ● Callum has never _____ a horse.

   A. rode
   B. ridden
   C. ride
   D. riding

4. ● We reached the _____ of the mountain at midday, and the view was amazing.

   A. campsite
   B. trail
   C. rucksack
   D. summit

5. ● Sam's grandparents have never travelled _____ : they always spend their holidays in Cornwall.

   A. abroad
   B. to abroad
   C. foreign
   D. in abroad

6. ●● Complete the sentences with the words in the box: *abroad · campsite · experience · raised · rucksack · took part*. a Last month our school _____ £600 for charity with a sponsored walk. b Twelve students _____ in the practice expedition last weekend. c Don't put too many things in your _____ : you have to carry it all day. d Living with a British family is an amazing _____ . e We put up our tents at a _____ near the river. f Have you ever studied _____ ?

7. ●● Write the past participle of these verbs. a fly · b swim · c break · d write · e eat · f win · g choose · h ride · i catch · j forget

Grammar

8. ● Complete with the present perfect of the verbs in brackets. a Aoife _____ (climb) a lot of walls this term. b I _____ (never / eat) haggis. c _____ you ever _____ (see) a whale? d Sam and Josh _____ (go) to the gym; they'll be back at six. e My mum _____ (not / read) my blog. f We _____ (win) the match!

9. ● "Where's Josh?" "He's _____ to the supermarket. He'll be back soon."

   A. been
   B. go
   C. gone
   D. went

10. ● I've known Aoife _____ three months.

    A. for
    B. since
    C. ago
    D. from

11. ● _____ you finished your project yet?

    A. Did
    B. Have
    C. Are
    D. Has

12. ●● Complete with *just*, *already* or *yet*. a "Have you done your homework _____ ?" "No, not _____ ." b We can't go in now: the film has _____ started, and it finishes in twenty minutes! c "Why is the floor wet?" "I've _____ washed it. Be careful!" d We haven't decided where to go _____ . e You don't need to buy bread: Mark has _____ bought some. f "Is Giulia here?" "Yes, she's _____ arrived — she's taking her coat off."

13. ● *for* or *since*? a _____ 2020 · b _____ two hours · c _____ last Monday · d _____ ages · e _____ I was six · f _____ ten minutes · g _____ Christmas · h _____ a long time

14. ●● Rewrite each sentence in the negative and as a question. a She has visited Edinburgh. b They have finished the race. c You've met Mr Evans. d He has seen the Northern Lights.

15. ●● Find and correct the mistake in each sentence. a ✗ I have seen that film last week. b ✗ She has went to London. c ✗ I live in Bristol since September. d ✗ Have you ever eat sushi? e ✗ We haven't finished already. f ✗ How long do you know Aoife? g ✗ He has broke his leg.

16. ●● Put the words in order to make sentences or questions. a ever / you / have / horse / a / ridden / ? b never / I've / abroad / been c just / the / has / bus / left d yet / my / I / emails / haven't / read e known / long / you / have / how / Callum / ?

17. ●● Present perfect or past simple? Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. a "Have you ever been to Scotland?" "Yes, I _____ (go) to Edinburgh last summer." b I _____ (lose) my keys! Can you help me find them? c Dickens _____ (write) *A Christmas Carol* in 1843. d We _____ (live) in this house since 2019. e "When _____ you _____ (arrive)?" "Two days ago." f I _____ (never / try) Japanese food, but I'd love to. g Lily _____ (be) ill last week, but she's fine now.

18. ●● Write questions with *How long…?* and answer them with *for* or *since*. a Giulia / be in Bristol? (September) b Helen / be a nurse? (many years) c Sam / have his phone? (his birthday) d Aoife / like climbing? (she was ten) e Lily / have Biscuit? (a year)

19. ●●● Translate into English. a Sono già stata a Londra due volte. b Conosco Aoife da settembre. c Ieri ho visto un film bellissimo, ma non ho ancora finito i compiti.

Reading and Listening

20. ● Read *Wet, Tired and Very Proud* again. True (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS)? a Aoife has slept in a tent many times. b The DofE is for young people aged 14 to 24. c The group has met every Tuesday since September. d Callum hasn't done his volunteering yet. e Sam fell into a stream. f Giulia has been to the Mendip Hills before. g The group has already chosen the route for the qualifying expedition.

21. ●● Answer the questions about the article. a What four sections do you have to complete for the Bronze Award? b What has the group learnt on Tuesdays? Give three things. c How often has Aoife been to the climbing wall since September? d What was the weather like on Saturday? e What did Giulia say about the walk?

22. ●● Find words in the article that mean: a a small cooker that you can carry; b a long, organised journey with a purpose; c a very small river; d the way you plan to go from one place to another; e that keeps the rain out (adjective).

23. ● Read the listening scripts (Tabelle 13.6 and 13.7). Answer the questions. a Has Giulia ever eaten haggis? b When did Aoife go to Rome, and who with? c What is a *via ferrata*? d What news does Giulia give Marco at the beginning of the call? e When did Giulia go to Cardiff? f Why doesn't Marco know his exam results?

24. ●● Find in the scripts (Tabelle 13.6 and 13.7): a a question with *ever*; b two follow-up questions in the past simple; c a sentence with *just*; d a question with *yet*; e an expression to react to good news.

25. ●● Read *Who has seen the wind?* a Find the question in the present perfect. What is the answer in the poem? b How do we know that the wind is there? Find two signs. c The two stanzas are almost the same. Find three differences. d Answer about yourself with a short answer and one more sentence: *Have you ever been out in a very strong wind?*

Writing and Speaking

26. ● Complete the sentences so that they are true for you. a I've never... b This week I've already... c I haven't... yet. d I've known my best friend for / since... e The best film I've ever seen is...

27. ●● Do the writing task in section 13.5: a blog post with the title *My Bucket List* (100–120 words). Follow the checklist.

28. ●● Write an email to an English friend giving your news (80–100 words). Start with *Guess what?*, give three pieces of news with *just*, *already* and *yet*, and give the details of one of them in the past simple.

29. ●●● Speaking. Talk for about one minute about the most exciting experience of your life. Say what it was, when and where it happened, who you were with and how you felt. Then answer your partner's follow-up questions.

Towards B1

30. ●● Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each gap.
My neighbour, Mrs Hughes, is seventy, and she (1) ___ been to more than forty countries. She (2) ___ to Australia in 1980 and worked there for two years. She has (3) ___ the Sahara on a camel and she has swum with dolphins. "I've never (4) ___ bored in my life," she says. And she hasn't stopped travelling (5) ___: next month she's going to Iceland!
(1) A has · B have · C is · D was
(2) A has gone · B went · C has been · D goes
(3) A cross · B crossing · C crossed · D crosses
(4) A be · B was · C being · D been
(5) A already · B yet · C just · D ever

31. ●● Open cloze. Write ONE word in each gap.
Hi Marco! Guess what? I've (1) ___ got back from Oxford — we arrived home ten minutes ago. Have you (2) ___ been there? It's beautiful. We walked around the old colleges, but we didn't have time for the museums, so I haven't seen the famous dinosaurs (3) ___. I've lived with the Taylors (4) ___ almost three months now, and I've (5) ___ visited six cities — more than I planned! Love, Giulia

32. ●●● Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word in brackets and two to five words. a I started learning English six years ago. (FOR) I _____ six years. b This is my first time on a plane. (NEVER) I _____ on a plane before. c Callum went to Rome and now he's back. (BEEN) Callum _____ Rome. d The last time I saw Aoife was on Monday. (SINCE) I _____ Monday. e Mr Evans left a moment ago, so he isn't here. (JUST) Mr Evans _____ .

33. ●● Short message. You have just passed an important exam or won a competition. Write a message to your English friend (35–45 words). Give the news, say how you feel, and ask your friend about a recent experience of his or hers.

PER APPROFONDIRE

- MUR — R. Murphy, *Essential Grammar in Use*: the units on the present perfect, *just / already / yet*, *been / gone*, *for / since* and the present perfect vs the past simple, with extra practice.
- EGU — R. Murphy, *English Grammar in Use*: the present perfect in more depth, including the present perfect continuous you meet next year.
- SWA — M. Swan, *Practical English Usage*: entries on the present perfect, *since / for*, *ever*, *yet* and the differences between British and American English.
- OAL — *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*: the irregular verbs list and the pronunciation of *been, gone, done, won*.
- CED — D. Crystal, *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*: how the English perfect developed, and British vs American usage.

Glossario del capitolo

Abroad
all'estero — in or to another country, with no preposition: *I've never been abroad.*

Already
già — before now, often sooner than expected: *I've already eaten.*

Been to / gone to
essere stato / essere andato — *been to* = went and came back; *gone to* = went and is still there

Bucket list
lista delle cose da fare almeno una volta nella vita — a list of things you want to do or see

Ever / never
mai (nelle domande) / mai — *Have you ever been to Italy? I've never been to Italy.*

Expedition
spedizione — a long, organised journey with a purpose, e.g. to explore or to climb a mountain

Experience
esperienza — something that happens to you and that you remember: *Living abroad is a great experience.*

For / since
da (durata) / da (momento d'inizio) — *for ten weeks*; *since September*

How long…?
Da quanto tempo…? — + present perfect: *How long have you known Aoife?*

Just
appena — a very short time ago: *The bus has just left.*

Past participle
participio passato — the third form of a verb: *played, seen, gone, written*

Present perfect
present perfect — *have / has* + past participle; past actions connected to now: *I've finished.*

Raise money
raccogliere fondi — collect money for a charity or a cause: *We raised £400 for the hospital.*

Rucksack
zaino — a bag you carry on your back on a hike; AmE *backpack*

Summit
vetta, cima — the highest point of a mountain: *reach the summit*

Take part (in)
partecipare (a) — be one of the people who do something: *twelve students took part in the expedition*

Yet
già (domande) / ancora (negative) — at the end: *Have you finished yet? I haven't finished yet.*

Soluzioni

1. 1 c · 2 b · 3 e · 4 a · 5 g · 6 f · 7 h · 8 d

2. a *prize* (the others are camping equipment) · b *went* (past simple; the others are past participles) · c *drank* (past simple; the past participle is *drunk*; the others are past participles)

3. B — ridden (*has* + past participle: *ride – rode – ridden*)

4. D — summit

5. A — abroad (adverb: no preposition before it)

6. a raised · b took part · c rucksack · d experience · e campsite · f abroad

7. a flown · b swum · c broken · d written · e eaten · f won · g chosen · h ridden · i caught · j forgotten

8. a has climbed · b have never eaten / 've never eaten · c Have … seen · d have gone / 've gone · e hasn't read / has not read · f have won / 've won

9. C — gone (he went to the supermarket and he is still there)

10. A — for (*three months* is a period)

11. B — Have (present perfect question with *you*; *yet* goes with the present perfect)

12. a yet · yet · b already · c just · d yet · e already (also possible: *just*) · f just (also possible: *already*)

13. a since · b for · c since · d for · e since · f for · g since · h for

14. a She hasn't visited Edinburgh. / Has she visited Edinburgh? · b They haven't finished the race. / Have they finished the race? · c You haven't met Mr Evans. / Have you met Mr Evans? · d He hasn't seen the Northern Lights. / Has he seen the Northern Lights? (Full forms *has not / have not* are also correct.)

15. a I saw that film last week. (finished time → past simple) · b She has gone to London. / She went to London. · c I've lived (I have lived) in Bristol since September. · d Have you ever eaten sushi? · e We haven't finished yet. · f How long have you known Aoife? · g He has broken his leg.

16. a Have you ever ridden a horse? · b I've never been abroad. · c The bus has just left. · d I haven't read my emails yet. · e How long have you known Callum?

17. a went (*last summer*: finished time) · b 've lost / have lost (news, result now) · c wrote (finished time, 1843) · d have lived / 've lived (since 2019, up to now) · e did … arrive (*When…?*, *two days ago*) · f have never tried / 've never tried (experience) · g was (last week)

18. a How long has Giulia been in Bristol? She has (She's) been in Bristol since September. · b How long has Helen been a nurse? She has (She's) been a nurse for many years. · c How long has Sam had his phone? He has (He's) had it since his birthday. · d How long has Aoife liked climbing? She has (She's) liked climbing since she was ten. · e How long has Lily had Biscuit? She has (She's) had him for a year.

19. a I've (I have) already been to London twice. · b I've (I have) known Aoife since September. · c Yesterday I saw a great (a really good / a beautiful) film, but I haven't finished my homework yet. (*Ieri* → past simple; *non… ancora* → *haven't… yet*; *da settembre* → present perfect + *since*.)

20. a F (it was her first night in a tent) · b T · c T · d F (he has already done it) · e T · f DS · g F (they haven't chosen it yet)

21. a Volunteering, Physical, Skills and an Expedition. · b To read a map, to use a compass, to plan a route and to put up a tent (any three). · c Twice a week. · d It rained for five hours without stopping. · e She said: "I've walked in the Alps lots of times, but I've never seen so many sheep!"

22. a stove · b expedition · c stream · d route · e waterproof

23. a No, she hasn't. · b Two years ago, with her family. · c A mountain path with metal ladders and cables. · d She has just got her first English test back, and she got an A. · e Last Sunday (with Sam and his dad). · f Because he finished his last exam only this morning, and he hasn't had the results yet.

24. a e.g. *Giulia, have you ever eaten haggis? / Have you ever tried bagna cauda? / Aoife, have you ever been to Italy? / Have you ever done anything really scary?* · b two of: *Did you like it? / When did you do that? / Was it scary? / When did you go?* · c *I've just got my first English test back.* · d *Have you finished your exams yet?* · e *Well done! / That's brilliant. / Lucky me!* (also *Fingers crossed!*, for news not known yet)

25. a *Who has seen the wind? — Neither I nor you / Neither you nor I*: nobody has seen it. · b The leaves hang trembling; the trees bow down their heads. · c *Neither I nor you / Neither you nor I*; *the leaves hang trembling / the trees bow down their heads*; *passing through / passing by*. · d Open answer, e.g. *Yes, I have. Last winter the wind broke our garden umbrella.*

26. Open answers. Model: a I've never been to the USA. · b This week I've already done two tests. · c I haven't finished my book yet. · d I've known my best friend since primary school / for eight years. · e The best film I've ever seen is … (any title). Check: present perfect + correct participle; *for* + period, *since* + starting point.

27. Model answer (about 115 words): *My Bucket List.* Hi everyone! Last year I wrote a bucket list of ten things I want to do before I'm eighteen. How many have I done? Well, I've already done four! I've swum in the sea at night, I've ridden a horse and I've tried sushi. I've also learnt to play the guitar. But I haven't seen the Northern Lights yet, and I've never flown in a helicopter. My best experience was the night swim. Last August I went to Sardinia with my cousins. One evening we swam in the sea under the stars. The water was warm and the sky was amazing. Have you got a bucket list? Tell me in the comments! (Criteri: struttura done / not yet / never; present perfect senza date; past simple per il racconto con tempo finito; domanda finale.)

28. Model answer (about 95 words): Hi Emma, Guess what? I've just won the school photography competition! My photo of the snow on the Alps came first. I've already chosen a new lens with the prize money. I haven't printed the photo for my grandma yet, but I'll do it this weekend. I've also got some other news: we have a new puppy! We went to the animal shelter last Saturday and we chose a small black dog. Her name is Luna and she has already eaten one of my shoes! What about you? Write soon, Luca (Controllare: *just / already / yet* nella posizione corretta; dettagli al past simple.)

29. Open answer. Model (about one minute): The most exciting experience of my life was my first concert. I went to a big concert in Milan two years ago with my sister. We took the train in the afternoon and waited for hours outside the stadium. When the band started, everybody sang and danced. I felt really happy and a bit nervous because there were so many people. It was the best night I've ever had. I've been to three concerts since then, but that one was special. (Valutare: past simple per il racconto, present perfect per esperienze e *since then*; risposte alle domande di approfondimento.)

30. (1) A — has (present perfect, *she*) · (2) B — went (*in 1980*: finished time) · (3) C — crossed (past participle) · (4) D — been · (5) B — yet (negative sentence, end position)

31. (1) just · (2) ever · (3) yet · (4) for · (5) already (also possible: *now*, *also*)

32. a have learnt / have learned / have studied / have been learning English for (also contracted: *'ve learnt English for*) · b have never been / have never flown (also: *'ve never been*) · c has been to · d haven't seen Aoife since / have not seen Aoife since (also: *haven't seen her since*) · e has just left / has just gone (out) (also contracted: *'s just left*)

33. Model answer (about 40 words): Hi Tom! Guess what? I've just passed my piano exam — with a distinction! I'm so happy, because I practised every day for three months. We're celebrating with pizza tonight. And you? Have you done anything exciting recently? Write soon! Marta