

FOCUS 1 GRAMMAR REVIEW

Present Perfect

Czasu **Present Perfect** używamy, gdy mówimy o czynnościach, które zakończyły się w przeszłości, choć nie wiemy, kiedy to się stało, lub nie jest to istotne:

Kate **has visited** Edinburgh.

have/has + forma past participle głównego czasownika

Czasowniki regularne Czasowniki nieregularne

Takie same formy jak w czasie Past Simple + -ed
np. break – broken, buy – bought, do – done, find – found, have – had, put – put, meet – met, say – said

Zdania oznajmujące Zdania przeczące

I/You/ We/They	've (have) worked.	I/You/We/ They	haven't (have not) worked.
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He/She/ It	's (has) worked.	He/She/It	hasn't (has not) worked.
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Pytania ogólne Krótkie odpowiedzi

Have	I/you/ we/they	worked?	Yes, I/you/we/they have . No, I/you/we/they haven't .
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Has	he/she/it	worked?	Yes, he/she/it has . No, he/she/it hasn't .
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Pytania szczegółowe

Why **have** I/you/we/they **worked**?

Określenia czasu często używane w czasie Present Perfect: ever (w pytaniach), never (w przecieniach), yet (w pytaniach i przecieniach), already (w twierdzeniach).

Have you **ever** been to Italy?

He **has never** tried onion soup.

We **have just** arrived.

Have you finished your dinner **yet**?

I have **already** seen this film twice.

been to gone to

Gdy nie jesteśmy już w danym miejscu: Have you been to Italy? Yes, I've been there twice.	Gdy nadal jesteśmy w danym miejscu: Is Tom in? No, he isn't. He has gone to the library.
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1 Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect forms of the verbs in brackets.

I **have** already **finished** (finish) my homework.

1 I **_____** (not/do) my homework yet.

2 What **_____** you **_____** (change) in your room?

3 We **_____** already **_____** (read) this article.

4 They **_____** (be) to America twice.

5 **_____** you **_____** (water) the flowers?

6 **_____** her sister **_____** (cut) her hair very short?

2 Make questions in the Present Perfect. Then complete the short answers.

your dog / be / for a walk

Has your dog been for a walk? Yes, it has.

1 your parents / book / a trip to Asia
_____ Yes, _____

2 you / see / Mary
_____ Yes, _____

3 Mark / buy / a new bike
_____ No, _____

4 your best friend / try / kitesurfing
_____ Yes, _____

5 Fiona / go shopping
_____ Yes, _____

3 Write true affirmative or negative sentences about your partner. Use the Present Perfect and the phrases below.

see a movie more than three times

My partner has never seen a movie more than three times.

1 be camping

2 write a poem

3 sing in a karaoke bar

4 ride a camel

5 win a medal

6 go bungee jumping

4 SPEAKING Ask and answer the questions in Exercise 3.

A: Have you ever been camping?

B: Yes, I have.

A: Oh, I was wrong.

5 Use the words to make true sentences about someone you know. Use the Present Perfect, never, yet and already. Make changes if necessary.

book / a ticket online

My mum has never booked a ticket online.

1 take / the dog / for a walk

2 eat / in / a Chinese restaurant

3 bag / leave / at the airport

4 go / to / a pyjama party

5 fail / an exam

6 talk / to / a famous actor

be going to

Konstrukcji **be going to** + bezokolicznika używamy, gdy mówimy o zamiarach i planach, które mogą się zmienić:

My sister **is going to** study law.

Zdania oznajmujące			Zdania przeczące		
I	am		I	'm not (am not)	
You/ We/ They	are	going to	run.	You/ We/ They	aren't (are not)
He/ She/ It	is			He/ She/ It	isn't (is not)
Pytania ogólne			Krótkie odpowiedzi		
Am	I		Yes, I am. No, I'm not.		
Are	you/ we/ they	going to	run?	Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't.	
Is	he/ she/it			Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.	
Pytania szczegółowe					
am	I				
Why	are	you/we/they	going to	run?	
is	he/she/it				

1 Complete the sentences with **be going to** and the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

She is going to go (go) to a concert on Saturday.

- 1 We visit (visit) a lot of museums this summer.
- 2 Does your brother watch (watch) a football match tonight?
- 3 Will we have (have) a break soon?
- 4 Sheila isn't cooking (not/cook) dinner.
- 5 Donald spends (spend) his holidays at home.
- 6 What are you doing (you/do) after class?
- 7 I am not waiting (not/wait) for you any longer.

2 Complete the telephone conversation with the words and phrases from the box. There are two extra words.

(am are (x2) aren't be do going
I is isn't not to you we)

M: Hi, Susan! It's Mary. How are you?

S: Hi, love! I'm good! I'm getting ready to go out for the concert. What are you going to do tonight?

M: I'm going ¹ to go shopping with my sister.

S: Oh, great! Are you ² going to buy the new dress we talked about last week?

M: No, I'm ³ not. My sister Sue ⁴ is going to visit our aunt in Spain, and she needs some clothes.

S: Are ⁵ you going to help her?

A: Yes, I ⁶ am. ⁷ I'm also going to look for a pair of new shoes for her. What time are you going to ⁸ leave back from the concert?

M: ⁹ I're going to be back before 8 p.m.

S: ¹⁰ Are you going to take a taxi home?

M: No, we ¹¹ aren't.

S: OK, have fun, Mary, and call me when you are back!

M: Sure! Bye!

S: Bye!

3 Complete the dialogues with **be going to** and the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

A: Brian is poor at Maths. Are you going to help (you/help) him?

B: Of course I am!

- 1 A: Will Neil be (be) at your wedding?

B: No, he isn't.

- 2 A: What is (he/do) with his old car?

B: He isn't selling (not/sell) it. He keeps (keep) it in his garage.

- 3 A: Will (they/stay) with us for dinner?

B: No, they aren't. They are leaving (leave) early.

4 Make true sentences. Use **I'm going to** or **I'm not going to**.

I'm not going to stay for dinner.

- 1 I'm not going sleep after school.

- 2 I'm not going visit my dentist this month.

- 3 I'm not going have guests at the weekend.

- 4 I'm not going buy a new smartphone this year.

- 5 I'm not going do the shopping on Friday.

- 6 I'm not going be rich one day!

5 SPEAKING Ask and answer questions about the sentences in Exercise 4 in pairs.

A: Are you going to sleep after school?

B: Yes, I am.

6 SPEAKING Make questions with **be going to** and the words. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.

what / study

What are you going to study?

- 1 what / do / tomorrow

- 2 what / eat / tonight

- 3 where / travel / next summer

- 4 what / buy / at the weekend

- 5 visit a doctor / this month

- 6 start / a summer job / in July

FOCUS 1 GRAMMAR REVIEW

will – przewidywania

Chcąc opisać przewidywania na temat przyszłości sformułowane na podstawie naszych opinii, odczuć lub doświadczeń, używamy **will/won't**:

I think he **will finish** the test on time.

Zdania oznajmujące		Zdania przeczące		
I/You/ He/She/ It/We/ They	'll (will) change.	I/You/ He/She/ It/We/ They	won't (will not)	change.
Pytania ogólne		Krótkie odpowiedzi		
Will	I/you/ he/she/ it/we/ they	change?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't .	

Pytania szczegółowe

When **will** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **change**?

Forma przyszła **can/can't** to **will/won't be able to**:
People **will be able to** travel fast.

Gdy chcemy powiedzieć, że dana sytuacja może ulec zmianie, używamy **will + get/become + przynimotnika w stopniu wyższym**:
Food will become more expensive.

1 Complete the sentences with **will** and the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

There **will be** (be) taxis to the moon.

- I hope tigers _____ (not/die) out.
- _____ the icebergs _____ (melt)?
- People _____ (not/use) mobile phones.
- A lot of things _____ (not/change).
- _____ oceans and lakes _____ (disappear)?
- What _____ the cheapest means of transport _____ (be)?

2 Make predictions about fifty years from now. Use the future form of **can/can't** and the words below.

Robots can't think.

In fifty years **robots will be able to think**.

- We can't travel in time.
In fifty years _____
- People can't breathe under water.
In fifty years _____
- Scientists can't find a cure for cancer.
In fifty years _____
- We can't stop a hurricane.
In fifty years _____
- We can't see through walls.
In fifty years _____
- Cars can't fly.
In fifty years _____

3 SPEAKING Make predictions about the year 2100 with **will + get/become + comparative adjective**. Then discuss the predictions in pairs.

food / cheaper **Food will become cheaper**.

- pollution / bad _____
- petrol / expensive _____
- schools / good _____
- temperatures / high _____
- intelligent technologies / popular _____
- electric cars / available _____

4 Make predictions about your partner. Use **I think you will / I don't think you will**.

go to the USA **I think you will go to the USA one day**.

- learn to speak Chinese _____
- be a famous actor _____
- write a book _____
- study with me at the same university _____
- live and work in a foreign country _____
- become the president _____
- live with your parents _____

5 SPEAKING Make predictions about people's lives in 200 years. Write at least one sentence for each category. Then discuss the predictions in pairs.

Travel: **In 200 years planes will not have pilots**.

- Shopping _____
- Nature _____
- Free time _____
- Education _____
- Work _____
- Transport _____
- Food _____
- Family _____
- Health _____

must, have to i should

Must używamy w sytuacji, gdy w odczuciu osoby mówiącej dana czynność jest obowiązkiem lub koniecznością:
We **must** hurry.

Aby wyrazić zakaz, używamy **mustn't**:
We **mustn't** smoke here.

Chcąc udzielić rady, używamy **should/shouldn't**:
You **should** drink it.

Must, mustn't, should i shouldn't są czasownikami modalnymi, które przyjmują taką samą formę we wszystkich osobach.

Zdania twierdzące		Zdania przeczące			
I/You/He/ She/It/We/ They	must / should	go.	I/You/He/ She/It/We/ They	mustn't / shouldn't	go.

Gdy mówimy o zasadach, regulacjach i nakazach pochodzących od osób trzecich (coś jest koniecznością, ponieważ taka jest zasada, prawo lub ktoś inny tak twierdzi), używamy **have to**:

We **have to** wear uniforms.

Chcąc powiedzieć, że jakąś czynność nie jest koniecznością, używamy **don't have to** (nie **mustn't**):

We **don't have to** get up early tomorrow.

Zdania twierdzące		Zdania przeczące			
I/You/ We/They	have to	go.	I/You/ We/They	don't have to	go.
He/She/It	has to	go.	He/She/It	doesn't have to	go.

Pytania ogólne		Krótkie odpowiedzi	
Do	I/you/ we/they	have to go?	Yes, I/you/we/they do . No, I/you/we/they don't .
Does	he/she/ it		Yes, he/she/it does . No, he/she/it doesn't .

Pytania szczegółowe

Why **do** you **have to go**? Why **does** she **have to go**?

1 **SPEAKING** Make questions with **have to** and the phrases below. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.

parents / visit school regularly

Do parents have to visit your school regularly?

Yes, they do.

1 policemen / wear uniforms

2 a secretary / be good at swimming

3 a teacher / prepare for lessons

4 students / pay for sandwiches in your school

5 you / do your homework every day

2 Your friend has some problems. Give him/her advice. Make sentences with **should/shouldn't** and the phrases in brackets.

'I have a problem with my computer.' (buy)

You should buy a new one.

1 'It's 8 o'clock. I will be late for school!' (hurry)

2 'I have a terrible toothache.' (go to a dentist)

3 'My school grades are poor.' (worry about your grades)

4 'I don't have enough money to go on holiday.' (spend)

5 'I am tired because I go to bed late every day.' (go to bed early)

3 Make sentences you would say to your little brother/sister. Use **must, mustn't** and the phrases below.

argue with Mum

You mustn't argue with Mum.

1 open the door to strangers

2 go to bed before 9 p.m.

3 go to school

4 take my phone

5 eat too much chocolate

6 brush your teeth every day

7 be nice to your friends

4 Rewrite the sentences about rules in a library. Use **should, shouldn't, mustn't** and **have to**.

It is necessary to give books back on time.

You have to give books back on time.

1 It is necessary to be quiet.

You _____

2 If you are younger than eight, don't go there alone.

You _____

3 It's a good idea to listen to your friends' advice.

You _____

4 When you are at the library, don't speak.

You _____

5 It isn't a good idea to take more than two books at a time.

You _____