CZASY PERFEKTYWNE

PRESENT PERFECT

→ dla zobrazowania skutku przeszłej czynności
I have bought a new car.
→ dla zobrazowania czynności właśnie zakończonej
I have just finished my homework.
→ dla czynności trwającej od określonego momentu w przeszłości do chwili obecnej
I have lived here since my youth.
→ dla czynności trwającej od nieokreślonego momentu w przeszłości do chwili obecnej
I have grown my own vegetables.
→ dla czynności powtarzanej kilkakrotnie w niezakończonym jeszcze okresie
I have had three mistakes up to now.
→ po następujących wyrażeniach:
It's the best ...
It's the worst ...
It's the first (second, third) time ...
It's the last ...
I have never .... before.
Have you ever ... ?

Budowa:

ZDANIA TWIERDZĄCE
| I/ you/we/they | have | finished, lost, done. |
| he/she/it | has | finished, lost, done. |

ZDANIA PRZECZĄCE
| I/ you/we/they | have not (haven't) | finished, lost, done. |
| he/she/it | has not (hasn't) | finished, lost, done. |

PYTANIA
| Have | I/ you/we/they | finished, lost, done? |
| Has | he/she/it | finished, lost, done? |

Okoliczniki czasu występujące z czasem PRESENT PERFECT:

recently – ostatnio
lately – ostatnio
just – właśnie
never – nigdy
ever – kiedykolwiek
already – już
so far – jak dotąd

before – wcześniej

yet – już (w pytaniach); jeszcze (w przeczeniach)

for, since – od

    for używamy mówiąc o przedziale czasu (for a week, for an hour, for a month)

    since używamy mówiąc o momencie, od którego trwa czynność (since 3 o'clock, since Monday, since August)

Przykłady użycia:

I have repaired our toaster.
My car has broken down.
She has found a well-paid job.
Have you seen my umbrella anywhere?
Has she arrived from her holidays yet?
I have already done this exercise.
He hasn't finished this book yet?
We have known each other for many years.
I have lived in Poland since 1985.
They have been to Japan many times.

PRESENT PERFECT VS. SIMPLE PAST

→   I have bought a new car.
    I bought a new car last week.
• - Where have you been?
   - I've been to the cinema.
   - What did you see?
   - I saw Shrek.
• - Has your school started yet?
   - Yes, it started on Monday.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

→   dla zobrazowania czynności trwającej do chwili obecnej
    I've been waiting for you for two hours.
→   dla zobrazowania czynności często powtarzającej się
    I've been meeting him.
→   dla podkreślenia, że czynność jeszcze nie została zakończona
    I've been reading this book since morning.
→   dla podkreślenia, że dana czynność spowodowała pewne skutki uboczne
    I have been digging the garden and my hands are dirty.
    I'm so tired. I've been cleaning my flat all day.
→   kiedy chcemy zwrócić uwagę na daną czynność, a nie na jej skutek
    I've been sleeping.
    I've been eating dinner.

Przykłady użycia:

I have been painting my flat so my clothes are dirty.
She has been working part-time as she couldn't find a full-time job.
He has been waiting for over an hour now.
The faucet has been leaking again.
How long have you been waiting for me?
I have been thinking about moving out.
Food prices have been rising steadily in this country.
The church bells have been ringing all morning.
How long have you been studying English?
We have been growing our own vegetables.

PAST PERFECT

→ dla czynności lub zdarzenia dokonanego przed innym zdarzeniem w przeszłości:
  I heard that you had taken my umbrella.
→ po wyrażeniach:
  It was the first time ...
  It was the second time ...
  It was the third time ...
  It was the best ...
  It was the worst ...

Czasu PAST PERFECT używamy jedynie wtedy, kiedy opowiadamy o zdarzeniach
w kolejności innej niż chronologiczna. Wtedy czas ten sygnalizuje, że dane zdarzenie
nastąpiło przed innymi zdarzeniami w czasie przeszłym.

By the time I got to the cinema, the movie had already started.
The oak tree, which had stood here for years, suddenly crushed to the ground.

Jeśli natomiast opowiadamy o zdarzeniach w kolejności chronologicznej, używamy
czasu SIMPLE PAST.

She heard some voices and realized that there was somebody in her house.
We set out as soon as we found/had found the map.

Przykłady użycia:

I realized that I had seen the movie before.
By the time I got to the station, the train had left.
I had worked in the factory for ten years before it closed down.
Before we left home, we had eaten something.
As soon as I had written the test, I left the classroom.
By the time I reached my destination, I had run out of petrol.
I waited for my friend till she had finished her work.
He refused to go till he had seen all the pictures.

3

Chcesz uczyć się z nami?

Nasze kursy
angielskiego:
questfe.pl/sklep

f Quest for English

Grupa na fb:
ANGIELSKI
w 3 miesiące
questfe.pl/grupa

Mów wszystkimi
językami świata:
SPRINT POLIGLOT

sprintpoliglot.pl

QUEST FOR ENGLISH

After they had gone, I sat down and rested.
I got dressed after I had taken a bath.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

→ dla czynności lub zdarzenia dokonanego przed innym zdarzeniem w przeszłości, jeżeli chcemy podkreślić trwanie tej czynności
He had been waiting for her two hours then he left.
→ dla czynności trwającej nieprzerwanie w przeszłości aż do momentu rozpoczęcia drugiej czynności
At six o'clock, I had been walking for an hour.
→ dla powtarzającej się czynności w przeszłości
I had been trying to get in touch with my schoolmate.
→ wskazanie skutków określonej czynności w przeszłości
I was tired. I had been working hard all day.
The streets were full of water. It had been raining heavily.

Przykłady użycia:

I was tired because I had been working since dawn.
We had been reading when the lights went off.
I had been sleeping for an hour before he woke me up.
The streets were wet as it had been raining all night.
I had been waiting for you for two hours when you finally arrived.
I knew that they had been talking about me.
I wasn't hungry because I had been snacking all afternoon.
He came home with a black eye because he had been fighting.
Her eyes were red because she had been crying.
By the time I arrived, all the guests had been dancing.

FUTURE PERFECT

→ Dla wyrażenia czynności, która zostanie zakończona przed określonym momentem w przyszłości
I will have done my homework by midnight.
They will have painted the walls by Monday.

→ dla określenia ile razy dana czynność zostanie wykonana, bądź powtórzona, do danego momentu w przyszłości
She will have had five plastic surgeries by the end of this year.
Before he starts work, he will have eaten three hamburgers.

Okoliczniki czasu najczęściej występujące z czasem FUTURE PERFECT (na końcu, lub na początku zdania):

by the time – do czasu, kiedy
before – zanim

4

Przykłady użycia:

By the end of next month we will have been here for five years.
We will have returned from our holidays by the first of September.
I will have read the book by tomorrow.
Before she leaves her office, she will have typed all the letters.
My grandpa will have had two operations by the end of this year.
Will you have finished painting before I come back home?
In two years' time we will have finished building our new house.
You won't have cheated on me, of course.
I will have finished my school by then.
I've started saving so by the end of the year I will have saved a lot.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

→ dla wyrażenia czynności trwającej nieprzerwanie przez jakiś czas, aż do określonego momentu w przyszłości
By noon I will have been cleaning my flat for three hours.
The postman will have been delivering the letters for six hours by twelve o'clock.

Przyimek *for* określa długość trwania, lub wykonywania, danej czynności.

Przykłady użycia:

By the end of this year, I will have been teaching for thirty years.
By next month, I will have been working as a vet for five years.
On Sunday, we will have been living in this flat for a year.
By ten o'clock, we will have been waiting for her for an hour .
We will have been seeing each other for a year this summer.
When I am 40 I will have been learning English for 20 years.
By the night of the play, the cast will have been rehearsing for a month.
I will have been studying for three hours by ten o'clock.
When you come to pick me up, I will have been waiting for half an hour.

HAVE HAD albo HAD HAD

Formy czasownikowe Present Perfect oraz Past Perfect z HAVE lub HAD odnoszą się do kompletnie różnych sytuacji, ale ze względu na podobieństwo mogą się mylić. Sposobem, aby już tak się nie działo jest poprawne zrozumienie **Present Perfect Tense** oraz **Past Perfect Tense.**

PRESENT PERFECT
= HAVE / HAS + MAIN VERB (PAST PARTICIPLE)
Przykłady:
* I **have finished** all my homework.
* She **has gone** to the store.
* We **have lived** here for three years.

5

The present perfect is used when an action starts in the past and continues to the present (example #3) or when talking about past actions WITHOUT saying when they happened (examples #1 and #2).

<u>PAST PERFECT</u>
<u>= HAD + MAIN VERB (PAST PARTICIPLE)</u>

Przykłady:

- My husband **had finished** all the housework by the time I got home from work.
- When I called Laura last night, her husband told me she **had gone** out.
- I **had lived** in 5 different cities before I turned 10 years old.

The past perfect is used when one past action happens before another past action/event.
<u>KIEDY UŻYWAĆ HAVE HAD LUB HAD HAD</u>

W Present Perfect czasownikiem pomocniczym (**auxiliary verb)** zawsze jest **have** (for I, you, we, they) lub **has** (for he, she, it).

W Past Perfect czasownikiem pomocniczym (**auxiliary verb)** zawsze jest **had.**

Używamy także **have had** w Present Perfect, kiedy czasownikiem głównym (**main verb)** jest **have**

Przykłady:

→ I'm not feeling well. I **have had** a headache all day.
→ She **has had** three children in the past five years.
→ We **have had** some problems with our computer systems recently.
→ He **has had** two surgeries on his back.

We use **had had** in the past perfect when the **main verb** is *also* "have":

→ Last weekend I just wanted to relax because I **had had** a busy week.
→ The director told me he **had had** a meeting with the president.
→ We **had had** some trouble with our washing machine, so we called a repairman.
→ She woke up screaming because she **had had** a bad dream.

Important: In spoken English, we almost always use the "short form":

→ I'm not feeling well. I'**ve had** a headache all day.
→ She'**s had** three children in the past five years.
→ We'**ve had** some problems with our computer systems recently.
→ He'**s had** two surgeries on his back.
→ Last weekend I just wanted to relax because I'**d had** a busy week.
→ The director told me he'**d had** a meeting with the president.
→ We'**d had** some trouble with our washing machine, so we called a repairman.
→ She woke up screaming because she'**d had** a bad dream.

It's also common to have another word in the middle:

→ We'**ve recently had** some problems with our computer systems.
→ He'**s just had** two surgeries on his back
→ The director said he'**d already had** a meeting with the president.
→ By the time I was 30 I'**d only had** one serious boyfriend.

Chcesz uczyć się z nami?

Nasze kursy angielskiego:
questfe.pl/sklep

Quest for English

Grupa na fb:
ANGIELSKI
w 3 miesiące
questfe.pl/grupa

Mów wszystkimi językami świata:

SPRINT POLIGLOT

sprintpoliglot.pl

QUEST FOR ENGLISH