

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: Of course. Mm, the strawberries smell lovely. We ⁴ _____ (not have) strawberries for a long time.

Dan: Sure. What do you want me to do?

Mum: I ¹ 've washed (wash) the tomatoes. Can you chop them for a sauce?

Mum: Oh no! Janet ⁵ _____ (not leave) any cream in the fridge! What can we have with the strawberries?

Dan: OK.

One minute later ...

Dan: How about ice cream? We ⁶ _____ (serve) strawberries and ice cream before.

Dan: OK. I ² _____ (chop) them. What's next?

Mum: Grandma ³ _____ (bring) some strawberries from her garden for dessert. Can you wash them?

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.