Present perfect (2)

1 Look at the table.

Przeczenia		The second secon
	haven't	had an accident.
You	haven't	had an accident.
He / She / It	hasn't	had an accident.
We	haven't	had an accident.
You	haven't	had an accident.
They	haven't	had an accident.

Pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi

Supplementation of the land of	Have you had an accident?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Contract and Designation of London	Has he had an accident?	Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
or a compact of the condition of the contract of	Have they had an accident?	Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

W zdaniach w czasie present perfect, których używamy, by powiedzieć o swoich doświadczeniach, często stosujemy określenia ever i never.

Określenia ever (kiedykolwiek) używamy w zdaniach twierdzących.

Have you ever had an accident? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Określenia *never* (nigdy) używamy w zdaniach przeczących.

No, I've never had an accident.

Określenia been i gone to formy past participle czasownika go, mają jednak inne znaczenia:

He's been to Italy. = Pojechał i już wrócił. He's gone to Italy. = Pojechał i wciąż tam jest.

Skanowano w CamScanner

- 1. Zdarzenia i doświadczenia z przeszłości.
- Wizyta u lekarza.
- 3. Czas present perfect, przeczenia, pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi.

Zadania

Proszę przetłumaczyć poniższe zwroty:

A black eye-

A broken leg-

A cut-

A cold-

A cough-

Earache-

A headache-

A sprained ankle-

A temperature-

Toothache-

Stomach ache-

A sore throat-

Przetłumacz zdania:

- He has got toothache. –
- I have got a cough.-
- She has got a broken leg. —
- 4. You have got a sore throat.-
- She has got a temperature. —