



L10: PRESENT PERFECT CZ. 1

OGÓLNE INFORMACJE



created by Simon says

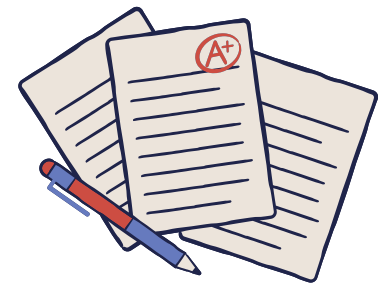


PRESENT PERFECT

Link between the past and the present

1. Kiedy używamy tego czasu?

- Doświadczenia życiowe (life experiences) – bez podania czasu
 - *I have been to Italy.*
 - *She has never tried sushi.*
- Czynności, które zaczęły się w przeszłości i trwają do teraz
 - *I have lived here for five years.*
 - *We have known each other since 2018.*
- Wydarzenia, które właśnie się wydarzyły i mają wpływ na teraźniejszość
 - *I have just finished my homework.*
 - *Have you finished yet?*



PRESENT PERFECT

Link between the past and the present



1. 🛠️ Budowa:

Zdania twierdzące:

Podmiot + have/has + III forma czasownika

I have seen this movie.

She has visited London.

have → I, you, we, they

has → he, she, it



YES!



PRACTICE

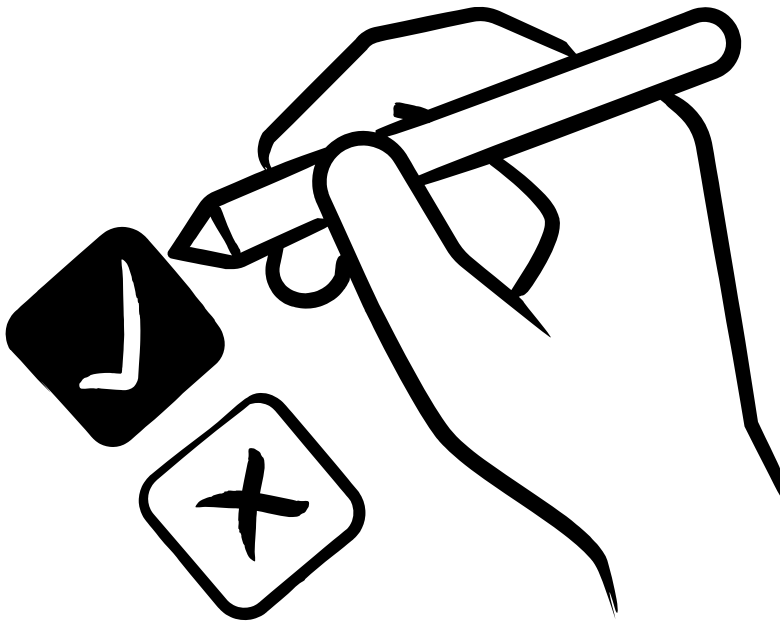
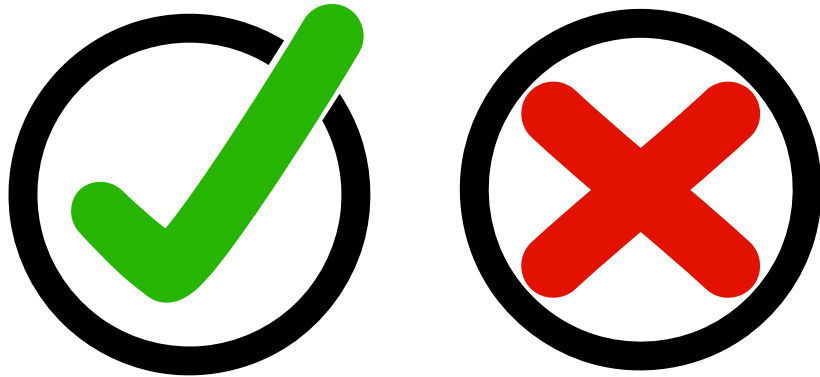
FILL THE GAPS WITH PRESENT PERFECT.



1. I _____ (visit) three different countries this year.
2. She _____ (finish) reading the book.
3. We _____ (live) in this city for five years.
4. He _____ (start) his new job.
5. They _____ (clean) the house today.



ANSWERS



1. have visited – I **have visited** three different countries this year.
2. has finished – She **has finished** reading the book.
3. have lived – We **have lived** in this city for five years.
4. has started – He **has started** his new job.
5. have cleaned – They **have cleaned** the house today.



L10: PRESENT PERFECT CZ. 2

TWORZENIE PRZECZEŃ I PYTAŃ



created by Simon says



PRESENT PERFECT

Przeczenia i pytania

Zdania przeczące

Podmiot + have/has + not + III forma

I haven't seen this movie.

He hasn't visited London.



Pytania

Have/Has + podmiot + III forma?

Have you ever been to Paris?

Has she finished her homework?



PRACTICE

FILL THE GAPS WITH PRESENT PERFECT.



A. Przeczenia

Uzupełnij zdania w formie przeczącej.

I _____ (not / see) that film yet.

She _____ (not / finish) her homework.

We _____ (not / visit) our grandparents this month.

He _____ (not / try) sushi before.

B. Pytania

Uzupełnij zdania, aby utworzyć pytania.

5. _____ you ever _____ (be) to London?

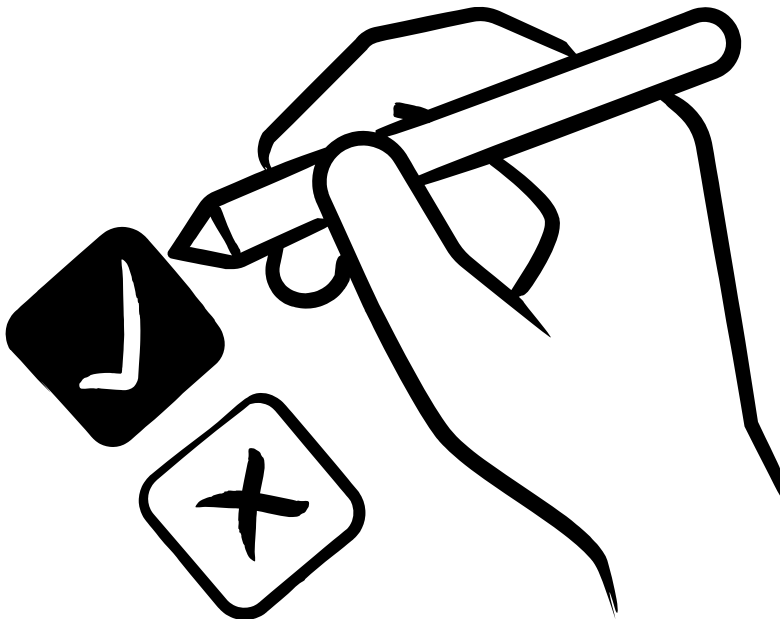
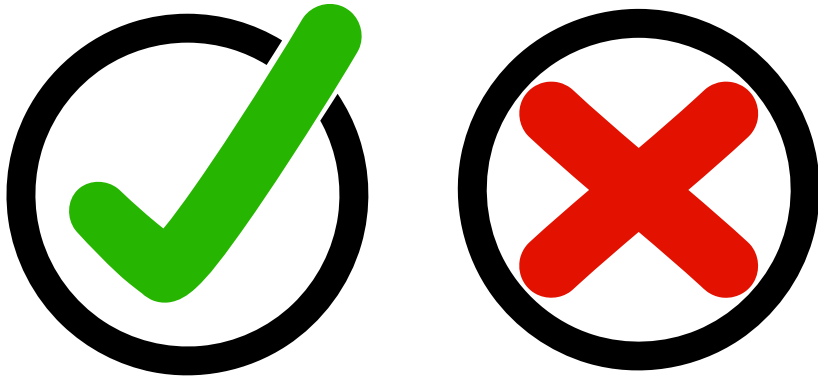
6. _____ she _____ (read) this book yet?

7. _____ they _____ (do) their homework?

8. _____ he _____ (speak) to the teacher today?



ANSWERS



A. Przeczenia

have not (haven't) seen
has not (hasn't) finished
have not (haven't) visited
has not (hasn't) tried

B. Pytania

5. Have you ever been
6. Has she read
7. Have they done
8. Has he spoken



L10: PRESENT PERFECT CZ. 3

TYPOWE WYRAŻENIA



created by Simon says



TYPOWE WYRAŻENIA CZASOWE Z PRESENT PERFECT

ever, never
kiedykolwiek, nigdy

just
właśnie, przed chwilą

already
już

yet
jeszcze w ? i X

since
od jakiegoś momentu

for
przez jakiś okres

so far
jak dotąd

recently, lately
ostatnio



PRACTICE

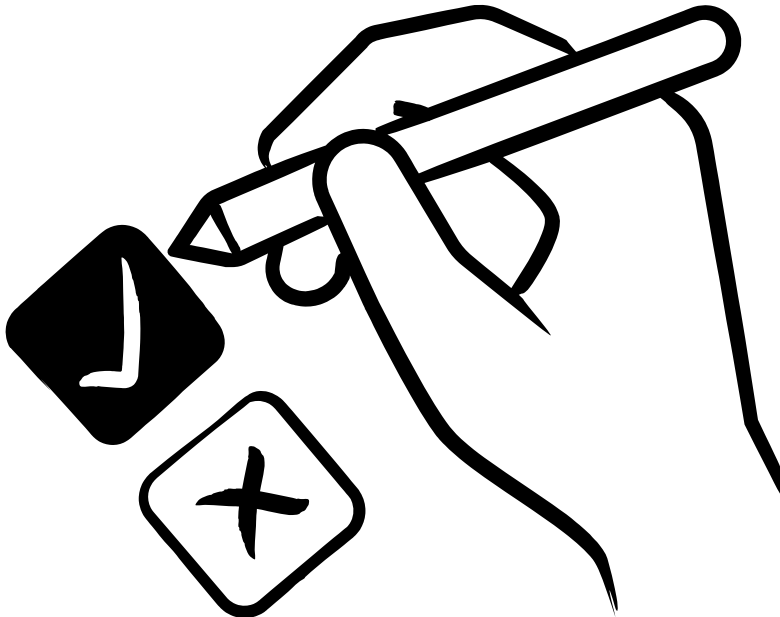
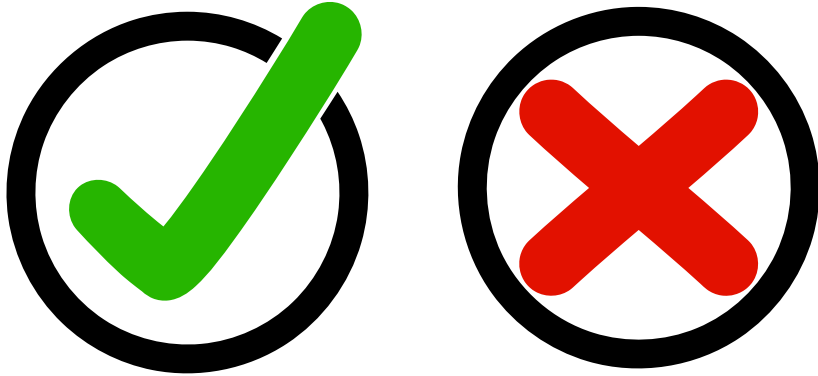
FILL THE GAPS WITH EVER LUB NEVER.



1. Have you _____ eaten Japanese food?
2. I have _____ been to Australia.
3. Has she _____ played tennis before?
4. We have _____ seen such a beautiful view.
5. Have they _____ visited a castle?
6. He has _____ tried skiing in his life.
7. Have you _____ spoken to a famous person?
8. My parents have _____ travelled by plane.



ANSWERS



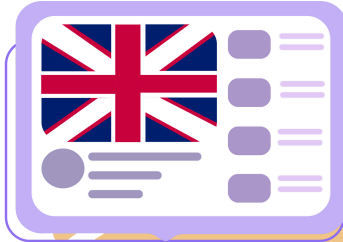
- ever – *Have you ever eaten Japanese food?*
- never – *I have never been to Australia.*
- ever – *Has she ever played tennis before?*
- never – *We have never seen such a beautiful view.*
- ever – *Have they ever visited a castle?*
- never – *He has never tried skiing in his life.*
- ever – *Have you ever spoken to a famous person?*
- never – *My parents have never travelled by plane.*



L10: PRESENT PERFECT CZ. 4

FOR AND SINCE

created by Simon says



FOR AND SINCE

"For" – przez / od (okres czasu)

For używamy, gdy mówimy o długości trwania czynności lub stanu.

- Odpowiada na pytanie: "How long?" (Jak długo?)
- Wskazuje okres czasu: kilka minut, godzin, dni, lat itp.

Przykłady:

I have lived here for ten years. (Mieszkam tu od dziesięciu lat.)

She has studied English for two months. (Uczy się angielskiego od dwóch miesięcy.)

We have been friends for a long time. (Jesteśmy przyjaciółmi od długiego czasu.)



FOR AND SINCE

- ▶ "Since" – od (momentu w czasie)
- Since używamy, gdy mówimy o początku czynności lub stanu.
 - Odpowiada na pytanie: "Since when?" (Od kiedy?)
 - Wskazuje konkretny moment w czasie: rok, dzień, godzinę, wydarzenie itp.

Przykłady:

- *I have lived here since 2015.* (Mieszkam tu od 2015 roku.)
- *She has studied English since September.* (Uczy się angielskiego od września.)
- *We have been friends since we were children.* (Jesteśmy przyjaciółmi od kiedy byliśmy dziećmi.)



	For	Since
Znaczenie	przez (okres)	od (moment)
Rodzaj czasu	okres trwania	początek w czasie
Przykład	I have worked here for 5 years.	I have worked here since 2020.



PRACTICE

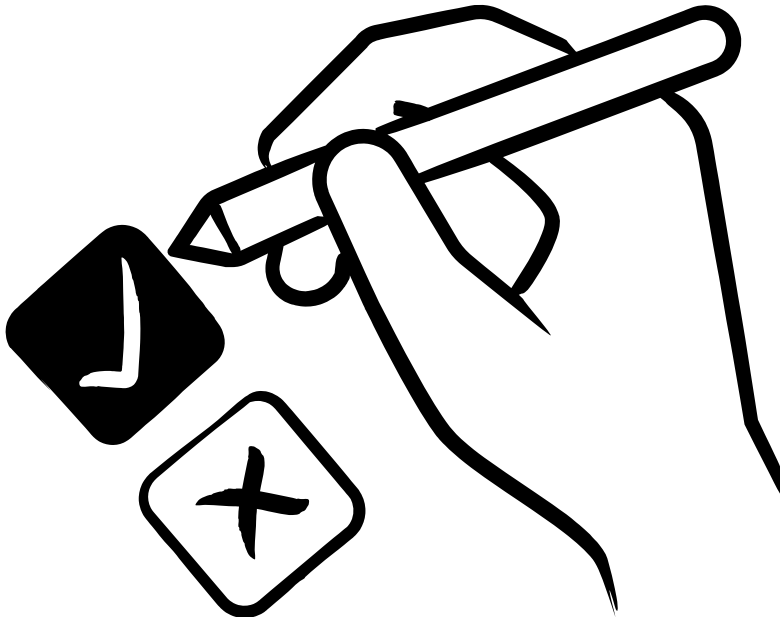
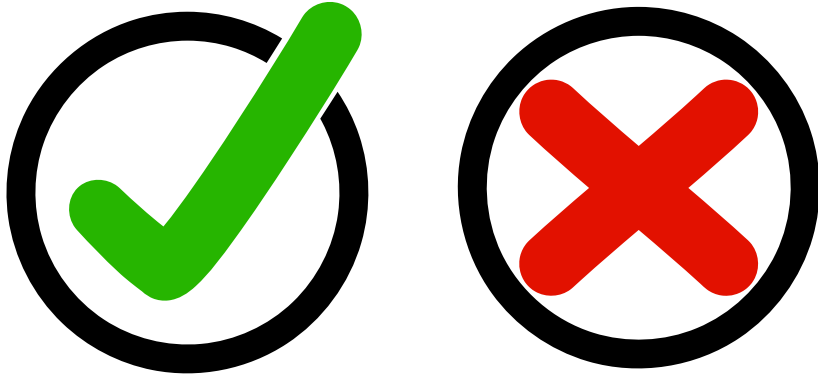
FILL THE GAPS WITH FOR OR SINCE



1. I have known her _____ we were children.
2. She has lived in London _____ three years.
3. We have been friends _____ 2019.
4. He has studied Spanish _____ six months.
5. They have been married _____ last summer.
6. I have had this phone _____ two weeks.
7. We have worked here _____ January.
8. My brother has been in Italy _____ five days.



ANSWERS



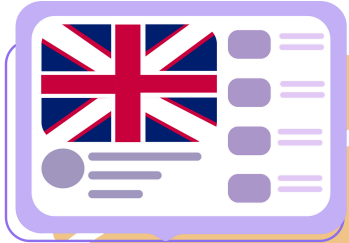
- since – *I have known her since we were children.*
- for – *She has lived in London for three years.*
- since – *We have been friends since 2019.*
- for – *He has studied Spanish for six months.*
- since – *They have been married since last summer.*
- for – *I have had this phone for two weeks.*
- since – *We have worked here since January.*
- for – *My brother has been in Italy for five days.*



L10: PRESENT PERFECT CZ. 4

JUST, ALREADY, YET

created by Simon says



JUST, ALREADY, YET

▶ JUST – „właśnie”, „dopiero co”

- Używamy, aby powiedzieć, że coś stało się bardzo niedawno.
- *I have **just** finished my homework.* – Właśnie skończyłem pracę domową.

▶ ALREADY – „już”

- Mówimy, że coś wydarzyło się wcześniej niż się spodziewano.
- *She has **already** seen this film.* – Ona już widziała ten film.

▶ YET – „już” (w pytaniach) / „jeszcze” (w przeczeniach)

- Używamy w pytaniach i zdaniach przeczących, aby sprawdzić lub zaprzeczyć, czy coś się wydarzyło.
- Stawiamy **na końcu** zdania.
 - *Have you finished your project **yet**?* – Czy już skończyłeś projekt?
 - *I haven't finished it **yet**.* – Jeszcze go nie skończyłem.



PRACTICE

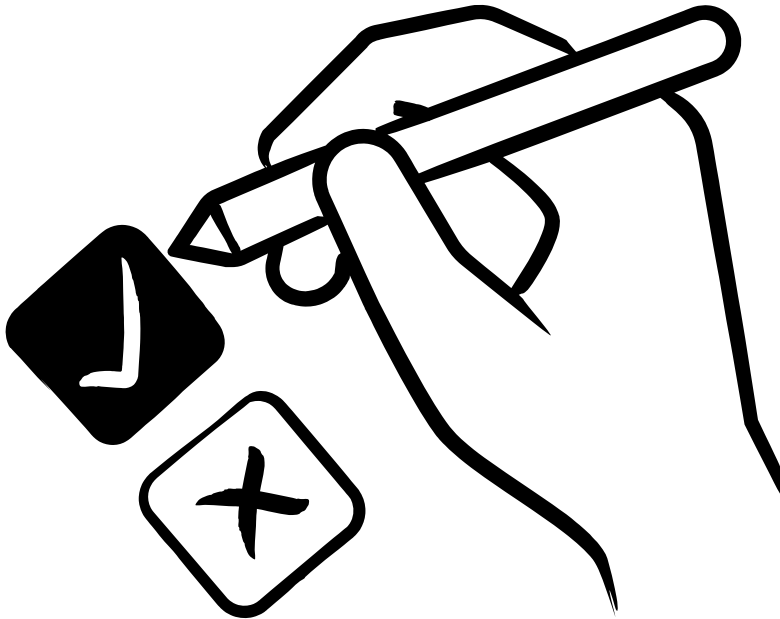
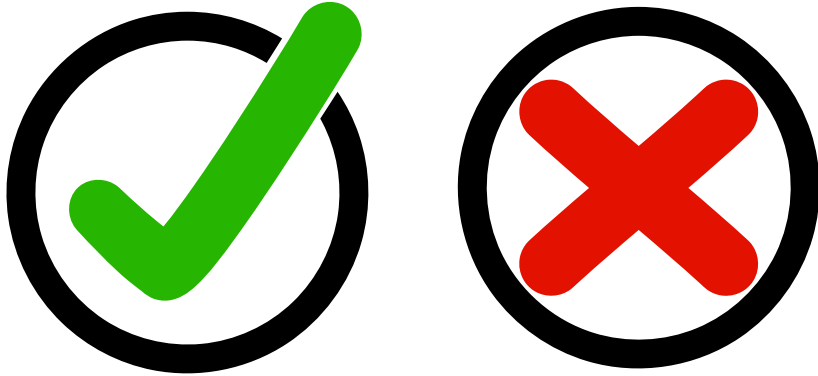
FILL THE GAPS WITH JUST, ALREADY LUB YET.



1. She has ____ finished reading that book.
2. Have you spoken to Tom ____?
3. I haven't eaten breakfast ____.
4. We have ____ bought a new car.
5. They have ____ moved to a new flat.
6. Have they arrived ____?
7. My brother has ____ started playing the guitar.
8. I have ____ visited Paris twice.



ANSWERS



1. She has **just** finished reading that book.
2. Have you spoken to Tom **yet**?
3. I haven't eaten breakfast **yet**.
4. We have **already/just** bought a new car.
5. They have **already/just** moved to a new flat.
6. Have they arrived **yet**?
7. My brother has **just** opened the window.
8. I have **already** visited Paris twice.