



#JUSTTAKEALESSON

# SUMMER CLASS

*week 3*

**PRESENT PERFECT  
PAST SIMPLE**

# 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 (He's) 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.

TERAŹNIEJSZY ZAKOŃCZONY

# UŻYCIE

## 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 co ja mam z tym zrobić?!
- I've lost my keys. - I nie mogę wejść do domu.
- I've forgotten your name. - I nie wiem, jak się zwrócić.



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.

TERAŹNIEJSZY ZAKOŃCZONY

# UŻYCIE



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)



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.

TERAŹNIEJSZY ZAKOŃCZONY

# ZWROTY



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/  
TŁUMACZYMYS 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

TERAŹNIEJSZY ZAKOŃCZONY

# ZWROTY



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 kończył)



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.

TERAŹNIEJSZY ZAKOŃCZONY

# ILE SZTUK/RAZY



JAK MÓWIMY ILE SZTUK / ILE RAZY:

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

WIĘCEJ ZNAJDZIESZ W SŁOWNIKU:

[HTTPS://DICTIONARY.CAMBRIDGE.ORG/PL/GRAMMAR/BRITISH-GRAMMAR/PRESENT-PERFECT-SIMPLE-I-HAVE-WORKED?](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/pl/grammar/british-grammar/present-perfect-simple-i-have-worked?Q=PRESENT+PERFECT+SIMPLE%3A+USES)  
[Q=PRESENT+PERFECT+SIMPLE%3A+USES](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/pl/grammar/british-grammar/present-perfect-simple-i-have-worked?Q=PRESENT+PERFECT+SIMPLE%3A+USES)



**Present perfect simple ( I have worked ) - English Grammar Today - Cambridge Dictionary**

Present perfect simple ( I have worked ) - English Grammar Today-Cambridge Dictionary- punkt odniesienia dla gramatyki mówionego i pisanego języka...

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

TERAŹNIEJSZY ZAKOŃCZONY

# PAST SIMPLE

NIBY PROSTY, A PRZYSPARZA NAM WIELE PROBLEMÓW.

I TO WŁAŚNIE BUDOWA TEGO CZASU JEST TROCHĘ ZAGMATWANA.

zdanie oznajmujące:

II forma czasownika

regularne: czasownik + ed

nieregularne: II kolumna z tej strasznej tabeli ;-)

przykład:

We worked hard. (regularny)

He went home. (nieregularny)

przeczenie

tworzymy przez dodanie 'not' do operatora 'did'

uwaga: *czasownik wraca do I formy*

przykład:

We did not (didn't) *work* hard.

He didn't *go* home.

pytanie

tworzymy przez dodanie operatora 'did' przed podmiotem:

uwaga: *czasownik wraca do I formy*

przykład:

Did you *work* hard?

Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.

PRZESZŁY PROSTY



# TO BE A SUPERHERO



UWAGA NA CZASOWNIK 'BE' W CZASIE PRZESZŁYM!

PRZESZŁY PROSTY

PRZED W SZYSTKIM ODMIENIA SIĘ PRZESZŁY PRZEZ OSOBY:

I was  
you were

he was  
she was  
it was

we were  
you were  
they were

JEST SUPERHERO WŚRÓD CZASOWNIKÓW.  
NIE POTRZEBUJE OPERATORA 'DID' DO  
TWORZENIA PYTAŃ I PRZECZEŃ.

## przeczenie

tworzymy przez dodanie 'not' do was lub were:

przykład:

You were not (weren't) at home.

He was not (wasn't) happy.

## pytanie

tworzymy przez przestawienie was lub were przed podmiot:

przykład:

Were you tired?

Was he at home?

Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't

# UŻYCIE

NO TO TERAZ NAJWAŻNIEJSZE - KIEDY GO UŻYWAMY?



COŚ WYDARZYŁO SIĘ W PRZESZŁOŚCI.  
CZAS JEST WSKAZANY LUB WYNIKA Z  
KONTEKSTU.

Cambridge Dictionary tak to określa:

*"We use the past simple to talk about definite time in the past (often we specify when something happened, e.g. yesterday, three weeks ago, last year, when I was young)"*



TU WAŻNE JEST KIEDY!

Przykłady:

- Did you watch that film yesterday?
- He left at the end of November.
- When they were young, they hated meat.
- Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music.
- Yesterday Karen played tennis. She started at 10:00 and finished at 11:00. She had good time. However, she was very tired.

PRZESZŁY PROSTY

# NASTĘPSTWO CZYNNOŚCI



GDY MÓWIMY O CZYNNOŚCIACH, KTÓRE  
WYDARZYŁY SIĘ JEDNA PO DRUGIEJ

Cambridge Dictionary tak to określa:

*When one past event happens after another, the first one mentioned in the past simple happened first and the second one happened next, and so on."*



ZMIANA KOLEJNOŚCI, ZMIENIA  
ZNACZENIE

Przykłady:

[event 1] I turned off the light and  
[event 2] got into bed.

[event 1] I got into bed and  
[event 2] turned off the light.

When Caren arrived, we had dinner.

PRZESZŁY PROSTY

# PRESENT PERFECT VS PAST SIMPLE

Tym razem zacznijmy od przykładów:

Ann is looking for her phone.  
She can't find it.

She **has lost** her phone. (*Present Perfect*)

This means that she doesn't have her phone now.

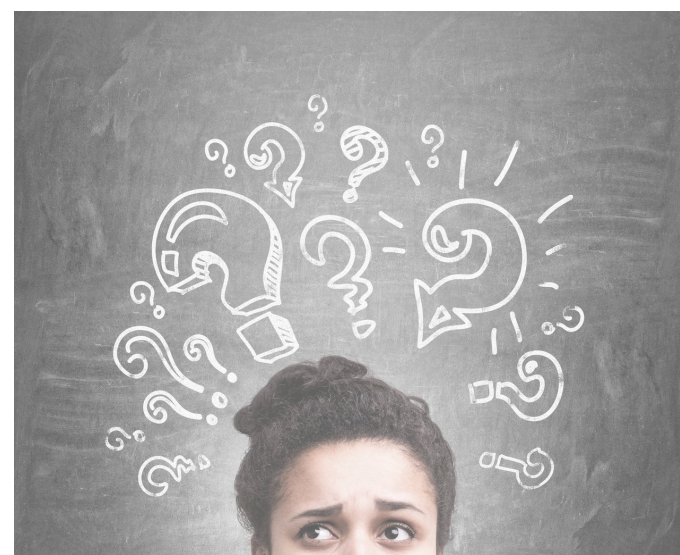
1 hour later:

Now Ann **has found** her phone. She has it now.

**Has she lost** her phone? (*Present Perfect*)  
No, she **hasn't**. She **has found** it.

**Did she lose** her phone? (*Past Simple*)  
Yes, she **did**.

She **lost** her phone (*Past Simple*)  
but she **has found** it (*Present Perfect*).



PRESENT PERFECT - MÓWI O TERAZ  
PAST SIMPLE - MÓWI O PRZESZŁOŚCI

# PRESENT PERFECT VS PAST SIMPLE

Więcej przykładów:

- I **haven't seen** her for over 20 years. - *The last time I saw her was over 20 years ago.*
- I **didn't see** her for over 20 years and then I **bumped** into her last week. - *I saw her last week but the last time I saw her before last week was over 20 years ago.*
- I **haven't finished** my homework yet. - *From a time in the past up to now. I started my homework at a time in the past and it is not finished yet (yet means 'up to now').*
- I **finished** my homework an hour ago. - *Definite time in the past. I finished my homework at a time in the past (one hour ago).*
- I **haven't had** any lunch today. - *It is still today and not too late to have lunch.*
- I **didn't have** any lunch today. - *Today is not finished but it is almost the end of the day and past lunchtime.*

# PRESENT PERFECT VS PAST SIMPLE

Poniżej bardzo przydatna tabela:

Present Perfect	Past Simple
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- nie wiemy kiedy</li><li>- jeśli widać skutek</li><li>- mówimy ile sztuk, ile razy</li><li>- just, already, yet</li><li>- ever, never, before, doświadczenia</li><li>- lately, recently</li><li>- for, since (w znaczeniu od)</li><li>- this afternoon, month, year, jeśli nadal trwa</li><li>- today, the first/second/third time</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- wiemy, kiedy, czasem wynika to z kontekstu np. opowieści lub z info w poprzednim zdaniu</li><li>- ważny jest czas wykonania czynności</li><li>- pytamy, kiedy coś się wydarzyło</li><li>- last Monday, last week etc</li><li>- yesterday, ago,</li><li>- when I was 12, the other day</li><li>- for (w przez, okres skończony)</li><li>- this afternoon, jak już jest wieczór</li><li>- in 2019</li></ul>

I've seen this film.

I saw this film last week.

I've written 10 emails

I wrote 10 letters yestarday.

It hasn't rained this week.

It didn't rain last week.

I have never played golf.

I didn't play golf when we were on holidays last year.



# PRESENT PERFECT VS PAST SIMPLE



AMERYKANIE CZASEM ZAMIAST PRESENT  
PERFECT UŻYWAJĄ PAST SIMPLE

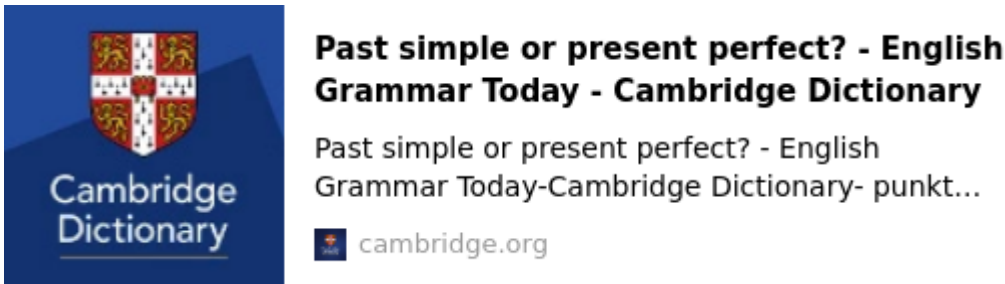
In American English the past simple is often used instead of the present perfect simple, often with *already* and *yet*.

Compare

American English	British English
<i>Did you eat (yet)?</i>	<i>Have you eaten (yet)?</i>
<i>Did you finish (already)?</i>	<i>Have you finished (already)?</i>

Więcej o porównaniu tych czasów  
przeczytacie tu:

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



A tu o najczęstszych błędach w Present  
Perfect:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/pl/grammar/british-grammar/present-perfect-typical-errors?q=Present+perfect%3A+typical+errors>

# #CHECKTIME

## EXERCISE A

### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. I'm really hungry. I (haven't eaten / didn't eat) yet.
2. They (arrived / have arrived) a week ago.
3. We (have worked / worked) here for three years.
4. They (didn't recognise / haven't recognised) me at yesterday's meeting.
5. Our neighbour (was / has been) in hospital since Friday.
6. (Have you travelled / Did you travel) abroad many times?



# # CHECKTIME

## EXERCISE B

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE  
CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN  
BRACKETS. USE THE PAST SIMPLE OR THE  
PRESENT PERFECT  
SIMPLE

1. John ..... (not call) me recently.
2. They ..... (buy) a new car last month.
3. The teacher ..... (not return) the tests yet.
4. How long ..... she .....  
(know) about this problem?
5. .... you ever ..... (hear)  
such an unbelievable story?
6. When I was a child, I ..... (live) in England  
for two years.
7. He ..... (buy) me a beautiful gift for my  
birthday.
8. I am so excited to have a dog. I  
..... (always / want) one.

# #CHECKTIME

## EXERCISE C

### CORRECT THE ERROR IN EACH OF THE SENTENCES

1. Have you ever eat Chinese food?
2. She has moved to another city last year.
3. They have sent out the invitations yet.
4. Jack hasn't seen Jill since she has graduated.
5. Mr Brown already left the office.
6. We haven't been abroad since a year.
7. The lesson has started ten minutes ago.
8. Did she just leave?

# # CHECKTIME

## EXERCISE D

### COMPLETE THE PASSAGE WITH SUITABLE WORDS.

I 1..... always been very fit and healthy, and I have 2..... had a serious illness.

However, a couple of weeks 3..... , I caught the flu. I must admit that until then, I 4..... not realised just how unpleasant the flu could be. I had a high temperature for nearly a week, and my whole body hurt. I don't think I have 5..... felt so miserable. It's taking me ages to get my strength back. It really bothers me that I haven't had enough energy to play football 6.....

I got ill. In fact, I have 7..... been to the doctor to ask if it's normal to feel weak for so long.

# # CHECKTIME

He says I'll soon feel better. Apparently I'm lucky.  
For some people, especially the old and the weak,  
the flu can be very serious. Doctors have tried  
8..... years to find a cure for the  
flu, but they haven't found one  
9..... . Fortunately, researchers  
have developed a vaccine which gives effective  
protection against the disease. According to my  
doctor, most of his elderly patients have  
10..... received their flu shots.

# # ANSWERS

A

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. haven't eaten | 4. didn't recognise   |
| 2. arrived       | 5. has been           |
| 3. have worked   | 6. Have you travelled |

B

1. hasn't called / has not called
2. bought
3. hasn't returned / has not returned
4. has ... known
5. Have ... heard
6. lived
7. bought
8. have always wanted

C

1. Have you ever eaten Chinese food?
2. She moved to another city last year.
3. They haven't sent out the invitations yet.
4. Jack hasn't seen Jill since she graduated.
5. Mr Brown has already left the office.
6. We haven't been abroad for a year.
7. The lesson started ten minutes ago.
8. Has she just left?

D

- |          |                   |
|----------|-------------------|
| 1. have  | 6. since          |
| 2. never | 7. already / just |
| 3. ago   | 8. for            |
| 4. had   | 9. yet            |
| 5. ever  | 10. already       |