

Angielski

Gramatyka

Czasy z ćwiczeniami

1.1 Czas Present Simple czasownika *to be*

Czasownika **to be** w czasie Present Simple używamy m.in. do opisywania wieku, narodowości, cech i uczuć.

Zdania twierdzące

I	'm (am)	happy.
You/We/They	're (are)	nice.
He/She/It	's (is)	at school.

I *am* married. Jestem żonaty/zamężna.

You *are* Polish. Jesteś Polakiem/Polką.

He *is* a teacher. On jest nauczycielem.

Przeczenia

I	'm not (am not)	British.
You/We/They	aren't (are not)	tired.
He/She/It	isn't (is not)	clever.

***I'm not* married.** Nie jestem żonaty/zamężna.

You *aren't* Polish. Nie jesteś Polakiem/Polką.

He *isn't* a teacher. On nie jest nauczycielem.

Pytania ogólne

Am/Aren't	I	here? clever? an adult?	Yes, I am.
Are/Aren't	you/we/they		No, I'm not.
Is/Isn't	he/she/it		Yes, you/we/they are.
			No, you/we/they aren't.
			Yes, he/she/it is.
			No, he/she/it isn't.

***Am I* married?** Jestem żonaty/mężatką?

***Are you* Polish?** Jesteś Polakiem/Polką?

***Is he* a teacher?** Czy on jest nauczycielem?

Pytania szczegółowe

What	am	I	like?
	're (are)	you/we	
	's (is)	he/she/it	
Where	am	I	from?
	're (are)	you/we	
	's (is)	he/she/it	
Why	am	I	dirty?
	're (are)	you	
	's (is)	he/she/it	
Where	am	I	now?
	're (are)	you	
	's (is)	he/she/it	

Where am I? Gdzie ja jestem?

Why are you there? Dlaczego tam jesteście?

Where's it now? Gdzie ono teraz jest?

Pytania o podmiot

Who	's (is)/isn't	there?
What	's (is)/isn't	in this box?

Who is from Poland? Kto jest z Polski?

What's so funny? Co jest takie śmieszne?

1. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

1. I **am/are** a student.
2. You **am/are** Italian.
3. She **is/are** married.
4. Tom **are/is** a businessman.
5. We **is/are** from here.
6. This **are/is** crazy.

2. Uzupełnij zdania, używając form przeczących czasownika to be.

1. I a fan of computer games.
2. My parents from here.
3. I sad.
4. Susan and Jim teachers, they're translators.
5. My sister married.
6. You a child.

3. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

1. I Russian but I speak Russian fluently.
 a) not am b) am not c) aren't
2. Why angry?
 a) you are b) are you c) do you are
3. Who ?
 a) 's he b) does he is c) he is
4. Where ?
 a) does it is b) it is c) is it
5. James happy with his job.
 a) isn't b) doesn't is c) aren't
6. We one big family.
 a) are b) is c) am
7. What like?
 a) is he b) aren't you c) 's they
8. How you today?
 a) am b) are c) is

4. Ułóż pytania z podanych wyrazów.

1. you/American/are
..... ?
2. your mother/is/a businesswoman
..... ?
3. duties/what/your/are
..... ?
4. this/the end/is
..... ?
5. you/in/China/are
..... ?
6. your/what/interests/are
..... ?

1.2 Czas Present Simple czasownika *have got*

Czasownika **have got** używamy:

- a) do wyrażenia posiadania, np.
Have you got a pen? Czy masz długopis?
- b) opisując osoby, rodzinę, codzienne zajęcia, np.
Peter has got blue eyes. Piotr ma niebieskie oczy.
I've got a sister. Mam siostrę.
We've got English on Thursdays at 8 a.m. Mamy angielski w czwartki o 8 rano.

Zdania twierdzące

I/You/We/They	've got (have got)	a pen. black eyes. a lot of work.
He/She/It	's got (has got)	

I've got a car. Mam samochód.
She's got a beautiful voice. Ona ma piękny głos.

Przeczenia

I/You/We/They	haven't got (have not got)	a pen. black eyes. a lot of work.
He/She/It	hasn't got (has not got)	

I haven't got a clue. Nie mam pojęcia.
She hasn't got anything to do with it. Ona nie ma z tym nic wspólnego.

Pytania ogólne

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Have/Haven't	I/you/we/they	got	a pen? black eyes? a lot of work?	Yes, I/you/we/they have. No, I/you/we/they haven't.
Has/Hasn't	he/she/it			Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.

Have you got any brothers or sisters? Masz jakieś rodzeństwo?

Has he got anything to do with it? Czy on ma z tym coś wspólnego?

Pytania szczegółowe

What	've (have)	I/you/we/they	got	on Tuesdays?
	's (has)	he/she/it		
When	've (have)	I/you/we/they	got	Maths?
	's (has)	he/she/it		
How often	've (have)	I/you/we/they	got	English?
	's (has)	he/she/it		

What have you got left? Co ci pozostało?

What has she got to lose? Co ona ma do stracenia?

Where have they got my number from? Skąd oni mają mój numer?

Pytania o podmiot

Who	's (has)/hasn't	got	a pen?
What	's (has)/hasn't	got	long ears and grey fur?

Who has got something to say? Kto ma coś do powiedzenia?

Who has got two pencils? – Kto ma dwa ołówki?

1. Odpowiedz na pytania, używając krótkich odpowiedzi.

Example:

Have you got any brothers or sisters? (yes)

Yes, I have .

1. Has Jane's dad got a car? (no)

.....

2. Have we got Maths on Wednesday? (no)

.....

3. Have I got a beautiful smile? (yes)

.....

4. Have you got anything to say? (no)

.....

5. Has he got any secrets from you? (no)

.....

2. Utwórz przeczenia z czasownikiem *have got*.

1. I much to do today.

2. She anything to do with it.

3. They really much money.

4. My sister any children.

5. I can't drive because I a driving licence.

6. We any stamps.

7. My boyfriend any brothers or sisters.

8. You a car, have you?

9. He anything to say.

10. Mary many toys.

3. Ułóż pytania z podanych wyrazów.

1. she/a car/got/has
..... ?
2. a lot of/work/have/got/you
..... ?
3. have/lose/to/you/what/got
..... ?
4. the time/you/got/have/please
..... ?
5. who/money/got/any/has
..... ?

1.3 Czas Present Simple

Za pomocą czasu **Present Simple** mówimy o rzeczach, które:

- a) są tzw. prawdami ogólnymi i zawsze są prawdziwe, np.
The Earth revolves around the Sun. Ziemia kręci się wokół Słońca.
I come from Warsaw. Pochodzę z Warszawy.
- b) powtarzają się, np.
I usually play tennis on Saturdays. W soboty zwykle grywam w tenisa.
She always has breakfast. Ona zawsze je śniadanie.
- c) dzieją się zawsze, choć niekoniecznie w momencie mówienia, np.
I work for this company. Pracuję dla tej firmy.
I learn English. Uczę się angielskiego.

W zdaniach twierdzących w czasie **Present Simple** używamy czasownika w bezokoliczniku, a w 3. osobie liczby pojedynczej (**he/she/it**) do czasownika dodajemy końcówkę **-s** lub **-es**.

Zasady pisowni w 3. osobie liczby pojedynczej

Czasowniki zakończone na -ch, -sh, -s, -x, -o	+ es	I watch – she watches I go – it goes
Czasowniki zakończone na spółgłoskę + -y	y + ies	I try – he tries
Czasownik to have	forma nieregularna: has	I have – it has

He always watches TV in the evening. On zawsze ogląda telewizję wieczorami.
Mum usually does the laundry on Saturdays. Mama zwykle robi pranie w soboty.

Zdania twierdzące

I/You/We/They	dance. laugh. finish.
He/She/It	dances. laughs. finishes.

I go to work on foot. Chodzę do pracy pieszo.

We always win! Zawsze wygrywamy!

I like chocolate. Lubię czekoladę.

She goes to school. Ona chodzi do szkoły.

Przeczenia

I/You/We/They	don't (do not)	work. like coffee. eat meat.
He/She/It	doesn't (does not)	

I don't go to work on foot. Nie chodzę do pracy pieszo.

I don't like chocolate. Nie lubię czekolady.

We don't always win. Nie zawsze wygrywamy.

She doesn't go to school. Ona nie chodzi do szkoły.

Pytania ogólne

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Do/Don't	I/you/we/they	play tennis? go to school?	Yes, I/you/we/they do. No, I/you/we/they don't.
Does/Doesn't	he/she/it	speak English?	Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.

Do I go to work on foot? Czy ja chodzę do pracy pieszo?

Do you ever win? Czy ty/wy kiedykolwiek wygrywasz/wygrywacie?

Do you like chocolate? Lubisz/lubicie czekoladę?

Does it rain here in July? Czy tu pada w lipcu?

Does she go to school? Czy ona chodzi do szkoły?

Pytania szczegółowe

Who	do	I/you/we/they	love?
	does	he/she/it	
Where	do	I/you/we/they	live?
	does	he/she/it	
When	do	I/you/we/they	get up?
	does	he/she/it	
How often	do	I/you/we/they	play?
	does	he/she/it	

Why do you like chocolate? Dlaczego lubisz czekoladę?

Where does she go to school? Gdzie ona chodzi do szkoły?

How many hours does he sleep a day? Ile godzin dziennie on sypia?

Who do you love? Kogo kochasz?

Pytania o podmiot

Who	wants/doesn't want	ice cream?
Who	loves/doesn't love	you?
What	gives/doesn't give	you hope?
What	makes/doesn't make	him happy?

Who likes spaghetti Bolognese? Kto lubi spaghetti Bolognese?

Who loves you? Kto cię kocha?

What orbits the Sun? Co krąży wokół Słońca?

1. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

1. Tom **go/goes** to university.
2. Susan never **drive/drives** to work.
3. I **learn/learns** Spanish.
4. You **run/runs** very fast.
5. My parents **gives/give** me some pocket money.
6. We **play/plays** football every Saturday.
7. Larry always **stays/stay** long hours at work.
8. Children **love/loves** chocolate!

2. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie.

1. I (**like**) playing computer games.
2. He (**not tolerate**) smoking in the house.
3. Susan (**not eat**) meat.
4. Arthur and Gwen (**come**) from Cardiff.
5. My mother (**go**) to church every Sunday.
6. Her baby (**cry**) a lot.
7. Tea (**not grow**) in Britain.
8. I usually (**drink**) two litres of water a day.

3. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

1. I Russian very well; I only know a few words.
a) doesn't speak b) don't speak c) speak
2. a lot?
a) Do you travel b) Travel you c) Does you travel
3. Does she play the piano? Yes, she
a) plays b) does play c) does
4. Where ?
a) do they work b) work they c) they work
5. I always practical gifts.
a) give b) does give c) gives
6. Who tennis with Leo?
a) plays b) play c) does play

4. Ułóż pytania z podanych wyrazów.

1. Jane/smoke/does/cigars
..... ?
2. go/why/do/there/you
..... ?
3. do/you/do/what
..... ?
4. how/he/that/do/does
..... ?
5. a lot of/you/do/water/drink
..... ?
6. who/go/to/to/wants/the cinema
..... ?
7. Liz's sister/where/live/does
..... ?
8. how/do/you/often/go/dentist/the/to
..... ?

5. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami z ramki w odpowiedniej formie. Tam, gdzie to konieczne, dodaj odpowiednią końcówkę lub utwórz przeczenie.

do play seem live enjoy go (2x) grow

1. I to high school anymore. I'm at university now.
2. What your sister for a living?
3. Coffee in hot climates.
4. He's a sportsman – he football.
5. Tom and Sue in London.
6. We listening to classical music.
7. The Earth round the Sun.
8. You very happy today.

1.4 Czas Present Continuous

Czasu **Present Continuous** używamy, mówiąc o:

- a) rzeczach, które dzieją się w momencie mówienia, np.
I can't talk to you right now, I'm driving. Nie mogę teraz z tobą rozmawiać, prowadzę samochód.
She's busy right now; she's talking to the boss. Ona jest teraz zajęta, rozmawia z szefem.
- b) rzeczach, które rozpoczęły się wcześniej i obecnie jesteśmy w trakcie ich wykonywania, np.
We're working on Steven's project now. Pracujemy teraz nad projektem Stevena.
(ale niekoniecznie w tym momencie)
I'm reading a very good book at the moment. Czytam teraz bardzo dobrą książkę.
(ale niekoniecznie w tym momencie)
- c) zmianach, które cały czas następują, np.
More and more people are moving from the countryside to the city. Coraz więcej ludzi przeprowadza się ze wsi do miasta.
Our society is ageing. Nasze społeczeństwo się starzeje.

Czas **Present Continuous** tworzymy za pomocą czasownika posiłkowego **be** odmienionego w czasie Present Simple oraz czasownika głównego z końcówką **-ing**.

Zasady pisowni

Większość czasowników z wyjątkiem wymienionych poniżej	bezokolicznik + ing	sing – singing
Czasowniki zakończone na -e	e + ing	make – making
Czasowniki zakończone na -ie	ie + y + ing	die – dying
Czasowniki zakończone sylabą akcentowaną z jedną krótką samogłoską i jedną spółgłoską	podwajamy ostatnią spółgłoskę + ing	shop – shopping

Zdania twierdzące

I	'm (am)	reading. talking. working.
You/We/They	're (are)	
He/She/It	's (is)	

I'm sitting at the table. Siedzę przy stole.

He is watching TV now. On teraz ogląda telewizję.

They are having a good time. Oni dobrze się bawią.

The water's boiling, turn the heat off. Woda się gotuje, wyłącz gaz.

We're having coffee at the moment. Właśnie pijemy kawę.

Przeczenia

I	'm not (am not)	reading. talking. working.
You/We/They	aren't (are not)	
He/She/It	isn't (is not)	

I'm not joking. Nie żartuję.

The water isn't boiling anymore. Woda już się nie gotuje.

You aren't having coffee now. Nie pijecie teraz kawy.

Pytania ogólne

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Am/Aren't	I	reading? talking? working?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Are/Aren't	you/we/they		Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't.
Is/Isn't	he/she/it		Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.

Is the water still boiling? Czy woda się jeszcze gotuje?

Isn't the water boiling? Czy woda się nie gotuje?

Are you having coffee now? Czy pijecie teraz kawę?

Pytania szczegółowe

Who	am	I	looking at?
	is	he/she/it	
	are	we/you/they	
What	am	I	doing?
	is	he/she/it	
	are	we/you/they	
Where	am	I	staying?
	is	he/she/it	
	are	we/you/they	
Why	am/aren't	I	smiling?
	is/isn't	he/she/it	
	are/aren't	we/you/they	
How	am	I	doing?
	is	he/she/it	
	are	we/you/they	

Who are you talking to? Z kim rozmawiacie?

What are they drinking? Co oni piją?

Where are you working at the moment? Gdzie teraz pracujesz?

Why aren't the children sleeping? Dlaczego dzieci nie śpią?

Why am I cooking dinner? Dlaczego ja gotuję obiad?

How are you doing? Jak się miewasz?

Pytania o podmiot

Who	's (is)/isn't	coming?
What	's (is)/isn't	starting?

Who isn't playing? Kto nie gra?

What is causing the pain in my knee? Co powoduje ból w moim kolanie?

Niektóre czasowniki, tzw. czasowniki statyczne, np. **like, want, know, believe, belong, matter** etc. zazwyczaj nie przyjmują formy ciągłej.

1. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

1. What at?
a) you are looking b) are you looking c) do you looking
2. I to the radio, you can turn it off.
a) am listening not b) don't am listening c) am not listening
3. My sister is in Paris for the weekend. She at the Hilton.
a) 's staying b) is stay c) staying
4. Who so much noise?
a) making is b) 's making c) making
5. My parents called me today. They're on holiday in Tunisia and they it very much.
a) are enjoying b) enjoying c) are enjoy
6. Why a magazine? She should be working!
a) she's reading b) is she reading c) she reading

2. Ułóż zdania z podanych wyrazów.

1. is/what/going on/here
..... ?
2. watching/am/it/I
Please don't turn off the TV,
3. not/they/each other/speaking/are/to
They've had a serious argument and
4. somebody/talking/to/I/am
I can't help you right now,
5. we/a beer/having/are
..... , do you want to join us?
6. trying/not/I/to/lose weight/am
..... anymore, so I can have some of that cake.

3. Uzupełnij zdania, używając czasowników w nawiasach w czasie Present Continuous.

1. Let's stay at home, it (rain).
2. Peter (not work) this week, he's on holiday.
3. Please be quiet, I (try) to sleep.
4. 'What's that noise?' 'I think our neighbours (have) a party.'
5. Why (you/laugh) at me?
6. The world's population (grow) all the time.

4. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami z ramki w czasie Present Continuous.

look read sleep plan stand live

1. I a fascinating book right now. Do you want to borrow it after I've finished?
2. He's unemployed and he for a job.
3. Why you there? You can sit here next to me!
4. I like her, she's nice, but I to go out with her.
5. He in the US right now, but only for a year.
6. Why you yet? It's so late!

5. Dopasuj początki zdań do ich zakończeń.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. I know | a) trying to gain some weight because she's too thin. |
| 2. We | b) are you sleeping? It's so early! |
| 3. Why | c) are not looking for a new employee at the moment. |
| 4. He | d) you're working but I need to talk to you. |
| 5. She's | e) selling my car, I've bought a new one! |
| 6. I'm | f) is looking for a new secretary. |
| 7. It's | g) boiling now. |
| 8. The water's | h) not raining anymore. |

1 ____, 2 ____, 3 ____, 4 ____, 5 ____, 6 ____, 7 ____, 8 ____

1.5 Czas Past Simple czasownika to be

Zasady tworzenia zdań z użyciem czasownika **to be** w czasie **Past Simple** są podobne jak w czasie Present Simple.

Zdania twierdzące

I/He/She/It	was	at home. great.
You/We/They	were	American.

I was happy and you were sad. Ja byłem szczęśliwy a ty byłeś smutny.

I was surprised. Byłam zaskoczona.

It was a hot summer day. Był gorący letni dzień.

You were my first boyfriend. Byłeś moim pierwszym chłopakiem.

Przeczenia

I/He/She/It	wasn't (was not)	happy. late.
You/We/They	weren't (were not)	Irish.

I wasn't surprised. Nie byłem zaskoczony.

It wasn't a good day for me. Nie był to dla mnie dobry dzień.

We weren't ready yet. Jeszcze nie byliśmy gotowi.

They weren't all Irish. Nie wszyscy byli Irlandczykami.

Pytania ogólne

Was/Wasn't	I/he/she/it	crazy? funny?	Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
Were/Weren't	you/we/they	Spanish?	Yes, you/we/they were. No, you/we/they weren't.

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Was I crazy? Czy ja zwariowałam?

Weren't you surprised? Nie byłeś zaskoczony?

Was he your teacher? Czy on był twoim nauczycielem?

Were they married? Czy oni byli małżeństwem?

Pytania szczegółowe

Who	was	I/he/she/it?	
	were	you/we/they?	
What	was	I/he/she/it	like?
	were	you/we/they	
Where	was	I/he/she/it	last night?
	were	you/we/they	
When	was	I/he/she/it	in Poland?
	were	you/we/they	
Why	was/wasn't	I/he/she/it	in hospital?
	were/weren't	you/we/they	

What was your plan? Jaki był twój plan?

Why weren't you surprised? Dlaczego nie byłeś zaskoczony?

What was his name? Jak miał na imię?

Who were they? Kim oni byli?

Pytania o podmiot

Who	was/wasn't	here?
What	was/wasn't	funny?

Who was your best friend? Kto był twoim najlepszym przyjacielem?

What was the best? Co było najlepsze?

1. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

1. I **was/were** in high school at that time.
2. You **was/were** blonde when I first met you.
3. He **was/were** my teacher.
4. She **were/was** my first love.
5. **Was/Were** we happy when we were children?
6. They **was/were** American, not Canadian.
7. It **was/were** the first time.
8. Jessica **was/were** angry with you.

2. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

1. I 26 when I met my future husband.
 a) did was b) did be c) was
2. happy with him?
 a) Were b) Was she c) Did she
3. What your first teacher's name?
 a) was b) did be c) did was
4. We in love.
 a) wasn't b) weren't c) didn't were
5. Why there?
 a) didn't you be b) didn't you was c) weren't you
6. It Jim and Sue!
 a) were b) was c) did

3. Ułóż zdania z podanych wyrazów.

1. was/I/in/Warsaw/born

2. how long/a teacher/you/were
 ?
3. were/they/a/couple/happy

4. that/was/who/man
 ?
5. idea/was/it/my

6. were/you/why/depressed
 ?
7. the/was/weather/good

8. able/weren't/to/they/come

4. Uzupełnij zdania, używając: *was, were, wasn't* lub *weren't*.

1. She never happy with that man.
2. we in the same class in college?
3. He French, he was Spanish.
4. It a cloudy day.
5. I sure about this at all.
6. They very nice people but there was something wrong about them.

1.6 Czas Past Simple

Czasu **Past Simple** używamy, mówiąc o rzeczach, które wydarzyły się w przeszłości (zwłaszcza o serii wydarzeń) oraz wówczas, gdy mówimy, kiedy dokładnie coś się wydarzyło, np.

We went to Greece on holiday last year. W zeszłym roku pojechaliśmy na wakacje do Grecji.
I woke up early today. I even jogged before I left for work. Obudziłam się dziś wczesnie. Nawet poszłam pobiegać, zanim wyszłam do pracy.

I was lonely when I moved abroad. Byłem samotny, gdy przeprowadziłem się za granicę.

W czasie Past Simple czasowniki nie odmieniają się przez osoby.

W przypadku czasowników regularnych (**regular verbs**), aby utworzyć formę czasu Past Simple, do czasownika dodajemy końcówkę **-ed**.

Zasady pisowni

Większość czasowników regularnych z wyjątkiem wymienionych poniżej	bezokolicznik + ed	watch – watched
Czasowniki zakończone na -e	bezokolicznik + d	close – closed
Czasowniki zakończone na spółgłoskę i -y	y + i + ed	cry – cried
Czasowniki zakończone jedną samogłoską akcentowaną i jedną spółgłoską	podwajamy ostatnią spółgłoskę + ed	stop – stopped

Wiele czasowników ma w czasie przeszłym formę nieregularną (**irregular verbs**). Ich lista znajduje się w na stronie 161.

Zdania twierdzące

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	arrived by train.
	closed the book.
	sang a song.

You started early. Zaczęłaś wczesnie.

He took the bus. On pojechał autobusem.

They had a dog. Oni mieli psa.

We wrote to each other. Pisaliśmy do siebie.

Przeczenia

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	didn't (did not)	arrive by train. close the book. sing a song.
-------------------------	------------------	---

I didn't go to work yesterday. Nie poszedłem wczoraj do pracy.

I didn't like the film. Nie podobał mi się ten film.

He didn't help me. Nie pomógł mi.

It didn't rain last night. Wczoraj w nocy nie padało.

We didn't hire him. Nie zatrudniliśmy go.

Pytania ogólne

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Did/Didn't	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	stop? win? wake up?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.
------------	-------------------------	---------------------------	--

Did I say something rude? Czy powiedziałam coś niegrzecznego?

Did you see that? Widziałeś to?

Didn't you like the film? Nie podobał ci się film?

Did she go to school with you? Czy ona chodziła z tobą do szkoły?

Did we meet at that party? Czy poznaliśmy się na tamtej imprezie?

Did they win? Czy oni wygrali?

Pytania szczegółowe

What	did	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	see?
Where	did	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	go?
When	did	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	start?
Why	did/didn't	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	cry?
How	did	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	get here?

What didn't you like about the film? Co ci się nie podobało w tym filmie?

Where did he go? Dokąd on pojechał?

When did you get married? Kiedy się pobraliście?

How did you meet? Jak się poznaliście?

Pytania o podmiot

Who	came/didn't come	to the party?
Who	saw/didn't see	you?
What	happened/didn't happen	here?
What	made/didn't make	you do this?

Who taught you to play bridge so well? Kto nauczył was tak dobrze grać w brydża?

Who started the fight? Kto zaczął bójkę?

Who slept in my bed? Kto spał w moim łóżku?

What caused the fire? Co spowodowało pożar?

1. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

1. really say that?
 a) He did b) Was he c) Did he
2. Really? I that!
 a) knew not b) didn't know c) didn't knew
3. He to come with us.
 a) didn't want b) wanted not c) did want not
4. Why to England?
 a) did you move b) moved you c) you moved
5. You to stay at home.
 a) chased b) chose c) choosed
6. Who you?
 a) see b) did see c) saw

2. Ułóż zdania z podanych wyrazów.

1. you/married/when/did/get
 ?
2. I/try/to stop/didn't/him

3. wanted/everything/to know/we

4. didn't/that/she/do

5. you/how/did/there/get
 ?
6. who/the/heard/explosion
 ?

3. Przeczytaj fragment scenariusza odcinka serialu telewizyjnego.

Rachel wakes up in the morning. She stays in bed and thinks about Ross. Then she grabs her phone and calls Monica. Monica doesn't answer. Rachel gets up and goes to the bathroom. When she gets out of the bathroom, she has a big breakfast. She's happy. She doesn't put any make-up on. She puts some clothes on and leaves for work. At work the whole story begins.

Twoja znajoma nie obejrzała tego odcinka i prosi cię, byś jej opowiedział/a, co się w nim wydarzyło. Wstaw odpowiednie formy czasowników w czasie Past Simple.

Example:

Rachel woke up in the morning .

1. She in bed and about Ross.
2. Then she her phone and Monica.
3. Monica
4. Rachel and to the bathroom.
5. When she of the bathroom, she a big breakfast.
6. She happy.
7. She any make-up on.
8. She some clothes on and for work.
9. At work the whole story

4. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami z ramki w czasie Past Simple.

Utwórz przeczenie tam, gdzie to konieczne.

enjoy stay buy think go (x2) teach win have

1. I to your house but you weren't there.
2. I the film, it was rather boring.
3. We at home last night and a very good time.
4. He to the doctor because he it was just a cold.
5. 'Where did you learn how to play the piano?' 'My dad me.'
6. She a lot of money in the lottery and a big house.

5. Ułóż pytania do odpowiedzi.

1. I went to the cinema last night.
Where ?
2. The police stopped John on his way home.
Who ?
3. Greg and Steve played tennis yesterday.
When ?
4. We stayed there only a couple of days.
How long ?
5. I didn't have breakfast because I got up too late.
Why ?
6. We invited them to our party.
What ?

6. Rozmawiasz z przyjacielem, który właśnie rozstał się ze swoją dziewczyną. Zadaj mu pytania, używając wyrazów w nawiasach w czasie Past Simple.

Example:

(how/meet) *How did you meet* ?

1. (where/go/on the first date) ?
2. (how long/be together) ?
3. (who/fall in love/first) ?
4. (why/not want/move in together) ?
5. (why/split up) ?

1.7 Czas Past Continuous

Czasu **Past Continuous** używamy, kiedy mówimy o rzeczach, które trwały lub były wykonywane w jakimś momencie w przeszłości.

At 6 o'clock this morning I was sleeping. Dziś o 6 rano spałem.

It was raining and I was feeling sleepy. Padało i czułem się senna.

Często używamy go do opisanego stanów emocjonalnych lub tła wydarzeń (które z kolei najczęściej wyrażane są w Past Simple), np.

I was having a bath when the phone rang. Brałem kąpiel, gdy zadzwonił telefon.

I was walking to school when it started to snow. Szłam do szkoły, gdy zaczął padać śnieg.

Czas **Past Continuous** tworzymy podobnie jak Present Continuous, z tą różnicą, że czasownik posiłkowy **to be** przyjmuje formę czasu przeszłego.

Zdania twierdzące

I/He/She/It	was	talking. laughing. sleeping.
You/We/They	were	

I was sitting at the table. Siedziałam przy stole.
It was snowing. Padał śnieg.
They were having a good time. Dobrze się bawili.

Przeczenia

I/He/She/It	wasn't (was not)	eating. crying. leaving.
You/We/They	weren't (were not)	

I wasn't sitting at the table. Nie siedziałam przy stole.
It wasn't snowing. Nie padał śnieg.
They weren't having a good time. Nie bawili się dobrze.

Pytania ogólne

Was/Wasn't	I/he/she/it	drinking? playing? leaving?	Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
Were/Weren't	you/we/they		Yes, you/we/they were. No, you/we/they weren't.

Were you sitting at the table? Siedziałas przy stole?
Was it snowing? Padał śnieg?
Were they having a good time? Dobrze się bawili?

Pytania szczegółowe

Who	was	I/he/she/it	looking at?
	were	you/we/they	
What	was	I/he/she/it	searching for?
	were	you/we/they	
Where	was	I/he/she/it	going?
	were	you/we/they	
Why	was/wasn't	I/he/she/it	sleeping?
	were/weren't	you/we/they	

Who were you talking to? Z kim rozmawiałeś?
What were you doing? Co robiłeś?
Where were you working at that time? Gdzie wtedy pracowałeś?
Why weren't you sitting at the table? Dlaczego nie siedzieliście przy stole?

Pytania o podmiot

Who	was	watching TV?
What	was	starting?

Who wasn't paying attention? Kto nie uważał?

What was happening? Co się działo?

What was that man? Kim był ten człowiek?

1. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

- I to help!
 a) did only trying b) was only try c) was only trying
- What there so late at night?
 a) you were doing b) were you doing c) did you doing
- I properly, I was depressed.
 a) was didn't thinking b) wasn't thinking c) didn't thinking
- She to me when her boyfriend called her.
 a) was talking b) did talking c) talking
- It, so I decided not to go for a walk.
 a) did raining b) was raining c) raining
- The children, so I couldn't sleep either.
 a) weren't sleeping b) didn't sleeping c) not sleeping
- Who TV when I returned home?
 a) watching was b) was watching c) was I watching
- He anything when the teacher walked into the classroom.
 a) not doing b) didn't doing c) wasn't doing

2. Odpowiedz na pytania zgodnie z notatkami.

- 8 a.m. – have breakfast
- 9 a.m. – drive to work
- 10 a.m. – talk to my boss
- 1 p.m. – eat lunch
- 3 p.m. – drink coffee
- 5 p.m. – get ready to leave work
- 8 p.m. – watch TV
- 10 p.m. – read a novel

What were you doing yesterday at ... ?

Example:

8 a.m.? I was having breakfast .

- 1. 9 a.m.?
- 2. 10 a.m.?
- 3. 1 p.m.?
- 4. 3 p.m.?
- 5. 5 p.m.?
- 6. 8 p.m.?
- 7. 10 p.m.?

3. Past Simple czy Past Continuous? Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

- 1. I **drove/was driving** home last night when suddenly the police stopped me.
- 2. I started working in March. In January I **still looked/was still looking** for a job.
- 3. We **went/were going** to Mexico on holiday last year.
- 4. They **didn't go out/weren't going out** last night.
- 5. I **waited/was waiting** for him three hours!
- 6. I **waited/was waiting** for him when he called me.
- 7. Yesterday at midnight I **slept/was sleeping**.
- 8. I **didn't sleep/wasn't sleeping** last night at all.

4. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w nawiasach w czasie Past Simple lub Past Continuous.

Last Saturday I 1) (wake up) late. It 2) (rain) and it 3) (be) quite chilly. My neighbours downstairs 4) (have) an argument. They 5) (shout) to each other loudly. When I 6) (still lie) in bed, the telephone 7) (ring), so I 8) (answer) it. It 9) (be) my best friend, Sue. She 10) (cry).

1.8 Czas Present Perfect Simple

Czasu **Present Perfect Simple** używamy, gdy mówimy o:

- a) wydarzeniach, które wydarzyły się w przeszłości i teraz widzimy ich skutki (w języku polskim to znaczenie oddajemy za pomocą czasu przeszłego), np.

She has painted the house blue. Pomalowała dom na niebiesko. (*skutek: teraz dom jest niebieski*)

I have already met her. Już ją poznałem. (*skutek: znam ją*)

He's lost his wallet. Zgubił swój portfel. (*skutek: nie ma swojego portfela*)

- b) tym, co już nam się udało, lub czego jeszcze się nam nie udało zrobić lub doświadczyć od pewnego momentu w przeszłości (może być nim początek naszego życia) do chwili mówienia (w języku polskim to znaczenie oddajemy za pomocą czasu przeszłego), np.

I've been to China. Byłam w Chinach. (*w całym moim życiu zdarzyło mi się być w Chinach*)

They've written five e-mails (so far). (Do tej pory) napisali pięć listów. (*zaczęli jakiś czas temu i do tej pory napisali pięć; prawdopodobnie ciągle jeszcze je piszą lub będą pisać*)

We haven't seen that film. Nie widzieliśmy tego filmu. (*do tej pory jeszcze go nie widzieliśmy, lecz może go zobaczymy*)

- c) procesach bądź czynnościach, które rozpoczęły się w przeszłości i jeszcze się nie zakończyły (w języku polskim znaczenie to oddajemy za pomocą czasu teraźniejszego), np.

I have lived here all my life. Mieszkam tu całe życie.

We have known each other since childhood. Znamy się od dzieciństwa.

You've never wanted to go there. Nigdy nie chciałeś tam jechać.

Czasu Present Perfect nigdy nie używamy, gdy mówimy, kiedy coś się zdarzyło. Jeśli podajemy godzinę, datę lub określenie czasu typu **last week** (w zeszłym tygodniu), **the previous month** (w poprzednim miesiącu), **two years ago** (dwa lata temu), zawsze używamy czasu Past Simple.

Czas **Present Perfect** Simple tworzymy za pomocą czasownika posiłkowego **have** odmienionego w czasie Present Simple oraz formy Past Participle (tzw. trzeciej formy czasownika). W przypadku czasowników regularnych (**regular verbs**), aby utworzyć formę Past Participle, do czasownika dodajemy końcówkę **-ed**. Wiele czasowników ma nieregularną formę Past Participle (**irregular verbs**). Ich lista znajduje się w na stronie 161.

Zdania twierdzące

I/You/We/They	've (have)	had dinner. been to the doctor.
He/She/It	's (has)	arrived.

I've noticed that. Zauważyłem to.

We have been there. Byliśmy tam.

She's done a terrible thing. Zrobiła coś strasznego.

She's cut her finger. Zraniła się w palec.

Przeczenia

I/You/We/They	haven't (have not)	drunk any water. left yet.
He/She/It	hasn't (has not)	had a fight.

I haven't met him. Nie poznałam go.

It hasn't rained today. Dziś nie padało.

They haven't gone shopping yet. Nie poszli jeszcze na zakupy.

We've never been to Italy. Nigdy nie byliśmy we Włoszech.

Pytania ogólne

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Have/Haven't	I/you/we/they	gone? passed? arrived?	Yes, I/you/we/they have. No, I/you/we/they haven't.
Has/Hasn't	he/she/it		Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.

Haven't you seen that play? Nie widziałeś tej sztuki?

Has he really written that? Czy on naprawdę to napisał?

Have they lied to me? Czy oni mnie okłamali?

Have you read Hamlet? Czy czytałeś Hamleta?

Pytania szczegółowe

Who	have	I/you/we/they	talked to?
	has	he/she/it	
What	have	I/you/we/they	done?
	has	he/she/it	
Where	have	I/you/we/they	been?
	has	he/she/it	
Why	have/haven't	I/you/we/they	contacted the police?
	has/hasn't	he/she/it	
How much	have	I/you/we/they	eaten?
	has	he/she/it	
How often	have	I/you/we/they	heard this?
	has	he/she/it	

What have you done? Co ty narobiłeś?

Where has he travelled so far? Dokąd on do tej pory podróżował?

How much have you earned this year? Ile już w tym roku zarobiłeś?

How many fish have you caught since this morning? Ile ryb złapaliście od rana?

How often have they heard this advice? Jak często słyszeli tę radę?

Pytania o podmiot

Who	has/hasn't	joined us?
What	has/hasn't	changed?

Who hasn't seen this film yet? Kto nie widział jeszcze tego filmu?

Who's been to Spain already? Kto był już w Hiszpanii?

Mr President, what has happened to you? Panie prezydencie, co się z panem stało?

1. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

1. Susan to Africa.
 a) never was b) has never been c) have never been
2. anything today?
 a) Have you eaten b) You have eaten c) Have you eated
3. We the mission.
 a) have completed b) has completed c) have complete
4. They a new car recently.
 a) have bought b) have buyed c) have buy
5. this game before?
 a) Played you ever b) You have ever played c) Have you ever played
6. He a day off this month.
 a) didn't had b) hasn't have c) hasn't had
7. What is the furthest place you ?
 a) haven't travelled b) have ever travelled c) did ever travel
8. What ?
 a) did happened b) has happened c) did have happened

2. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

1. He **have/has** never driven a car before.
2. I **haven't/hasn't** eaten yet.
3. Ron and Juliet **hasn't/haven't** worked together yet.
4. Me and my brother **have/has** seen the film already.
5. Yes, the group **has/have** already been to Thailand.
6. What's the highest mountain you **have/has** ever climbed?

3. Ułóż zdania z podanych wyrazów.

1. Madrid/ever/been/you/have/to

..... ?

2. haven't/tried/before/this/I

.....

3. gone/Bill/has/work/to

.....

4. done/I/the laundry/have

.....

5. is/the best film/have/you/seen/ever/what

..... ?

6. you/this book/read/have

..... ?

7. received/have/my letter/you

..... ?

8. never/they/abroad/have/travelled

.....

4. Ułóż pytania ogólne do podanych odpowiedzi.

1. ?

No, I haven't been to China yet.

2. ?

No, we haven't had a holiday this year.

3. ?

Yes, she has arrived in London.

4. ?

No, I haven't read this newspaper yet.

5. ?

No, I haven't seen Tom today.

6. ?

No, Lewis has never worked at school.

5. Przeczytaj opisy sytuacji i napisz o nich zdania w czasie Present Perfect Simple, używając czasowników w nawiasach. Użyj przeczeń tam, gdzie to konieczne.

Example:

Meg's hair was blonde before. Now it is red. (dye)

Meg has dyed her hair.

1. Mark is looking for his pen. He can't find it. (lose)

Mark

2. The floor was dirty before. Now it is clean. (clean)

I

3. I started writing letters in the morning. There are five letters on my desk right now.

(write)

.....

4. The door was closed and then you walked out of the room. The door is open now.

(not close)

.....

5. They started work in the morning. They are still working. (not finish)

.....

6. I was expecting an important e-mail. Now I am reading it. (receive)

.....

7. The walls in my room were white before. Now they are yellow. (paint)

..... yellow.

8. I asked you a question some time ago. I am still waiting for your answer. (not answer)

..... my question.

1.9 Czas Present Perfect Simple: *just, already, yet, since, for, it's the first time*

Czasu **Present Perfect Simple** często używamy z następującymi wyrażeniami:

a) **just** – dopiero co

I've just cleaned the floor. Dopiero co umyłam podłogę. (*w tym wypadku prawdopodobnie kilka minut temu*)

We've just come back from our holidays. Dopiero co wróciliśmy z wakacji. (*w tym wypadku prawdopodobnie kilka dni temu*)

b) **already** – już

'Are you coming to the restaurant with us?' 'No, thanks, I've already had lunch.'

– Idziesz z nami do restauracji? – Nie, dzięki, już jadłem lunch.

c) **yet** – jeszcze nie (w przeczeniach)

– już (w pytaniach)

She hasn't finished work yet. Jeszcze nie skończyła pracy.

Have you washed the dishes yet? Umyłeś już naczynia?

d) **since** – od (jakiegoś momentu, wydarzenia lub okresu w przeszłości)

I haven't eaten since breakfast. Nie jadłem od śniadania.

He hasn't been here since he was a little boy. Nie był tu od czasu, gdy był małym chłopcem.

e) **for** – od (jakiegoś czasu)

I've known her for so many years. Znam ją od tylu lat.

She has suffered for a long time. Cierpi od dawna.

f) **it's the first/second/third etc. time ...** – to (się dzieje) po raz pierwszy/drugi/trzeci itd.

it's the first/second/third bag/bottle/thing etc. – to pierwsza/druga/trzecia torebka/butelka/rzecz itp., którą ...

It's the first time I've performed in front of a large audience. I've never done it before. Po raz pierwszy występuję przed dużą publicznością. Nigdy tego wcześniej nie robiłam.

It's the third time she's failed that exam. Oblała ten egzamin już po raz trzeci.

It's the second car he's crashed. To już drugi samochód, który on rozbił.

I've been – I've gone

Warto zwrócić uwagę na istotną różnicę w znaczeniu między użyciem czasowników **to be** a **to go** w czasie Present Perfect Simple, np.

He's been to Paris. Był (kiedyś) w Paryżu.

(*w całym jego życiu zdarzyło mu się kiedyś odwiedzić Paryż, ale już tam nie jest*)

He's gone to Paris. Pojechał do Paryża.

(*teraz jest w drodze do Paryża lub już tam dotarł i ciągle jeszcze tam jest*)

Jak widać w powyższych przykładach, czasu Present Perfect Simple używamy wtedy, gdy czynności lub procesy, o których mówimy, jeszcze się nie zakończyły lub zakończyły się niedawno, np. **today** (dziś), **this week/month/year** (w tym tygodniu/miesiącu/roku), **recently** (ostatnio), **so far** (do tej pory), **ever** (kiedykolwiek).

I've had two coffees today. Wypiłam dziś dwie kawy.

They've been on holiday five times this year. W tym roku byli na wakacjach pięć razy.

Have you talked to him recently? Rozmawiałeś z nim ostatnio?

I've completed three sets so far. Skompletowałem trzy zestawy jak do tej pory.

Have you ever ridden a horse before? Jeździłeś już kiedyś wcześniej konno?

1. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

1. My hair is still wet. I've washed my hair.
a) already b) just c) yet
2. Have you called your grandma ?
a) already b) just c) yet
3. I haven't seen that film but I'm going to.
a) already b) just c) yet
4. 'Please remember to buy the groceries.' 'Oh, I've done it.'
a) already b) just c) yet
5. 'Why are you so angry?' 'I've talked to my ex-girlfriend.'
a) already b) just c) yet
6. I've talked to Sue, you don't need to call her.
a) already b) just c) yet

2. Since czy for? Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

1. I haven't seen Tom **since/for** we were in high school.
2. We haven't talked **since/for** ages.
3. We've been married **since/for** 22 years.
4. My parents have been married **since/for** 1975.
5. He's been single **since/for** too long.
6. She's been single **since/for** she broke up with David.
7. I haven't been on holiday **since/for** two years.
8. You haven't been on holiday **since/for** you started a new job.

3. Przeczytaj opisy sytuacji, a następnie utwórz pytania i odpowiedzi, używając wyrazów w nawiasach.

Example:

Meg has just failed her driving licence exam. You know this wasn't the first time.

You: (how many times/fail) *How many times have you failed it so far ?*

Meg: (third time/fail) *It's the third time I've failed it .*

- You are at a sushi restaurant with Sue. Sue is very surprised with the taste of sushi.

You: (ever/eat sushi) before?

Sue: (first time/eat) No,
- You are on a plane. The person sitting next to you looks very nervous.

You: (ever/fly on a plane) before?

Person: (first time/fly)
- Tom is working on his computer. He is drinking Coke, and there are three empty bottles of Coke standing next to him.

You: (how many bottles of Coke/drink today) ?

Tom: (fourth bottle/drink) today.
- Paul has just realized he has lost his phone again.

You: (how many phones/lose) so far?

Paul: (fifth phone/lose)

4. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

- 'Hi, can I speak to Jim please?' 'Sorry, Jim is not here. He has already **been/gone** home.'
- 'I must remember to go to the supermarket and buy some food.' 'Oh, but I've already **been/gone** to the shops. The fridge is full.'
- It's sales time and Alice has **been/gone** to the shops. She should be back in a few hours.
- My parents are away on holiday. They've **been/gone** to Italy.
- 'I've just come back from my holiday in Italy. You should go there, it's amazing!' 'Oh, I know, I've **been/gone** there.'
- Hi! I've just **been/gone** to the post office. I got a parcel from my mum!

1.10 Czas Present Perfect Continuous

Czasu **Present Perfect Continuous** używamy, gdy mówimy o:

- a) czynnościach, które trwały jakiś czas i dopiero się skończyły – aby podkreślić, że następstwa tych czynności są odczuwalne lub widoczne teraz (w języku polskim opisujemy takie czynności za pomocą czasu przeszłego), np.

'Why are your hands so dirty?' 'I've been working in the garden.' – Dlaczego masz takie brudne ręce? – Pracowałem w ogrodzie. (*już skończyłem albo właśnie robię sobie przerwę*)

The grass is wet, it's been raining. Trawa jest mokra, padało.

- b) czynnościach lub procesach, które rozpoczęły się jakiś czas temu i trwają do tej pory bądź dopiero się zakończyły, zwykle dodając informację o czasie ich trwania. Jeśli takiej informacji nie dodajemy, zazwyczaj znaczy to, że działo się to niedawno, przed chwilą, oraz podkreśla samą czynność a nie jej skutek czy długość trwania (w języku polskim opisujemy takie czynności za pomocą czasu teraźniejszego):

They've been dating for almost a year now. Chodzą ze sobą już prawie rok. (*zaczęli prawie rok temu i ciągle ze sobą chodzą*)

I've been trying to reach you on the phone. Próbuje się do ciebie dodzwonić. (*podkreślam fakt, że próbowałem*)

Czas **Present Perfect Continuous** tworzymy za pomocą czasownika posiłkowego **have** odmienionego w czasie Present Simple, formy **been** oraz czasownika głównego z końcówką **-ing**.

Zdania twierdzące

I/You/We/They	've (have)	been	reading. talking. working.
He/She/It	's (has)		

I've been looking for you. Szukałem ciebie.

He's been working in the garden since morning. On pracuje w ogrodzie od rana.

We've been trying to solve this problem. Staramy się rozwiązać ten problem.

Przeczenia

I/You/We/They	haven't (have not)	been	working. moving. playing.
He/She/It	hasn't (has not)		

I haven't been answering any phone calls, sorry. Nie odbieram ostatnio telefonów, przepraszam.

We haven't been trying hard enough. Nie staramy się wystarczająco mocno.

She hasn't been feeling well recently. Ona nie czuje się ostatnio dobrze.

Pytania ogólne

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Have/Haven't	I/you/we/they	been	playing? talking? working	Yes, I/you/we/they have. No, I/you/we/they haven't.
Has/Hasn't	he/she/it			Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.

Have you been going through my stuff? Szperateś w moich rzeczach?

Hasn't it been raining? Czy nie padało?

Have you been sleeping well? Dobrze sypiasz?

Pytania szczegółowe

What	have	I/you/we/they	been	doing?
	has	he/she/it		
Where	have	I/you/we/they	been	staying?
	has	he/she/it		
How long	have	I/you/we/they	been	waiting?
	has	he/she/it		

What have I been telling you the whole time? Co ci cały czas mówiałam?

Where have you been living lately? Gdzie ostatnio mieszkasz?

How long has he been watching TV? Jak długo on już ogląda telewizję?

Pytania o podmiot

Who	's (has)/hasn't	been	sleeping?
What	's (has)/hasn't	been	happening?

Who hasn't been paying attention? Kto nie uważał?

What has been happening? Co się tutaj działo?

1. Dopasuj początki zdań do ich zakończeń.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mary is prepared for the exam.
She has been | a) sleeping all afternoon. |
| 2. Now I'm relaxed. I have been | b) working here for ten years now. |
| 3. Dad is worried. He has been | c) jogging for two hours. |
| 4. Mark is happy. He has been | d) watching his favourite TV channel all day. |
| 5. I'm exhausted. I've been | e) studying English all evening. |
| 6. Chris has been | f) looking for Susan for many hours. |

2. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

1. What doing?
 a) have been you b) have you been c) you have been
2. How long working in that company?
 a) have you been b) you have been c) have been you
3. You answering my phone calls.
 a) haven't been b) have been not c) didn't have been
4. We English for three years now.
 a) have been learned b) been learning c) have been learning
5. She is hot and sweaty because she
 a) have been running b) has been running c) has been run
6. It all day.
 a) has been raining b) have been raining c) has been rained

3. Z podanych wyrazów ułóż zdania w czasie Present Perfect Continuous.

1. have/sitting/in the sun/I/for too long/been

 I need to find some shade.
2. been/he/on the phone/has/all evening/talking

 I'm going to ask him to hang up. I need to make a phone call myself.
3. have/trying/this/been/I/to tell you
 but you wouldn't listen to me.
4. have/what/been/doing/you
 ?
 You're all covered in mud.
5. has/sleeping/she/been/recently/not/well

 She has been tired for weeks.
6. you/more healthy/been/have/eating
 ?
 You look like you've lost weight and your skin looks better.

4. Przeczytaj opisy sytuacji i uzupełnij zdania w czasie Present Perfect Continuous. Utwórz przeczenia tam, gdzie to konieczne.

Example:

Jim started travelling around the world after he graduated. He is still travelling.

Jim has been travelling around the world since he graduated.

1. We always go to the mountains for Christmas. We started going there five years ago.
We to the mountains for Christmas for five years.
2. I know you are still learning English but I don't know when you started.
How long English?
3. Janet is skiing. She started right after breakfast.
Janet since breakfast.
4. We are trying to have a baby. We started trying some time ago.
We for a baby.
5. They are working on a project. I don't know when they started.
How long on that project?
6. It is raining. It started raining a short while ago.
It for a long time.

5. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami ramki w czasie Present Perfect Continuous.

look for drink paint smoke study play work

1. 'Why are you all covered in paint?' 'I the walls.'
2. You hard, you deserve a break.
3. She – I know that, I can smell cigarette smoke in the bathroom.
4. you ? You smell of beer.
5. Susan English, I can tell. Her vocabulary is much better now.
6. Greg is only 12 years old but he plays the piano like a professional. He since he was five.
7. I am getting depressed. I a job for almost a year now.

1.11 Czas Past Perfect Simple

Czas **Past Perfect Simple** towarzyszy czasom Past Simple lub Past Continuous. Używamy go, gdy chcemy podkreślić, że jakaś czynność lub wydarzenie miały miejsce wcześniej niż pozostałe. Czynności lub wydarzenia późniejsze są wtedy wyrażone za pomocą czasu Past Simple lub Past Continuous.

I was walking down the street. I stopped by the traffic lights. I noticed a woman. I knew I had met her before. Szedłem ulicą. Zatrzymałem się przy światłach. Zauważyłem kobietę. Wiedziałem, że już ją kiedyś wcześniej poznałem.

By the time I went to college, I had already met your dad.

Czas **Past Perfect** tworzymy za pomocą czasownika posiłkowego **had** (czyli **have** w czasie Past Simple) oraz formy Past Participle (tzw. trzeciej formy czasownika).

Zdania twierdzące

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	'd (had)	played. left. arrived.
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I'd flown on a plane once before. Wcześniej zdarzyło mi się raz lecieć samolotem.

By the time I arrived at the party, John had already gone home. Zanim przyjechałam na imprezę, John już (był*) pojechał do domu.

Przeczenia

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	hadn't (had not)	gone. slept. finished.
-------------------------	------------------	------------------------------

He hadn't done it yet. Jeszcze tego (był) nie zrobił.

You hadn't met him before. Nie (byłeś) poznałeś go wcześniej.

Pytania ogólne

Had/Hadn't	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	done it? forgotten? left?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they had. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they hadn't.
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Krótkie odpowiedzi

Had you already met Dad when you went to college? Czy (byłaś) poznałaś tatę zanim poszłaś na studia?

Had you already graduated from university by the time you got married? Czy (byłeś) ukończyłeś studia zanim się ożeniłeś?

Pytania szczegółowe

Who	had	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	talked to?
What	had	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	done?
Where	had	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	been?
How often	had	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	heard this?

How many different cities had you lived in by the time you settled down in New York?

W ilu różnych miastach (byłaś) mieszkałaś zanim zostałaś w Nowym Jorku?

What countries hadn't you visited yet before you started that journey?

Kajich krajów jeszcze nie (byłaś) zwiedziłaś, zanim rozpoczęłaś tamtą podróż?

* W polskich tłumaczeniach powyższych przykładów dostawiono formy przeszłe czasownika „być”, aby pokazać, jak te zdania brzmiałyby po polsku, gdyby w naszym języku używano jeszcze czasu zaprzeszłego. Czas zaprzeszły to niemal dokładny odpowiednik czasu Past Perfect. Z uwagi na to, że nie jest on już używany w języku polskim, wypowiedzi w czasie Past Perfect oddaje się w języku polskim za pomocą zwykłego czasu przeszłego, dodając słowa takie jak „wcześniej” czy „już kiedyś” dla podkreślenia kolejności chronologicznej.

UWAGA: Jeśli opowiadamy historię w porządku chronologicznym, nie ma potrzeby używania czasu Past Perfect. Potrzeba taka zachodzi jedynie wówczas, gdy jakieś wcześniejsze wydarzenie wtrącamy w opowieść pomiędzy wydarzenia późniejsze.

1. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

- By the time I got back from the party, my husband had already
 a) go to sleep b) gone to sleep c) went to sleep
- She introduced me to him because we before.
 a) didn't meet b) didn't had met c) hadn't met
- I all about you even before I met you.
 a) 'd heard b) did heard c) had been heard
- It was already midnight but she wasn't feeling sleepy because she three cups of coffee.
 a) 'd been drunk b) 'd drunk c) had drunk
- I wanted to pick up my car from the garage but he yet.
 a) hadn't repaired it b) didn't have repaired it c) had repaired it not
- I wanted to wear my red dress for the wedding but I couldn't because I weight.
 a) had been gained b) did have gained c) had gained

2. Przeczytaj opisy sytuacji i napisz zdania w czasie Past Perfect, używając wyrazów w nawiasach.

Example:

I wanted to have a piece of cake but there was no cake left in the kitchen. (somebody/ eat/all of it)

Somebody had eaten all of it .

1. She was surprised with the taste of Yerba Mate. (she/never/drink it before)
.....
2. I said something to him but he didn't answer. (he/already/fall asleep)
.....
3. I gave him a book but he wasn't happy with the gift. (he/already/read it before)
.....
4. She introduced me to you but it wasn't necessary. (we/already/meet)
.....
5. Jane was the happiest person in the world when she won the first prize.
(she/never win anything before)
.....
6. When I got home, the house was very quiet. (everybody/go to sleep)
.....
7. That film wasn't a surprise for me. (I/already/see two films of this director)
.....
8. Sue was depressed. (She/never/be fired before)
.....

3. Przeczytaj życiorys Tima i uzupełnij zdania o wydarzeniach w jego życiu. Użyj czasów Past Simple i Past Perfect.

- 1985 – Tim is born
- 1987 – Tim's parents get married
- 1989 – Tim's sister is born
- 1992 – Tim starts school
- 2004 – Tim graduates from high school
- 2005 – Tim takes a gap year and travels around Europe
- 2006 – Tim does voluntary work in Asia
- 2007 – Tim begins university
- 2008 – Tim writes his first book
- 2009 – Tim writes his second book
- 2010 – Tim receives a prize for his first book

Example:

By the time Tim's parents *got married, he had already been* born.

1. By the time Tim school, his sister
2. Tim from high school by the time he a gap year.
3. By the time Tim voluntary work in Asia, he around Europe.
4. Tim voluntary work in Asia when he university.
5. By the time Tim his first book, he university.
6. When Tim a prize for his first book, he his second book.

1.12 Czas Past Perfect Continuous

Czasu **Past Perfect Continuous** używamy, gdy mówimy o wydarzeniach lub czynnościach ciągłych które zdarzyły się w przeszłości i które skończyły się w momencie, o którym mówimy lub krótko przed nim, np.

Before we moved to Paris, we had been living in Rome for about six months.
Zanim przenieśliśmy się do Paryża, mieszkaliśmy w Rzymie przez około pół roku.

Podobnie jak czasu Past Perfect Simple, czasu Past Perfect Continuous używamy, aby podkreślić kolejność wydarzeń w przeszłości:

I had been watching too many horror films; that's why my mind was full of strange images. Oglądałam zbyt wiele horrorów; dlatego w głowie tkwiły mi te wszystkie dziwne obrazy.

Czas Past Perfect Continuous tworzymy za pomocą czasownika posiłkowego **had** (czyli **have** w czasie Past Simple), formy **been** oraz czasownika głównego z końcówką **-ing**.

Zdania twierdzące

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	'd (had)	been	playing. talking. eating.
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I'd been looking for you for a long time. Długo cię szukałam.

He'd been working in the garden. Pracował w ogrodzie.

We'd been trying to solve this problem for a long time. Bardzo długo staraliśmy się rozwiązać ten problem.

Przeczenia

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	hadn't (had not)	been	playing. talking. eating.
-------------------------	------------------	------	---------------------------------

We hadn't been trying hard enough. Nie staraliśmy się wystarczająco mocno.

She hadn't been feeling well the whole week before she fainted. Nie czuła się dobrze przez cały tydzień przed tym, jak zemdląca.

Pytania ogólne

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Had/Hadn't	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	been	listening? eating? lying?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they had. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they hadn't.
------------	-------------------------	------	---------------------------------	--

Had I been sleeping? Czy spałam?

Hadn't it been raining? Nie padało?

Had you been eating well in Rome? Dobrze jadłeś w Rzymie?

Pytania szczegółowe

What	had	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	been	doing?
Where	had	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	been	staying?
Why	had	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	been	sleeping?
How long	had	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	been	waiting?

What had I been telling you before you did this? Co ci cały czas mówiłam, zanim to zrobisz?

Where had you been living before you moved to Dublin? Gdzie mieszkałeś, zanim przeniostałeś się do Dublina?

How long had he been watching TV before he went for a walk? Jak długo oglądał telewizję, zanim poszedł na spacer?

1. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

- What doing before I came?
 a) had been you b) had you been c) you had been
- How long working in that Irish company before you moved back to Warsaw?
 a) had you been b) you had been c) had been you
- You answering my phone calls, so I deleted your number.
 a) hadn't been b) had been not c) didn't had been
- We English for three years before we started learning French.
 a) had been learned b) had been learning c) been learning
- My legs were stiff because I still for a long time.
 a) had been standing b) have been standing c) had been stood
- I for 30 minutes before I called him.
 a) had been waited b) have been waiting c) had been waiting
- I in the queue for two hours before I bought the tickets.
 a) was standing b) had been standing c) didn't stand
- She for a long time what to put on before she went to the party.
 a) has been thinking b) have been thinking c) had been thinking

2. Z podanych wyrazów ułóż zdania w czasie Past Perfect Continuous.

- had/sitting/in the sun/I/for too long/been
..... I was so sun burnt!
- been/waiting/had/for/there/more/for/than/two hours/I
..... when she finally arrived.
- had/trying/this/been/I/to tell you
..... but you never listened to me.
- she/had/too much/eating/been
She gained some weight because
- had/attending/not/been/he/last semester/the class
Tom failed the final test because
- you/how/been/long/had/waiting
..... to get on the bus last morning?

3. Uzupelnij zdania czasownikami z ramki w czasie Past Perfect Continuous.

study learn play practise work paint go

- She Spanish for two years before she married a Spaniard.
- I tennis for two hours when I sprained my wrist.
- He medicine for two years when he decided to quit it.
- The musician for hours before he was ready for the concert.
- How long in the garden before we came to help you?
- I only had few hours to admire the picture my sister
for weeks before she sold it to a rich Englishman.
- I to gym for years before I managed to lose twenty pounds.

**4. Uzupełnij zdania używając czasu Past Perfect Continuous.
Utwórz przeczenia tam, gdzie to konieczne.**

Example:

Tom started collecting money two years ago. Then he went on a trip around the world.
Tom went on a trip around the world after he had been collecting money for two years.

1. You were working there for three years. After that a new boss came.
You for three years when a new boss came.
2. I found Mary in the room. I saw tears on her cheek.
When I found Mary, I could see that she
3. You weren't trying hard enough to solve that problem. In the end you didn't solve it.
You didn't manage to solve the problem because
hard enough.
4. We were trying to have a baby for three years. In the end we decided to adopt a child.
We to have a baby for three years when we decided to adopt one.
5. We got married after going out for two years.
We for two years when we got married.
6. Magda moved to the USA in 2005. She was offered a very good job in the bank sector in 2010.
Magda in the USA for five years when she was offered a very good job in the bank sector.

1.13 Konstrukcja *going to*

Konstrukcji **going to** używamy, gdy mówimy o:

a) planach i zamiarach, np.

I'm going to buy a new car. Mam zamiar kupić nowy samochód.

We're going to paint the walls blue. Pomalujemy ściany na niebiesko.

b) tym, co nam się wydaje, że się wydarzy, np.

Look at the sky – it's going to rain. Popatrz na niebo, będzie padać.

He's going to get fired if he keeps coming late to work. Wyrzucą go, jeśli będzie ciągle się tak spóźniał do pracy.

c) tym, co nam się wydawało (w przeszłości), że się stanie, ale się nie wydarzyło, np.

I thought it was going to rain but it didn't. Myślałam, że będzie padało, ale nie padało.

They were going to get married but they split up. Mieli się pobrać ale zerwali.

Konstrukcję **going to** tworzymy odmieniając czasownik **go** w czasie Present lub Past Continuous oraz dodając bezokolicznik, czyli słówko **to** i podstawową formę czasownika.

Zdania twierdzące

I	'm/was	going to	sleep. travel. eat.
You/We/They	're/were		
He/She/It	's/was		

I'm going to grab a sandwich. Zjem sobie kanapkę.

It's going to be so much fun! Ale będzie fajnie!

We're going to stay at the Ritz. Zatrzymamy się w Ritzu.

Przeczenia

I	'm not/wasn't	going to	sleep. travel. eat.
You/We/They	aren't/weren't		
He/She/It	isn't/wasn't		

I'm not going to tolerate this! Nie będę tego tolerowała!

It wasn't going to be this way. Nie tak miało być.

We're going to go for a drink, care to join us? Idziemy na drinka, dotychczas?

Pytania ogólne

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Am/Aren't/Was/Wasn't	I	going to	sleep? travel? eat?	Yes, I am/was. No, I'm not/wasn't.
Are/Aren't/Were/Weren't	you/we/they			Yes, you/we/they are/were. No, you/we/they aren't/weren't.
Is/Isn't/Was/Wasn't	he/she/it			Yes, he/she/it is/was. No, he/she/it isn't/wasn't.

Are you going to stay with us? Zostaniesz z nami?

Wasn't he going to propose? Czy nie zamierzał się oświadczyć?

Are they going to like me? Czy oni mnie polubią?

Pytania szczegółowe

Who	am/was	I	going to	play with?
	is/was	he/she/it		
	are/were	you/we/they		
What	am/was	I	going to	do?
	is/was	he/she/it		
	are/were	you/we/they		
Where	am/was	I	going to	stay?
	is/was	he/she/it		
	are/were	you/we/they		
Why	am/aren't/was/wasn't	I	going to	leave?
	is/isn't/was/wasn't	he/she/it		
	are/aren't/were/weren't	you/we/they		
How	am/was	I	going to	manage?
	is/was	he/she/it		
	are/were	you/we/they		

What were you going to say to him? Co zamierzałaś mu powiedzieć?

What are you going to eat? Co zjesz?

When are they going to pay me? Kiedy mi zapłacą?

How am I going to get there? Jak ja się tam dostanę?

1. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

1. I another sandwich.
 a) 'm having to go b) 'm going to have c) going to have
2. buy her a present?
 a) Are you going to b) Going you to c) Do you going to
3. What do you think? Who win?
 a) goes to b) does going to c) is going to
4. We pay for this.
 a) aren't going to b) are going to not c) are going not to
5. It snow tomorrow.
 a) going to b) is going to c) goings to
6. What do about this?
 a) are they going to b) they going to c) they are going to
7. to move abroad?
 a) Is he going b) Does he going c) Is he go
8. I to tell her the truth.
 a) is going b) 're not going c) 'm not going

2. Utwórz pytania do podanych zdań, używając czasowników w nawiasach.

1. I'm hungry.
 What (eat) ?
2. Susan is thirsty.
 What (drink) ?
3. Sam is tired.
 (sleep) ?
4. Ted is bored.
 (leave) ?
5. Yesterday we argued.
 (make it up) ?
6. My car has broken down.
 (have it repaired)?

3. Przeczytaj opisy sytuacji i napisz zdania, używając konstrukcji *going to* oraz czasowników w nawiasach. Utwórz przeczenie tam, gdzie to konieczne.

Example:

I don't want to smoke anymore. (give up)

I'm going to give up smoking.

1. My plan for the summer is to visit Asia. (visit)

.....

2. Bill has decided to quit his job. (quit)

.....

3. The sun is shining and there are no clouds in the sky. (rain)

.....

4. She has just got a new job. The salary is \$60,000 a year. (earn)

.....

5. The planned date of our wedding is 26th July 2010. (get married)

.....

4. Uzupełnij zdania, używając *was/were going to* oraz czasowników w nawiasach. Następnie dopasuj początki zdań do ich zakończeń.

1. We (move in) together

2. I (quit)

3. I (make) myself a sandwich

4. I (call) you

5. He (propose)

6. They (go) out

- a) but then he found out she was cheating on him.
- b) but ended up just having a drink at home.
- c) but my battery went dead.
- d) but we broke up.
- e) but in the end I just ate a candy bar.
- f) but my boss gave me a rise.

1 __, 2 __, 3 __, 4 __, 5 __, 6 __

5. Ułóż zdania o planach Sue i Jima. Użyj konstrukcji *going to*.

Example:

Sue and Jim/do many things this year.

Sue and Jim are going to do many things this year.

1. What/they/do this year?

.....

2. They/work less.

.....

3. Sue/learn Swedish.

.....

4. Jim/enroll for a gym.

.....

5. They/not go abroad on holiday.

.....

6. Sue and Jim/move to the countryside.

.....

7. Sue/not buy so many clothes anymore.

.....

8. Jim/not change his job again.

.....

1.14 Czas Future Simple

Czasu **Future Simple** używamy, mówiąc:

a) o tym, co w momencie mówienia postanowiliśmy zrobić, np.

'Oh no, I'm going to miss the train!' **'Is it that late? I'll give you a lift.'** – O nie, spóźnię się na pociąg! – Już tak późno? Podwiozę cię.

Sorry, I can't talk right now, I'll call you back. Przepraszam, nie mogę teraz rozmawiać, oddzwonię do ciebie.

b) o naszych przypuszczeniach co do przyszłości, np.

It'll be great! Będzie świetnie!

I'm sure they will find a cure for cancer some day. Kiedyś na pewno wyznają lek na raka.

- c) że coś lub ktoś „odmawia współpracy” – używamy wówczas formy przeczącej **won't**, np.
The washing machine won't switch off! It must be broken. Pralka nie chce się wyłączyć! Musi być popsuta.
I've been trying to tell him this but he won't listen. Próbowałam mu to wytłumaczyć, ale nie słucha.
- d) (zwracając się do kogoś) o tym, że sobie czegoś życzymy, np.
Will you please stop the car? Czy możesz się zatrzymać? (jest to dużo bardziej stanowcze niż „Can you please stop the car?”)
Will you turn the music down, please? It's disturbing me. Czy możesz ściszyć muzykę? Przeszkadza mi.

Bardzo często używamy tego czasu w połączeniu z **I think** i **I don't think**, np.
I think it'll be enough. Myślę, że to wystarczy.
I don't think I'll stay here for long. Myślę, że nie zostanę tu długo.

Czas Future Simple tworzymy za pomocą operatora **will** oraz bezokolicznika bez słówka **to**.

Zdania twierdzące

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	'll (will)	play. travel. come home.
-------------------------	------------	--------------------------------

I'll help you. Pomogę ci.
I'll do my best. Zrobię, co w mojej mocy.
This will do. To wystarczy.

Przeczenia

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	won't (will not)	play. travel. come home.
-------------------------	------------------	--------------------------------

I won't go then. W takim razie nie pojadę.
You won't even notice! Nawet nie zauważysz!
He won't like it. Nie spodoba mu się.

Pytania ogólne

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Will/Won't	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	play? travel? come home?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.
------------	-------------------------	--------------------------------	--

Will he call? Czy on zadzwoni?
Won't you help me? Nie pomożesz mi?
Will it be enough? Czy to wystarczy?

Pytania szczegółowe

Who	will	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	play with?
What	will	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	do?
Where	will	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	stay?
When	will	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	finish?
How much	will	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	lose?
How often	will	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	come back?

What will you have? Co weźmiesz? (w restauracji)

How will I recognize you? Jak cię rozpoznam?

What will your life look like in ten years? Jak będzie wyglądało twoje życie za dziesięć lat?

What time will you come? O której przyjdiesz?

Where will you put your stuff? Gdzie dasz swoje rzeczy?

Pytania o podmiot

Who	will/won't	clean up?
Who	will/won't	find the treasure?
What	will/won't	give you hope?
What	will/won't	make him happy?

Who will give her the news? Kto przekaze jej informacje?

Who will buy this product? Kto kupi ten produkt?

What will happen in 2012? Co się wydarzy w roku 2012?

1. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

- 'Remember to do this.' 'OK, I forget.'
 a) don't will b) won't c) not will
- I'm sure he eventually!
 a) will call b) wills call c) will to call
- They know it's a secret, I'm sure they anybody.
 a) won't tell b) will tell c) won't to tell
- 'Do you want me to give you a lift?' 'No, thank you, I'
 a) walk b) 'll walk c) will walking
- I don't think I married.
 a) ever get b) will ever to get c) will ever get
- again?
 a) Do I will love b) Will I love c) Will I to love

2. Uzupełnij zdania, używając I'll oraz czasowników z ramki.

help call go pay carry close

1. 'This is too heavy for me.' '..... your bags for you!'
2. 'I'm having trouble with this.' '..... you!'
3. 'Can you talk now?' 'No, sorry, you back.'
4. 'We've run out of bread.' '..... and get some.'
5. Thank you for lending me the money. you back as soon as possible.
6. 'It's cold here!' '..... the window.'

3. Dwa z poniższych zdań są prawdziwe. Z każdego z pozostałych wykreśl jeden niepotrzebny wyraz.

1. Do you think the end of the world will really to come one day?
2. I don't want to go by myself. Will you come with me?
3. OK, I'll do lend you the money but you need to pay me back next week.
4. Will you please stop making that noise? It's annoying.
5. The car doesn't won't start. It must be something with the engine.
6. I'm sorry, I not will make it up to you!

4. Napisz zdania dotyczące roku 2100, używając podanych wyrazów.
Użyj czasu Future Simple.

Example:

there/not be any countries anymore

There won't be any countries anymore .

1. people/live to 120 years

.....

2. there/be no wars

.....

3. political parties/not be allowed

.....

4. people/also live on Mars

.....

5. there/be pills instead of food

.....

6. there/not be any incurable illnesses

.....

1.15 Czas Future Continuous

Czasu Future Continuous używamy, aby:

- a) mówić o czynnościach, które będą trwały lub będą wykonywane w danym momencie w przyszłości, np.

This time tomorrow we'll be lying on the beach. Jutro o tej porze będziemy leżeli na plaży.

Don't call me between 7 and 9 p.m. tonight. I'll be watching a football match. Nie dzwoń dziś do mnie dziś wieczorem między 7 a 9. Będę oglądał mecz piłki nożnej.
W tym znaczeniu czas Future Continuous ma się tak do Future Simple jak czas Present Continuous do Present Simple. Porównaj:

I go to work every day. It is 7.50 a.m. right now. I am in my car. I am driving to work. (present) Codziennie chodzę do pracy. Teraz jest 7:50 rano. Jestem w samochodzie. Jadę do pracy.

I will go to work tomorrow. Tomorrow at 7.50 I will be in my car. I will be driving to work. (future) Jutro pójdę do pracy. Jutro o 7:50 rano będę w samochodzie. Będę jechał do pracy.

- b) mówić o wydarzeniach skończonych, które na pewno będą miały miejsce w przyszłości (jest to zaplanowane), np.

We will be landing shortly. Niedługo będziemy lądować.

I will be appearing in court next week. W przyszłym tygodniu zjawię się w sądzie.
W tym znaczeniu czasu Future Continuous używa się podobnie, jak czasu Present Continuous, by mówić o zaplanowanych wydarzeniach w przyszłości.

- c) pytać innych o ich plany i zamiary, zwłaszcza gdy chcemy ich o coś poprosić, np.
'Will you be needing the stapler?' 'Oh, no, you can take it.' – Czy będziesz ci jeszcze potrzebny zszywacz? (w domyśle: ja go potrzebuję) – Nie, weź go.
Will you be going to the shops today? Czy idziesz dziś do sklepu? (w domyśle: jeśli tak, to o coś cię poproszę)

Zdania twierdzące

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	'll be (will be)	playing. travelling. coming home.
-------------------------	------------------	---

This time tomorrow I will be swimming in the Pacific Ocean. Jutro o tej porze będę pływająca w Oceanie Spokojnym.

We'll be throwing a party tomorrow night. Jutro wieczorem urządzamy przyjęcie.

Przeczenia

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	won't be (will not be)	playing. travelling. coming home.
-------------------------	------------------------	---

You won't be working for a while. Przez jakiś czas nie będziesz pracowała.

They won't be watching it anymore at midnight. O północy już nie będą tego oglądali.

Pytania ogólne

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Will/Won't	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	be	singing? watching TV? travelling?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.
------------	-------------------------	----	---	--

Will you be seeing that film in a cinema? Obejrysz ten film w kinie?

Will you still be sleeping at noon? Czy w południe wciąż jeszcze będziesz spała?

Pytania szczegółowe

Who	will	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	be	playing with?
What	will	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	be	doing?
Where	will	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	be	staying?
How much	will	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	be	using?

How long will you be staying here? Jak długo planujecie tu zostać?

Where will you be fishing? Gdzie będziecie łowić ryby?

1. Przeczytaj codzienny plan dnia Johna. Dzień jutrzejszy będzie wyglądał identycznie. Uzupełnij zdania. Użyj czasu Future Simple bądź Future Continuous.

Every day

- 7.00 – John wakes up.
- 7.20 – 7.30 – John takes a shower.
- 7.45 – 8.00 – John has breakfast.
- 8.15 – John gets on the bus to work.
- 8.15 – 8.45 – John is on the bus to work.
- 9.00 – 12.30 – John works
- 12.30 – 1.00 – John has lunch.
- 1.00 – 3.30 – John works.
- 3.30 – 3.45 – John has a coffee break.
- 3.45 – 5.30 – John works.
- 5.30 – John leaves work.

What will tomorrow be like?

Example:

At 7.00 John will wake up .

At 7.25 John will be taking a shower .

- 1. At 7.50 John
- 2. At 8.30 John
- 3. At 10.00 John
- 4. At 12.45 John
- 5. At 2 o'clock John
- 6. At 3.40 John
- 7. At 4 o'clock John
- 8. At 5.30 John

2. Future Continuous czy Future Simple? Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

- 1. I **won't be/won't be being** at work next week.
- 2. I can't meet you at 2 o'clock. I **will have/will be having** business lunch at that time.
- 3. Don't call me between 5.00 and 5.30. I **will drive/will be driving** home from work then.
- 4. OK, I **will go/will be going** to the cinema with you.
- 5. **Will you use/Will you be using** your bike today?
- 6. In the year 2030 one in three Poles **will live/will be living** alone.

3. Czy podkreślone czasowniki zostały użyte poprawnie czy błędnie?
Popraw te, które są błędne.

1. We will be having a meeting tomorrow at 9.00,
please make every effort to attend.
2. Please contact the airline that you will travel with.
3. Are you sure this is non-alcoholic?
Well then, OK, I will be drinking it.
4. On this diet you will be eating three normal-size meals.
5. The news is that she will be making
a special appearance in Cannes.
6. Tomorrow this time I will eat exotic fruit
on a beautiful beach.
7. Will you use your car this evening?
8. I'll phone him back as soon as I can.

1.16 Czas Future Perfect

Czasu **Future Perfect** używamy, aby mówić o czynnościach, które będą już zakończone w jakimś momencie w przyszłości, np.

I will have finished work by the time you arrive. Skończę pracę, zanim przyjedziesz.
By the time he retires next year, he will have worked for 37 years. Gdy będzie przechodził na emeryturę w przyszłym roku, będzie miał za sobą 37 lat pracy.

Zdania twierdzące

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	will have	finished. gone home. left.
-------------------------	-----------	----------------------------------

I will have travelled more than 3,500 km by the end of my trip. Do końca mojej podróży przejadę ponad 3,5 tys. km.

I will have finished lunch by that time. Do tego czasu skończę jeść lunch.

Przeczenia

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	won't have (will not have)	finished. gone home. left.
-------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------------

I won't have finished reading it till July. Nie skończę tego czytać do lipca.

We won't have done it by that time. Nie zrobimy tego do tej pory.

Pytania ogólne

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Will/Won't	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	have	finished? gone home? left?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.
------------	-------------------------	------	----------------------------------	--

Won't you have finished by the time I arrive? Czy nie skończysz, zanim przyjadę?
Will she have written it by Sunday? Czy ona to napisze do niedzieli?

Pytania szczegółowe

Who	will	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	have	talked to?
What	will	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	have	written?
Where	will	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	have	travelled?
When	will	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	have	finished?
How much	will	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	have	earned?

How many miles will we have walked by the end of our trip? Ile mil przejdziemy do końca naszej wycieczki?

By what time will you have completed it? Do której godziny to ukończysz?

How many guests will we have had by the end of this year? Ilu będziemy mieli gości do końca tego roku?

Porównaj użycie czasów Future Simple, Future Continuous i Future Perfect:

Tomorrow at 2 p.m. I will be at work. Jutro o 14.00 będę w pracy.

Between 1.00 and 1.30 p.m. I will be having lunch. Między 13.00 a 13.30 będę jadła lunch.

At 1.30 p.m. I will have finished lunch. O 13.30 będę już po lunchu.

1. Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź.

- You're going on holiday in June. When you come back from your holiday, how many days off this year?
 a) will have you taken b) will you have taken c) have you will taken
- But at 1 o'clock I lunch yet!
 a) won't have had b) will have not had c) will haven't had
- If I earn 2,000 zlotys a month, how much by the end of the year?
 a) I will have earned b) will I have earned c) will have I earned
- I'll call you at 9.00. by that time?
 a) Have you will woken up b) Will you had wake up c) Will you have woken up
- If I set my alarm clock for 6 a.m., I for 6 hours!
 a) won't sleep even had b) will have not even slept c) won't even have slept
- Can you come round at 7.00? back from work by that time?
 a) Will you have come b) Won't you come c) Will have you come

2. Z podanych wyrazów ułóż zdania w czasie Future Perfect.

1. spent/by/I/have/all my money/Sunday/will

.....

2. noon/won't/started/at/I/have/even

.....

3. you/school/have/will/finished/by then

..... ?

4. by the time/will/travelled the world/have/I/I'm/30

.....

5. tomorrow/I/have/read/won't/by/it

.....

6. I/next Monday/worked/here/for ten years/have/will

.....

7. Mark/Sunday/Amy/and/will/married/have/24 years/been/for/next

.....

8. by then/project/finished/she/have/will/her

.....

3. Przeczytaj opisy sytuacji i uzupełnij zdania, używając czasowników w nawiasach w czasie Future Perfect.

1. I have lived here for nearly four years. Tomorrow will be the fourth anniversary of my moving here. Tomorrow I (live) here for exactly four years.

2. Jake has been married four times. He has a new fiancée now. If they get married, he (be married) five times.

3. Sue is going to see a musical tomorrow. The show starts at 7.00 p.m. It finishes at 9.00 p.m. So there's no point in going to her place at exactly 9.00 p.m. because she (not come back) from the show yet.

4. 'How about stopping by at his office tomorrow at 5.00 p.m.?' 'No, he works from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., so at 5.00 he (already leave) work.'

5. At 2 o'clock I will still be working on the report. Let's have the meeting later, at 3.00. I (finish) the report by that time.

6. Species of animals are dying out at a rate of ten per year. So by the end of this century, at least 90 more species (become) extinct.

4. Przeczytaj plan Jane na dzień jutrzejszy i uzupełnij zdania poniżej, używając czasowników w nawiasach w czasie Future Perfect lub Future Continuous.

- 6.45 – wake up
- 7.00 – 7.10 – have a shower
- 7.30 – 7.45 – have breakfast
- 8.00 – leave home
- 8.30 – get to work
- 8.30 – 1.00 – work
- 1.00 – 1.30 – have lunch
- 2.30 – 3.30 – have a meeting
- 5.00 – leave work
- 6.00 – get home
- 9.00 – 10.30 – watch a film with her friend
- 11.00 – go to sleep

Example:

At 7.05 she *will have woken up*. (wake up). She *will be having* (have) a shower.

1. At 7.50 she (have) breakfast.
2. At 8 she (leave) home.
3. At 8.45 she (work).
4. At 1.15 she (have) lunch.
5. At 3.35 she (finish) having a meeting.
6. At 5:30 she (leave) work.
7. At 6:15 she (come) home.
8. At 9:30 she (watch) a film with her friend.
9. At midnight she (go) to sleep.

Klucz do Ćwicze^o

1 Czesy gramatyczne

1.1

1. am; 2. are; 3. is; 4. is; 5. are; 6. is
1. 'm not; 2. aren't; 3. 'm not; 4. aren't; 5. isn't; 6. aren't
1. b; 2. b; 3. a; 4. c; 5. a; 6. a; 7. a; 8. b
1. Are you American? 2. Is your mother a businesswoman? 3. What are your duties? 4. Is this the end? 5. Are you in China? 6. What are your interests?

1.2

1. No, he hasn't. 2. No, we haven't. 3. Yes, I/you have. 4. No, I/you haven't. 5. No, he hasn't
1. haven't got; 2. hasn't got; 3. haven't got; 4. hasn't got; 5. haven't got; 6. haven't got; 7. hasn't got; 8. haven't got; 9. hasn't got; 10. hasn't got
1. Has she got a car? 2. Have you got a lot of work? 3. What have you got to lose? 4. Have you got the time, please? 5. Who has got any money?

1.3

1. goes; 2. drives; 3. learn; 4. run; 5. give; 6. play; 7. stays; 8. love
1. like; 2. doesn't tolerate; 3. doesn't eat; 4. come; 5. goes; 6. cries; 7. doesn't grow; 8. drink
1. b; 2. a; 3. c; 4. a; 5. a; 6. a
1. Does Jane smoke cigars? 2. Why do you go there? 3. What do you do? 4. How does he do that? 5. Do you drink a lot of water? 6. Who wants to go to the cinema? 7. Where does Liz's sister live? 8. How often do you go to the dentist?
1. don't go; 2. does ... do; 3. grows; 4. plays; 5. live; 6. enjoy; 7. goes; 8. seem

1.4

1. b; 2. c; 3. a; 4. b; 5. a; 6. b
1. What is going on here? 2. I am watching it. 3. they are not speaking to each other. 4. I am talking to somebody 5. We are having a beer 6. I am not trying to lose weight

1. is raining; 2. isn't working; 3. 'm trying; 4. are having; 5. are you laughing; 6. is growing
1. am reading; 2. is looking; 3. are ... standing; 4. am not planning; 5. is living; 6. aren't ... sleeping
1. d; 2. c; 3. b; 4. f; 5. a; 6. e; 7. h; 8. g

1.5

1. was; 2. were; 3. was; 4. was; 5. Were; 6. were 7. was; 8. was
1. c; 2. b; 3. a; 4. b; 5. c; 6. b
1. I was born in Warsaw. 2. How long were you a teacher? 3. They were a happy couple. 4. Who was that man? 5. It was my idea! 6. Why were you depressed? 7. The weather was good. 8. They weren't able to come.
1. was; 2. Were/Weren't; 3. wasn't; 4. was; 5. wasn't; 6. were

1.6

1. c; 2. b; 3. a; 4. a; 5. b; 6. c
1. When did you get married? 2. I didn't try to stop him. 3. We wanted to know everything. 4. She didn't do that. 5. How did you get there? 6. Who heard the explosion?
1. stayed, thought; 2. grabbed, called; 3. didn't answer; 4. got up, went; 5. got out, had; 6. was; 7. didn't put; 8. put, left; 9. began
1. went; 2. didn't enjoy; 3. stayed, had; 4. didn't go, thought; 5. taught; 6. won, bought
1. Where did you/I go last night? 2. Who stopped John on his way home? 3. When did Greg and Steve play tennis? 4. How long did you/we stay there? 5. Why didn't you/I have breakfast? 6. What did we invite them to?
1. Where did you go on the first date? 2. How long were you together? 3. Who fell in love first? 4. Why didn't you want to move in together? 5. Why did you split up?

1.7

1. c; 2. b; 3. b; 4. a, 5. b, 6. a, 7. b, 8. c
1. I was driving to work. 2. I was talking to my boss. 3. I was eating lunch. 4. I was drinking coffee. 5. I was getting ready to leave work. 6. I was watching TV. 7. I was reading a novel.

3. 1. was driving; 2. was still looking; 3. went; 4. didn't go out; 5. waited; 6. was waiting; 7. was sleeping; 8. didn't sleep
 4. 1. woke up; 2. was raining; 3. was; 4. were having; 5. were shouting; 6. was still lying; 7. rang; 8. answered; 9. was; 10. was crying

1.8

1. 1. b; 2. a; 3. a; 4. a; 5. c; 6. c; 7. b; 8. b
 2. 1. has; 2. haven't; 3. haven't; 4. have; 5. has; 6. have
 3. 1. Have you ever been to Madrid? 2. I haven't tried this before. 3. Bill has gone to work. 4. I have done the laundry. 5. What is the best film you have ever seen? 6. Have you read this book? 7. Have you received my letter? 8. They have never travelled abroad.
 4. 1. Have you been to China yet? 2. Have you had a holiday this year? 3. Has she arrived in London? 4. Have you read this newspaper yet? 5. Have you seen Tom today? 6. Has Lewis ever worked at school?
 5. 1. Mark has lost his pen. 2. I have cleaned the floor. 3. I have written five letters. 4. You haven't closed the door. 5. They haven't finished work. 6. I have received the e-mail. 7. I have painted the walls yellow. 8. You haven't answered my question.

1.9

1. 1. b; 2. c; 3. c; 4. a; 5. b; 6. a
 2. 1. since; 2. for; 3. for; 4. since; 5. for; 6. since 7. for 8. since
 3. 1. Have you ever eaten sushi before? No, it's the first time I've eaten it. 2. Have you ever flown on a plane before? No, it's the first time I've flown on a plane. 3. How many bottles of Coke have you drunk today? It's the fourth bottle I've drunk today. 4. How many phones have you lost so far? It's the fifth phone I've lost.
 4. 1. gone; 2. been; 3. gone; 4. gone; 5. been; 6. been

1.10

1. 1. e; 2. a; 3. f; 4. d; 5. c; 6. b
 2. 1. b; 2. a; 3. a; 4. c; 5. b; 6. a
 3. 1. I have been sitting in the sun for too long. 2. He has been talking on the phone all evening. 3. I have been trying to tell you this. 4. What have you been doing? 5. She has not been sleeping well recently. 6. Have you been eating more healthy?
 4. 1. have been going; 2. have you been learning; 3. has been skiing; 4. have been trying; 5. have they been working; 6. hasn't been raining

5. 1. have been painting; 2. have been working; 3. has been smoking; 4. Have you been drinking; 5. has been studying; 6. has been playing; 7. have been looking for

1.11

1. 1. b; 2. c; 3. a; 4. b; 5. a; 6. c
 2. 1. She had never drunk it before. 2. He had already fallen asleep. 3. He had already read it before. 4. We had already met. 5. She had never won anything before. 6. Everybody had gone to sleep. 7. I had already seen two films of this director. 8. She had never been fired before.
 3. 1. started, had (already) been born; 2. had (already) graduated, took; 3. did, had (already) travelled; 4. had (already) done, began; 5. wrote, had (already) begun; 6. got, had (already) written

1.12

1. 1. b; 2. a; 3. a; 4. b; 5. a; 6. c 7. b 8. c
 2. 1. I had been sitting in the sun for too long; 2. I had been waiting there for more than two hours; 3. I had been trying to tell you this; 4. she had been eating too much; 5. he had not been attending the class last semester; 6. How long had you been waiting
 3. 1. had been working there; 2. had been crying; 3. hadn't been trying; 4. had been trying; 5. had been going out; 6. had been living
 4. 1. had been learning; 2. had been playing; 3. had been studying; 4. had been practising; 5. had you been working; 6. had been painting; 7. had been going

1.13

1. 1. b; 2. a; 3. c; 4. a; 5. b; 6. a. 7. a 8. c
 2. 1. are you going to eat; 2. is she going to drink; 3. Is he going to sleep? 4. Is he going to leave? 5. Are we going to make it up? 6. Am I going to have it repaired?
 3. 1. I'm going to visit Asia in the summer. 2. Bill is going to quit his job. 3. It isn't going to rain. 4. She's going to earn \$60,000 a year. 5. We're going to get married on 26th July 2010.
 4. 1. were going to move in; 2. was going to quit; 3. was going to make; 4. was going to call; 5. was going to propose; 6. were going to go; 1. d; 2. f; 3. e; 4. c; 5. a; 6. b
 5. 1. What are they going to do this year? 2. They are going to work less. 3. Sue is going to learn Swedish. 4. Jim is going to enroll for a gym. 5. They aren't going to go abroad on holiday. 6. Sue and Jim are going to move to the countryside. 7. Sue isn't going to buy so many clothes anymore.

8. Jim isn't going to change his job again.

1.14

1. 1. b; 2. a; 3. a; 4. b; 5. c; 6. b
2. 1. I'll carry; 2. I'll help; 3. I'll call; 4. I'll go; 5. I'll pay; 6. I'll close
3. 1. to; 2. prawdziwe; 3. do; 4. prawdziwe; 5. doesn't; 6. not
4. 1. People will live to 120 years. 2. There will be no wars. 3. Political parties won't be allowed. 4. People will also live on Mars. 5. There will be pills instead of food. 6. There won't be any incurable illnesses.

1.15

1. 1. will be having breakfast; 2. will be on the bus to work; 3. will be working; 4. will be having lunch; 5. will be working; 6. will be having a coffee break; 7. will be working; 8. will be leaving work
2. 1. won't be; 2. will be having; 3. will be driving; 4. will go; 5. Will you be using; 6. will be living
3. 1. prawdziwy; 2. błędny: you will be travelling; 3. błędny: will drink it; 4. prawdziwy; 5. prawdziwy; 6. błędny: will be eating; 7. błędny: Will you be using; 8. prawdziwy

1.16

1. 1. b; 2. a; 3. b; 4. c; 5. c; 6. a
2. 1. I will have spent all my money by Sunday. 2. At noon I won't even have started./ I won't even have started at noon. 3. Will you have finished school by then? 4. I will have travelled the world by the time I'm 30. 5. I won't have read it by tomorrow. 6. Next Monday I will have worked here for ten years./I will have worked here for ten years next Monday. 7. Next Sunday Amy and Mark will have been married for 24 years./Amy and Mark will have been married for 24 years next Sunday. 8. She will have finished her project by then.
3. 1. will have lived; 2. will have been married; 3. won't have come back; 4. will have already left; 5. will have finished; 6. will have become
4. 1. will have had; 2. will be leaving; 3. will be working; 4. will be having; 5. will have finished; 6. will have left; 7. will have come; 8. will be watching; 9. will have gone