Present Perfect – twierdzenia i przeczenia

Pamiętaj:

- używamy, by mówić o tym **co zaczęło się w przeszłości i trwa do teraz** lub **teraz ważne są skutki** tego, co się wydarzyło

- zdanie twierdzące budujemy tak:

PODMIOT + **have** (**has** jeśli podmiotem jest he/she/is) + **III form czasownika** (czyli regularny z -ed lub nieregularny z tabelki)

- w przeczeniu stawiamy **haven't** lub **hasn't**

1 **Complete the table.**

Regular Verbs	Past Simple	Past Participle
cook	*cooked*	*cooked*
slice		
fry		
chop		
serve		
wash		

Irregular Verbs	Past Simple	Past Participle
make		
have		
leave		
bring		
drink		
eat		

2 **Complete the dialogue with the correct Present Perfect form of the verbs in brackets.**

Mum: Can you help me with the cooking, please?
Dan: Sure. What do you want me to do?
Mum: I [1] *'ve washed* (**wash**) the tomatoes. Can you chop them for a sauce?
Dan: OK.
One minute later …
Dan: OK. I [2] _____ (**chop**) them. What's next?
Mum: Grandma [3] _____ (**bring**) some strawberries from her garden for dessert. Can you wash them?
Dan: Of course. Mm, the strawberries smell lovely. We [4] _____ (**not have**) strawberries for a long time.
Mum: Oh no! Janet [5] _____ (**not leave**) any cream in the fridge! What can we have with the strawberries?
Dan: How about ice cream? We [6] _____ (**serve**) strawberries and ice cream before.
Mum: Good idea!

3 **Match 1–5 to a–e.**

1 Danny
2 The children
3 I haven't
4 Maria has
5 We've baked

a added any salt to my chips.
b a cake.
c have eaten all their dinner.
d has broken a glass.
e not tidied her room.

LIVEWORKSHEETS