

1

CZŁOWIEK

1 **Mój przyjaciel, Ernest**
My friend, Ernest

I have a friend called Ernest who is a very special person. He's intelligent, trustworthy and really hard-working but extremely introverted at the same time. He rarely smiles or shows any emotion and doesn't know how to take a joke. The funny thing is that the meaning of his name is „earnest”, which is a synonym for „serious”! That's exactly the way he is. He seems very down-to-earth and always takes everything seriously. Sometimes it can be annoying when we go out together and he keeps such a straight face instead of trying to be that little bit more outgoing. It's a pity because that makes him look moody and unfriendly, although I know that he's sensitive and kind inside. That's why he'll stay my best friend, regardless of his bad character traits. After all, we're all just humans and nobody's perfect.



1.1 Po przeczytaniu powyższego tekstu zdecyduj, czy podane zdania są prawdziwe (T) czy fałszywe (F).

	T	F
1. Ernest is a special person.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. He is intelligent, hard-working and extroverted.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. He often smiles and likes joking.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The meaning of the name Ernest is „serious”.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Ernest takes nothing seriously.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Sometimes he tries to be a little more outgoing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Sometimes he seems moody and unfriendly.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. In fact, he is sensitive and kind.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.5 Uzupełnij tabelkę wyrazami i zwrotami z ramki.

name day / soul mate / Easter / father-in-law / pen friend / Christmas Eve / companion / godmother / christening / siblings / peers / anniversary / great-grandparents / flatmate / nephew / Thanksgiving / blood brother / relatives / Mother's Day / niece

family celebrations	friendship	family

2.6 Uzupełnij tekst odpowiednimi wyrazami.

Stephen and I met through mutual (1) **f_ _ _ _ d_** about fourteen years ago. We were all final year high school (2) **p_ _ i_ _** having a home birthday party. Stephen gave me the eye but I had a (3) **b_ _ f_ _ _ _ _** at that time so I turned him down. Our paths crossed again several months later when we became (4) **c_ _ s_ _ m_ _ t_ _** at college. „What a coincidence!” I thought back then, but today I believe it was fate. Not much later, the (5) **r_ _ _ t_ _ _ s_ _ p_** with my then partner went wrong, and me and Stephen started to spend more time together. I began to see him through different eyes and (6) **_ _ _ l** in love with him. He turned out to be the love of my life. Only eight months later we got (7) **e_ _ _ _ _ d** and are now looking forward to our (8) **_ _ d_ _ _ g** and especially our honeymoon.



Czasy terażniejsze – *Present Simple*, *Present Continuous*, *Present Perfect*

W języku angielskim istnieje kilka rodzajów czasu terażniejszego (*present tense*): prosty (*Present Simple*), trwający (*Present Continuous*) oraz dokonany (*Present Perfect*). Ostatni z nich jako jedyny łączy terażniejszość z przeszłością. Poniższa tabela przedstawia zasady konstrukcji oraz typowe sytuacje, w których używamy wyżej wymienionych czasów.

PRESENT SIMPLE podmiot + I forma czasownika	PRESENT CONTINUOUS podmiot + I forma czasownika + końcówka ing	PRESENT PERFECT podmiot + III forma czasownika
<p>> ogólne prawdy, fakty, zwyczaje, sytuacje stałe, np.:</p> <p>The Sun goes round the Earth. – Słońce krąży wokół Ziemi.</p> <p>I live in Warsaw. – Mieszkam w Warszawie.</p>	<p>> czynności wykonywane w chwili obecnej, np.:</p> <p>I'm reading a book now. – Czytam teraz książkę.</p>	<p>> sytuacje, które zaczęły się w przeszłości i trwają do chwili obecnej, np.:</p> <p>We have been together for two years. – Jesteśmy razem od dwóch lat.</p>
<p>> opisy, streszczenia, narracja, np.:</p> <p>Bill has blue eyes and fair hair. – Bill ma niebieskie oczy i jasne włosy.</p>	<p>> sytuacje chwilowe i mające ustalony przedział czasu, np.:</p> <p>I'm staying at my friend's for now. – Na razie zostaję u przyjaciela.</p> <p>I'm studying chemistry. – Studiuję chemię.</p>	<p>> czynności, które właśnie się zakończyły, np.:</p> <p>He has just left. – On właśnie wyszedł.</p>
<p>> wyrażanie uczuć i stanów, np.:</p> <p>(patrz: <i>State Verbs</i>)</p> <p>I love my parents. – Kocham moich rodziców.</p> <p>She feels sick. – Jest jej niedobrze.</p>	<p>> zaplanowane czynności (jako czas przyszły), np.:</p> <p>We're going to the theatre tonight. – Wieczorem idziemy do teatru.</p>	<p>> sytuacje, których skutki są widoczne / ważne w chwili obecnej, np.:</p> <p>I have bought a new car. – Kupiłem nowy samochód.</p>
<p>> wydarzenia przyszłe, które nie podlegają zmianie, np.:</p> <p>The film starts at 8 p.m. – Film zaczyna się o 20:00.</p>		<p>> doświadczenie życiowe, np.:</p> <p>I've read this book twice. – Czytałem tę książkę dwukrotnie.</p>

2.8 Uzupełnij zdania podanymi czasownikami w czasie *Present Simple* lub *Present Continuous*.

1. Vanessa flowers, especially roses. (love)
2. Sam can't answer the phone. He a shower. (have)
3. I what you about.
(not understand, talk)
4. This meal wonderful! (taste)
5. I about going to France for two months. (think)
6. Tonight we a party. (have)
7. It bad in here. Can you open the window? (smell)
8. Can you that girl? I think that's the one Marc
..... (see).
9. Why me this right now? (tell, you)
10. Jim to the theatre tonight. (go)
11. I my room every Saturday. (clean)
12. I that you should be honest and tell her the truth.
(think)

2.9 Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź: a lub b.

1. Today lunch with my parents.
a. I have b. I'm having
2. a pet?
a. Do you have b. Are you having
3. Is it possible to create a perfume that of money?
a. smells b. is smelling
4. I about going to Hollywood to become an actor.
a. think b. am thinking
5. I doing the dishes.
a. hate b. am hating
6. What about the film we saw yesterday?
a. do you think b. are you thinking
7. It's my birthday so a party.
a. I have b. I'm having
8. Why the meat? it's bad?
a. do you smell, Do you think b. are you smelling, Do you think

Idiomy dotyczące przyjaźni i związków:

to be crazy about somebody	szaleć za kimś
to be on the same wavelength	nadawać na tych samych falach
to speak the same language	mieć wspólny język
to burn one's bridges	palić za sobą mosty
to lend somebody a helping hand	podać komuś pomocną dłoń
to win one's heart	zdobyć czyjeś serce
to break one's heart	złamać komuś serce
to give somebody the eye	puszczać do kogoś oko
to poke one's nose into ones's affairs	wtykać nos w nie swoje sprawy
to give somebody the cold shoulder	ignorować kogoś
to have a soft spot for somebody	mieć słabość do kogoś
to lose one's head over somebody	stracić głowę dla kogoś
to talk behind one's back	mówić o kimś za jego plecami

2.13 Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi wyrazami.

1. Don't burn your behind you. One day you may regret it.
2. I think the boy at the bar likes me. He has just given me the
3. Alex is my soul mate. We're totally on the same
4. I always forgive him no matter what he does. I really have a soft for him.
5. Max sent Carla a love letter and invited her for dinner. Obviously, he wants to her heart.
6. Will you lend me a hand when I'm in trouble?
7. Stop poking your nose into my !
8. My sister and I never fight. We've always spoken the same
9. Bob completely lost his over Judy. He's about her.
10. My ex broke my so I am giving him the cold now.