

#JUSTTAKEALESSON

SUMMER CLASS

week 3

PRESENT PERFECT PAST SIMPLE

PRESENT PERFECT

TO CHYBA NAJWIĘKSZA ZMORA POLAKÓW, NO BO NIBY TO CZAS TERAŹNIEJSZY, A UŻYWAMY NAJCZEŚCIEJ 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.

<u>pytanie</u>

tworzymy zmieniając szyk:

have/has przechodzi przed podmiot

przykład: Has he gone home?

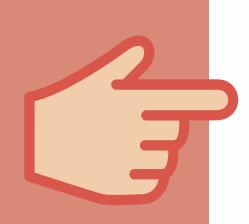
Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

UZYCIE

KIEDY UŻYWAMY TEGO (NIE)PERFEKCYJNEGO CZASU?

Po pierwsze, gdy nie wiemy, kiedy coś się wydarzyło. I tak naparwdę 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.

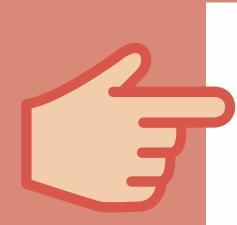
- I've cut my finger!
- He's just arrived.
- There's been an accident. The road is closed.

UŻYCIE



ZE SŁÓWKAMI: JUST, ALREADY, YET.

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

ZWROTY



EVER, NEVER, BEFORE, IN MY LIFE, SO FAR, UP UNTIL NOW.

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



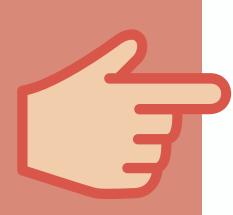
ZE ZWROTAMI FOR I SINCE / SINS/ TŁUMACZYMY TEN CZAS, JAK TERAŹNIEJSZY.

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

FOR:
two hours
20 minutes
a week
ages

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

ZWROTY

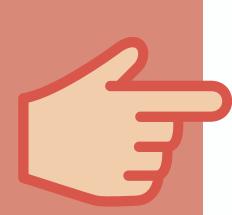


THIS WEEK, THIS MONTH, TODAY TO TEŻ TYPOWE OKREŚLENIA TEGO CZASU.

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.

ILE SZTUK/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? 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

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: Il kolumna z tej strasznej tabeli ;-)

przykład:

We worked hard. (regularny)
He went home. (nieregularny)

<u>przeczenie</u>

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.

<u>pytanie</u>

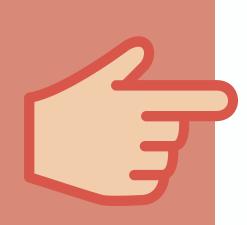
tworzymy przez dodanie operatora 'did' przed podmiotem:

uwaga: czasownik wraca do I formy

przykład:

Did you *work* hard? Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.

TO BE A SUPERHERO!



UWAGA NA CZASOWNIK 'BE' W CZASIE PRZESZŁYM!

PRZEDE WSZYSTKIM ODMIENIA SIĘ 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.

<u>przeczenie</u>

tworzymy przez dodanie 'not' do was lub were:

przykład:

You were not (weren't) at home. He was not (wasn't) happy.

<u>pytanie</u>

tworzymy przez przestawienie *was* lub *were* przed podmiot:

przykład:

Were you tired?
Was he at home?
Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't

UZYCIE

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.

NASTĘPSTWO CZYNNOŚCI



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."



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.

PRESENT PERFECT VS PAST SIMPLE

Tym razem zacznijmy od przykładów:

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





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 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
- nie wiemy kiedy	 wiemy, kiedy, czasem wynika to z kontekstu np. opowieści lub z info w poprzednim zdaniu
- jeśli widać skutek	 ważny jest czas wykonania czynno- ści
 mówimy ile sztuk, ile razy 	 pytamy, kiedy coś się wydarzyło
_ just, already, yet	- last Monday, last week etc
ever, never, before, doświadczenia	yesterday, ago,
- lately, recently	when I was 12, the other day
- for, since (w znaczeniu od)	for (w przez, okres skończony)
- this afternoon, month, year, jeśli na- dal trwa	- this afternoon, jak już jest wieczór
- today, the first/second/third time	- in 2019

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



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

Did you eat (yet)?

Have you eaten (yet)?

Have you finished (already)?

Więcej o porównaniu tych czasów przeczytacie tu:

https://dictionary.cambridge.org/pl/grammar/
british-grammar/past-simple-or-presentperfect?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

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?

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 sheshe
(know) about this problem?
5 (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.

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?

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.

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
9 Fortunately, researchers have developed a vaccine which gives effective
have developed a vaccine which gives effective

#ANSWERS

Δ

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

В

- 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?
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- 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