

## ĆWICZENIE 11: Pytania o doświadczenia (Have you ever...?)

**Instruction:** Write questions using "Have you ever...?" and the past participle of the verb. **Polecenie:** Ułóż pytania typu "Czy kiedykolwiek...?", używając trzeciej formy czasownika.

- **Example 0: (you / eat / snails) -> Have you ever eaten snails?**

1. (you / see / a ghost) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. (she / visit / Disneyland) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. (they / play / golf) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. (he / win / a trophy) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. (you / lose / your passport) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. (your parents / travel / by plane) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
7. (she / meet / a famous person) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
8. (you / sleep / in a tent) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
9. (he / cook / dinner for his family) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
10. (they / break / a window) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
11. (you / ride / a horse) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
12. (she / write / a poem) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
13. (you / find / money on the street) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
14. (he / swim / in a lake) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
15. (they / forget / your birthday) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## ĆWICZENIE 12: Krótkie odpowiedzi (Short answers)

**Instruction:** Answer the questions using short forms (Yes, I have / No, she hasn't, etc.). **Polecenie:** Odpowiedz na pytania krótką formą, pilnując osoby i operatora (have/has).

- **Example 0: Has he finished? (Yes) -> Yes, he has.**

1. Have they left? (No) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Has she bought a car? (Yes) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Have you seen my dog? (No) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Has it stopped raining? (Yes) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Have we met before? (No) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Has Tom found his keys? (Yes) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Have your friends arrived? (No) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Has the cat eaten? (Yes) \_\_\_\_\_
9. Have I made a mistake? (Yes) \_\_\_\_\_
10. Has your sister called? (No) \_\_\_\_\_
11. Have you been to Berlin? (Yes) \_\_\_\_\_
12. Has Mark told you? (No) \_\_\_\_\_
13. Have they built the wall? (Yes) \_\_\_\_\_
14. Has she lost her bag? (No) \_\_\_\_\_
15. Have you done the task? (Yes) \_\_\_\_\_

### ĆWICZENIE 13: Negacja z "Never"

**Instruction:** Rewrite the sentences using "never" instead of "not ever". Remember: "never" is used in positive-looking sentences. **Polecenie:** Przepisz zdania, używając słowa "never". Pamiętaj, że "never" samo w sobie jest przeczeniem, więc usuwamy "not".

● **Example 0: I haven't ever been to Asia. -> I have never been to Asia.**

1. She hasn't ever seen this film. \_\_\_\_\_
2. We haven't ever played tennis. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He hasn't ever driven a car. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They haven't ever visited us. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I haven't ever eaten octopus. \_\_\_\_\_
6. My cat hasn't ever caught a bird. \_\_\_\_\_
7. You haven't ever told me that. \_\_\_\_\_
8. We haven't ever been late. \_\_\_\_\_
9. She hasn't ever worn a hat. \_\_\_\_\_
10. It hasn't ever snowed here. \_\_\_\_\_
11. They haven't ever bought a TV. \_\_\_\_\_
12. He hasn't ever lost a game. \_\_\_\_\_
13. I haven't ever met a doctor. \_\_\_\_\_
14. We haven't ever had a pet. \_\_\_\_\_
15. You haven't ever used this app. \_\_\_\_\_

#### ĆWICZENIE 14: Wybór formy – Been vs Gone (Powtórka)

**Instruction:** Circle the correct word: BEEN or GONE. **Polecenie:** Zakreśl poprawną formę: BEEN lub GONE.

• **Example 0:** I've *been* / *gone* to Italy twice. I love it.

1. Where's Sarah? She's **been** / **gone to** the dentist.
2. I'm back! I've **been** / **gone to** the supermarket.
3. They aren't here. They've **been** / **gone** on holiday.
4. Have you ever **been** / **gone to** the USA?
5. Dad is tired. He's **been** / **gone to** the gym.
6. The fridge is full. Mum has **been** / **gone to** the shops.
7. My friends have **been** / **gone to** the cinema. They are still there.
8. We've **been** / **gone to** the museum. It was very interesting.
9. Has he **gone** / **been** home? I can't find him.
10. I've **been** / **gone** to the library, but it was closed.
11. My sister **has been** / **gone to** London. She's coming back tomorrow.
12. Have they **been** / **gone to** the new cafe yet?
13. He has **been** / **gone to** the post office. He'll be back in a minute.
14. I have never **been** / **gone to** a rock concert.
15. Where have they **been** / **gone**? The house is empty.

#### ĆWICZENIE 15: Transformacje – Przeczenia na pytania

**Instruction:** Change the negative sentences into questions. **Polecenie:** Przekształć zdania przeczące na pytania.

• **Example 0:** He hasn't finished. -> *Has he finished?*

1. They haven't seen the movie. \_\_\_\_\_?
2. She hasn't called her mom. \_\_\_\_\_?
3. We haven't spent the money. \_\_\_\_\_?
4. I haven't made a mistake. \_\_\_\_\_?
5. You haven't lost the key. \_\_\_\_\_?
6. It hasn't started yet. \_\_\_\_\_?

7. My brother hasn't visited me. \_\_\_\_\_?
8. They haven't won the prize. \_\_\_\_\_?
9. We haven't heard the news. \_\_\_\_\_?
10. She hasn't cooked the soup. \_\_\_\_\_?
11. You haven't cleaned the floor. \_\_\_\_\_?
12. He hasn't broken the chair. \_\_\_\_\_?
13. They haven't bought the milk. \_\_\_\_\_?
14. I haven't told the secret. \_\_\_\_\_?
15. It hasn't rained today. \_\_\_\_\_?

### ĆWICZENIE 16: Uzupełnianie luk – Since / For (Mix)

**Instruction:** Fill in the gaps with SINCE or FOR. **Polecenie:** Uzupełnij luki słowami SINCE lub FOR.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday
2. \_\_\_\_\_ three days
3. \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 2012
5. \_\_\_\_\_ a long time
6. \_\_\_\_\_ I was ten
7. \_\_\_\_\_ last Christmas
8. \_\_\_\_\_ an hour
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Monday
10. \_\_\_\_\_ many years
11. \_\_\_\_\_ five minutes
12. \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast
13. \_\_\_\_\_ three months
14. \_\_\_\_\_ May
15. \_\_\_\_\_ ages



## ĆWICZENIE 17: Układanie zdań z rozsypanki

**Instruction:** Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. **Polecenie:** Ułóż wyrazy w odpowiedniej kolejności, aby powstały poprawne zdania.

- **Example 0:** seen / I / that / have / film / . -> *I have seen that film.*

1. already / has / homework / she / her / done /

.....

2. not / we / seen / have / him / today /

.....

3. they / moved / have / to / London / ?

.....

4. never / I / been / have / to / Paris / .

.....

5. keys / has / lost / he / his / .

.....

6. for / we / been / here / have / hours / two / .

.....

7. dinner / eaten / you / have / ?

.....

8. since / stayed / she / has / Monday / here / .

.....

9. gone / the / they / have / park / to / .

.....

10. not / raining / it / stopped / has / .

.....

11. bought / you / have / what / ?

.....

12. book / I / read / this / have / twice / .

.....

13. long / how / you / lived / have / here / ?

.....

14. made / has / cake / a / she / .

.....

15. called / have / not / they / us / .

.....

### ĆWICZENIE 18: Wybór operatora – Have vs Has

**Instruction:** Choose the correct operator (Have/Has). **Polecenie:** Wybierz poprawny operator (Have/Has).

1. \_\_\_\_ you seen my bag?
2. My dad \_\_\_\_ washed the car.
3. The cats \_\_\_\_ drunk the milk.
4. \_\_\_\_ it stopped snowing?
5. We \_\_\_\_ not visited the museum.
6. \_\_\_\_ she finished the test?
7. My friends \_\_\_\_ gone to the party.
8. \_\_\_\_ Tom ever been to Spain?
9. I \_\_\_\_ lost my phone.
10. \_\_\_\_ your sister called you?
11. The teacher \_\_\_\_ not checked the homework.
12. \_\_\_\_ they bought the bread?
13. We \_\_\_\_ spent all our money.
14. \_\_\_\_ I said something wrong?
15. It \_\_\_\_ been a long day.

### ĆWICZENIE 19: Parafrazy (Przepisywanie zdań)

**Instruction:** Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning. Use the words in brackets. **Polecenie:** Przepisz zdania, zachowując ich znaczenie. Użyj słów w nawiasach.

- **Example 0:** This is my first time in London. (never) -> *I have never been to London.*
- 1. I last saw him on Monday. (since) I haven't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. She is still at the shops. (gone) She has \_\_\_\_\_.

3. We came here two hours ago. (for) We have \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Is this your first visit to Poland? (ever) Have you \_\_\_\_\_?
5. He isn't at home, he's at work. (gone) He has \_\_\_\_\_.
6. It started raining at 5:00. (since) It has \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I don't know this man. (never) I have \_\_\_\_\_.
8. They are in the kitchen now. (gone) They have \_\_\_\_\_.
9. We are friends. We met in 2010. (since) We have \_\_\_\_\_.
10. I finished my work a minute ago. (just) I have \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Is the room clean? (yet) Have you \_\_\_\_\_?
12. She is still in Paris. (gone) She has \_\_\_\_\_.
13. I know him. We met 5 years ago. (for) I have \_\_\_\_\_.
14. This is my first time eating pizza. (never) I have \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Tom is out. He is at the gym. (gone) Tom has \_\_\_\_\_.

## ĆWICZENIE 20: Poprawianie błędów

**Instruction:** Each sentence has ONE mistake. Find and correct it. **Polecenie:**

Każde zdanie zawiera JEDEN błąd. Znajdź go i popraw.

● **Example 0: I has seen him. -> I have seen him.**

1. She have gone to the shop. \_\_\_\_\_
2. They has visited us. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I haven't seen him for Monday. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Have you ever eat snails? \_\_\_\_\_
5. We have been here since two hours. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Has she finished yet her work? \_\_\_\_\_
7. I have saw that movie. \_\_\_\_\_
8. He hasn't wrote the letter. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Have they went to London? \_\_\_\_\_
10. She has been to Paris for 2015. \_\_\_\_\_
11. We has bought a new car. \_\_\_\_\_
12. I never have been to China. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Has you found your keys? \_\_\_\_\_
14. It have stopped raining. \_\_\_\_\_
15. They have live here for ages. \_\_\_\_\_

## ĆWICZENIE 21: Krótkie teksty – Uzupełnianie luk

**Instruction:** Complete the short story with the correct Present Perfect form.

**Polecenie:** Uzupełnij krótką historię poprawnymi formami czasu Present Perfect.

Today is a busy day for Kate. She (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the house and she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner. Her husband, Mark, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/come) home yet. He (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the supermarket to buy some drinks. Kate (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (set) the table and she (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (open) a bottle of juice. They (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) some friends for dinner. The friends (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/arrive) yet, but Kate (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) all the preparations. She (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a shower and she (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (put) on a nice dress. (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (she/forget) anything? No, she (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a list and she (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (check) everything. Kate (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) very hard today!

## ĆWICZENIE 22: Pytania o czas trwania (How long...?)

**Instruction:** Write questions starting with "How long...?" **Polecenie:** Ułóż pytania zaczynające się od "How long...?" (Jak długo...?).

1. (you / live / in this house) \_\_\_\_\_?
2. (she / have / that car) \_\_\_\_\_?
3. (they / be / married) \_\_\_\_\_?
4. (he / know / his best friend) \_\_\_\_\_?
5. (it / be / cold) \_\_\_\_\_?
6. (you / be / in this school) \_\_\_\_\_?
7. (she / work / as a teacher) \_\_\_\_\_?
8. (they / have / their dog) \_\_\_\_\_?
9. (you / study / English) \_\_\_\_\_?
10. (he / be / ill) \_\_\_\_\_?
11. (they / live / in Poland) \_\_\_\_\_?
12. (she / know / about the secret) \_\_\_\_\_?
13. (you / have / that phone) \_\_\_\_\_?
14. (it / rain) \_\_\_\_\_?



15. (he / be / a doctor) \_\_\_\_\_?

### ĆWICZENIE 23: Reagowanie na sytuacje

**Instruction:** What has happened? Write a sentence in Present Perfect. **Polecenie:**

Co się stało? Napisz zdanie w czasie Present Perfect na podstawie opisu sytuacji.

• **Example 0: The ground is wet. (rain) -> *It has rained.***

1. Tom's leg is in a cast. (he/break/his leg)

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The cake is gone. (they/eat/it) \_\_\_\_\_.

3. I can't find my keys. (I/lose/them) \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The TV is on. (someone/turn/it on) \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The window is open. (she/open/it) \_\_\_\_\_.

6. My hands are clean. (I/wash/them) \_\_\_\_\_.

7. The dishes are clean. (he/wash/them)

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Look! The sun is out. (the rain/stop) \_\_\_\_\_.

9. She is crying. (she/see/a sad movie) \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The car is clean. (they/wash/it) \_\_\_\_\_.

11. The door is locked. (he/lock/it) \_\_\_\_\_.

12. I'm not hungry. (I/have/lunch) \_\_\_\_\_.

13. The letter is on the table. (the postman/bring/it)

\_\_\_\_\_.

14. My phone is dead. (the battery/die) \_\_\_\_\_.

15. She is happy. (she/win/the game) \_\_\_\_\_.

### ĆWICZENIE 24: Tworzenie przeczeń z podanych słów

**Instruction:** Use the words to write negative sentences. **Polecenie:** Użyj podanych

słów, aby ułożyć zdania przeczące.

1. (I / not / see / that man / before) \_\_\_\_\_.

2. (she / not / finish / her tea) \_\_\_\_\_.

3. (we / not / buy / the tickets) \_\_\_\_\_.

4. (they / not / call / us / yet) \_\_\_\_\_.

5. (he / not / meet / my sister) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. (you / not / tell / me / the truth) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. (it / not / snow / this week) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. (the train / not / arrive / yet) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. (I / not / read / that newspaper) \_\_\_\_\_.
10. (they / not / visit / the zoo) \_\_\_\_\_.
11. (she / not / make / her bed) \_\_\_\_\_.
12. (we / not / find / our cat) \_\_\_\_\_.
13. (he / not / lose / his phone) \_\_\_\_\_.
14. (you / not / do / anything wrong) \_\_\_\_\_.
15. (they / not / spend / much money) \_\_\_\_\_.

### ĆWICZENIE 25: Summary

**Instruction:** Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. **Polecenie:** Wstaw czasowniki w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie (twierdzącej, przeczącej lub pytającej).

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (never/be) to Italy.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/see) my glasses?
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not/call) me since Monday.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here for ten years.
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (he/go)?
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (just/finish) our dinner.
7. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) his bike.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (it/stop) raining yet?
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/meet) the new teacher.
10. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (she/have) this dog?
11. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not/buy) a house yet.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ever/eat) sushi?
13. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to the bank, so he has money now.
14. She \_\_\_\_\_ (write) three books so far.
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/hear) that song before.