

Prática B1.1: experiência e duração

Ficha 1 de 3 · Experience and form

A REGRA

O present perfect liga passado e presente: have/has + particípio (I have seen; she has seen). Ever/never tratam de experiências sem data. For mede a duração (for two years); since marca o início (since 2020). Just indica algo recente, already algo que já aconteceu e yet algo esperado em negativas e perguntas.

Atenção! — o erro mais comum. Depois de have/has usa o particípio: She has seen, não She has saw.

1

Escolhe a frase correta.

- ☐ I have visited York. ☐ I has visited York.
☐ I have visit York.

2

Escolhe a frase correta.

- ☐ She have tried sushi. ☐ She has tried sushi.
☐ She has try sushi.

3

Escolhe a frase correta.

- ☐ Has you ever seen snow? ☐ Have you ever saw snow?
☐ Have you ever seen snow?

4

Escolhe a frase correta.

- ☐ He hasn't eaten sushi. ☐ He haven't eaten sushi.
☐ He hasn't ate sushi.

5 **Completa com uma palavra.**

We visited that museum twice.

6 **Completa com uma palavra.**

She has that film before. (see)

7 **Completa com uma palavra.**

Have you been to Rome?

8 **Completa com uma palavra.**

I have eaten octopus. I do not know its taste.

9 **Classifica o auxiliar segundo o sujeito.**

I · he · she · they · we · you

have	has
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

10 **Liga cada verbo base ao seu particípio.**

eaten · seen · visited · written

see	
eat	
write	
visit	

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Soluções · ficha 1 de 3

Recorta ou dobra esta página antes de entregar a ficha.

- 1 Escolhe a frase correta. → I have visited York.
- 2 Escolhe a frase correta. → She has tried sushi.
- 3 Escolhe a frase correta. → Have you ever seen snow?
- 4 Escolhe a frase correta. → He hasn't eaten sushi.
- 5 We have visited that museum twice.
- 6 She has seen that film before. (see)
- 7 Have you ever been to Rome?
- 8 I have never eaten octopus. I do not know its taste.
- 9 have: I, you, we, they · has: he, she
- 10 see → seen · eat → eaten · write → written · visit → visited