

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	<i>cooked</i>	<i>cooked</i>
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.