



#JUSTTAKEALESSON

SUMMER CLASS

week 2

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT

TO CHYBA NAJWIĘKSZA ZMORA POLAKÓW, NO
BO NIBY TO CZAS TERAŹNIEJSZY, A UŻYWAMY
NAJCZĘŚCIEJ DO WYRAŻANIA PRZESZŁOŚCI.

O CO W TYM WSZYSTKIM CHODZI?

ZACZNIJMY OD KONSTRUKCJI

zdanie oznajmujące:

have / has (he, she, it) + III forma czasownika

przykład:

I have (I've) gone home.

He has gone home.

przeczenie

tworzymy przez dodanie 'not' do have/has

przykład: He has not (hasn't) gone home.

pytanie

tworzymy zmieniając szyk:

have/has przechodzi przed podmiot

przykład: Has he gone home?

Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

SIMPLE & CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT

KIEDY UŻYWAMY TEGO (NIE)PERFEKCYJNEGO CZASU?

Po pierwsze, gdy nie wiemy, kiedy coś się wydarzyło. I tak naprawdę to nie jest istotne. Ważna jest sama czynność i jej skutki.

Mnie kiedyś brytyjski nauczyciel wytłumaczył tak:

When we use this tense there is always connection with now.

- Tom has kissed me.
- I've lost my keys.
- I've forgotten your name.

Bardzo często czynność, o której mówimy, wydarzyła się przed chwilą.

- I've cut my finger!
- He's just arrived.
- There's been an accident. The road is closed.

Ze słówkami: just, already, yet.

- I've just had lunch. I'm full. (właśnie)
- What time is Kate leaving? - She's already gone. (już, wcześniej niż się spodziewaliśmy)
- I haven't posted this letter yet. (jeszcze)
- Has he finished yet? (już)

SIMPLE & CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT

Innym ważnym użyciem są sytuacje, kiedy opisujemy nasze doświadczenia.

Znów nie jest istotne, kiedy jakaś czynność miała miejsce.

- I've been to China twice.
- I've seen that film.
- He hasn't read any of these books.

Często wtedy używamy takich słówek: ever, never, before, in my life, so far, up until now.

- We haven't met before, have we
- They've sold 110 copies so far.
- Have you ever eaten an octopus?

Ze zwrotami for i since /*sins*/ tłumaczymy ten czas, jak teraźniejszy.

- That house has been empty for three years. (okres czasu)
- That house has been empty since 2006. (od konkretnego momentu w przeszłości)

FOR:
two hours
20 minutes
a week
ages

SINCE:
10 o'clock
Tuesday
April
they went to work

SIMPLE & CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT

This week, this month, today to też typowe określenia tego czasu.

Uwaga, chodzi o taki okres czasu, który nadal trwa.

Jeśli jest wieczór, a Ty mówisz *this morning* to używasz Past Simple, bo ranek już się skończył.

- I haven't had much water today.
- Ron hasn't worked this morning. (ranek nadal trwa)
- It's 8 pm. Ron didn't work this morning. (jest wieczór, ranek się skończył)

Ze zwrotem: It's the first (second, third etc) time:

- It's the first time he has driven a car.
- I have lost my passport. It's the second time it has happened.

Jak mówimy ile sztuk / ile razy:

- I have read 10 pages.
- We have seen this film twice.
- He has bought 3 pairs of shoes.

SIMPLE & CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

ZACZNIJMY OD KONSTRUKCJI

zdanie oznajmujące:

have / has (he, she, it) + been + czasownik z -ing

przykład:

I have been learning English for 30 years.

He has been working since 10:00 am.

przeczenie

tworzymy przez dodanie 'not' do have/has

przykład: He has not (hasn't) been working.

pytanie

tworzymy zmieniając szyk:

have/has przechodzi przed podmiot

przykład: Has he been working?

Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

SIMPLE & CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

TEN CZAS BARDZO CZĘSTO MOŻEMY
UŻYWAĆ ZAMIENNIE Z JEGO BRATEM
PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE.

Jak inne czasy ciągłe, ten też podkreśla
ciągłość danej sytuacji :-)

Pamiętacie te wszystkie czasowniki, które
nie robiły Present Continuous?

To tu ta zasada jest również aktualna.

- I have been reading for 3 hours. ALE
- I have always wanted to meet him.

Present Perfect Simple to ile sztuk / ile razy.

- I have read 10 pages.
- We have seen this film twice.
- He has bought 3 pairs of shoes.

Present Perfect Continuous to jak długo.

- I have been reading for 3 hours.
- We have been working since 10 am.
- He has been running really long.

SIMPLE & CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

JAKA JEST JESZCZE RÓŻNICA POMIEDZY TYMI CZASAMI?

Porównajmy te dwa przykłady:

- She has read this book. - Przeczytała książkę.

czynność zakończona, zna jej zawartość

- She has been reading this book since 10. -
Czyta / czytała książkę od 10:00.

Zaczęła czytać o 10 i raczej nie skończyła tej czynności. To nawet nie jest istotne. Ważna jest czynność sama w sobie.

Present Perfect Simple:

- How many pages of this book have you read?
- Kate has written 20 emails today.
- They've met three times this week.

Present Perfect Continuous:

- How long have you been reading this book?
- Kate is still writing emails. She has been writing emails all day.
- They've been meeting since July.

SIMPLE & CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

PODSUMOWUJĄC:

Present Perfect Simple:

- Ile sztuk / ile razy?
- Czynność krótka, zakończona (choć to nie zawsze, jak już wiesz).
- Najczęściej czasownik dokonany, tłumaczony na przeszły.

Present Perfect Continuous:

- Jak długo?
- Dłuższa czynność (nieskończona, lub nie wiemy, czy skończona).
- Najczęściej czasownik w formie niedokonanej, tłumaczony na czas teraźniejszy.

Porównanie tych czasów wg Cambridge:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/pl/grammar/british-grammar/present-perfect-simple-or-present-perfect-continuous?q=Present+perfect+simple+or+present+perfect+continuous>



Present perfect simple or present perfect continuous? - English Grammar Today - Cambridge Dictionary

Present perfect simple or present perfect continuous? - English Grammar Today-Cambridge Dictionary- punkt odniesienia dla...

 [cambridge.org](https://www.cambridge.org)

SIMPLE & CONTINUOUS

CHECKTIME

POLECENIE OCZYWISTE DLA WSZYSTKICH
ZADAŃ :-)

ZDECYDUJ - PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE,
CZY MOŻE CONTINUOUS?

EXERCISE A

To say how many times	To talk about a recent action which might not be finished	To talk about life experience
When the result is more important	To explain the 'side effects' of an activity, e.g. why the kitchen is a mess	
To say how long	To talk about a finished activity	When the action is more important

Present perfect simple (have/has done)	Present perfect continuous (have/has been doing)

CHECKTIME

EXERCISE B

1. I _____ (write) five emails today.
2. Sorry the kitchen's a mess. Ollie _____ (cook).
3. Sorry I'm late! Have you _____ (wait) long?
4. He _____ (learn) English for six years.
5. I _____ (see) that film! It was terrible.
6. They've been playing for forty minutes but no one _____ (score) a goal yet.
7. We _____ (know) each other for years.
8. I really need a break! I _____ (revise) all morning!
9. Hey, you look different. Have you _____ (change) your hair?
10. Can we go if we _____ (finish)?
11. Your hands are really dirty! What have you _____ (do)?
12. Who _____ (eat) all the cake?! There's none left.

CHECKTIME

EXERCISE C

1. I _____ (not / do) the housework yet.
2. They _____ (study) very hard recently.
3. She _____ (promise) to help many times.
4. He _____ (clean) the kitchen.
Everything is sparkling clean.
5. She _____ (write) her essay and

(send) it to her professor.
6. He _____ (see) the film 'The King's Speech' about six times.
7. We _____ (paint) our living room. I think it looks a lot better.
8. She _____ (take) French lessons lately.
9. It _____ (not / rain) for three hours!
Only about one hour.
10. Lucy _____ (already / leave).

CHECKTIME

EXERCISE C

11. How many times _____ (you / visit) Scotland?

12. I _____ (call) John for hours and hours and he hasn't answered. I'm really angry with him!

13. I _____ (be) in London for three years.

14. We _____ (know) James for ages.

15. It's really smelly in here. _____ (somebody / smoke)?

16. How much petrol _____ (she / buy)?

17. She _____ (eat) chocolate all morning, so she feels sick.

18. I _____ (paint) my house all day, but it's not finished yet.

19. Julie _____ (be) at the office since 6 am.

20. The writer _____ (deserve) this award for a long time.

CHECKTIME

EXERCISE D - FOR CZY SINCE?

- 1 I've been here _____ yesterday.
- 2 She's been living in London _____
2002.
- 3 I've been learning English _____
three years.
- 4 He's been swimming every day
_____ he was ten.
- 5 He's been a professional coach
_____ ten years.
- 6 I've lived in the same town _____ a
long time.
- 7 I've admired her _____ we first met.

ANSWERS

EXERCISE A

wszystko znajdziesz na wcześniejszych
stronach :-)

ANSWERS

EXERCISE B

1. I have written five emails today.
2. Sorry the kitchen's a mess. Ollie has been cooking.
3. Sorry I'm late! Have you been waiting long?
4. He has been learning English for six years.
5. I have seen that film! It was terrible.
6. They've been playing for forty minutes but no one has scored a goal yet.
7. We have known each other for years.
8. I really need a break! I have been revising all morning!
9. Hey, you look different. Have you changed your hair?
10. Can we go if we have finished?
11. Your hands are really dirty! What have you been doing?
12. Who has eaten all the cake?! There's none left.

ANSWERS

EXERCISE C

1. I haven't done the housework yet.
2. They have been studying very hard recently.
3. She has promised to help many times.
4. He has cleaned the kitchen. Everything is sparkling clean.
5. She has written her essay and has sent it to her professor.
6. He has seen the film 'The King's Speech' about six times.
7. We have painted our living room. I think it looks a lot better.
8. She has been taking French lessons lately.
9. It hasn't been raining for three hours! Only about one hour.
10. Lucy has already left.
11. How many times have you visited Scotland?
12. I've been calling John for hours and hours and he hasn't answered. I'm really angry with him!
13. I've been in London for three years.
14. We have known James for ages.
15. It's really smelly in here. Has somebody been smoking?
16. How much petrol has she bought?
17. She has been eating chocolate all morning, so she feels sick.
18. I've been painting my house all day, but it's not finished yet.
19. Julie has been at the office since 6 am.
20. The writer has deserved this award for a long time.

ANSWERS

EXERCISE D

- 1 I've been here since yesterday.
- 2 She's been living in London since 2002.
- 3 I've been learning English for three years.
- 4 He's been swimming every day since he was ten.
- 5 He's been a professional coach for ten years.
- 6 I've lived in the same town for a long time.
- 7 I've admired her since we first met.



To już koniec na dziś.

Będę wdzięczna za każdą informację zwrotną. Jednym słowem—daj proszę znać, jakie są Twoje wrażenia. Jeśli masz ochotę kupić wcześniejsze e-booki oraz video z ich objaśnieniami, zapraszam do naszego sklepu:

[HTTPS://JUSTTAKEABREAK.PL/SKLEP/](https://justtakeabreak.pl/sklep/)