1 Present tenses

Present tenses

Czasu ***present simple*** używamy, by mówić o:
- przyzwyczajeniach: *My friends and I rarely **read** newspapers.*
- stanach i preferencjach: *To be honest, I **don't like** sitcoms.*
- regularnie powtarzających się zdarzeniach lub czynnościach: *My parents **go** to the theatre once a month.*
- czynnościach lub wydarzeniach wynikających z planów / rozkładów / programów itp.: *The film **finishes** at 9.*

Określenia czasu często używane z czasem ***present simple*** to: ***hardly ever, occasionally, never, whenever, rarely, once a month, weekly, in April / winter***, itd.

Czasu ***present continuous*** używamy, by mówić o:
- czynnościach mających miejsce teraz: *Don't disturb Dad now – he's **concentrating** on his work.*
- zmieniających się lub rozwijających się sytuacjach: *Theatre tickets **are getting** more expensive nowadays.*
- planach na przyszłość: *We **are meeting** the director on Friday.*

Określenia czasu często używane z czasem ***present continuous*** to: ***at the moment, right now, tomorrow, currently, tonight, still, this week***, itd.

Czasu ***present perfect*** używamy, by mówić o:
- sytuacjach, które zaczęły się w przeszłości i wciąż trwają: *I **have known** Mary for ten years.*
- sytuacjach, które już się wydarzyły, a ich skutki są wciąż widoczne: *It seems she **has put on** some weight.*
- sytuacjach, które miały miejsce ostatnio: *I've **seen** an interesting theatre play recently.*
- sytuacjach, które (nie) wydarzyły się w trakcie czyjegoś życia: *Paula **has** never **met** a famous actor.*

Określenia czasu często używane z czasem ***present perfect*** to: ***for, since, ever, never, just, yet, for ages, before, so far, up till now, recently, lately, still, three times in my life***, itd.

Czasu ***present perfect continuous*** używamy, by mówić o:
- czynnościach wykonywanych do tego momentu, które prawdopodobnie będą trwały dalej: *Luke **has been studying** journalism since last October.*
- czynnościach trwających aż do tego momentu, których skutki są widoczne: *Look at this mess! **Have** you **been cooking**?*

Określenia czasu często używane z czasem ***present perfect continuous*** to: ***for, since, still, for ages, so far, recently***, itd.

1〉 Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź a lub b.

1 'How many party political broadcasts ____ this week?'
'A Lot! The campaign is clearly in full swing!'
a do you see **b** have you seen

2 '____ catch-up TV services?'
'Only from time to time. I usually try not to miss my favourite shows.'
a Do you ever use **b** Have you ever used

3 'Look at this painting! Lisa has certainly improved her skills.'
'Well, she ____ painting lessons for months.'
a is taking **b** has been taking

4 'Are you busy tomorrow evening?'
'A bit. I ____ my sister to the cinema, but I'm free after that.'
a take **b** am taking

5 '____ anything interesting at the moment?'
'Not right now. I read a great novel last month though.'
a Do you read **b** Are you reading

6 'Oops, I think the TV set ____.'
'Oh, no! I was going to watch my favourite quiz show.'
a has been breaking down **b** has broken down

2〉 Uzupełnij zdania, wpisując w każdą lukę jeden wyraz.

1 Sue has been talking to Ben _____ she came home.
2 It seems this drama has been on _____ years now.
3 When you ask Thomas about politics, he is _____ ever objective.
4 Channel 4 is _____ airing two cop dramas, both about NYPD.
5 Tina has _____ become prejudiced against working mothers, which is totally unlike her!
6 It's the third season of the show and I haven't missed one episode so _____ .
7 As an actress, I go to auditions at least _____ a month.
8 Has any of you _____ thought of making a documentary about school life?

3〉 Uzupełnij zdania, używając czasowników podanych w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie teraźniejszej.

1 I can't believe it's the first time you _____ (*go out*) this year! Are you really that busy with schoolwork?
2 Oh, no! We are going to be late!
The show _____ (*begin*) in five minutes!
3 I wonder where Paul is. I think he _____ (*travel*) somewhere in northern Europe as we speak.
4 How often _____ (*your teacher/allow*) you to share opinion about current events?
5 I handed in my social science paper last week, but Mrs Jones still _____ (*not mark*) it.
6 Can you show me how it works? I _____ (*not use*) a smart TV before.
7 The prices of cable TV _____ (*not go up*) so fast anymore, which is good as more people can afford it.

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

1 I _____ (*byłem już na*) three live concerts this summer and I intend to go to at least two more.
2 Robert _____ (*właśnie rozmawiał z*) Lisa about your request, but I don't know if she says 'yes'.
3 As a professional musician, Peter (*spędza połowę roku*) _____ on tour.
4 I hear you've finally decided to move. So, _____ _____ (*kiedy wyjeżdżasz*) for Dublin?
5 I have no idea which radio stations are popular at the moment – I _____ (*rzadko kiedy słucham*) to the radio.
6 To be honest, Lewis _____ (*jest uzależniony*) to sitcoms ever since I can remember.
7 I'm sorry I'm late. _____ (*Czekacie*) long?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Past tenses; *used to* 1

Past tenses; *used to*

Czasu ***past simple*** używamy, by mówić o:

- czynnościach zakończonych w konkretnym momencie w przeszłości:
  *We **went** to a museum last week.*
- czynnościach powtarzających się w przeszłości:
  *Last year I **changed** my Internet provider a few times.*

Czasu ***past continuous*** używamy:

- by mówić o czynnościach, które trwały w przeszłości i zostały przerwane przez inne zdarzenie / czynność:
  *When we entered the room, everyone **was watching** the news.*
- do opisywania tła sytuacji: *Everyone was online - my brother **was writing** emails and my parents **were searching** for a holiday spot.*

Konstrukcji ***used to*** oraz ***would*** używamy, by mówić o czynnościach regularnie powtarzanych w przeszłości, których dziś już nie wykonujemy:
*I **used to** own a games console.*
*Every weekend my family **would** visit some gallery or museum.*

Czasu ***past perfect*** używamy, by mówić o czynnościach / sytuacjach, które miały miejsce przed innymi czynnościami w przeszłości:
*Before Mark got this job, he **had attended** twenty interviews.*

Czasu ***past perfect continuous*** używamy, by mówić o czynnościach, które trwały przed innymi czynnościami w przeszłości:
*The journalist **had been trying** to get an answer from the politician for almost an hour before he gave up.*

Uwaga!
Konstrukcji ***used to*** używamy, by mówić zarówno o przeszłych czynnościach, jak i stanach. Natomiast konstrukcji z ***would*** używamy tylko do opisu czynności: *As a child, I **used to** believe in ghosts.*
NIE ~~As a child, I would believe in ghosts.~~
*My dad **used to** tell me bedtime stories.*
*My dad **would** tell me bedtime stories.*

Grammar challenge!

Czasy ***present continuous*** oraz ***past continuous*** używane są również do opisywania irytujących przyzwyczajeń:
*Why **are** you always **commenting** on what the characters in the film do?*

Czasu ***present perfect*** używamy również do opisania czynności, która w danym momencie będzie już zakończona, zwłaszcza po wyrażeniach takich jak ***when***, ***once***, ***as soon as***, ***the moment***, itp.:
*As soon as I **have received** the documents, I'll text you.*

Czasu ***past continuous*** używamy, gdy poprzez czasowniki ***think***, ***wonder***, ***hope*** chcemy wyrazić niepewność lub chcemy być uprzejmi:
*We **were wondering** if it would be possible to have a room with a mountain view.*

1〉 Zaznacz poprawne formy czasowników.

1 The politician ***was giving*** / ***gave*** an interview when there was a sudden power cut.
2 As a student, I ***had visited*** / ***used to visit*** my parents regularly.
3 How long ***did you work*** / ***had you been working*** for the news station before you ***made*** / ***had made*** your first live broadcast?
4 At school, I didn't like doing projects with Beth because she ***had always been bossing*** / ***was always bossing*** us around.
5 While I ***studied*** / ***was studying*** political science, I ***became*** / ***was becoming*** interested in Middle East politics.
6 I feel that in the past journalists ***used to*** / ***would*** be a lot less biased.
7 I ***was*** / ***had been*** really happy to see my former classmates as we ***didn't see*** / ***hadn't seen*** each other since graduation.

2〉 Znajdź i popraw jeden błąd w każdym zdaniu.

1 I wasn't listening, so I hadn't had any idea what the speech was about.
2 The roads were slippery as it had snowed all night.
3 When I turned on the TV, the broadcast already started.
4 I wondered if you could lend me your tablet.
5 As a student, I would be keen on politics, but my interests changed after I graduated.
6 As I walked out of the building, I was happy to see that the sun shone.
7 I was rather scared as it was the first time I rode a horse.
8 The climber died tragically when he tried to reach the top of the mountain.

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

1 More than two years had passed before I spoke to Jane again. ***spoken***
I _____ to Jane for more than two years.
2 My parents had a car in the past. ***have***
My parents _____ a car in the past.
3 We finished watching the show and then Ben arrived. ***had***
By the time Ben _____ watching the show.
4 The practice before the concert took several months. ***been***
We _____ for several months before the concert.
5 It was actually my first visit to the Science Museum. ***had***
It was the _____ the Science Museum.
6 I will finish editing the photos and then I'll get back to you. ***finished***
I'll get back to you as soon as _____ editing the photos.
7 You constantly criticise me. I find it irritating. ***are***
You _____ me. I find it irritating.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Future continuous and future perfect; future tenses

2

Future continuous and future perfect; future tenses

Czasu ***future continuous*** używamy, aby opisać zdarzenie lub czynność, która będzie trwała w określonym momencie w przyszłości:
*This time tomorrow, Sue **will be saying** her vows in the church.*
Określenia czasu używane z ***future continuous*** to: ***this time tomorrow***, ***this time next week***, ***next Sunday at eight***, ***at that time***.

Czasu ***future perfect*** używamy, aby opisać czynności lub zdarzenia, które odbędą się do określonego momentu w przyszłości:
*Hopefully, he **will have proposed** by that time.*
Określenia czasu używane z ***future perfect*** to: ***by then***, ***by 2030***, ***by next month***, ***by eight o'clock***.

Czasu ***present simple*** używamy do opisu ustalonych planów i rozkładów: *Their wedding party **begins** at five o'clock.*

Czasu ***present continuous*** używamy do opisu naszych osobistych planów: *Ted and I **are having** brunch together this Sunday.*

Konstrukcji ***going to*** używamy do opisu naszych intencji lub sytuacji, co do których już podjęliśmy decyzję: ***Are** they **going to** break up?*

Konstrukcji z ***will*** używamy w obietnicach i decyzjach podjętych spontanicznie, w tym momencie: *Wait, **I'll help** you with these dishes.*

1〉 Uzupełnij zdania, używając podanych czasowników. W każdej parze raz użyj czasu future perfect, a raz future continuous.

1 ***drive***
- a When the summer finishes, Martin _____ more than 8,000 miles in his old pickup.
- b I'm pretty sure I _____ through your hometown.

2 ***read***
- a You can come at three at the latest because later I _____ the novel that is due for Monday.
- b If you continue reading at this speed, I don't think you _____ even half of the book by then.

3 ***not sleep***
- a If you wake him up now, he _____ for seven hours, and that's what he needs to rest well.
- b You can call me any time, I _____.

4 ***leave***
- a _____ you _____ by the time I come?
- b What time exactly _____ you _____?

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

am finishing am flying are wearing are going to finish
are going to wear will be getting will be taking
will get will have finished will have flown will take

1 Don't worry! I think we _____ our assignment by Friday and won't need to work at the weekend.
2 Have you decided what you _____ to the wedding?
3 I'd like to know when exactly you _____ the repair work. It's taking much too long.
4 This time tomorrow you _____ ready for the party, right?
5 I'm free tomorrow, so I _____ you to the airport.
6 Wait here, and I _____ you some water from the fridge.
7 I'm sorry, I can't come – I _____ to London for the weekend.
8 By the end of the flight training course, you _____ solo at least twenty times.

3〉 Uzupełnij dialog.

Sara So Liz, what [1]_____ do about Megan? Do you think it's the end of your friendship?
Liz I hope not! I mean, I will be devastated if we don't make up. Do you know that in May we [2]_____ friends for fifteen years?
Sara Oh really? I didn't realise. Well, you definitely have to stop fighting. I [3]_____ next to her in biology tomorrow. I can talk to her if you want.
Liz I'm not sure if it's a good idea. I feel I should deal with it on my own. I [4]_____ a party on Friday for my classmates, and I think I [5]_____ Megan. If she agrees to come, we will have a chance to talk things through.
Sara That's a great idea! What time is the party?
Liz It [6]_____ at 7. Will you be there?
Sara I'm afraid not. I [7]_____ for my French exam on Saturday.

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

1 The most convenient coach is the one which _____ (*leave/8/Mondays*).
2 I'm afraid I can't go to your driving test with you. Next Monday at 10 _____ (*I/work*).
3 Don't plan the presentation for six o'clock. _____ (*most people/leave*) by then and the office will be empty.
4 Peter has agreed to help me and he _____ (*give/I/lift*) tonight.
5 When _____ (*you/start*) dating again? It's about time!
6 Can you imagine that on their anniversary in June my parents _____ (*be/married*) thirty years!
7 _____ (*all of you/go*) to the reunion this Saturday?
8 I promise I _____ (*email/you*) every day while I'm away.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reported speech 4

Reported speech

W ***mowie zależnej*** główny czasownik w zdaniu jest zazwyczaj w czasie przeszłym. Jeżeli opisywana sytuacja wciąż jest prawdziwa, to w zdaniu podrzędnym nie stosujemy następstwa czasów typowego dla mowy zależnej: *'Teenagers with eating disorders **need** professional help.' The psychologist said that teenagers with eating disorders **need** professional help.*

W ***zdaniach pytających*** w mowie zależnej używamy szyku zdania twierdzącego. Do przytoczenia pytania używamy zwrotów typu: ***She wanted to know / asked me / was interested to find out …***

Jeżeli przytaczamy ***rozkaz***, zawsze używamy bezokolicznika. *'Don't take these pills!' She told me **not to take** those pills.*

Zmiany czasów zgodnie z regułą następstwa czasów

Direct speech	Reported speech
present simple 'The nurse does a ward round every morning.'	past simple He said the nurse did a ward round every morning.
present continuous 'We are taking you to the emergency unit.'	past continuous She said they were taking me to the emergency unit.
present perfect 'Tom hasn't recovered yet.'	past perfect They said Tom hadn't recovered yet.
past simple 'Lisa sustained minor injuries in the accident.'	past perfect They said Lisa had sustained minor injuries in the accident.
past continuous 'What were you treating me for?'	past perfect continuous I asked what they had been treating me for.
past perfect 'I had felt unwell even before the journey.'	past perfect (no change) I told you I had felt unwell even before the journey.
will / can / may / must / have to 'Will Jim ever recover from this illness?' 'Can you roller-skate?' 'I may become a paramedic in the future.' 'You may stop taking the medicine now.' 'You have to see the dentist.' 'You must undergo an operation.'	*would / could / might / had to* We asked if Jim would ever recover from that illness. I asked my niece if she could roller-skate. Katie said she might become a paramedic in the future. Dr Hill said I could stop taking the medicine then. She said I had to see the dentist. They said I had to undergo an operation.
should / could / might / ought to / would 'You should have blood tests more often.' 'Could you take me to the X-ray room?' 'She might be addicted to sugar.' 'Where would you like to put your things?'	*should / could / might / ought to / would* (no change) He told me I should have blood tests more often. I asked if they could take me to the X-ray room. They said she might be addicted to sugar. She asked where I would like to put my things.

Uwaga! Określenia czasu również ulegają zmianie:

now	then
tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the following day
last week	the previous week
here	there
this	that

1〉 Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź a, b lub c.

1 They confirmed that the doctors _____ be wrong.
a can b could c were able to
2 Paul wanted us to believe that he _____ alcohol before.
a didn't drink b wasn't drinking c hadn't drunk
3 They wanted to know what I was doing _____. That was last week.
a next day b tomorrow c the next day
4 Someone asked me _____ addictive.
a was exercising b if exercising was c is exercising
5 I asked them politely _____ sleep.
a where they would
b where would they c where will they

2〉 Znajdź i popraw jeden błędny wyraz w każdym zdaniu.

1 When I saw Toby last month, he said he had seen his brother three weeks ago.
2 Back in high school, I kept telling everyone that I want to undergo an operation.
3 On my first visit, the doctor asked me what I am going to do.
4 He promised that he would go for a check-up tomorrow, but he didn't.
5 Three hours later, she entered the room and asked how long I'd been waiting here.
6 The teacher informed Mark's parents that he has skipped most school days that year.
7 It was last month that Danny promised he will go to rehab.

3〉 Przepisz zdania w mowie zależnej.

1 'Don't smoke cigarettes!' Paul called out.
Paul told us _____.
2 'You may get addicted!' Rita said.
Rita warned me _____.
3 'How long has Greg been sleeping?' I asked.
I wanted to know _____.
4 'You can't have the surgery today,' the nurse said.
The nurse informed me _____.
5 'Are you aware of the consequences of drug abuse, Ben?' asked the doctor.
The doctor asked Ben _____.
6 'What are you doing now?' the teacher asked angrily.
The teacher wanted to know _____
_____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4 Reporting verbs

Reporting verbs

W zależności od czasownika wprowadzającego, w ***mowie zależnej*** mogą występować różne konstrukcje zdaniowe:

verb + ***to do***	***agree***, ***decide***, ***expect***, ***hope***, ***offer***, ***promise***, ***refuse***, ***threaten*** Ben offered to give me some syrup for my allergy. The doctor refused to prescribe him any more painkillers.
verb + ***sb*** + ***to do***	***advise***, ***ask***, ***instruct***, ***invite***, ***order***, ***persuade***, ***remind***, ***tell***, ***warn*** We asked the paramedic to show us how to give first aid. When the woman fainted, someone from the crowd instructed me to call an ambulance immediately.
verb (+ ***preposition***) + ***-ing***	***admit***, ***complain about***, ***deny***, ***insist on***, ***mention***, ***object to***, ***suggest*** The driver denied causing the accident. Pedestrians complain about cyclists riding too fast.
verb (+ ***sb***) + ***that***	***add***, ***admit***, ***agree***, ***assure sb***, ***claim***, ***confirm***, ***deny***, ***expect***, ***explain***, ***hope***, ***mention***, ***promise sb***, ***reply***, ***state***, ***suggest***, ***warn*** He claimed that he had never been in an emergency situation. Parents should warn their teenage daughters that plastic surgeries can damage their health.
Uwaga! verb + ***sb*** + ***preposition*** + ***-ing***	***apologise to sb for doing sth***, ***blame sb for doing sth***, ***congratulate sb on doing sth***, ***thank sb for doing sth*** You should thank me for helping you to quit smoking. Who do you blame for getting hooked on drugs?

1〉 Zaznacz poprawne formy czasowników.

1 All of the respondents agreed on ***taking*** / ***to take*** part in the survey.
2 For some reason, Steve refused ***taking*** / ***to take*** any painkillers.
3 My parents constantly warn me not ***try*** / ***to try*** any drugs.
4 None of my friends admits ***to undergo*** / ***undergoing*** any plastic surgeries.
5 Nurses need to remind patients ***to follow*** / ***that follow*** a strict diet.
6 We insisted ***on calling*** / ***that we call*** the ambulance.
7 Those doctors deny ***being*** / ***to be*** able to cure most types of cancer.
8 Dentists often advise their patients ***that they use*** / ***to use*** a sonic toothbrush.

2〉 Uzupełnij zdania, używając czasowników z ramki w odpowiedniej formie. Następnie przekształć, używając *that*, te zdania, w których to możliwe.

~~arrive~~	do	help	quit	start	take	test	whiten

1 Ann promised <u>to arrive</u> on time.
Ann promised that she would arrive on time.
2 How did you manage to persuade Sally _____ online gaming?
3 I received a leaflet from the local practice which invited me _____ my blood for free.
4 Both surgeons denied _____ any procedures on that patient.
5 My mum threatened _____ me to hospital if I didn't start taking the medications regularly.
6 After Lisa came back from hospital, I offered _____ her around the house.
7 My dentist has recently mentioned _____ my teeth, but I'm afraid it's too costly.
8 During my last visit, my doctor decided _____ a new treatment, something we haven't tried yet.

3〉 Uzupełnij zdania, używając odpowiednich przyimków.

1 It's time you apologised _____ Mary for being so rude the other night.
2 He objects _____ seeing a doctor despite his breathing problems.
3 Who should we blame _____ destroying the health care system?
4 What could I do to thank them _____ administering first aid right after the accident?
5 It's annoying that you keep complaining _____ allergic reactions, but you refuse to run some tests.
6 I'm writing to congratulate you _____ getting your medical degree.
7 The accident didn't seem dangerous, but the caller insisted _____ sending an ambulance.

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

1 'I will make an appointment as soon as possible,' Jane said. ***that***
Jane promised _____ an appointment as soon as possible.
2 'How about a first aid course?' Mark asked. ***doing***
Mark _____ a first aid course.
3 'It was me who broke the window,' said Tommy. ***to***
Tommy _____ the window.
4 'I can pay for your dinner if you want,' aunt Jane said. ***to***
Aunt Jane _____ for my dinner.
5 'Please call me when you get to the hotel,' Mum said. ***begged***
Mum _____ when I get to the hotel.
6 'I hope you will be a medical student one day,' Dad said. ***expects***
Dad _____ medicine one day.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Comparatives and superlatives 5

Comparatives and superlatives

Stopień wyższy i najwyższy (***comparatives and superlatives***) ***przymiotników*** tworzymy przez dodanie końcówek ***-er*** lub ***-est*** (przymiotniki jednosylabowe), ***more*** i ***the most*** (przymiotniki wielosylabowe) oraz ***less*** i ***the least*** (przymiotniki jednosylabowe i wielosylabowe), np.:

weak	weak**er**	**the** weak**est**
thin	thinn**er**	**the** thinn**est**
comfortable	**more** comfortable	**the most** comfortable
careful	**less** careful	**the least** careful

Niektóre przymiotniki stopniujemy w sposób ***nieregularny***, np.:

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	farther / further	the farthest / the furthest

Przysłówki określają czasowniki i odpowiadają na pytania: ***jak?, w jaki sposób?*** Przysłówki tworzymy, dodając do przymiotnika końcówkę ***-ly***, np.: *clear – clear**ly**, careful – careful**ly***
*The politician was speaking very **clearly**.*
*The strike was prepared very **carefully**.*

Niektóre przysłówki mają taką samą formę jak przymiotniki, np.:

fast *He's a **fast** runner.*
*He runs **fast**.*

hard *Our last campaign was really **hard**.*
*We all worked **hard** during the campaign.*

late *Are you always **late** for meetings?*
*The Prime Minister will arrive **late**.*

early *Do you know the results of the **early** voting?*
*The Parliament session began **early** today.*

Stopień wyższy i najwyższy przysłówków tworzymy za pomocą wyrazów ***more / less*** i ***(the) most / (the) least***, np.:

angrily	**more** angrily	**(the) most** angrily
gently	**less** gently	**(the) least** gently

Przysłówki, które mają taką samą formę jak przymiotnik, tworzą ***stopień wyższy*** i ***najwyższy*** w ten sam sposób, co odpowiadające im przymiotniki, np.:

hard	hard**er**	**(the)** hard**est**
early	earli**er**	**(the)** earli**est**

Formy nieregularne przysłówków:

well	better	(the) best
badly	worse	(the) worst

W języku angielskim często stosujemy poniższe konstrukcje porównawcze:

- ***(not) as ... as*** ((nie) tak ... jak)
  *The election results are**n't as obvious as** we thought.*
  *The new president is**n't as popular as** the previous one.*
- ***przymiotnik w stopniu najwyższym + present perfect + ever***
  *In my view, Cunningham is **the least suitable** person that **has ever held** the prime minister position.*

Aby opisać, jak bardzo lub jak mało różnią się opisywane osoby lub rzeczy, stosujemy wyrażenia: ***a bit / a little / slightly*** (nieznacznie, trochę), ***much / far / a lot*** (bardzo, znacznie):
*When it comes to social policy, the government is now **far** more successful than before.*
*The attendance at the event was **slightly** better than we expected.*
*The consequences of cheating at exams can be **much** more serious than you think.*

1〉 Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi formami przymiotników z ramki lub utworzonych od nich przysłówków.

angry	bad	big	early	expensive	far	long	predictable

1 There is nothing _____ than being sick on holidays.
2 Which party ruled in this country _____? How many years?
3 The prime minister is usually calm, but this time he spoke _____ about the conflict.
4 The government chose to buy the software from the USA because it was _____.
5 _____ the soldiers got was past the river.
6 These days I get up a lot _____ than in the past, but I don't mind it at all.
7 Do you know that _____ refugee camp is in Kenya?
8 I preferred his first film because it was _____ of all.

2〉 Znajdź i popraw jeden błąd w każdym zdaniu.

1 Which European capital city is the more polluted of all?
2 Let's face it – we lost because we played badly than ever!
3 Ben irritates me because he always comes to meetings lately.
4 My school grades this semester are more better than in the last one.
5 Sandra sings the most beautiful of all singers in the choir.
6 Which of the recent political decisions do you consider the worse?
7 The whole team worked hardly during the campaign and now deserves some time off.
8 Which is most dangerous – speeding or drunk driving?

3〉 W każdym zdaniu wstaw jeden brakujący wyraz. Użyj wyrazów z ramki.

a	as	less	lot	more	slightly	than

1 The candidate's speech wasn't interesting as we expected.
2 The essay about your favourite politician was not very good, and the one about your favourite actor was only better.
3 Soap operas are usually a more popular than TV news or political debates.
4 The new political leaders are considered to be even dishonest than the ones who were in power before them.
5 The number of voters in this election was a bit larger in the last one, but the turnout was still quite poor.
6 After the meeting with the parents, students' attendance is little better than before.
7 After the criticism, the president behaves even confidently than before.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5 Question tags and indirect questions

Question tags and indirect questions

Question tags (pytania rozłączne) to krótkie pytania, które stawiamy na końcu zdań twierdzących i przeczących. Zazwyczaj używane są w tym samym znaczeniu, co polskie słowa ***prawda?***, ***tak?*** lub ***czyż nie?***, gdy chcemy poprosić o potwierdzenie informacji, lub ***dobrze?***, gdy uprzejmie o coś prosimy.

W ***zdaniach twierdzących*** pytania rozłączne mają formę przeczącą:
*You voted for him, **didn't you**?*

W ***zdaniach przeczących*** pytania rozłączne mają formę twierdzącą:
*She hasn't taken any painkillers, **has she**?*
*He knew nothing about the new policy, **did he**?*

W ***zdaniach rozkazujących*** pytania rozłączne tworzone są za pomocą ***will / can***: *Come here, **will you**?*
*Don't worry about it, **will you**?*
*Please bring the documents from the conference room, **can you**?*

W ***sugestiach*** zaczynających się od ***Let's*** używamy ***shall / will***:
*Let's invite some young people to the conference, **shall we**?*

Uwaga!
W zdaniach z ***I am, question tags*** tworzymy za pomocą ***are***:
*I'm the one to deal with the problem, **aren't I**?*

Indirect questions (pytania pośrednie) to pytania zaczynające się od wprowadzenia typu: ***Do you know ...?***, ***Could you tell me ...?***, ***I'd like to know ...*** lub ***I don't know ...***

Szyk zdania pytającego w pytaniu pośrednim jest taki sam, jak w ***zdaniu twierdzącym***.
I don't know how old he is. NIE ~~*I don't know how old is he.*~~
Could you tell me where she lives? NIE ~~*Could you tell me where does she live?*~~

Grammar challenge!

W zdaniach, w których podmiotem jest zaimek nieokreślony ***somebody / everybody / nobody / someone / everyone / no-one, question tags*** tworzymy za pomocą zaimka ***they*** oraz ***liczby mnogiej*** czasownika:
*Someone has called the police, **haven't they**?*

W zdaniach, w których użyto przysłówka lub określnika o negatywnym znaczeniu, np. ***never*** czy ***hardly ever***, używamy pytań rozłącznych w formie twierdzącej:
*He signed neither of the letters, **did he**?*

W bardzo uprzejmych prośbach używamy ***would***:
*Please leave the documents on my desk, **would you**?*

By wyrazić zainteresowanie, zdziwienie lub gniew, używamy tzw. ***same-way question tags***. Oznacza to, że forma pytania rozłącznego pozostaje taka sama jak zdania głównego:
*So you're standing for the school elections, **are you**?*

1〉 Dopisz pytania rozłączne do każdego zdania.

1 You don't like social science, _____?
2 Let's sign the petition, _____?
3 I'm the class president, _____?
4 Voting isn't compulsory, _____?
5 You've got British citizenship, _____?
6 Your mother can't swim, _____?
7 Their army invaded the neighbouring countries, _____?
8 Don't call her so late at night, _____?
9 You've met none of the party members, _____?
10 Please leave your bag outside the room, _____?

2〉 Uzupełnij pytania pośrednie.

1 Could you help me organise the charity run?
I'd like to know _____.
2 Where are the victims of the military conflict?
Do you know _____?
3 When did Mark join the army?
Let's find out _____.
4 What time is it?
Let me know _____.
5 How was their journey?
Do you know _____?
6 Are you interested in politics?
Can you tell me _____?
7 Will you help me?
I'd like to know _____.

3〉 Przetłumacz poniższe zdania na język angielski. Użyj odpowiednich pytań rozłącznych lub pośrednich.

1 Nie karzcie go za to, dobrze?
_____
2 Wiesz, o której przyjdzie Marta?
_____
3 Miałam rację, prawda?
_____
4 Twoi koledzy nie lubią lekcji o polityce, prawda?
_____
5 Powiedz mi, gdzie go ostatnio widziałaś.
_____
6 Chciałbym wiedzieć, co sądzisz o nowym premierze.
_____
7 Ty wstałeś najwcześniej, tak?
_____
8 Pomóż mi z tą walizką, dobrze?
_____

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

1 You _____ _____ (*never/see/my sister*), have you?
2 Tell me please _____ _____ (*old/your parents/be*).
3 I'm the one who's going to the shop, _____ (*be/I*)?
4 I don't know _____ (*where/my dad/born*).
5 I'd like to know _____ (*who/you/vote*).
6 _____ (*have/picnic*), shall we?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Third conditional 6

Third conditional

Trzeciego okresu warunkowego (***third conditional*** = ***if + past perfect***, ***would / could / might have + past participle***) używamy, aby opisać sytuacje, które mogłyby się wydarzyć w przeszłości, gdyby jakiś warunek został spełniony:

If you hadn't installed *solar panels, we* ***wouldn't have saved*** *on heating.* (but we installed them and we paid less)

Zdania warunkowe nie muszą zaczynać się od ***if***.

Jeżeli warunek podajemy w drugiej części zdania, nie używamy przecinka:

If someone ***had warned*** *people about the tsunami, there* ***would have been*** *fewer casualties.*
There ***would have been*** *fewer casualties* ***if*** *someone* ***had warned*** *people about the tsunami.*

1〉 Uzupełnij zdania, używając czasowników podanych w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie trzeciego okresu warunkowego.

1 If Mary _____ (*prepare*) for the exam properly, she _____ (*pass*) it.
2 They _____ (*not spend*) so much money on beach cleaning last year if people _____ (*not throw*) so much litter around.
3 If they _____ (*close down*) all the landfill sites in the area a long time ago, the waste _____ (*not pollute*) the ground waters.
4 Karen _____ (*might/have*) a serious accident if she _____ (*not notice*) the other car going through a red light.
5 If there _____ (*not be)* such a major climate change in the last few years, the sea levels _____ (*not rise*).
6 If you _____ (*recycle*) waste according to the rules, you _____ (*not pay*) a fine.
7 The fire brigade _____ (*could/put out*) the fire much faster if someone _____ (*inform*) them sooner.

2〉 Przeczytaj artykuł z gazety i napisz zdania w trzecim okresie warunkowym z wykorzystaniem podkreślonych informacji.

Rescue team finds two men

Two men who were reported missing last Friday are finally home. The rescuers found John B. and George S. hiding in a cave high in the mountains.
The two men went hiking on Friday morning. Unfortunately, they made several mistakes which almost cost them their lives. Firstly, [1]they hadn't checked the weather forecast and didn't know about the upcoming storm, which took them completely by surprise. [2]They didn't have proper equipment and so they couldn't climb down. To make matters worse, [3]they didn't tell the staff at their hostel where they were going, so the rescuers didn't know where to search for them. Also, [4]they had forgotten to charge their mobile phones the night before the trip and they couldn't call for help. Luckily, [5]they took plenty of water, so they managed to stay hydrated and survive.

1 *If they had checked the weather forecast, the storm wouldn't have surprised them.*
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

3〉 Uzupełnij zdania w trzecim trybie warunkowym informacjami o sobie.

1 I would have gone to bed earlier last night if _____ _____.
2 If my parents had asked me for advice about _____, I _____ _____.
3 If I had left school last year, _____ _____.
4 I would have apologised to _____ if _____.
5 If I had chosen a different secondary school, _____ _____.

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

1 If we _____ (*nie ograniczyli*) energy use last year, we wouldn't have had enough money to pay the electricity bills.
2 Many animals _____ (*nie wyginęłoby*) if people hadn't destroyed their natural habitats.
3 Some species _____ (*wymarłyby*) a long time ago if they hadn't been put under special preservation programmes.
4 If we _____ (*zwrócilibyśmy się do taty*) for help, he would have done something to make the problem go away.
5 _____ (*Gdybym nie miał wystarczająco dużo pieniędzy*), I wouldn't have bought an electric car.
6 If I'd known you were in town, I _____ _____ (*zaprosiłbym cię na*) my farewell party.
7 Just think how far _____ (*rozprzestrzeniłby się pożar*) if the wind had been in a different direction!
8 _____ (*Czy kupiłbyś*) this house if you had known how energy-inefficient it was?

LIVEWORKSHEETS