

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

Takie same formy jak w czasie Past Simple + -ed

Czasowniki nieregularne

np. break – broken, buy – bought, do – done, find – found, have – had, put – put, meet – met, say – said

Zdania oznajmujące

I/You/
We/They **'ve (have) worked.**

He/She/
It **'s (has) worked.**

Zdania przeczące

I/You/We/
They **haven't (have not) worked.**

He/She/It **hasn't (has not) worked.**

Pytania ogólne

Have I/you/
we/they **worked?**

Has he/she/it **worked?**

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Yes, I/you/we/they **have.**
No, I/you/we/they **haven't.**

Yes, he/she/it **has.**
No, he/she/it **hasn't.**

Pytania szczegółowe

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

Określenia czasu często używane w czasie Present Perfect: ever (w pytaniach), never (w przeczeniach), yet (w pytaniach i przeczeniach), 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

Gdy nie jesteśmy już w danym miejscu:

Have you been to Italy?
Yes, I've **been** there twice.

gone to

Gdy nadal jesteśmy w danym miejscu:

Is Tom in?
No, he **isn't**. He **has gone** to the library.

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

Konstrukcja **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	going to	run.	I	'm not (am not)	going to	run.
You/ We/ They	are			aren't (are not)			
He/ She/ It	is			isn't (is not)			
Pytania ogólne				Krótkie odpowiedzi			
Am	I	going to	run?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.			
Are	you/ we/ they			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							
Why	am	I	going to	run?			
	are	you/we/they					
	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.

- We _____ (visit) a lot of museums this summer.
- _____ your brother _____ (watch) a football match tonight?
- _____ we _____ (have) a break soon?
- Sheila _____ (not/cook) dinner.
- Donald _____ (spend) his holidays at home.
- What _____ (you/do) after class?
- I _____ (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 _____ go shopping with my sister.

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

M: No, I'm ³ _____. My sister Sue ⁴ _____ going to visit our aunt in Spain, and she needs some clothes.

S: Are ⁵ _____ going to help her?

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

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

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

M: No, we ¹¹ _____.

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: _____ Neil _____ (be) at your wedding?

B: No, _____.

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

B: He _____ (not/sell) it. He _____ (keep) it in his garage.

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

B: No, _____. They _____ (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.

- _____ sleep after school.
- _____ visit my dentist this month.
- _____ have guests at the weekend.
- _____ buy a new smartphone this year.
- _____ do the shopping on Friday.
- _____ 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

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 <i>can/can't</i> to <i>will/won't be able to</i> : <i>People will be able to travel fast.</i>					

Gdy chcemy powiedzieć, że dana sytuacja może ulec zmianie, używamy **will** + *get/become* + przymiotnika 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

I/You/He/ She/It/We/ They	must / should	go.
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Zdania przeczące

I/You/He/ She/It/We/ They	mustn't / shouldn't	go.
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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 jakaś czynność nie jest koniecznością, używamy **don't have to** (nie mustn't):

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

Zdania twierdzące

I/You/ We/They	have to	go.
He/She/It	has to	go.

Zdania przeczące

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

Pytania ogólne

Do	I/you/ we/they	have to go?
Does	he/she/ it	have to go?

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Yes, I/you/we/they do .
No, I/you/we/they don't .
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.

- policemen / wear uniforms
- a secretary / be good at swimming
- a teacher / prepare for lessons
- students / pay for sandwiches in your school
- 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