

Kompendium gramatyczne z ćwiczeniami

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Present simple and present continuous

Czasu **present simple** używamy, aby opisać:

- powtarzające się czynności i sytuacje:
*Samantha often **updates** her Instagram account.*
- fakty i reguły:
*It **takes** planet Earth about 24 hours to rotate about its axis.*
*Classess in our school **start** at 8.30 a.m. every day.*
- z czasownikami statycznymi, takimi jak: **love, like, hate, know, believe, need** etc.:
*I **adore** good crime stories.*

Czasu **present continuous** używamy, aby opisać:

- sytuacje, które trwają w chwili, w której o nich mówimy:
*Laura **is planting** roses in the garden at the moment.*
- sytuacje, które trwają w bieżącym okresie, niekoniecznie w chwili, gdy o nich mówimy:
*I **am working** from home this week.*
- ustalenia na (niezbyt odległą) przyszłość:
*We **are going** to a conference in London next month.*

Uwaga!

Niektórych czasowników zwykle nie używamy w czasie **present continuous**, nawet jeśli mówimy o chwili obecnej. Są to tzw. czasowniki statyczne (**stative verbs**), do których zaliczamy:

- czasowniki określające uczucia i emocje: **love, like, (not) mind, hate**:
*I really **dislike** this colour.*
- czasowniki opisujące działania zmysłów: **see, smell, taste**:
*This soup **tastes** delicious.*

- czasowniki określające stan umysłu: **know, understand, believe**:
*I **believe** she is telling the truth.*
- czasowniki wyrażające wolę lub chęć: **want, need, mean, prefer**:
*I **want** to finish this project today.*
- czasowniki określające posiadanie: **belong, own, possess**:
***Does** this dog **belong** to your neighbours?*

Grammar challenge!

Zwróć uwagę na to, że niektóre czasowniki statyczne mogą mieć dwa lub więcej znaczeń. W zależności od znaczenia mogą być użyte zarówno w czasie **present simple**, jak i **present continuous**. Porównaj poniższe przykłady:

- *I **think** that Smith is the best player in this team.* (sądzę, uważam, że ...)
- *I'm **thinking** about my birthday party next week.* (myślę, rozmyślam o ...)
- *I **see** what she means.* (rozumiem)
- *I'm **seeing** Ben tonight.* (spotykam się)
- *Pete **has** a lot of old cookery books.* (ma, posiada)
- *Now, he's **having** a break.* (ma, robi sobie przerwę)
- *This dish **tastes** really hot.* (smakuje)
- *I'm **tasting** the dish.* (kosztuję, próbuję)

1) Zakreśl poprawne formy czasowników.

- 1 Professor Watkins **doesn't give / isn't giving** a lecture in our school today.
- 2 This term, she **spends / is spending** her evenings revising for her final exams.
- 3 Biology is really hard! I'm afraid that I **don't understand / am not understanding** it.
- 4 What on earth **are you doing! / do you do!** If you drop this painting, we will lose our jobs!
- 5 What **are we doing / do we do** this evening? I'm really bored!
- 6 Who **owns / is owning** the red car outside? It's blocked the entrance gate yet again!

2) Czasowniki z nawiasów wstaw w poprawnej formie czasu present simple lub present continuous.

- 1 Turn the TV off please, I _____ (**hate**) sports!
- 2 Who _____ (**you/go**) to Chris's party on Friday with? It's going to be a really big do, I can't wait!
- 3 I can't stand game shows on TV. I _____ (**think**) they're extremely boring!
- 4 What's the matter? Why _____ (**you/look**) at me like that? Is there something wrong with my hair?
- 5 My sister _____ (**study**) engineering at Warsaw Polytechnic but this term she _____ (**do**) a project at Gdańsk Polytechnic.
- 6 Hurry up! Our train _____ (**leave**) in exactly 30 minutes. We'll miss it if we don't go now.

3) Uzupełnij pary zdań w czasie present simple i present continuous, używając czasowników podanych w nawiasach. Zwróć uwagę na różne znaczenia podanych czasowników.

- 1 a Mark _____ (**look**) amazing in his new suit. This modern cut makes him look really sophisticated.
b Mark _____ (**look**) out of the window. He probably wants to know who has just arrived.
- 2 a I _____ (**think**) of buying myself a new camera. The one I currently have keeps getting stuck.
b I didn't want to study away from my family at first, but now I _____ (**think**) it was the best decision I could make.
- 3 a Daisy can't pick up the phone. She _____ (**have**) a bath.
b Daisy _____ (**not have**) time to talk about this problem now. She's giving a presentation in 10 minutes' time.

4) Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty zdań podane w nawiasach, używając czasu present simple lub present continuous.

- 1 Helen _____ (**mieszka**) with us while her apartment is being renovated.
- 2 Don't change the channel, please! I _____ (**czekam na**) the evening news.
- 3 My parents _____ (**lecą**) to London next week. Hopefully, they will have a wonderful time there.
- 4 Mercury _____ (**zamarza**) at around -38°C .
- 5 This soup _____ (**smakuje**) really wonderful! I've never eaten anything so delicious!

Verb + -ing form / infinitive

Bezokolicznika (**infinitive**) ze słowem **to** używamy:

- po większości czasowników i zwrotów oznaczających plany, decyzje, wolę, zamiary, np. **want, would like, plan, decide, aim**:
I'm planning to travel to Canada next summer.
- po takich czasownikach jak: **agree, refuse, offer, promise, hope, manage, fail**:
She hopes to start a new job in Paris next month.

Czasownika z końcówką -ing (**gerund**) używamy:

- po czasownikach wyrażających uczucia, stany, np. **like, love, imagine, can (not) stand, enjoy, (not) mind, feel like, avoid**:
I love listening to rock music.
- po czasownikach i wyrażeniach zawierających przyimek, np. **be interested in, get tired of**:
We got tired of living so far from the city centre.

Grammar challenge!

Po niektórych czasownikach możemy użyć zarówno **bezokolicznika**, jak i czasownika z końcówką **-ing**. W zależności od użytej formy zmienia się jego znaczenie, np.:

I remember talking to him last night.

(Pamiętam, jak z nim rozmawiałem/rozmawiałam.)

I always remember to talk to my parents in the evenings.

(Zawsze pamiętam, żeby porozmawiać wieczorami z rodzicami).

I stopped eating sugar. (Przestałem/Przestałam jeść cukier.)

I stopped to eat lunch. (Zatrzymałem się/Zatrzymałam się, żeby zjeść lunch.)

I forgot talking to her. (Zapomniałem/Zapomniałam, że z nią rozmawiałem/rozmawiałam.)

I forgot to talk to her. (Zapomniałem/Zapomniałam z nią porozmawiać.)

1> Zaznacz poprawne formy czasowników.

- Katie tells me she would like **buying / to buy** a dog.
- He is very good at **riding / ride** horses, isn't he?
- I'm very keen on **reading / read** comic books.
- She never agrees **talking / to talk** to strangers.
- Does he really want **moving / to move** to the countryside?
- She promised **to take / taking** the umbrella so I didn't have to look for mine.
- He enjoyed **living / to live** in Georgia for a couple of years.
- They have been saving for almost four years **to redecorate / redecorating** their flat.
- She decided **taking / to take** some painkillers and it made her headache a little weaker.
- Initially, they didn't feel like **to go / going** jogging but they joined us in the end.
- It's not very difficult **understanding / to understand** why he's been so angry the whole day.
- Max kept **talk / talking** throughout the film. It was annoying to say the least!

2> Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami podanymi w nawiasach w poprawnych formach.

- Would you like _____ (**become**) a vet?
- I'm really interested in _____ (**see**) the Oscar-nominated comedy.
- We need _____ (**plan**) the birthday party in advance.
- They practise _____ (**debate**) various issues in this class.
- I really detest _____ (**work**) in an open-plan office.
- She has refused _____ (**work**) in the evenings.
- We're completely broke, so we can't really afford _____ (**go**) on holiday abroad.
- Sorry, I can't bear _____ (**watch**) this film any longer. It's terrible!
- Sam usually prefers _____ (**play**) the piano to washing dishes.

3> Uzupełnij pary zdań czasownikami z nawiasów używając odpowiedniej konstrukcji: bezokolicznika lub czasownika z końcówką -ing.

- I suddenly realised I had forgotten _____ (**turn off**) the iron before I left the house.
 - I will never forget _____ (**meet**) my best friend for the first time.
- Remember _____ (**buy**) some bread on your way home.
 - Gina must have been at school yesterday. I clearly remember _____ (**bump into**) her in the corridor.
- I stopped _____ (**learn**) French in primary school and I've never regretted it.
 - They stopped _____ (**look**) at the spectacular views on their way to the seaside.

4> Przetłumacz na język angielski podane w nawiasach fragmenty zdań.

- What do you fancy _____ (**robić dziś wieczorem**)?
- Many people love _____ (**wydawać pieniądze na**) designer clothes.
- A fierce storm _____ (**uniemożliwiła**) the sailors from reaching the harbour.
- _____ (**Często brakuje mi**) playing with my younger siblings.
- My neighbours graciously offered _____ (**podlewać**) the plants in our garden while we're away on holiday.
- _____ (**Jack nie przypomina sobie**) inviting Sarah to the party.
- _____ (**Zdołaliśmy przybyć na czas**) despite all the traffic jams on the way.
- _____ (**Carrie zgodziła się spotkać**) me at the beach.

Past simple and present perfect

Czasu **past simple** używamy, aby opisać:

- czynności lub wydarzenia, które miały miejsce w określonym momencie w przeszłości:

He moved here three years ago.

- czynności i wydarzenia, które zostały zakończone w przeszłości:

He lived in New York for six months. (już tam nie mieszka)

Czasu **present perfect** używamy, aby opisać:

- doświadczenia życiowe, bez określania, kiedy miały miejsce:

I've met a famous person a couple of times.

- czynności, zdarzenia lub sytuacje, które rozpoczęły się w przeszłości i trwają nadal (często z **for** i **since**):

Terry has worked at this company for 3 months.

- wydarzenia z niedawnej przeszłości, których skutek jest widoczny w chwili obecnej (często z **just**, **already**, **yet**):

Kate hasn't phoned her accountants yet.

I've just taken the photo.

W zdaniach w czasie **past simple** stosujemy często wyrażenia typu:

in 2015, last year/week/month, When ...?, then, three months/years ago.

W zdaniach w czasie **present perfect** stosujemy najczęściej następujące wyrażenia: **this morning/year, never, ever, so far, Since I was a kid, How long ...?, recently, in the last few days, for.**

Grammar challenge!

Określ **this morning, this week, today** można używać zarówno z czasem **past simple**, jak i **present perfect**. Użycie czasu **past simple** oznacza, że wspomniany okres czasu już się zakończył; użycie **present perfect** oznacza, że ten okres jeszcze trwa, np.: **Have you seen Mark this morning?** (ranek jeszcze się nie zakończył)

Did you see Mark this morning? (najprawdopodobniej zdanie jest wypowiedziane po południu lub wieczorem)

- 1) Dopisz do podanych zdań pasujące pytania i zdania przeczące. Zastosuj odpowiedni czas – present perfect lub past simple.

- They arrived at 3 a.m.
a _____.
b _____?
- She has taken out a loan from this bank.
a _____.
b _____?
- The game ended 2 hours ago.
a _____.
b _____?
- They have recently been to Finland.
a _____.
b _____?

- 2) Zaznacz poprawne formy czasowników.

- She **was hating** / **has hated** water since she almost drowned when she was twelve.
- You probably feel nauseous now because you **ate** / **have eaten** this huge bag of crisps.
- It's a really long time since I **last visited** / **have last visited** an amusement park.
- Did Mozart write** / **Has Mozart written** many symphonies?
- That's strange! I can't find them. My glasses **disappeared** / **have disappeared**!
- I've **never been** / **never was** on a plane before so you can imagine how excited I am.
- They are really enthusiastic about travelling. I wonder how many countries **they were** / **they have been** to so far.
- Sue is a talented politician. She **has taken** / **took** part in many elections ever since she started her political career.
- I'm afraid I've **just broken** / **just broke** your garlic press. Sorry!
- On Monday, I **lost** / **have lost** a set of keys and now I **have just lost** / **just lost** a brand new pair of gloves. What a terrible week!
- I **have been** / **was** too busy yesterday to help you with painting but I'm free today, so call me anytime you need me.

- 3) Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z nawiasów we właściwej formie. Pamiętaj o dodaniu wszelkich niezbędnych elementów zdania.

- My car _____ (**break down**) again. Can you please help me take it to a garage?
- Theresa _____ (**not/come**) to office yesterday morning. It's the third time she _____ (**be**) absent this month. Perhaps she's busy looking for another job.
- She _____ (**go**) home already, but we can surely give her a ring, can't we?
- Tom _____ (**cut**) his finger badly while he was making a salad.
- Mary _____ (**not have**) a single piece of cake since she _____ (**stop**) eating sugar a month ago.
- The journey _____ (**take**) us almost ten hours, so we were absolutely exhausted when we finally _____ (**arrive**) at the hotel.

- 4) Przetłumacz na język angielski podane w nawiasach fragmenty zdań.

- Paul _____ (**jest w szpitalu**) since last Thursday.
- _____ (**W końcu przestało padać**) so we can go for a walk at last!
- I've loved Tolkien's books _____ (**od kiedy byłem dzieckiem**).
- Is Frank still at the office or _____ (**czy już wyjechał**)?
- Kate _____ (**jest o wiele szczęśliwsza**) since she changed school last year.
- This is the first time _____ (**jem**) snails.
- _____ (**Nie skończyłam**) reading this book yet.
- _____ (**Nigdy nie byłam**) to Japan, so I'm rather excited about going there.

Present perfect continuous

Czasu **present perfect continuous** używamy, aby:

- powiedzieć, od jak dawna trwa jakaś czynność:
I've been writing this essay for two hours already!
- opisać czynności, które trwają przez jakiś czas i których skutki są nadal widoczne: *The road is very wet. It's been raining.*
- opisać czynności, które od pewnego czasu stale się powtarzają aż do chwili obecnej: *John has been reading a lot of comic books recently.*

Uwaga!

Niekiedy czasów **present perfect simple** i **present perfect continuous** używamy zamiennie:

I've lived / 've been living in Warsaw for ten years.

I've attended / 've been attending this school since September.

W następujących sytuacjach używamy czasu **present perfect simple**:

- z czasownikami statycznymi (np. **know, like, love, need**):
They've known each other since primary school.
- aby określić, jak wiele rzeczy wykonaliśmy lub ile razy miała miejsce jakaś czynność:
I have vacuumed three rooms.
- aby opisać jednorazową czynność lub wydarzenie, gdy zostały już zakończone:
Tom has recently sold his flat.

Zdania twierdzące i przeczące

I/You/We/They	have/haven't been learning French	since six o'clock.
He/She/It	has/hasn't been learning French	

Pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi

	Have	I/you/we/they	been playing outside	since six o'clock?	Yes, I have. No, you haven't.
	Has	he/she/it			Yes, she has. No, she hasn't
How long	have	I/you/we/they	been playing outside?		
	has	he/she/it			

1) Uzupełnij zdania w czasie present perfect continuous, używając czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

- 1 I'm getting fed up with this weather! It _____ (snow) all the time for 3 days already.
- 2 Can we slow down for a second, please? We _____ (jog) for half an hour now and I'm getting out of breath.
- 3 Where have you been?! I _____ (try) to contact you all morning! There's an urgent meeting in an hour's time.
- 4 I could swear someone _____ (go through) my stuff! I never leave my papers in such a mess.
- 5 This dishwasher is really terrible! We _____ (use) it only for a month and it has already broken down.
- 6 Look at James! Something must have happened. He looks as if he _____ (cry).
- 7 Harry _____ (collect) postcards since he was a young boy

2) Napisz pytania w czasie present perfect continuous, używając wyrazów podanych w nawiasach.

- 1 Your hair smells of chlorine. _____ (you/swimming/again)?
- 2 You look angry. _____ (you/quarrel/neighbours/again)?
- 3 What's happened to Rex and Lucky? _____ (they/play in the mud/again)?
- 4 Tom looks exhausted. _____ (he/work in the garden/all day)?
- 5 You've got such sore eyes. _____ (you/drive all night/to get here)?

3) Połącz poniższe zdania w jedno, używając czasu present perfect continuous oraz przymków *for* oraz *since*.

- 1 We're travelling to Thailand by plane. We started the journey at 8 p.m. and it's 2 a.m. now.

- 2 Ellie and Steve work in an advertising agency. They created this agency last year.

- 3 Julian is asleep. He went to bed 10 hours ago.

- 4 My sister works as a dentist. She graduated from medical school in 1998.

4) Zaznacz poprawne formy czasowników. Czasami obie formy są prawidłowe.

- 1 Oh no! Someone *has just stolen* / *has just been stealing* my brand new bike!
- 2 *I'm waiting* / *I've been waiting* here for ages and I'm really getting tired.
- 3 They *have been making* / *have made* four drawings since the class began.
- 4 Sue *has been feeling* / *has felt* ill for weeks now. I'm beginning to get seriously worried about her.
- 5 My parents *have done* / *have been doing* a lot of cooking this afternoon. They must be exhausted.
- 6 What a pity! *I've left* / *I've been leaving* my umbrella on the bus.
- 7 We *have lived* / *have been living* in the same flat for eight years.
- 8 Tina *has decided* / *has been deciding* to spend a weekend in the countryside because she feels really tired.

Narrative tenses

Konstrukcji **used to** używamy do opisania:

- przyzwyczajęń, których już nie mamy: *I **used to eat** a lot of sweets.*
- czynności lub sytuacji, które regularnie powtarzały się w przeszłości: *We **used to invite** friends for dinner on Saturdays.*
- stanów, które trwały przez pewien czas w przeszłości: *This island **used to be** a very popular tourist destination.*

Czasu **past simple** używamy do opisania:

- czynności lub wydarzeń, które miały miejsce w określonym momencie w przeszłości: *I **saw** a fantastic exhibition at the National Gallery **last year**.*
- serii następujących po sobie wydarzeń w przeszłości: *She **woke up**, **opened** her eyes and **got up**.*
- sytuacji, które trwały przez jakiś czas i zakończyły się w przeszłości: *I **went** to a pottery class at this school for several years.*

Czasu **past continuous** używamy do opisania:

- czynności lub zdarzeń, które stanowiły tło dla innych wydarzeń: *The sun **was shining** and the children **were playing** in the garden.*
- czynności, które trwały w określonym momencie w przeszłości i zostały przerwane przez inne: *She **was going through** my possessions when I came in.*

Czasu **past perfect** używamy do opisania przeszłych wydarzeń i czynności, które miały miejsce przed danym momentem w przeszłości: *When I finally **arrived** at the station, my train **had already left**.*

Uwaga!

Do opisania dwóch równoległych czynności używamy spójników **while** oraz **as**:

*As she **walked** down the corridor, everybody **looked** at her. Jess **was doing** the laundry while I **was sleeping**.*

Do opisania czynności, które wydarzyły się bezpośrednio jedna po drugiej, używamy spójników: **as soon as**, **the moment**, **when**, **after**:

*She **called** me as soon as she **heard** the news.*

*The moment Lydia **entered** the room, everybody **turned around** to look at her.*

*When I **ate** dinner, I **cleared** the table.*

Aby podkreślić, że jedna czynność wydarzyła się przed drugą, używamy spójników: **by the time**, **before**, **after**:

*By the time Lisa **came** home, everybody **had eaten** dinner.*

*Before I **went** out, I **had done** all my homework for the next day.*

*After the students **had decorated** the room, they **rehearsed** the play one more time.*

1> Znajdź i popraw błąd w każdym z poniższych zdań.

- 1 What you were doing at noon yesterday?

- 2 She quickly run out of the building.

- 3 I hadn't experience such a feeling before.

- 4 Did you used to sleep a lot when you were little?

- 5 My brother was played computer games when I came home.

- 6 Patrick had congratulated me as soon as he heard I got the job.

2> Wybierz właściwą formę czasownika.

- 1 Mary **was just talking** / **just talked** about her holidays in Greece when we **heard** / **was hearing** a funny noise.
- 2 It was Jacob who first **realised** / **was realising** that the girl **drowned** / **was drowning** because she couldn't cope with the waves.
- 3 I am sure I **was seeing** / **saw** you this morning. You **ran** / **were running** to catch the bus and you **looked** / **were looking** as if you were going to pass out at any time.
- 4 I **borrowed** / **had borrowed** a PE T-shirt from Janet because I **was leaving** / **had left** mine at home.
- 5 I **used to have** / **had taken** extra maths classes when I **was** / **had been** in my final year of secondary school.
- 6 Jack **was having** / **used to have** a ponytail but he **had cut** / **cut** it off.
- 7 After I **was buying** / **bought** / **had bought** my new laptop, I realised that it **wasn't having** / **didn't have** / **didn't use to have** a comfortable keyboard.

3> Przepisz podane zdania, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Wykorzystaj podane słowo, ale nie zmieniaj jego formy.

- 1 Marty turned the TV on the moment he entered the living room. **soon**
Marty turned the TV on _____ the living room.
- 2 When I returned home, Sandra was gone. **by**
_____ home, Sandra had already left.
- 3 I felt much more independent after passing my driving licence test. **when**
_____, I felt much more independent.
- 4 Michael was much more lazy in the past. **use**
Michael _____ so hardworking.
- 5 I liked Japanese cartoons when I was in primary school but I don't enjoy them anymore. **used**
I _____ when I was in primary school.

4> Uzupełnij zdania używając czasowników podanych w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie.

- 1 Angie _____ (**write**) to me often but now she usually phones me.
- 2 When I came home last night, Dad _____ (**do**) a crossword while Mum _____ (**read**) a magazine.
- 3 We were surprised to see Tom eating a hamburger yesterday. I thought he _____ (**give up**) eating meat.
- 4 As soon as we entered the flat yesterday, we realised that burglars _____ (**break into**) it.
- 5 What colours _____ (**like**) when you were a child?

Question forms, object and subject questions

Szyk wyrazów w zdaniach pytających jest następujący:

Słowo pytające	Słowo posiłkowe	Podmiot	Czasownik	Dopełnienie
	Do	you	play	football?
	Have	they	been	late?
	Did	he	work	yesterday?
Why	were	you	running	after the bus?
When	did	Steven	come back?	

Inne słowa pytające to: **what? how? how many? how much? how often? which? who? whom? whose?**

Uwaga!

W pytaniach o podmiot (rozpoczynających się od **what?** lub **who?**) nie używamy czasowników posiłkowych, a kolejność słów jest taka sama jak w zdaniu twierdzącym:

Who did finish the race first? Who finished the race first?

What did happen? What happened?

Who made these cookies? Jane made the cookies.

(**Who** jest podmiotem w zdaniu.)

Who did you ask for help? I asked Will and Harriet.

(**Who** jest dopełnieniem w zdaniu.)

Grammar challenge!

Układając pytanie do zdania, w którym występuje czasownik i przyimek (np.: **look at, worry about, listen to, talk to, care for, spend on, wait for, look for, write to**), pamiętaj, że przyimek zostaje na końcu pytania:

Who are you waiting for?

What did they spend the money on?

1> Ułóż podane wyrazy w odpowiedniej kolejności tak, aby powstały poprawne pytania.

1 got / flat / your / how / rooms / many / has / ?

2 she / the / proposal / known / about / before / had / ?

3 you / doing / I / back / when / what / were / came / ?

4 looking / she / was / my / in / for / what / room / ?

5 truth / you / why / telling / start / the / don't / ?

6 guests / your / yet / party / the / have / arrived / at / ?

2> Znajdź i popraw błąd w każdym z poniższych pytań.

1 What you have seen on your holiday?

2 What did you had for dinner yesterday?

3 Who did meet your parents at the airport?

4 When you were born?

3> Napisz pytania do podanych odpowiedzi.

1 Have breakfast? Usually, at about 7.30 a.m.

2 My PE kit? I think I left it at school.

3 Yesterday? I felt absolutely fantastic. I haven't felt that well for days.

4 Because my car has been towed away! Apparently, I parked it in a disabled space.

5 I went there to buy some stamps.

4> Napisz pytania będące reakcjami na podane zdania. Zdecyduj, które z nich są pytaniami o podmiot, a które pytaniami o dopełnienie.

1 I found something beautiful.

2 His behaviour means something.

3 Someone has got my English handbook.

4 Classical music helps me study.

5 I met someone really interesting yesterday.

6 Mrs Watkins teaches us French.

5> Napisz pytania do pogrubionych fragmentów zdań.

1 I'm scared of **spiders**. When I see one, I just freeze, no matter how small it is.

What _____?

2 These clothes belong to **Kate and Pat**.

Who _____?

3 We're going on holiday with **our best friends**.

Who _____?

4 I'm looking for **my keys**. I must have put them somewhere.

What _____?

5 I gave your notebooks to **Mary**.

Who _____?

6 When you have problems at school, you should talk to **your parents**.

Who should I _____?

7 This apple is delicious, it tastes like **pineapple**.

What does this apple _____?

Future forms: *will*, *going to*, present simple, present continuous

Aby opisać plany na przyszłość, możemy stosować różne konstrukcje lub czasy gramatyczne.

- **Going to** używamy, gdy mówimy o tym, co zamierzamy zrobić:
I'm going to redecorate my flat soon.
- Czasu **present continuous** używamy, jeżeli czynności zaplanowane zostały przez nas na niedaleką przyszłość, a ich szczegóły są już ustalone:
We're taking the driving licence exam next Monday.
- **Will** stosujemy, gdy w chwili mówienia podejmujemy decyzję o tym, co zaraz zrobimy:
OK, stay home and relax, I'll take the dog for a walk.

Gdy mówimy o czynnościach i sytuacjach, które odbywają się zgodnie z ustalonym niezmiennym harmonogramem, stosujemy czas **present simple**:

Hurry up! The train leaves in a few minutes.

Gdy coś przewidujemy, stosujemy:

- **will**, aby powiedzieć, co naszym zdaniem wydarzy się w przyszłości:
I'm sure you'll pass the exam.
People will live on Mars one day.
- **be going to**, gdy na podstawie teraźniejszych okoliczności wysuwamy wniosek na temat tego, co wkrótce się wydarzy:
Look at the cat, it's going to attack the bird any time now.

Uwaga!

Aby coś komuś zaproponować, stosujemy **Shall I ...?**, **Shall we ...?**:

Shall I make you some tea?

Shall we dance?

1) Zaznacz poprawne formy czasowników.

- 1 They *are closing* / *are going to close* the restaurant soon. We should ask for the bill.
- 2 *Are you doing* / *Will you do* anything on Saturday?
- 3 The upstairs neighbours are having a party again. I think *I'll go* / *I'm going to go* and ask them to turn the music down.
- 4 If you have a problem with the maths homework, go and ask Tim for help. I think *he'll* / *he's going to* help you.
- 5 Look at this terrible mess! *I'm having* / *I'm going to have* a busy afternoon cleaning it.
- 6 These apples look absolutely delicious. *I'll buy* / *I buy* a kilo.
- 7 Many scientists say that robots *will* / *are going to* replace factory workers one day.
- 8 It's quite hot in here. *Shall* / *Will* I open the window?

2) Uzupełnij zdania używając czasowników podanych w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie czasu przyszłego. Czasem możliwa jest więcej niż jedna poprawna odpowiedź.

- 1 Sorry, I can't go to the cinema with you tonight. I _____ (*have dinner*) with my parents.
- 2 Have you heard the news?! Ed Sheeran _____ (*go*) on a new world tour next year!
- 3 Don't go so fast. You _____ (*skid*) off the road!
- 4 The new cinema _____ (*open*) next Monday. Perhaps we could buy tickets for the opening night?
- 5 Some scientists say that people _____ (*colonise*) the Moon in a hundred years' time.
- 6 Catherine _____ (*visit*) Manchester next month.
- 7 Watch out! This tree looks really sick. It _____ (*fall*) any time.
- 8 I think the Polish ski jumping team _____ (*probably win*) the title.
- 9 My plane _____ (*leave*) at 12.30 p.m.
- 10 A: Which pair of shoes would you like?
B: I _____ (*take*) the pink ones.

3) Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź a, b lub c.

- 1 I _____ a birthday party on Saturday.
a have b am having c will have
- 2 The air pressure is really low. Probably, it _____ tomorrow.
a will rain b rains c is raining
- 3 We _____ to the new exhibition this afternoon. Would you like to come with us?
a go b are going c will go
- 4 I haven't studied enough for the test tomorrow so, I _____ pass it, I'm afraid.
a don't b won't c 'm not
- 5 _____ carry these bags for you?
a Do we b Will we c Shall we
- 6 We're all getting a little bit hungry, aren't we? I think I _____ a pizza.
a am ordering b will order c order
- 7 My daughter _____ a vet when she grows up.
a will be b is being c is going to be

4) Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań w nawiasach na język angielski, stosując odpowiednie formy czasu przyszłego.

- 1 The new term _____ (*zacznie się*) in two weeks' time.
- 2 I'm so happy that Jack _____ (*zamierza wziąć*) a day off to help me with the move.
- 3 I'm sure your party _____ (*będzie*) such fun!
- 4 Marty _____ (*zaczyna*) a new job next month. He's really excited about it.
- 5 The taxi _____ (*przyjeżdża*) at 9 o'clock sharp so you'd better hurry up.
- 6 The iron is very hot so be careful or you _____ (*oparzysz*) your hand.
- 7 Are you sure you _____ (*będziesz mógł*) start the new project on Monday?
- 8 Look out! You _____ (*upuścisz*) these plates any moment now.
- 9 _____ (*Co robicie*) during the winter holidays?

Future time clauses

Zdań okolicznikowych czasu przyszłego używamy aby opisać kolejność zdarzeń lub czynności w przyszłości.

W zdaniach tych stosujemy następujące spójniki:

after	po tym, jak	before	zanim
as soon as	jak tylko	until	do czasu aż
as long as	jeśli tylko / o ile	unless	chyba że
once	kiedy już	in case	na wypadek
when	kiedy		

Po podanych spójnikach używamy czasu **present simple**. W zdaniu głównym natomiast, używamy czasu **future simple** lub konstrukcji **going to**:

We'll move to a new flat as soon as we sell this one.

(NOT: *we will sell this one*)

Grammar challenge!

Aby podkreślić, że coś wydarzy się dopiero wtedy, kiedy inna czynność zostanie zakończona w przyszłości, stosujemy czas **present perfect**: *I'll call you after I have done my homework.*

1> Zaznacz poprawne formy czasowników.

- 1 They **will be / are** ecstatic when they **see / will see** all these presents.
- 2 I **text / will text** mum after we **land / will land**.
- 3 Before I **arrive / will arrive** in London, it **is / will be** too late to see the Picasso exhibition at the National Gallery.
- 4 When my daughter **will save / saves** the money, she **buys / will buy** herself a new pair of riding boots.
- 5 I hope this snowstorm **ends / will end** before we **leave / will leave** the house.
- 6 I **won't / don't** leave until Miranda **tells / will tell** me everything is OK.
- 7 Before the play **starts / will start**, they **will tell / tell** the audience to turn their phones off.
- 8 **Will you / Do you** take the dog for a walk after you **watch / will watch** the news?
- 9 Please keep your seatbelts on until the bell **rings / will ring**.
- 10 Don't forget to turn on the burglar alarm before you **leave / will leave** the house.
- 11 When you **will / are** older, you **will change / change** your mind about tattoos.

2> Znajdź i popraw błąd w poniższych zdaniach. Uwaga, dwa zdania są prawdziwe i nie zawierają żadnego błędu.

- 1 When the police will get at the bank, the thieves won't be there anymore, I think.
- 2 When you start your first job, you understand the value of money.
- 3 As soon as the taxi will arrive, we will send you a text message.
- 4 Fasten your seatbelts as soon as the red light will flash.
- 5 I won't help you with the maths homework unless you lend me the purple shoes.
- 6 I'm sure she will be furious with them when she will find out about the broken vase.
- 7 Please wait in the corridor until the doctor asks you to come in.
- 8 Once she will open the envelope, the exam results will be made public.

3> Uzupełnij zdania używając czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

- 1 Take a warm jumper in case the weather _____ (**get**) worse.
- 2 She _____ (**probably come**) to the party unless she _____ (**need**) to take care of her younger siblings.
- 3 He _____ (**go back**) to the game as soon as he _____ (**feel**) better.
- 4 Before I _____ (**make**) a final decision, I _____ (**talk**) to my parents.
- 5 Something tells me she _____ (**feel**) much better when she _____ (**leave**) the hospital.
- 6 I _____ (**not buy**) a new bike unless my parents _____ (**lend**) me some money.
- 7 We _____ (**not go out**) until she _____ (**finish**) her biology homework.

4> Uzupełnij zdania używając czasu present perfect.

- 1 You need to check the schedule. Then we can discuss any changes.
We can _____.
- 2 I'll lend you this book, but first I need to finish reading it.
As soon as _____.
- 3 Information shared online is very difficult to remove.
Once _____.
- 4 I will buy the car. Then I will call you.
I will _____.
- 5 After we end the meeting, we will play tennis together.
When we _____.

5> Przepisz poniższe zdania jako zdania okolicznikowe czasu. Użyj podanych słów.

- 1 I will see them tomorrow. Then we will try to fix the computer together. **when**

- 2 I will leave you some money. You may need to pay for a taxi home. **in case**

- 3 First, we will pack our suitcases. Then we'll leave the house. **as soon as**

- 4 First, you will learn the part. Then you will take part in the play. **once**

articles: a / an, the, zero article

Rzeczowniki policzalne to nazwy przedmiotów i osób, które można policzyć. Mogą one występować w liczbie pojedynczej lub mnogiej:

a banana – bananas, an umbrella – umbrellas, a person – people.

Rzeczowniki niepoliczalne to nazwy cieczy, substancji, mas, uczuć lub pojęć abstrakcyjnych, których nie można policzyć. Rzeczowniki niepoliczalne występują tylko w liczbie pojedynczej i używamy ich bez rodzajnika *a / an*, np.: *water, butter, love, time, information, news, advice, furniture, luggage.*

A / an

Przedimka nieokreślonego **a** używamy z rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie pojedynczej, gdy:

- mówimy o kimś lub o czymś po raz pierwszy: *She scored a point.*
- mówimy, że coś lub ktoś ma jakąś cechę lub należy do pewnego typu czy klasy osób bądź przedmiotów:

'Eat Locals' is a new restaurant in the city centre.

Julia is a cook.

Przedimka nieokreślonego **an** używamy przed wyrazami zaczynającymi się od samogłoski: *an ox, an apple.*

The

Przedimka określonego **the** używamy:

- gdy mówimy o czymś lub o kimś po raz kolejny:
Chris wrote a book.
The book was absolutely riveting.
- przed przymiotnikami w stopniu najwyższym:
'La Strada' is the best Italian restaurant in town.
- gdy chcemy zaznaczyć, że istnieje tylko jedna rzecz określonego typu lub gdy jest mowa o osobie pełniącej określoną funkcję: *the centre of London, the Queen, the Moon*

Przedimek zerowy

Przedimków nie stosujemy przed:

- rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi, gdy mówimy o czymś w sposób ogólny: *I think English food is not very good.*
- rzeczownikami w liczbie mnogiej, jeśli mówimy o kimś lub o czymś po raz pierwszy lub wspominamy kogoś lub coś w sposób ogólny: *Oranges are very juicy.*
I often buy carrots and apples here.
- nazwami posiłków: *He had breakfast at 7 o'clock.*
- imionami, nazwami ulic, miast i większości państw: *Lucas, Kensington Street, Warsaw, Spain*

Grammar challenge!

W wielu utartych zwrotach z czasownikami **be** i **go**, przed rzeczownikami oznaczającymi miejsca i instytucje (**bed, school, hospital, university**) oraz gdy w tych zwrotach występują rzeczowniki – nazwy różnych przedmiotów zastosowanych zgodnie z ich przeznaczeniem lub funkcją, nie stosujemy przedimka **the**. W tych zwrotach rzeczowniki nabierają znaczenia abstrakcyjnego. *It's late. I'm going to bed.* (Jest późno. Idę do łóżka – żeby spać.) *Look! There's a cat under the bed.* (Popatrz! Kot jest pod łóżkiem. – niezgodnie z jego funkcją.)

He was sick and had to go to hospital. (Był chory i musiał pójść do szpitala. – żeby się leczyć.)

He went to the hospital to visit his grandpa. (Poszedł do szpitala (budynku), aby odwiedzić dziadka.)

1> Zakreśl w zdaniach poprawną odpowiedź.

- During our holiday in Greece we had **a / the** beautiful view from **a / the** window of **a / the** hotel.
- They usually go on **a / –** holiday by **the / –** train to **– / the** seaside.
- The / –** north-west of **the / –** United States is said to be **the / a** wettest region of **the / –** country.
- I read **a / the** fascinating article recently. **A / The** article tells **the / a** story of Mieszko I.
- The / –** weather was quite good for **a / –** hiking: **the / –** Sun was shining, and **a / –** gentle wind was blowing.
- What happened at **a / the** beginning of **a / the** novel?
- I didn't know **the / an** answer to **a / the** biology question so I just left it out.
- Can you get **a / the** bunch of carrots for me from **the / a** grocer's?

2> Popraw błędy w poniższych zdaniach.

- Severn is longest river in UK.
- Neil Armstrong was the first astronaut who walked on Moon.
- We travelled to the Greece by the plane.
- John is doctor and works at the hospital.
- I need more informations before I give you an answer.
- This is a really bad news.
- I've got the friend who is plumber.
- I love the chocolate but I hate a milk, especially warm milk.

3> Uzupełnij zdania wstawiając a/an, the lub –.

- _____ Rainbow is _____ most luxurious hotel in _____ Bahamas.
- _____ person with _____ good university diploma usually gets _____ interesting job.
- Have you seen _____ new Star Wars film at _____ Atlantic cinema?
- When I arrived at _____ hotel, I had _____ dinner and waited for _____ taxi to take me to _____ world premiere of my play.
- Sally used to go to _____ gym twice _____ week but these days she prefers to go _____ jogging in the evenings.
- There's _____ strange animal in _____ garden.
- When we were on _____ holiday in France, we went on _____ trip to see some of _____ most famous castles on _____ river Loire.
- I bought _____ fascinating book last week in _____ small bookshop at _____ corner of _____ Park Road and _____ Independence Avenue.
- They live in _____ old semi far from _____ city centre.

Some, any, much, many, a few, a little, a lot of

Określ **some** i **any** używamy przed rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi oraz rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie mnogiej.

Some stosujemy w zdaniach twierdzących, a **any** w zdaniach przeczących i pytaniach:

There is **some** sand in the flowerpot.

There are **some** kittens in the basket.

There isn't **any** sugar. There aren't **any** crisps.

Is there **any** milk? Are there **any** coconuts?

Z rzeczownikami policzalnymi używamy następujących określeń ilości:

• **many** (dużo, wiele), **a lot of** (wiele), **a few** (kilka):

I don't eat **many** cucumbers.

We need **a lot of** potatoes to make enough chips for all of us.

Can you buy **a few** tomatoes, please?

Z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi używamy następujących określeń ilości:

• **much** (dużo), **a lot of** (dużo), **a little** (trochę):

Do you drink **much** juice?

I need **a lot of** sugar to make the cake.

Now add **a little** pepper.

Uwaga!

Określ **much** i **many** zwykle używamy w zdaniach przeczących i pytaniach, a określenie **a lot of** w zdaniach twierdzących:

Julia has **a lot of** friends at school.

How **many** pairs of shoes do you have?

Pete doesn't drink **much** tea.

1) Uzupełnij zdania wstawiając **some** lub **any**.

- Do they sell _____ tea or coffee there?
- Have you got _____ questions?
- There were _____ students in front of the library.
- I can see you have _____ problems with this exercise. Can I help you in any way?
- There aren't _____ shoe shops in this shopping centre.
- Mary doesn't have _____ friends and feels very lonely.
- Is there _____ ham in the fridge? I'd like to make _____ sandwiches.
- I found _____ very useful information about horses on this site. I'll send you a link.
- Let me give you _____ advice.
- They've got _____ books about Norse mythology.
- Do you know _____ students in this school?
- My grandpa keeps _____ chickens at the back of his garden.

2) Zaznacz poprawne odpowiedzi.

- How **much** / **many** time do you need to complete this course?
- How **many** / **much** times have you seen this film?
- To make this refreshing drink, you need **a few** / **a lot** lemons and **a little** / **a few** sugar.
- There are **a lot of** / **many** vegetables in the fridge so we can make a nice vegetable stew.
- I'm afraid we can't afford a takeaway meal tonight. We've got very **a few** / **little** money left.
- I don't really have **many** / **much** friends, but I have **a lot of** / **much** colleagues.
- They had only **a little** / **a few** information, but they started searching for the treasure anyway.
- Have you been to **many** / **much** countries?
- Did **any** / **some** students fail the exam?
- We haven't got **much** / **many** petrol left, I'm afraid.
- Sandra never eats **many** / **much**. In fact, she eats like a mouse.
- How **many** / **much** photos did you take in the Philippines?

3) Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź a, b lub c.

- Every sportsperson needs _____ luck to win an important competition.
a a few b any c a little
- There weren't _____ students in the classroom. It was empty.
a many b any c some
- It took me almost an hour and a half to drive home from work today! There was _____ traffic.
a many b a little c a lot of
- Do you know how _____ a nurse usually earns?
a many b much c a little
- My best friend drinks _____ tea. She says it helps her relax and concentrate.
a much b many c a lot of
- My brother hasn't got _____ children.
a any b some c much
- Open the window please. We need _____ fresh air.
a any b some c a few
- During my stay in Spain, I made _____ very good friends. We're still in touch to this day.
a a little b much c a few
- It costs _____ money to go on a cruise around the world.
a some b a lot of c much
- We thoroughly enjoyed our trip to Płock. We saw _____ interesting sites.
a a lot of b any c much

4) Przetłumacz na język angielski podane w nawiasach fragmenty zdań.

- Tonight, I'm going to _____ (napisać trochę emaili) to my friends.
- To my surprise, they _____ (nie mieli żadnego mleka) in my local shop.
- _____ (Ile) really good crime novels have you read?
- Pat _____ (wydaje dużo pieniędzy) on his dog.
- I do drink a lot of coffee, but I _____ (nie jem dużo cukru).
- _____ (Ile mąki kupiłeś) at the supermarket yesterday?
- Be careful when driving on this road. There have been _____ (wiele wypadków) here.

Reported statements and questions

Reported statements

Mowy zależnej używamy, aby relacjonować wypowiedzi innych osób lub swoje własne, nie przytaczając ich dosłownie. Używając mowy zależnej, stosujemy następstwo czasów:

'I am starting to work out regularly from next Monday.' – cytata (mowa niezależna)

I told him that I was starting to work out regularly from next Monday. – relacja (mowa zależna)

tell / say

Po czasowniku **tell** występuje dopełnienie – osoba lub zaimek osobowy.

Po czasowniku **say** nie ma dopełnienia:

He told me he had won the lottery. NIE: ~~He told he had won the lottery.~~

He said he had won the lottery. NIE: ~~He said me he had won the lottery.~~

Zmiana czasu zgodnie z regułą następstwa czasów

present simple 'I walk to school every day.' 'It doesn't work.'	past simple He said he walked to school every day. They said it didn't work.
present continuous 'I am swimming.' 'They aren't speaking to each other.'	past continuous She said she was swimming. You said they weren't speaking to each other.
present perfect 'We have discovered a new medicine.' 'He hasn't sent the letter.'	past perfect They said they had discovered a new medicine. She said he hadn't sent the letter.
past simple 'We bought this puppy yesterday.' 'You didn't get a promotion.'	past perfect He said they had bought the puppy the day before. She said you hadn't got a promotion.
will 'I will pass this exam one day.' 'They won't arrive here soon.'	would He said he would pass that exam one day. They said they wouldn't arrive there soon.
can 'I can knit.' 'We can't help you today.'	could She said she could knit. They said they couldn't help us that day.

W mowie zależnej zmieniają się również niektóre określenia czasu i miejsca.

Zmiana niektórych określeń czasu i miejsca

today	that day
at the moment	at that moment
now	then
yesterday	the day before / the previous day
last week / month / year	the week / month / year before
two days / weeks / years ago	two days / weeks / years before
tomorrow	the next / following day
next week / month / year	the next / following week / month / year
this	that
these	those
here	there

Grammar challenge!

Gdy przytaczamy czyjeś **prośby, rozkazy, polecenia, obietnice** w mowie zależnej, stosujemy różnorodne czasowniki z bezokolicznikiem, np.:

offer (zaproponować), **order** (kazać), **promise** (obiecać), **refuse** (odmówić), **tell** (powiedzieć,azać), **ask** (prosić), **advise** (doradzić), **instruct** (nakazać), np.:

'Lock all the doors!' He told / instructed me to lock all the doors.

'Could you bring me this book tomorrow?' She asked me to bring her that book the next day.

'I'll help you with this.' He promised to help me with that.

Reported questions

Relacjonując **pytania w mowie zależnej** (reported questions), należy pamiętać, że oprócz zastosowania zasady następstwa czasów, należy również zmienić **szyk wyrazów** z pytającego na twierdzący:

'What are you doing?' she asked.
She asked me what I was doing. (NIE: *She asked me what was I doing.*)

Pamiętaj:

- do relacjonowania pytań typu *Czy ...?* używamy **if** lub **whether**:
'Have you seen this film before?' Kate asked.
Kate asked if I had seen that film before.
- w pytaniach w mowie zależnej nie używamy czasowników posiłkowych **do** oraz **did**, a także znaków zapytania:
'What did the doctor say?' mum asked.
Mum asked me what the doctor had said.

1) Wybierz poprawne formy czasowników.

- 'We've lowered the taxes significantly.' He said they **lowered** / **had lowered** the taxes significantly.
- 'I'm not going to accept your proposal.' She said she **wasn't** / **isn't** going to accept their proposal.
- 'The doctor will see you soon.' You told me that the doctor **had seen** / **would see** me soon.
- 'You can leave the classroom now.' The teacher told us that we **can leave** / **could leave** the classroom then.
- 'I don't like jogging in the park.' She said she **didn't like** / **hadn't liked** jogging in the park.

- 'They can't come to my birthday party unfortunately.' He told me that they **didn't** / **couldn't** come to his birthday party.
- 'I speak Russian and German fluently.' She said she **had spoken** / **spoke** Russian and German fluently.
- 'We've been to Wrocław before.' They said they **had been** / **have been** to Wrocław before.
- 'We're waiting for the taxi to arrive.' They told me they **were waiting** / **had been waiting** for the taxi to arrive.
- 'I'll try to solve this problem.' My manager said she **would** / **was going to** try to solve that problem.

2> Przepisz poniższe zdania w mowie niezależnej.

- 1 'I've seen the suspects tonight.' The man said _____
- 2 'I will give you the book back next week.' She told me _____
- 3 'I did this exercise yesterday.' The girl said _____
- 4 'We can't help you now.' The students said _____
- 5 'We went to Greece two years ago.' The girls told us they _____
- 6 'You are going to take part in a competition next month.' My coach said _____
- 7 'These pieces of cheese have a very strong smell.' The woman said _____
- 8 'Someone stole my bike last Saturday.' Mike said _____

3> Znajdź i popraw błędy w poniższych zdaniach.

- 1 Mary told she wanted to become a hairstylist.
- 2 He said that someone has broken into his flat.
- 3 They said they were having a meeting today.
- 4 Trinny said, I'm seeing a dentist today.
- 5 Paul said he needs to make a phone call immediately.
- 6 She said she haven't forged the painting.
- 7 He said that he would want to testify against his neighbour.
- 8 Samantha revealed she will probably move to Italy the following year.

4> Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź a, b lub c.

- 1 They asked me _____ to become a scientist in the future.
a was I going b if I was going c if I am going
- 2 The detective asked her what time _____ home that evening.
a she had left b had she left c did she leave
- 3 I asked the official what _____ to solve the problem of vandalism.
a is the council doing b the council was doing c was the council doing
- 4 The journalist asked her _____ some questions.
a could she answer b if she can answer c if she could answer
- 5 I asked my friend _____ a wild animal.
a if he had ever touched b has he ever touched c had he ever touched
- 6 At the book launch party, Victoria came to me and asked _____ a good time.
a if I have b was I having c if I was having
- 7 The manager asked me why _____ my report.
a I hadn't done b hadn't I done c didn't I do
- 8 The ski instructor asked her group _____ to ski down the slope one last time.
a if they want b if they wanted c do they want
- 9 Marty emailed me and asked _____ to the concert.
a will come b if I would come c if I am coming
- 10 Meghan asked me _____ going to the gym or not.
a whether was I b whether I am c whether I was

5> Przepisz poniższe pytania w mowie zależnej.

- 1 'Have you seen the Queen?' Mary asked me _____
- 2 'What do you think of the exhibition?' Mum asked me _____
- 3 'Are you doing anything this evening?' My friends asked me _____
- 4 'Will you marry me?' Jack asked me _____
- 5 'Were you at school yesterday?' The headmaster wanted to know _____
- 6 'When is your wedding anniversary?' The boy wanted to know _____
- 7 'How long will the journey take?' The student asked the teacher _____
- 8 'Can you visit me later, please?' The colleague _____
- 9 'Where does your dad work?' Tim asked Terry _____
- 10 'Are you going to stay in Greece long?' My classmates wanted to know _____
- 11 'How long have you had this horse?' The riding coach asked me _____
- 12 'Do you like seafood?' The chef wanted to know if _____

6> Przepisz poniższe zdania w mowie zależnej wykorzystując podane czasowniki.

advise order refuse offer instruct
promise apologise suggest congratulate

- 1 'I'm not going to join your team,' Mandy said.
Mandy _____
- 2 'Shall I carry these bags for you?' a passenger asked.
A passenger _____
- 3 'Open the can and then pour the contents into the pan,' the chef told me.
The chef _____
- 4 'Stop the car immediately!' the policeman said.
The policeman _____
- 5 'I wouldn't tell them the truth if I were you,' Jack said.
Jack _____
- 6 'I'm going to give you a pay rise if you successfully complete this project,' the manager told me.
The manager _____
- 7 'I'm awfully sorry for breaking your vase,' said Frankie.
Frankie _____
- 8 'How about going to the cinema this evening?' said Pat.
Pat _____
- 9 'Well done, you've passed all your exams this term,' the professor told us.
The professor _____

Second conditional, it's time, I'd rather, I wish, if only

Drugiego okresu warunkowego (**second conditional = if + past simple + would + verb**) używamy, aby opisać mało prawdopodobne sytuacje w teraźniejszości lub przyszłości i ich ewentualne skutki:

*If people **were** less selfish and more polite, they **would** clean after their dogs.*

Wyrażen **if only / I wish / I'd rather + subject + past simple** używamy, by wyrazić żal, że coś nie dzieje się tak, jak byśmy sobie tego życzyli. Wyrażany żal / niezadowolenie / krytyka dotyczą sytuacji w teraźniejszości:

*If only I **wasn't** so hungry. = I'm hungry and I'm not happy about it.*

*I **wish** I **knew** how to sail. = I don't know how to sail, but I'd like to.*

*I'd **rather** you **didn't** borrow my pen all the time. = You borrow my pen all the time and I don't like it.*

*If only I **had** more time. = I don't have much time, but I'd like to have more.*

Wyrażenia **it's (high / about) time** (czas / najwyższy czas) + **subject + past simple** używamy, aby wyrazić, że ktoś powinien wykonać niezwłocznie jakąś czynność:

*It's **high time** you **took** Dusty for a walk. = You should walk the dog asap.*

Grammar challenge!

Konstrukcji **I wish + would + verb** używamy, aby wyrazić niezadowolenie, irytację lub złość z powodu określonej sytuacji.

Uwaga! Tej konstrukcji możemy używać tylko wówczas, jeżeli podmioty obu zdań są inne, np.:

*I **wish** they **would** stop talking about politics at the table = They often discuss politics at the table and I would like them to stop.*

1> Zaznacz poprawne formy czasowników.

- 1 I **didn't** / **wouldn't** sell this antique dresser if I **were** / **would be** you.
- 2 Did you / Would you go sailing if you **had** / **would have** the chance?
- 3 If they **built** / **would built** a new school, we **weren't** / **wouldn't** have more modern classrooms.
- 4 This book doesn't look interesting. I **didn't** / **wouldn't** read it unless I **was** / **would be** dying of boredom.
- 5 If we **would live** / **lived** in Paris, we **will** / **would** see the Eiffel Tower every day on our way to work.
- 6 If I **meditated** / **will meditate** more, I **didn't get** / **wouldn't get** so angry so often.
- 7 We **would be able** / **are able** to see in the dark if we **were** / **are** owls.
- 8 My parents don't know I skip school sometimes. If they **did** / **would**, they **were** / **would be** furious with me.

2> Uzupełnij zdania w drugim trybie warunkowym, używając czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

- 1 If I _____ (be) his girlfriend, I _____ (not let) him talk to those girls.
- 2 If I _____ (know) how to solve this puzzle, I _____ (help) you.
- 3 He _____ (spend) more time with his family if they _____ (not criticise) his girlfriend all the time.
- 4 We _____ (not lose) the match if Amanda _____ (not be injured).
- 5 They _____ (not have) hot water in the bathroom if the plumber _____ (not fix) it soon.
- 6 I _____ (start) my own business if I _____ (be) you.
- 7 Louise _____ (buy) couture clothes if she _____ (can/afford) it.
- 8 If you _____ (win) a lottery, how _____ (you/spend) the money?

3> Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie.

- 1 I've got lots of work and I'm tired but I can't stop. I wish I _____ (can/have some rest).
- 2 I'm so hungry now. If only I _____ (have one more sandwich) in the morning.
- 3 I wish so many people _____ (not use their phones) on the bus.
- 4 It's time we _____ (do) something to make our garden more presentable.
- 5 No, this cannot be! I'd rather you _____ (hang) the picture on this wall, not that one.
- 6 Rachel is always late! I'd rather she _____ (get up) earlier and _____ (be) more organised.
- 7 I completed three levels only. If only I _____ (complete) the whole game.
- 8 It's high time you _____ (start) doing homework on your own.
- 9 This tram is really slow. I wish we _____ (have) more time!
- 10 Your younger brother is always listening to annoying music. I wish he _____ (stop) listening to it.

4> Przetłumacz poniższe zdania na język angielski.

- 1 Gdybyśmy tylko nie musieli zmieniać butów w szkole.
- 2 Szkoda, że świeże truskawki nie są dostępne przez cały rok.
- 3 Wolalabym, żebyście poszli bawić się na dworze.
- 4 Najwyższy czas żebyście przestali marnować czas na japońskie kreskówki.
- 5 Na twoim miejscu poszłabym do lekarza.
- 6 Gdyby tylko sushi było tańsze.
- 7 Szkoda, że musisz już wracać do domu.
- 8 Czas najwyższy żebyście zaczęli sami sprzątać swój pokój.

Past modals of deduction

Konstrukcja **must have + past participle** służy do wyrażenia przypuszczenia graniczącego z pewnością, że jakaś czynność lub zdarzenie miały miejsce w przeszłości:

*Paul **must have known** about the meeting. I sent him an email about it yesterday.*

Konstrukcję **can't have + past participle** stosujemy do wyrażenia przypuszczenia, że jakaś czynność lub zdarzenie nie wydarzyły się w przeszłości:

*She **can't have left** without us – she doesn't know the way to Catherine's house.*

Konstrukcji **could / may / might have + past participle** używamy do wyrażenia prawdopodobieństwa wykonania czynności w przeszłości: *Why aren't they here yet? They **might have got stuck** in a traffic jam. He **could have been** at school today, but I haven't seen him.*

1) Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź a, b lub c.

- 1 She's always so kind! She _____ meant to insult you!
a must have b can't have c might have
- 2 Have you seen Mike's new sports car? It _____ cost a fortune!
a can't have b must have c could have
- 3 I'm not sure why he hasn't called you yet. I guess he _____ had to stay longer at school.
a may have b must have c can't have
- 4 I can't find my smartphone and I have no idea where it could be. I _____ left it in Peter's car.
a must have b can't have c might have
- 5 I perfectly understand how you feel. It _____ been really embarrassing.
a can't have b must have c may have

2) Uzupełnij zdania.

- 1 Tamara _____ seen you in the restaurant. She has been away on business for the last three days.
- 2 I don't have my wallet. I must _____ on the bus.
- 3 You'd better talk to the police. That man _____ a dangerous criminal.
- 4 The painting _____ have been stolen – it was kept in a safe.
- 5 Why did you use the chainsaw on your own? You _____ have hurt yourself badly.
- 6 You look angry. The meeting _____ have been difficult.
- 7 It's a pity you didn't let me go to Ann's party. I _____ have had such a wonderful time.

3) Napisz zdania wykorzystując wyrazy podane w nawiasach.

- 1 He has stopped speaking to Mary.
_____ (they/quarrel).
- 2 The dog doesn't like fruit.
_____ (he/not/eat) an orange.
- 3 All the kids look very happy.
_____ (they/enjoy) the school play.
- 4 Maria isn't here.
_____ (she/leave) earlier.

- 5 This new car of yours is very beautiful.
_____ (it/cost) a lot of money.

- 6 Don got the job even though he went to the interview completely unprepared.
_____ (questions/not/difficult).

- 7 Mary won first prize in the horseriding competition.
_____ (train/hard).

- 8 Diana spent the whole day at the library.
_____ (she/not/take) your books.

- 9 The kitchen is absolutely spotless.
Keith _____ (clean/it).

- 10 There's a huge hole in the middle of the lawn.
Rusty _____ (dig/it).

4) Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań podane w nawiasach na język angielski.

- 1 _____ (Być może mówiła mi) about the meeting but I've forgotten all about it.
- 2 _____ (Niemożliwe, żeby wygrali wybory) with their unconvincing manifesto.
- 3 Kate's fiancé _____ (z pewnością kupił) her this necklace. It looks stunning.
- 4 _____ (Niemożliwe, że Tara pokłóciła się z Betty). They have always been best of friends.
- 5 I left it on the table this morning and it's not here anymore. _____ (Możliwe, że Sara już to wysłała).
- 6 Just look at this mess in the wardrobe! _____ (John z pewnością znowu szukał krawata).
- 7 _____ (Mogłeś powiedzieć Lisie) about the rescheduled meeting. She wouldn't have driven all the way here.
- 8 The people are leaving the hall so _____ (niewątpliwie koncert już się skończył).
- 9 I'm sorry to say that but _____ (niemożliwe, że Mary ugotowała) this soup. It's far too delicious.
- 10 You shouldn't have thrown away my green jumper.
_____ (Mogłem go nosić) for at least two more years.