

Conditional sentences revision; mixed conditional sentences

Tryby warunkowe

- **zerowy tryb warunkowy (if / when + present simple, present simple / modal verb)** odnosi się do prawd uniwersalnych, praw nauki itp. *When the weather gets hotter, the ice cap melts.*
- **pierwszy tryb warunkowy (if + present simple, will / modal verb + infinitive)** odnosi się do przyszłości: *If we continue to produce so many greenhouse gases, we will experience enormous environmental problems.*
- **drugi tryb warunkowy (if + past simple, would + infinitive)** odnosi się do teraźniejszości lub przyszłości i opisuje sytuacje hipotetyczne (odwrotne do faktycznych): *If we didn't have recycling laws, people wouldn't bother to sort rubbish.*
- **trzeci tryb warunkowy (if + past perfect, would + have + past participle)** odnosi się do przeszłości i opisuje sytuacje nierealne (odwrotne do faktycznych), które nie miały miejsca: *I would have installed solar panels if I had known how inexpensive they were.*

Drugi i trzeci tryb warunkowy można połączyć aby:

- opisać hipotetyczne teraźniejsze skutki fikcyjnych wydarzeń z przeszłości (**if + past perfect, would + infinitive**): *The prices of plastic bags went up, so people stopped using them. → If the prices of plastic bags hadn't gone up, people would still use them.*

- spekulować, jak fikcyjne sytuacje z teraźniejszości lub przyszłości mogłyby wpłynąć na wydarzenie z przeszłości (**If + past simple, would / might / could + have + infinitive**): *Sue doesn't care about the environment, so she didn't go on the protest march with us. → If Sue cared about the environment, she would have gone on the protest march with us.*

Inne spójniki wykorzystywane w trybach warunkowych to:

as long as, provided / providing (that), on condition that, unless.

Grammar challenge!

W zdaniach warunkowych możemy zamiast **if** zastosować **inwersję** lub inne **formy emfatyczne**:

If you ever need any help, just contact me. → Should you need any help, just contact me.

If I were you, I'd insulate the house. → Were I you, I'd insulate the house.

If I had met you before, my life would have been completely different. → Had I met you before, my life would have been completely different.

1) Wybierz właściwe zakończenia zdań: a, b lub c.

- I'd probably panic
a if you had told me the truth.
b provided that we miss the train. c if there was a fire.
- If Margaret doesn't respond to the invitation,
a we would have to change our plans.
b we won't count her in. c she doesn't go with us.
- If I were you,
a I would have studied a lot harder.
b I'll hurry up now. c I hadn't told anybody about it.
- I'll stay at home
a unless the weather is bad.
b if it rains. c providing somebody asked me out.
- If volunteers hadn't helped those animals,
a they wouldn't survive.
b their habitats were gone. c they would be extinct now.

2) Uzupełnij zdania, używając form z ramki. Trzy formy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego zdania.

could speak didn't speak had spoken invest tried wash
washed won't invest would have invested would try

- I'll lend you my car on condition that you _____ it.
- Nothing can be changed unless we _____ time and money into it.
- I'd be grateful if you _____ the dishes after the dinner.
- If I _____ any foreign language, they would have offered me the job.
- The last government _____ a lot more into renewable energy sources if it had been forced by the EU.

- If we _____ harder, we would be able to save more species from extinction.
- You wouldn't hesitate what to do now if you _____ to one of our advisors before.

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

- Thanks to the firefighters' quick action, the fire was soon put out. **quickly**
If the firefighters _____, the fire wouldn't have been put out so soon.
- I'm not confident enough to become an activist. **more**
If I _____ become an activist.
- Rita won't join our protest if we don't persuade her. **unless**
Rita won't join our protest _____.
- Going to bed late makes me tired the next day. **go**
_____ late, I am tired the next day.
- She is willing to help the environment provided she doesn't have to change her habits. **as**
She is willing to help the environment _____ not have to change her habits.
- Mark was arrested because of his violent behaviour during the protest. **be**
If Mark hadn't behaved violently during the protest, he _____ prison now.
- If you are in the neighbourhood by any chance, come and visit me. **should**
_____ in the neighbourhood, come and visit me.

Quantifiers and other determiners

Wyrażenia określające ilość

Przed rzeczownikami policzalnymi używamy: **both (of)** (oba), **many (of)** (dużo, wiele), **dozens of** (dziesiątki), **numerous** (liczne), **either (of)** (którykolwiek (z dwóch)), **a number of / a couple of / several / a few** (kilka), **few** (mało), **neither (of)** (żaden (z dwóch)): *There are several good restaurants in this part of the city. Due to bad weather, few people came to the party.*

Przed rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie mnogiej możemy również użyć wyrażen **each (of)** i **every** (każdy).

Every używamy w odniesieniu do grupy co najmniej trzech osób lub rzeczy, kiedy mówimy o danej grupie jako o całości.

Each (of) używamy w odniesieniu do grupy dwóch lub więcej osób lub rzeczy, kiedy chcemy podkreślić, że traktujemy każdy z jej elementów indywidualnie. Wyrażen **each (of)** i **every** często możemy użyć zamiennie:

Each of the two contestants delivered an exquisite meal.

Every dish in this restaurant looks the same.

Each / Every child gets a drink and a chocolate bar for the trip.

Przed rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi używamy:

a great amount of / a great deal of (dużo, wiele),

a little (of) (trochę), **little** (mało):

I spend a great deal of time cooking for my family.

We had little time to finish homework.

Przed rzeczownikami policzalnymi i niepoliczalnymi używamy:

all (wszystkie), **most (of)** (większość (z)), **some (of)** (trochę, niektóre), **plenty of / lots of / loads of / a (whole) lot of** (dużo, wiele), **no / none of** (żadne):

Don't buy anything for the picnic – we've got loads of snacks.

For breakfast, we serve plenty of fruit and a whole lot of fresh vegetables.

Przed rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie pojedynczej i rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi używamy **whole / entire** (cały):

Sally prepared the whole meal by herself.

Who drank the entire juice?

Uwaga!

Niektóre rzeczowniki mogą być zarówno policzalne, jak i niepoliczalne, w zależności od ich znaczenia, np. **time** – czas, **times** – razy:

How many times have you seen her?

Lee spends too much time at work.

Niektóre rzeczowniki policzalne w języku polskim, są niepoliczalne w języku angielskim, np. **advice, furniture, hair, information, money, news, luggage, accommodation**:

Her hair is now shorter than ever.

The money is in the piggy bank.

Aby określić ilość, możemy użyć wyrażen takich jak:

a piece of, a bit of, an item of

Let me give you a piece of advice.

1) W każdym punkcie zakreśl dwa poprawne określenia ilości.

I did my chef training ¹*few / a few / several* years ago, but I still remember the first time the instructor took us to the kitchen in his own restaurant. ²*None / Few / No* of us had had such an opportunity before and ³*all / many / either* of us were pretty excited. The instructor showed us how to do ⁴*a great deal of / lots of / many* things – set up your station properly, use ⁵*some / most / every* of the utensils – and gave us a ⁶*few / little / lot of* useful advice. But when he told us to cook something, I was so nervous that I couldn't recall any of the tips I'd heard – even though I was paying attention the ⁷*whole / all / entire* time.

2) W każdym punkcie zaznacz jedno poprawne zdanie.

- 1 a Don't worry! We have plenty of time.
b Don't worry! We have little time.
- 2 a Numerous teenagers don't follow a healthy diet.
b The entire teenagers don't follow a healthy diet.
- 3 a The news that Clara brought today were rather depressing.
b The news that Clara brought today was rather depressing.
- 4 a After we waited few hours for the maintenance crew, the fridge suddenly started working again.
b After we waited a few hours for the maintenance crew, the fridge suddenly started working again.

- 5 a The car trunk was full, but luckily Tina brought little luggage with her.
b The car trunk was full, but luckily Tina brought a little luggage with her.
- 6 a A great amount of students are taking part in the competition.
b Dozens of students are taking part in the competition.

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

- 1 Were my keys here all the time? **entire**
Were my keys here _____?
- 2 Neither of Tom's sisters is shorter than him. **each**
_____ taller than him.
- 3 Most of the guests were on time. **few**
Only _____ late.
- 4 Not one of the students handed in the assignment. **none**
_____ handed in the assignment.
- 5 I've read every book on this shelf. **each**
I've read _____ books on this shelf.
- 6 I haven't got a great deal of experience in vegetarian cooking. **little**
I _____ in vegetarian cooking.

Expressing necessity and ability (past, present, future)

Mówienie o umiejętnościach: **can** i **be able to**

- Aby opisać umiejętności w teraźniejszości, używamy czasownika modalnego **can** / **can't** oraz konstrukcji **be able to**:
Can you make paella?
Are you able to distinguish a rare steak from a raw steak?
- Aby powiedzieć, co kiedyś potrafiliśmy zrobić, używamy **could** oraz **was able to**:
My brothers and I couldn't even prepare scrambled eggs when we were students.
The pie was sickly-sweet and I wasn't able to finish it.
- Aby wyrazić możliwość zrobienia czegoś w przyszłości, stosujemy **will be able to**:
I think I will be able to join you for dinner tonight.

Wyrażanie konieczności: **have to** / **need to** / **must**

- Wyrażając konieczność w czasie teraźniejszym, stosujemy **must** / **have to** / **need to**:
I must add some cinnamon to the pie.
Paul has to avoid any nuts.

- Do wyrażenia konieczności w przeszłości używamy czasowników modalnych **had to** oraz **needed to**:
When I was on a diet, I had to count the calories. Luckily, I didn't need to give up on my favourite products.
- Do wyrażenia konieczności w przyszłości używamy czasowników **will have to** oraz **will need to**:
Dean will need to change his eating habits.
Will I have to stop drinking coffee?

Grammar challenge!

Czasownika modalnego **could** używamy, jeżeli opisujemy umiejętność wykonania danej czynności w przeszłości. Jeżeli mówimy o konkretnej sytuacji w przeszłości, w której ktoś zdołał coś zrobić, stosujemy **was (not) able to**:
She was such a talented chef that she could reproduce any dish without a recipe.
Thomas wasn't able to point to what he had eaten and so the doctor didn't know what caused the allergy.

1) Zaznacz poprawne czasowniki modalne. W niektórych zdaniach oba czasowniki są poprawne.

- Tomas **couldn't** / **wasn't able to** find his cookbook for days.
- I **can't** / **won't be able to** walk the dog three times a day in the future.
- Need I** / **Do I need to** add any other spices?
- You **don't have to** / **mustn't** call the repair service – they will call you once your microwave is ready.
- Maybe they will **can** / **be able to** repair it in two or three days, but it might take longer.
- I always had problems with Maths, but I **could** / **was able to** read fluently by the age of four.
- When I was a teenager, I **must** / **had to** be home before 10 p.m., no matter what.
- I accidentally broke the blender and nobody **could** / **was able to** fix it.

2) Uzupełnij każde zdanie odpowiednim czasownikiem modalnym oraz jednym z czasowników z ramki.

call check keep press receive recognise ride

- When I was little, other children used to laugh at me because I _____ a bike.
- In order to keep the meat tender, you _____ it in the oven for ten more minutes.
- When we get to the hotel, I _____ my parents to say I'm OK.
- If Sara continues to grow so fast, I _____ her the next time we meet.
- All incoming connections are blocked and we _____ any messages for two days.
- In order not to waste so much food, you _____ the sell-by date before you buy something.
- Something was wrong because I _____ the start button.

3) Uzupełnij zdania informacjami o sobie.

- Before I started school, I could _____.
- My mum always says that I need to _____.
- According to the school rules, we must _____.
- I hope that one day I will be able to _____.
- Luckily, next week I won't have to _____.
- When it comes to exceptional abilities, one of my friends can _____.

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

- It seems that in the future people _____ (nie będą umieli) prepare even a simple dish without hi-tech kitchen equipment.
- I hope that I _____ (nigdy nie będę musiał używać) a driverless car – it's dangerous!
- _____ (Naprawdę musiałeś) borrow her recipe book?
- As I was using the food processor, I _____ (mogłem usłyszeć dziwne dźwięki) coming from the inside.
- The soup is bland. I _____ (muszę dodać soli) before I serve it.
- As I'd never used such a machine before, I _____ (musiałem poprosić kogoś) for help.
- We felt like having some sushi, but we _____ (nie udało nam się znaleźć) a sushi restaurant.

Passive voice

Strony biernej (**passive voice**) używamy, gdy:

- wykonawca czynności jest nieznany lub nieistotny:
*Your phone **has been repaired**.* (wykonawca nieistotny)
*The ticket machine **was destroyed**.* (wykonawca nieznany)
- chcemy zwrócić uwagę na czynność, a nie jej wykonawcę:
*New equipment **will be installed** in the IT lab.*

Stronę bierną tworzymy za pomocą czasownika **to be** w różnych czasach oraz formy **past participle** (trzecia forma czasownika).

Uwaga!

Aby powiedzieć, kto wykonał daną czynność, używamy przyimka **by**.
Jeśli chcemy opisać narzędzie, którym jakaś czynność została wykonana, stosujemy **with**:

*This bike **was repaired by** my brother.*

*It **was repaired with** a screwdriver.*

Jeżeli w zdaniu występuje czasownik z przyimkiem, to w stronie biernej przyimek występuje po formie **past participle**:

*Steve's grandparents **brought him up**.*

*Steve **was brought up by** his grandparents.*

Grammar challenge!

W stronie biernej, bezokolicznik stosujemy używając formy **to be + past participle**. Formą **-ing** w stronie biernej jest konstrukcja **being + past participle**:

*Aren't you **surprised to be rewarded** such a prize?*

*I **enjoy being invited** to parties.*

present simple	Lunch in my school is delivered every day at one o'clock.
present continuous	Our network is being checked at the moment.
past simple	The number of failures was reduced by half last year.
past continuous	There was a power cut while the new detectors were being installed.
present perfect	This hairdryer hasn't been used for ages.
past perfect	Before we could use the system, it had been approved by engineers.
future simple	Will all the nominees be rewarded?
be going to	The instruction manual isn't going to be written in Polish.
future perfect	If we continue sending e-mails at this speed, almost a thousand will have been sent by the end of the day.
modal verbs	The public can't be informed about anything we say here. This button mustn't be pressed. The printer might be moved to a different room. Mobile phones should be turned off during classes.

1> Uzupełnij zdania, używając czasowników podanych w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie strony biernej.

- The new champion _____ (not/beat) even once since 2011.
- _____ (we/intend) to take this remark seriously?
- Did you know that water could _____ (purify) with special tablets?
- First, the card _____ (insert) into the machine, then further instructions appear on display.
- By the end of 2021, over a million copies of the book _____ (print).
- Toby _____ (reward) with \$100 last week.
- Lucy doesn't mind _____ (ask) for an autograph.
- We were excited _____ (give) our diplomas.

2> Przekształć zdania na stronę bierną.

- Somebody has found my wallet.

- You shouldn't carry such amounts of cash around.

- Has anyone locked the door?

- Why didn't they fix the roof?

- The wind blew his hat down the street.

- They will take her to hospital tomorrow.

- Is anyone going to change the date on the notice?

- Somebody left the light on all night.

3> Uzupełnij zdania. Wykorzystaj podane w nawiasach wyrazy w odpowiedniej formie strony biernej i – jeśli to konieczne – dodaj inne wyrazy. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać do pięciu wyrazów.

- I hope we _____ (give/answer) next week.
- The teacher asked me who the _____ (light bulb/invent).
- The idea sounds good in theory, but it can't _____ (carry out/practice).
- It's pretty sad, but _____ (Peter/often/laugh at) at school these days.
- All the reports _____ (have to/finish) by next Monday.
- Did you really expect _____ (give/no homework) until the end of the school year?

Impersonal constructions with passive voice

W bardziej oficjalnym języku stosujemy **konstrukcje bezosobowe w stronie biernej**, aby przytoczyć jakieś informacje (np. czyjeś opinie, fakty) bez określania ich źródła.

Konstrukcje bezosobowe tworzymy w następujący sposób:

• **It + is / was + believed / known / thought (that) + ...**

It is said that Thomas is working on new software.

(Mówi się, że Thomas pracuje nad nowym oprogramowaniem.)

I remember the times when it was thought robots could rule the world.

(Pamiętam czasy, kiedy uważało się, że roboty mogą rządzić światem.)

• **Subject + is / was + believed / said / thought + infinitive:**

Thomas is said to be working on new software.

(Mówi się, że Thomas pracuje nad nowym oprogramowaniem.)

I remember the times when robots were thought to be able to rule the world.

(Pamiętam czasy, kiedy uważało się, że roboty mogą rządzić światem.)

Aby powiedzieć, co obecnie sądzi się o jakimś przeszłym wydarzeniu, stosujemy bezokolicznik w czasie **present perfect (have + past participle)**:
Mr. Green is known to have been an officer.

(Wiadomo, że pan Green był kiedyś oficerem.)

1> Zdecyduj, czy zdania w każdej parze mają to samo, czy inne znaczenie.

- 1 a Paul Smith is rumoured to be resigning from his job.
b It is rumoured that Paul Smith has resigned from his job.
- 2 a The prices are believed to have gone up again last month.
b People believe that the prices went up again last month.
- 3 a It is known that rubbish is collected every other day.
b Rubbish is known to be collected every other day.
- 4 a People expect Jane will become a world-known scientist.
b Jane is expected to become a world-known scientist.
- 5 a The new laboratory is said to have cost a lot of money.
b It is said that the new laboratory will cost a lot of money.

2> Uzupełnij zdania, używając czasowników z ramki w odpowiedniej formie.

be live not activate not turn off provide work

- 1 Slide rules are believed _____ very useful back in the old days.
- 2 It is often thought we _____ on Mars one day.
- 3 Instruction manuals are expected _____ the users of various devices with some technical details.
- 4 NASA scientists are assumed _____ on a new space mission at the moment.
- 5 It is suspected that the fuel supply _____ properly.
- 6 The security guard is reported _____ the machine before going home the other night.

3> Przekształć podane zdania na dwa sposoby, rozpoczynając od podanych wyrazów.

- 1 People say Luke is a brilliant scientist.
It _____.
Luke _____.
- 2 They believe Stephen King is writing a new book.
It _____.
Stephen King _____.
- 3 People say that intelligent life on Mars doesn't exist.
It _____.
Intelligent _____.

4 The media report that Mario hacked the bank's computer system.

It _____.

Mario _____.

5 People expect that the President will broadcast a statement tonight.

It _____.

The President _____.

6 People know that Lea was responsible for the failure.

It _____.

Lea _____.

4> Uzupełnij zdania własnymi pomysłami.

- 1 Some of the teachers in my school are believed _____ in the past.
- 2 My best friend is known _____ these days.
- 3 It is said that scientists _____.
- 4 The government is reported _____ in the near future.
- 5 Modern computers are known _____.
- 6 It is claimed that the universe _____.

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

- 1 Mandy is said _____
(*że kupiła dom*) in the mountains.
- 2 Is the accident believed _____
(*że został spowodowany*) by a driveless car?
- 3 The Millers are reported _____
(*że wyprowadzają się za granicę*) next month.
- 4 The witness is said _____
(*że rozpoznał osobę*) who started the fight.
- 5 It _____ (zależy się, że są)
endless job opportunities for computer scientists.
- 6 _____
(*Oczekuje się, że problem*) to be resolved soon.
- 7 _____
(*Uważa się*) that there is life on another planet.