

Grammar bank

Present simple

| AFFIRMATIVE + | |
|--|------------------|
| I play You play He/She/It plays We/You/They play | the bass guitar. |
| NEGATIVE - | |
| I don't play You don't play He/She/It doesn't play We/You/They don't play | the saxophone. |
| QUESTIONS ? | |
| Do I play Do you play Does he/she/it play Do we/you/they play | the drums? |
| SHORT ANSWERS | |
| Yes, I do. / No, I don't. Yes, you do. / No, you don't. Yes, he/she/it does. / No, he/she/it doesn't. Yes, we/you/they do. / No, we/you/they don't. | |

- Czas present simple stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o nawykach i zwyczajach.
- W trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej (*he/she/it*) dodajemy do czasownika końcówkę *-s*.
He plays the piano.
- W przeczeniach w trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej używamy *doesn't*.
She doesn't play the piano.

THIRD PERSON SPELLING RULES

| | |
|--|---|
| We usually add <i>-s</i> to the verb. | play → plays like → likes |
| With verbs that end in a consonant + <i>-y</i> , we omit the <i>-y</i> and add <i>-ies</i> . | study → studies tidy → tidies |
| With verbs that end in <i>-ch</i> , <i>-o</i> , <i>-sh</i> , <i>-ss</i> , or <i>-x</i> , we add <i>-es</i> . | watch → watches go → goes wash → washes |
| The verbs <i>have</i> and <i>be</i> change spelling. | have → has be → is |

Question words Zaimki pytające

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| What's your name? | My name's Monika. |
| Where are you from? | I'm from Poland. |
| When's your birthday? | It's in August. |
| How are you? | I'm fine. |
| How old are you? | I'm 13. |
| Who's she? | She's my teacher. |
| How often do you play tennis? | I play it every week. |

Adverbs of frequency Przysłówki częstotliwości

0% never hardly ever sometimes often usually always 100%

- Przysłówki częstotliwości stosujemy, gdy mówimy o tym, jak często coś robimy.
- Przysłówki częstotliwości stawiamy zwykle przed czasownikiem.
*He **often** studies in the library on Saturdays.*
*She **sometimes** goes to the cinema.*
- W przypadku czasownika *be*, przysłówki częstotliwości stawiamy po tym czasowniku.
*I **am** never late for school.*
*We **are** always happy in class.*

like, love, hate + -ing

- 😊 *I love composing music.*
- 😊 *I like playing the drums.*
- 😐 *I don't mind singing in choirs.*
- 😞 *I don't like listening to rap music.*
- 😞 *I hate performing in concerts.*

- Po czasownikach *love*, *like*, *don't mind*, *don't like* i *hate* używamy czasownika z końcówką *-ing*.

Grammar exercises

1 Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami present simple czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

- Tom plays the piano. (play)
- I _____ in the centre of the city. (not live)
- My friends _____ rap. (like)
- You _____ very well. (sing)
- Daniel _____ the trumpet every day. (not practise)
- We _____ our own songs. (not write)
- My teacher _____ four languages. (speak)
- Amey _____ a favourite singer. (not have)

2 Wybierz i zakreśl poprawne formy.

- My mother **teach** / teaches English.
- Manuela **listens** / **listen** to music on her MP3 player all the time.
- He **go** / **goes** to the same school as my sister.
- Piotrek **watches** / **watch** football on TV at the weekend.
- My cousin is really cool. She **sing** / **sings** in a band.
- Greg **study** / **studies** computer science at university.

3 Ułóż pytania, stosując wyrazy z ramki.

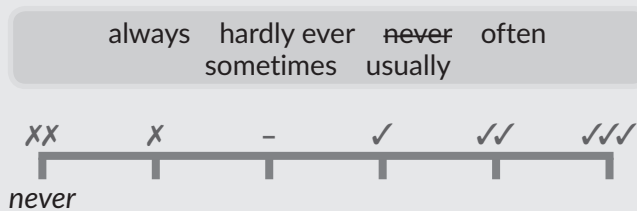
go have like live play rain

- Do you play an instrument?
Yes, I do.
- _____ an English class today?
No, we don't.
- _____ in America?
No, he doesn't.
- _____ to our school?
Yes, they do.
- _____ in this country every day?
No, it doesn't.
- _____ rock music?
Yes, she does.

4 Połącz zwroty z obu kolumn tak, aby powstały poprawne pytania.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 What music | a is your best friend? |
| 2 When | b do you like this café? |
| 3 Who | c is your birthday? |
| 4 Why | d is my favourite hat? |
| 5 How often | e do you listen to? |
| 6 Where | f do you practise the guitar? |

5 Uzupełnij wykres przysłówkami częstotliwości z ramki.



6 Spójrz na tabelę dotyczącą zespołu rockowego i wykres z ćwiczenia 5. W podanych zdaniach wstaw we właściwe miejsce odpowiednie przysłówki częstotliwości.

| | Jake | Emma | Luke |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|
| plays the guitar | ✓✓✓ | ✓ | X |
| practises with the band | ✓✓ | ✓ | - |
| writes the songs | XX | ✓✓ | - |

- Jake plays the guitar.
Jake always plays the guitar.
- Emma writes the songs.

- Luke practises with the band.

- Jake writes the songs.

- Emma practises with the band.

- Luke plays the guitar.

7 Uzupełnij zdania, stosując love, like, don't like lub hate oraz odpowiednie czasowniki z ramki z końcówką -ing.

go listen send sing swim use

- My grandmother hates using mobile phones. 😞
- I _____ text messages to friends. 😊
- Mark _____ in the bathroom. 😊
- Charlie and Oliver _____ to the bagpipes. 😞
- Alex _____ in the sea. 😞
- We _____ to music festivals. 😊

Grammar bank

Present continuous

| AFFIRMATIVE + | | | |
|---|-----|-------------|---------------------|
| I'm (am) | | | |
| You're (are) | | | |
| He/She/It's (is) | | | celebrating. |
| We/You/They're (are) | | | |
| NEGATIVE - | | | |
| I'm not (am not) | | | |
| You aren't (are not) | | | |
| He/She/It isn't (is not) | | | drinking. |
| We/You/They aren't (are not) | | | |
| QUESTIONS ? | | | |
| Am I | | | |
| Are you | | | |
| Is he/she/it | | | having a good time? |
| Are we/you/they | | | |
| SHORT ANSWERS | | | |
| Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. | | | |
| Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. | | | |
| Yes, he/she/it is. / No, he/she/it isn't. | | | |
| Yes, we/you/they are. / No, we/you/they aren't. | | | |
| QUESTION WORDS ? | | | |
| Where | am | I | going? |
| What | are | we/you/they | doing? |
| Why | is | he/she/it | having a party? |

- Czas present continuous stosujemy wtedy, gdy odnosi się on do czynności, które mają miejsce w momencie mówienia o nich.
I am decorating the house.
- Czas present continuous tworzymy w następujący sposób:
podmiot + *be* + czasownik z *-ing*.
- W pytaniach szyk jest następujący:
be + podmiot + czasownik z *-ing*.
Are you singing?
- W krótkich odpowiedziach nie powtarzamy już formy czasownika + *-ing*.
Is it eating?
Yes, it is. ✓
~~*Yes, it is eating. X*~~

SPELLING RULES

| | |
|---|--|
| We form the present participle of most verbs with the infinitive + <i>-ing</i> . | wear → wearing eat → eating |
| When the verb ends in <i>-e</i> , we omit the <i>-e</i> and add <i>-ing</i> . | have → having make → making |
| When the verb has only one syllable and ends with one vowel and one consonant (except <i>-w</i> , <i>-x</i> or <i>-y</i>), we double the consonant and add <i>-ing</i> . | chat → chat <u>ting</u> put → put <u>ting</u> |

Present simple and continuous

- Czas present simple stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o nawykach i zwyczajach.
They celebrate Thanksgiving every year. (routine)
We go to the cinema on Thursdays. (routine)
- Czas present continuous stosujemy wtedy, gdy odnosi się on do czynności, które odbywają się w chwili mówienia o nich.
Hundreds of people are walking in the procession. (now)
He is eating Thanksgiving dinner. (now)

Present continuous for future arrangements Present continuous stosowany do mówienia o przyszłości

- Czas present continuous stosujemy również wtedy, gdy mówimy o konkretnych planach na przyszłość.
We're having a party next Saturday.
What are you doing next weekend?
- Jeśli mówimy o przyszłości i używamy do tego czasu present continuous, to stosujemy wyrażenia czasowe odnoszące się do przyszłości.
tomorrow, next weekend, next week, next month, next year
Tom is coming tomorrow.

Grammar exercises

1 Napisz poprawne formy czasowników z końcówką -ing.

- 1 leave leaving
- 2 go _____
- 3 carry _____
- 4 sit _____
- 5 celebrate _____
- 6 watch _____
- 7 chat _____
- 8 study _____

2 Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami present continuous czasowników z ramki.

carry dance eat have put wear

- 1 We are wearing witches' costumes. It's Halloween!
- 2 Paul _____ a large tray of drinks.
- 3 They _____ to the music.
- 4 Look! The cat _____ our pizza.
- 5 Carol _____ the chocolates in the cupboard.
- 6 We _____ a great time.

3 Przekształć zdania z ćwiczenia 2. na zdania przeczące.

- 1 We aren't wearing witches' costumes.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

4 Ułóż pytania, wykorzystując wyrazy podane w nawiasach.

- 1 A Are you listening (you / listen) to me?
B Yes, I am.
- 2 A _____ (he / go)?
B To the sports centre, I think.
- 3 A _____ (you / wear) to the party?
B A dragon costume.
- 4 A _____ (your girlfriend / come) to the concert?
B No, she isn't.
- 5 A _____ (your parents / chat) to?
B The neighbours.
- 6 A _____ (I / make) a lot of noise?
B Yes, you are!

5 Wybierz i zakreśl poprawne formy.

- 1 I'm going / go now. See you tomorrow!
- 2 We're having / have dinner now.
- 3 Why are you wearing / do you wear my jacket? Take it off now!
- 4 The dog is drinking / drinks a lot of water. It's thirsty.
- 5 I'm usually buying / usually buy funny presents for my sister for her birthday.
- 6 Are you liking / Do you like this music?

6 Napisz zdania, stosując w każdym z nich oba czasy: present simple i present continuous.

- 1 It / be / very cold / today / but / it / not snow
It is very cold today but it isn't snowing.
- 2 Jack / not do / his homework / because / he / feel / ill

- 3 My dad / usually / drive / to work / but / he / cycle / today

- 4 I / wash / the car / but / I / not wash / it / every week

- 5 We / go / to a different museum / every month / We / visit / Neon Museum / this month

- 6 My parents / not like / the food on the menu / They / go / to another restaurant

7 Dzisiaj jest poniedziałek 12 maja. Spójrz na notatki z kalendarza Megan. Następnie napisz zdania na temat jej planów na najbliższy i przyszły tydzień.

| May | |
|--------------|---|
| Monday 12 | Grandparents have dinner with us - 7.00pm |
| Monday 19 | Revise for exams |
| Tuesday 13 | Dad goes to China |
| Tuesday 20 | Revise for exams |
| Wednesday 14 | Paul takes his driving test |
| Wednesday 21 | Revise for exams |
| Thursday 15 | |
| Thursday 22 | Revise for exams |
| Friday 16 | See film with Bill |
| Friday 23 | Revise for exams |
| Saturday 17 | Anna stays for 2 days |
| Saturday 24 | |
| Sunday 18 | Anna here |
| Sunday 25 | |

My grandparents are having dinner with us at 7pm.

- 1 Dad _____.
- 2 Paul _____.
- 3 Bill and I _____.
- 4 Anna _____.
- 5 I _____.

Grammar bank

there is / there are with a/an, some and any

- **There is / there are** z **a/an, some** lub **any** stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o liczbie i ilości przedmiotów/substancji.

| SINGULAR COUNTABLE NOUNS | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| AFFIRMATIVE + | |
| There's (is) | a fridge / an old sofa. |
| NEGATIVE - | |
| There isn't (is not) | a cooker / an armchair. |
| QUESTIONS ? | |
| Is there | a desk / an office? |
| SHORT ANSWERS | |
| Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. | |

- **There is** stosujemy przed rzeczownikami policzalnymi występującymi w liczbie pojedynczej.
- **A** stosujemy przed rzeczownikami rozpoczynającymi się od spółgłoski, a **an** przed rzeczownikami rozpoczynającymi się od samogłoski.

| PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS | UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS |
|--|---|
| AFFIRMATIVE + | |
| There are some chairs. | There's some food. |
| NEGATIVE - | |
| There aren't any mirrors. | There isn't any electricity. |
| QUESTIONS ? AND SHORT ANSWERS | |
| Are there any lamps? Yes, there are. / No, there aren't. | Is there any water? Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. |

- **There is** używamy przed rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi, a **there are** przed rzeczownikami w liczbie mnogiej.
- **Some** i **any** stosujemy zarówno przed rzeczownikami policzalnymi występującymi w liczbie mnogiej, jak i niepoliczalnymi.
- **Some** stosujemy w zdaniach twierdzących, a **any** w przeczeniach i pytaniach.

much, many and a lot of

| COUNTABLE NOUNS | UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS |
|---|--|
| AFFIRMATIVE + | |
| There are a lot of tables. | There's a lot of pollution. |
| NEGATIVE - | |
| There aren't many cars. | There isn't much rain. |
| QUESTIONS ? AND SHORT ANSWERS | |
| Are there many shops? Yes, there are. / No, there aren't. | Is there much traffic? Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. |
| HOW QUESTIONS | |
| How many students are there? | How much snow is there? |

- **Much, many** i **a lot of** stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o dużej, choć bliżej nieokreślonej, liczbie i ilości przedmiotów/substancji.
- **A lot of** stosujemy w zdaniach twierdzących, a **much** i **many** w pytaniach oraz przeczeniach.
There are a lot of shops in my town.
There aren't many cinemas in my town.
How much pollution is there in your town?
- **Many** stosujemy przed rzeczownikami policzalnymi, a **much** przed rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi.
There aren't many restaurants.
There isn't much crime.

Grammar exercises

1 Wybierz i zakreśl poprawne przedimki.

- I'm sitting in **a / (an)** armchair.
- I want **a / an** room with **a / an** view of the sea.
- Here's **a / an** orange. Do you want **a / an** banana?
- I haven't got **a / an** computer in my bedroom.
- Do you live in **a / an** house or **a / an** flat?
- There's **a / an** umbrella in the car.

2 Połącz fragmenty zdań.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 There are | a any furniture. |
| 2 Is there | b any fridges? |
| 3 Are there | c an office chair. |
| 4 There aren't | d a sofa? |
| 5 There isn't | e some students. |
| 6 There is | f any tables. |

3 Uzupełnij zdania, stosując *is / are, isn't / aren't, a / an, some* lub *any*.

- That's strange. There is a large cooker in the street.
- Oh, no! There _____ toilets at this festival.
- Sorry. There _____ computer free.
- There _____ good tracks on this CD. Do you want to listen to it?
- There _____ office with a large desk. It's here on your left.
- It's very dark in here. There _____ electricity.
- If you are thirsty, there _____ juice in the fridge.
- I'm sorry. There _____ armchair in this room, but there _____ sofa.

4 Uzupełnij pytania, stosując *How much* lub *How many*.

- How much water do you need?
- I like shopping. _____ shops are there in this town?
- Your bag is very heavy. _____ books have you got in it?
- This ski resort is fantastic. _____ snow do you get every year?
- _____ ice do you want in your drink?
- Wow! This house is big. _____ rooms has it got?

5 Popraw błędy w podanych zdaniach.

- There are much people in the cinema. **X**
There are a lot of people in the cinema.
- There aren't much cars in the street. **X**

- There isn't many coffee. **X**

- There is much bananas on the table. **X**

- There isn't many traffic in the city. **X**

- There is much bread to eat. **X**

6 Przepisz zdania, stosując *is / isn't, are / aren't* oraz *much, many* lub *a lot of*.

- We've got 60 oranges.
There are a lot of oranges.
- Hundreds of cars are on the motorway.
There _____ traffic on the motorway.
- Two people are at the concert.
There _____ people at the concert.
- I've got £100 in my wallet.
There _____ money in my wallet.
- Buckingham Palace has got 775 rooms.
There _____ rooms in Buckingham Palace.
- There is some ham and a pizza in the fridge.
There _____ food in the fridge.

Grammar bank

Past simple: affirmative and negative

Past simple: zdania twierdzące i przeczące

| AFFIRMATIVE + | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| I/You/He/She/ It/We/You/ They | went on holiday. | |
| NEGATIVE ? | | |
| I/You/He/She/ It/We/You/ They | didn't | escape. |

- Czas past simple stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o wydarzeniach, które miały miejsce w przeszłości.
- Konstrukcja zdania dla wszystkich osób jest taka sama.
- Wykaz czasowników nieregularnych (irregular verbs) znajduje się na stronie 96.

| SPELLING RULES | |
|--|-----------------|
| Most regular verbs: add <i>-ed</i> . | start → started |
| Regular verbs ending in <i>-e</i> , add <i>-d</i> . | use → used |
| Regular verbs ending in consonant + <i>-y</i> : change the <i>-y</i> to <i>-i</i> and add <i>-ed</i> . | carry → carried |
| Regular verbs ending in a consonant, a vowel, a consonant: double the final consonant and add <i>-ed</i> . | stop → stopped |

| PAST SIMPLE PRONUNCIATION | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|
| when the verb ends in an unvoiced sound | /t/ | watch /wɒtʃ/ → watched /wɒtʃt/ |
| when the verb ends in a voiced sound | /d/ | play /pleɪ/ → played /pleɪd/ |
| when the verb ends in <i>-t</i> or <i>-d</i> | /ɪd/ | want /wɒnt/ → wanted /wɒntɪd/ |

was / were

| AFFIRMATIVE + | | |
|---|-------------|----------------|
| I/He/She/It | was | popular. |
| We/You/They | were | a success. |
| NEGATIVE - | | |
| I/He/She/It | wasn't | from America. |
| We/You/They | weren't | at the cinema. |
| QUESTIONS ? | | |
| Was | I/he/she/it | silent? |
| Were | we/you/they | rich? |
| SHORT ANSWERS | | |
| Yes, I/he/she/it was. / No, I/he/she/it wasn't. | | |
| Yes, we/you/they were. / No, we/you/they weren't. | | |

Past simple: questions and short answers

Past simple: pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi

| QUESTIONS ? | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Did | I/you/he/she/it/ we/you/they | become popular? |
| SHORT ANSWERS | | |
| Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they did. / No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they didn't. | | |

- Pytania w czasie past simple tworzymy używając *Did* i czasownika w bezokoliczniku.
Did you walk? ✓ ~~*Did you walked?*~~ X
- W krótkich odpowiedziach nie powtarzamy głównego czasownika.
Did you watch Friends last night?
Yes, I did. ✓ ~~*Yes, I watched.*~~ X

ago

- **Ago** stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy, jak dawno temu coś się wydarzyło.
The film finished five minutes ago.
- **Ago** stawiamy na końcu zdania. Towarzyszy mu zawsze wyrażenie czasowe.
I finished studies two years ago.
I was at the seaside three months ago.

Grammar exercises

1 Napisz formę past simple podanych czasowników.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 become <u>became</u> | 6 go _____ |
| 2 begin _____ | 7 make _____ |
| 3 come _____ | 8 study _____ |
| 4 create _____ | 9 travel _____ |
| 5 finish _____ | 10 watch _____ |

2 Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami z ćwiczenia 1. Zastosuj zdania twierdzące lub przeczące w czasie past simple.

- No, I didn't watch the film on TV yesterday.
- Reality TV shows _____ popular in the early 2000s.
- My mother _____ astrophysics at university. She works for NASA now.
- We _____ on holiday to France last year. We _____ by plane.
- Walt Disney _____ a lot of famous cartoon characters.
- Sorry, I _____ a cake. There wasn't any sugar.

3 Przeczytaj na głos poniższe wyrazy. W każdej linijce wybierz i zakreśl wyraz, którego forma past simple różni się wymową od pozostałych.

- used appeared liked travelled
- watched invented finished produced
- started needed created survived

4 Wybierz i zakreśl poprawne formy.

- Wilma Flintstone (was) / **were** a character in a 1960s TV cartoon programme.
- Was** / **Were** you late for school yesterday? No, I **wasn't** / **weren't**.
- The first films **were** / **weren't** in colour. They **were** / **weren't** in black and white.
- Was** / **Were** the exam difficult? Yes, it **was** / **were**.
- Pablo Picasso **was** / **wasn't** from Spain. He **was** / **wasn't** from France.
- We **was** / **were** on holiday in August. We **wasn't** / **weren't** at school.

6 Ułóż pytania do odpowiedzi, stosując wyrazy z ramki.

how what time when ~~where~~ who why

- Where did you go on holiday this year ?
I went on holiday to Sopot this year.
- _____ ?
We travelled by car.
- _____ ?
My sister went shopping with her friend.
- _____ ?
The dog ate your dinner because it was hungry.
- _____ ?
They did their homework before dinner.
- _____ ?
The train left at 7.30am.

7 Uporządkuj wyrazy tak, aby powstały poprawne zdania.

- at school / ago / arrived / five minutes / The teacher
The teacher arrived at school five minutes ago.
- Christmas / three weeks / was / ago

- wasn't / at school / ago / two days / He

- ago / My sister / a few hours / went shopping

- the Taj Mahal in India / visited / a few years / ago / My parents

- I / ago / my friend / a second / saw

8 Napisz zdania z ćwiczenia 7. w kolejności chronologicznej.

I saw my friend a second ago.

5 Uzupełnij pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi w czasie past simple. Zastosuj wyrazy podane w nawiasach.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 <u>Did you go</u> to school yesterday? (you / go) | Yes, <u>I did</u> . |
| 2 _____ to work? (your mum / drive) | No, _____ . She caught a bus. |
| 3 _____ a good time at the party? (they / have) | Yes, _____ . |
| 4 _____ all the questions? (I / answer) | No, _____ . |
| 5 _____ at university? (your parents / meet) | No, _____ . |

Grammar bank

Past continuous: affirmative and negative Past continuous: zdania twierdzące i przeczące

| AFFIRMATIVE + | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| I/He/She/It was | searching for a missing woman. |
| We/You/They were | |
| NEGATIVE - | |
| I/He/She/It wasn't | wearing avalanche monitors. |
| We/You/They weren't | |

- Czas past continuous stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o czynnościach, które trwały przez jakiś czas w przeszłości.
It was raining.
- Konstrukcja zdania w czasie past continuous wygląda następująco:
podmiot + *was/were* + czasownik z *-ing*
- Aby utworzyć zdanie przeczące, do *was/were* dodajemy *not*.

Past continuous: questions and short answers Past continuous: pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi

| QUESTIONS ? | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|
| Was | I/he/she/it | travelling by car? |
| Were | we/you/they | skiing? |
| SHORT ANSWERS | | |
| Yes, I/he/she/it was. / No, I/he/she/it wasn't. | | |
| Yes, we/you/they were. / No, we/you/they weren't. | | |

- Konstrukcja pytania w czasie past continuous wygląda następująco:
was/were + podmiot + czasownik z *-ing*
- W krótkich odpowiedziach nie powtarzamy czasownika z końcówką *-ing*.
Was it snowing?
Yes, it was. ✓
~~*Yes, it was snowing. X*~~

Question words

Where was she travelling?

What were you doing?

Why was he driving so fast?

Who were you talking to?

Past simple and past continuous

- Czasu past simple i past continuous często używamy razem w tym samym zdaniu.
- W takim wypadku czas past simple stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o jednokrotnym i krótko trwającym zdarzeniu, które przerwało trwanie ciągłej, już przez pewien czas odbywającej się czynności wyrażonej w czasie past continuous.
He was watching TV when the storm came.
- Aby zaznaczyć, że jedna czynność wydarzyła się w trakcie trwania innej, używamy łączników **when** (kiedy) i **while** (podczas gdy).
- **When** stosujemy zazwyczaj przed zdaniem w czasie past simple, a **while** przed zdaniem w czasie past continuous.
He was playing golf when the lightning struck him. (past simple)
The lightning struck him while he was playing golf. (past continuous)

Grammar exercises

1 Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą past continuous czasowników z ramki.

carry lie ride sit ~~snow~~ study

- It was very cold last night and it was snowing.
- My mother _____ in an armchair.
- The students _____ for their exams.
- I saw you in town yesterday. You _____ your bike.
- She _____ a lot of books. I opened the door for her.
- My friend and I _____ on the beach.

2 Uzupełnij tekst formami przeczącymi podanych czasowników.

I was on a skiing holiday with my family and we
 1 weren't having (have) a good time. The sun
 2 _____ (shine) and we 3 _____
 (ski) because there wasn't any snow. We
 4 _____ (stay) in a nice hotel. My dad
 5 _____ (eat) because he was ill, and my
 sisters 6 _____ (speak) to me.

3 Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami podanymi w nawiasach.

- Sarah was reading a magazine, she wasn't doing her homework. (read, not do)
- The students _____ to the teacher. They _____. (not listen, talk)
- We _____ on the beach, but we _____ in the sea. (lie, not swim)
- The wildfire was near the houses. People _____ away. They _____ in their homes. (run, not stay)

4 Uporządkuj wyrazy tak, aby powstały poprawne zdania w czasie przeszłym.

- wasn't / It / yesterday / raining
It wasn't raining yesterday.
- driving home from work / at six o'clock / My father / was

- at nine o'clock / watching TV / weren't / They / yesterday evening

- using / last weekend / You / my computer / were

- He / in the morning / searching / for his homework / at eight o'clock / was

5 Popraw błędy w podanych pytaniach.

- Was you reading a magazine? ✗
Were you reading a magazine?
- It was raining? ✗

- Were they take an English exam at school? ✗

- Were you used the computer? ✗

- Were he escaping the hurricane? ✗

- They was looking for me? ✗

6 Połącz fragmenty zdań tak, aby powstały poprawne wypowiedzi. Użyj *when* lub *while*.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 I was running to meet my girlfriend | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The thief took my wallet | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 The teacher read a magazine | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 My mum was waiting for me | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 The cat stole the fish | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 We were playing football | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a I wasn't looking.
 b I was making dinner.
 c I arrived home.
 d I fell over.
 e I kicked the ball into a window.
 f we were taking the exam.
- I was running to meet my girlfriend when I fell over.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

7 Uzupełnij zdania formami past simple lub past continuous czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

- He was eating his dinner when he heard a loud noise. (eat, hear)
- Charlie and Jack _____ an accident while they _____ a mountain. (have, climb)
- It _____ while we _____ last night. (snow, sleep)
- I _____ of you when you _____. (think, phone)
- I _____ your room while you _____ with your friends. (tidy, stay)

Grammar bank

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Przymiotniki w stopniu wyższym i najwyższym

| | COMPARATIVE FORM | SUPERLATIVE FORM |
|--|--|--|
| short adjectives <i>small</i> | Add -er: <i>smaller</i> | Add -est: <i>smallest</i> |
| adjectives ending in -e <i>wide</i> | Add -r: <i>wider</i> | Add -st: <i>the widest</i> |
| adjectives ending in a vowel + consonant <i>big</i> | Double the final consonant and add -er: <i>bigger</i> | Double the final consonant and add -est: <i>the biggest</i> |
| adjectives ending in -y <i>happy</i> | Delete the -y and add -ier: <i>happier</i> | Delete the -y and add -iest: <i>the happiest</i> |
| long adjectives <i>exciting</i> | Put <i>more</i> in front of the adjective: <i>more exciting</i> | Put <i>most</i> in front of the adjective: <i>the most exciting</i> |
| irregular adjectives <i>good</i> <i>bad</i> | <i>better</i> <i>worse</i> | <i>the best</i> <i>the worst</i> |

- Przymiotniki w stopniu wyższym stosujemy do porównywania dwóch osób lub rzeczy.
- Po przymiotniku w stopniu wyższym stawiamy wówczas **than**.
Instagram is easier to use than some of the others apps.
- Przymiotników w stopniu najwyższym używamy do porównywania więcej niż dwóch osób lub rzeczy.
- Przed przymiotnikiem w stopniu najwyższym stawiamy **the**.
This is the best game on my computer.

could / couldn't

| AFFIRMATIVE + | | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| I/You/He/She/It/ We/They | could | dance. |
| NEGATIVE - | | |
| I/You/He/She/It/ We/They | couldn't | go to Silicon Valley. |
| QUESTIONS ? | | |
| Could | I/you/he/she/it/ we/they | sign up for the online tournament? |
| SHORT ANSWERS | | |
| Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they could. / No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they couldn't. | | |

- Could/couldn't** stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o posiadanych umiejętnościach oraz możliwościach zrobienia czegoś w przeszłości.
- Po **could/couldn't** nie stawiamy *to*.
They could sign up for the tournament. ✓
~~*They could to sign up for the tournament. X*~~
- Konstrukcja zdania z **could/couldn't** jest dla wszystkich osób taka sama.
He couldn't go to Silicon Valley.
We couldn't check out new games.

should / shouldn't

| AFFIRMATIVE + | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------|
| I/You/He/She/It/ We/They | should | see the games. |
| NEGATIVE - | | |
| I/You/He/She/It/ We/They | shouldn't | be afraid. |
| QUESTIONS ? | | |
| Should | I/you/he/she/it/ we/they | take a camera? |
| SHORT ANSWERS | | |
| Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they should. / No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they shouldn't. | | |

- Should/shouldn't** stosujemy do udzielania rad i zalecania komuś czegoś.
- Po **should/shouldn't** nie stawiamy *to*.
You should practise your English. ✓
~~*You should to practise your English. X*~~
- Konstrukcja zdania z **should/shouldn't** jest dla wszystkich osób taka sama.
She shouldn't take her mobile phone to school.
We shouldn't tell people our passwords.

Grammar exercises

1 Utwórz stopień wyższy od podanych przymiotników i wpisz wyrazy do odpowiedniej kolumny tabeli.

bad easy exciting fat good important

| short adjectives | long adjectives | irregular adjectives |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | |

2 Wybierz i zakreśl poprawne formy.

- I think magazines are more interesting / interesting than books.
- Football is a *more cheap* / *cheaper* game to play than golf.
- My friend Betty is *more funnier* / *funnier* than Carla.
- London is *more bigger* / *bigger* than Cardiff.
- The *Pirates of the Caribbean* films are *more good* / *better* than the *Harry Potter* films.
- My boyfriend is *more tidy* / *tidier* than me.

3 Utwórz stopień najwyższy podanych przymiotników i wpisz wyrazy do odpowiedniej kolumny tabeli.

bad big expensive good interesting tidy

| short adjectives | long adjectives | irregular adjectives |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | |

4 Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi przymiotnikami w stopniu najwyższym.

- Dana is very young. She's only three. She's the youngest person in my family.
- These bags are £2,500! They are _____ bags in the shop.
- This book is exciting. It's _____ book in the library.
- It's very hot today. It's _____ day this summer.
- Marta is really good at maths. She's _____ maths student in class.
- This exercise isn't difficult. It's _____ exercise in the book.

5 Wybierz i zakreśl poprawne formy.

- I *could* / couldn't see anything. There wasn't any electricity.
- We *could* / *couldn't* go to the beach this weekend. It was raining.
- I *could* / *couldn't* do my homework after my teacher explained the exercise to me.
- Laura *could* / *couldn't* ski when she was three. Her parents took her skiing every weekend.
- We *could* / *couldn't* play our favourite games. It was fantastic!
- We *could* / *couldn't* see a man in a kilt. He was throwing a big, heavy stone.

6 Uporządkuj wyrazy tak, aby powstały poprawne pytania. Następnie utóż odpowiedzi.

- send text messages / people / 50 years ago / Could ?
Could people send text messages 50 years ago?
No, they couldn't.
- 45 years ago / Could / walk on the moon / astronauts ?

- speak English / you / Could / when / three / you / were ?

- when / your friends / Could / were / they / swim / seven ?

- was / use a computer / when / your mum / 20 / Could / she ?

7 Udziel rady na poniższe problemy. Wykorzystaj *should* i własne pomysły.

- I feel ill.

- I'm tired. I went to bed at midnight last night.

- I need a holiday. I like big cities and museums.

- I like music festivals.

- My bedroom is always untidy.

- My exam results are very bad.

Grammar bank

The future: **will / won't** Wyrażanie przyszłości: **will / won't**

| AFFIRMATIVE + | | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| I/You/He/She/It/ We/They | 'll (will) | fall in love three times. |
| NEGATIVE - | | |
| I/You/He/She/It/ We/They | won't (will not) | save the planet. |
| QUESTIONS ? | | |
| Will | I/you/he/she/it/we/ they | travel by car? |
| SHORT ANSWERS | | |
| Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will. / No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't. | | |

- **Will/won't** stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o wydarzeniach w przyszłości, których nie jesteśmy pewni i możemy tylko przypuszczać, że będą mieć miejsce.
- W konstrukcji zdania po **will** występuje czasownik w bezokoliczniku bez **to**.
You will eat a lot of chocolate bars. ✓
~~*You will to eat a lot of chocolate bars. X*~~
- Konstrukcja zdania z **will/won't** jest dla wszystkich osób taka sama. Do czasownika w trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej nie dodajemy końcówki **-s**.
He will feel bad. ✓
~~*He wills feel bad. X*~~
- W zdaniach przeczących nie stosujemy **don't/doesn't**.
They won't get married. ✓
~~*They don't will get married. X*~~
- W języku mówionym używamy zazwyczaj form skróconych: **'ll** zamiast **will** i **won't** zamiast **will not**.
I will go to university. → I'll go to university.
We will not buy a house next year. → We won't buy a house next year.

First conditional Pierwszy tryb warunkowy

| SITUATION | → | CONSEQUENCE |
|--|---|---|
| If you ask, | | they'll give you a paper bag. |
| If she takes a cardboard box to the supermarket, | | she won't need a plastic bag. |
| CONSEQUENCE | → | SITUATION |
| He will damage the environment | | if he doesn't recycle his plastic bags. |

- Pierwszy tryb warunkowy stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o sytuacjach możliwych w przyszłości i ich skutkach.
- Konstrukcja zdania twierdzącego w pierwszym trybie warunkowym wygląda następująco:
If + podmiot + present simple (sytuacja), podmiot + will/won't + bezokolicznik (skutek)
- Konstrukcja zdania przeczącego w pierwszym trybie warunkowym wygląda następująco:
If + podmiot + don't/doesn't + bezokolicznik (sytuacja), podmiot + will/won't + bezokolicznik (skutek)
- W zdaniu możemy zmieniać kolejność przyczyny i skutku. Jeśli jako pierwsza w zdaniu pojawia się przyczyna, stawiamy po niej przecinek.
If we take action now, we will save the planet.
Jeśli najpierw mówimy o skutku, nie stawiamy po tym zdaniu przecinka.
We will save the planet if we take action now.

Grammar exercises

1 Uzupełnij zdania skróconymi formami czasu przyszłego czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

- It's Sunday. You 'll see your friends at school tomorrow. (see)
- The weather is terrible. We _____ to the beach this weekend. (not go)
- Albert is very clever. He _____ a good job. (get)
- It's a very long book. I _____ it tonight. (not finish)
- We're late. We _____ for the start of the film. (not arrive)
- The dog is eating the dinner! My mum _____ angry. (be)

2 Napisz przewidywania na temat przyszłości, stosując zwroty z ramki.

become rich and famous go to university
fall in love get married save the planet
travel to the USA work with animals

- My best friend _____.
- I _____.
- My brother/sister/cousin _____.
- My parents _____.
- My English teacher _____.
- My neighbours _____.
- My partner _____.

3 Wykorzystaj tabelę do ułożenia pytań i krótkich odpowiedzi na temat przyszłości Roberta. Zastosuj will.

| ROBERT'S FUTURE | | YES | NO |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| 1 | win a lot of money | ✓ | |
| 2 | pass his exams | | ✓ |
| 3 | go to university | | ✓ |
| 4 | become famous | ✓ | |
| 5 | appear in all the magazines | ✓ | |
| 6 | be happy | | ✓ |

- Will he win a lot of money _____?
Yes, he will _____.
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?

4 Wybierz i zakreśl poprawne formy.

- If I finish my homework, I go / 'll go to the cinema.
- If Luis fails his exam again, his parents don't be / won't be happy.
- If I eat / 'll eat another cake, I'll be sick.
- If they won't come / don't come soon, we won't catch the train.
- If you reuse your plastic bags, you 'll help / help save the environment.
- If we 'll see / see a cheap DVD player, we'll buy it.

5 Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników z ramki.

buy go hear invite not eat not rain
not recycle tell

- If I see Ben, I 'll tell him about the party.
- If we shout, they _____ us.
- If it _____ this week, we'll go camping.
- If you eat all that chocolate, you _____ your dinner.
- If they _____ me to the party, I'll wear my new dress.
- If Alice _____ to the concert, she'll have a great time.
- If you _____ plastic, it'll be very bad for the environment.
- If I arrive at the cinema first, I _____ the tickets.

6 Odpowiedz na pytania pełnymi zdaniami.

- What will you do if it's hot this weekend?

- Where will you study if you go to university?

- Who will you see if you go home now?

- What will your mum do if you don't tidy your room this week?

- What will your teacher say if you are late for class tomorrow?

Grammar bank

be going to

| AFFIRMATIVE + | | |
|---|----------|-------------------|
| I'm (am) He/She/It's (is) We/You/They're (are) | going to | meet new friends. |
| NEGATIVE - | | |
| I'm not (am not) He/She/It isn't (is not) We/You/They aren't (are not) | going to | be homesick. |
| QUESTIONS ? | | |
| Am I Is he/she/it Are we/you/they | going to | travel by coach? |
| SHORT ANSWERS | | |
| Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. Yes, he/she/it is. / No, he/she/it isn't. Yes, we/you/they are. / No, we/you/they aren't. | | |

- **Be going to** stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o planach i zamierzeniach na przyszłość.
- Konstrukcja zdania twierdzącego z *be going to* wygląda następująco: podmiot + *be* + *going to* + czasownik
- W zdaniu z *be going to* możemy użyć wyrażień czasowych typu: *this morning/afternoon, tonight, tomorrow, next week/month, next summer.*

Question words

What am I going to do there?

How long is he/she/it going to stay in London?

Where are we/you/they going to travel to?

would like to / wouldn't like to

| AFFIRMATIVE + | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| I/You/He/She/It/We/ They | 'd (would) like to | visit Granada. |
| NEGATIVE - | | |
| I/You/He/She/It/We/ They | wouldn't (would not) like to | feel cold. |
| QUESTIONS ? | | |
| Would | I/you/he/she/it/we/ they like to | stay in a campsite? |
| SHORT ANSWERS | | |
| Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they would. / No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they wouldn't. | | |

- **I'd like to** jest uprzejmą formą *I want to*.
- Konstrukcja zdania z *would like to* jest dla wszystkich osób taka sama.

must / mustn't

| AFFIRMATIVE + | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| I/You/He/She/It/ We/They | must | see a football match. |
| NEGATIVE - | | |
| I/You/He/She/It/ We/They | mustn't (must not) | feed the animals. |

- **Must** stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o obowiązkach/zobowiązaniach i kiedy mówimy o zdecydowanych zaleceniach.
You must sit in the correct seats.
You must go on safari!
- **Mustn't** stosujemy do wyrażania zakazów i stanowczego odradzania czegoś.
You mustn't give it to children under 12.
You mustn't forget your camera!
- Konstrukcja zdania jest dla wszystkich osób taka sama.
- Po **must** stawiamy czasownik w bezokoliczniku bez *to*.
You must wear a life jacket. ✓
~~*You must to wear a life jacket. X*~~
- Do czasownika w trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej nie dodajemy końcówki *-s*.
He must go surfing. ✓
~~*He musts go surfing. X*~~

Indefinite pronouns Zaimki nieokreślone

| | PEOPLE | THINGS | PLACES |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| AFFIRMATIVE + | someone everyone | something everything | somewhere everywhere |
| NEGATIVE - | no one anyone | nothing anything | nowhere anywhere |

- Zaimki nieokreślone stosujemy wtedy, gdy jest mowa o ludziach, rzeczach i miejscach bez podawania konkretów.
- Po zaimkach nieokreślonych używamy czasowników w liczbie pojedynczej.
Everyone is excited about the championship game.
- **No one, nothing i nowhere** stosujemy w zdaniach twierdzących.
There is no one in the house. ✓
~~*There isn't no one in the house. X*~~
- Stosujemy konstrukcję: *There + is + zaimek nieokreślony + to + bezokolicznik.*
There's something to eat in the fridge.

Grammar exercises

1 Uzupełnij zdania na temat planów wakacyjnych, stosując poprawne formy *be going to* i czasowniki podane w nawiasach.

- 1 My English friend Ben is going to stay with us for two weeks. (stay)
- 2 I _____ English to Ben. (speak)
- 3 We _____ a holiday in Majorca. (have)
- 4 My brother _____ with us to Majorca. (not go)
- 5 My mum _____ a new job. (get)
- 6 My dad _____ a new car. (not buy)

2 Uporządkuj chronologicznie okoliczniki czasu.

next week ~~now~~ this afternoon this evening
next summer tomorrow tonight

- 1 now 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____
- 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____

3 Uzupełnij pytania czasownikami z ramki i odpowiednimi wyrażeniami z ćwiczenia 2.

get up go leave stay up ~~watch~~

- 1 A Are you going to watch TV now ?
B No, I've got a lot of homework.
- 2 A Where _____ on holiday _____ ?
B I'm going to Ibiza for two weeks.
- 3 A _____ early _____ ?
B No, it's Saturday.
- 4 A Why _____ late _____ ?
B Magda is having a party.
- 5 A What time _____ ?
B At 3pm. We mustn't be late.

4 Uzupełnij zdania, stosując *would like to* lub *wouldn't like to* oraz czasowniki z ramki.

be go travel see stay

- 1 I would like to go on safari. I love wild animals and nature.
- 2 Agnieszka _____ this horror film. She hates monsters.
- 3 My parents _____ around South America next year. They're learning Spanish for the trip.
- 4 Gavin _____ in a band. He loves playing the guitar.
- 5 You _____ in this hotel. It's dirty and expensive.

5 Zaznacz poprawne zdania i popraw te, które są błędne.

- 1 He musts visit Buckingham Palace when he goes to London.
He must visit Buckingham Palace when he goes to London.
- 2 You don't must use a mobile phone in class.

- 3 They must find some money to pay for the ticket.

- 4 She doesn't must use that machine. It's dangerous.

- 5 You mustn't go home early.

- 6 I must to buy my ticket for the match.

6 Uzupełnij zdania na temat wyprawy safari, stosując *must* lub *mustn't* oraz czasowniki z ramki.

drive ~~feed~~ frighten stay walk wear

- 1 You mustn't feed the animals. They're dangerous.
- 2 You _____ in the car at all times. Don't get out of the car.
- 3 You _____ the animals when you take photos.
- 4 You _____ the car very slowly and carefully.
- 5 If you are camping, you _____ boots and socks outside the tent. There are lots of biting insects.
- 6 If you are camping, you _____ around at night. It is dangerous.

7 Przepisz zdania, stosując poprawne zaimki nieokreślone.

- 1 Everything is tired. Let's have a break.
Everyone is tired. Let's have a break.
- 2 There is something to do. I'm bored.

- 3 There is everyone here. The house is empty.

- 4 This safari is great. You can see wild animals nowhere.

- 5 I'm hungry. I want nothing to eat.

- 6 Do you know everywhere to buy shoes?

Grammar bank

Present perfect: affirmative Present perfect: zdania twierdzące

| AFFIRMATIVE + | |
|-----------------------|---|
| I/You've (have) | run a marathon. won the championship. climbed the mountain. |
| He/She/It's (has) | |
| We/You/They've (have) | |

- Czasu present perfect używamy do mówienia o przeszłych doświadczeniach, gdy nie wspominamy, kiedy dokładnie miały miejsce.

| SPELLING RULES FOR PAST PARTICIPLES | |
|--|--------------------|
| Most regular verbs: add <i>-ed</i> . | play → played |
| Regular verbs ending in <i>-e</i> : add <i>-d</i> . | receive → received |
| Regular verbs ending in consonant + <i>-y</i> : change <i>-y</i> to <i>-i</i> and add <i>-ed</i> . | try → tried |
| Regular verbs ending in a consonant + a vowel + a consonant: double the final consonant and add <i>-ed</i> . | stop → stopped |

- Niektóre formy imiesłowowe (past participles) czasowników nieregularnych stosowane w czasie present perfect są takie same jak te używane w czasie past simple.
had - had put - put
- Większość form imiesłowowych jest różna od form past simple:
saw - seen swam - swum
- Wykaz czasowników nieregularnych (irregular verbs) znajduje się na stronie 96.

Tense review Powtórzenie czasów gramatycznych

Present

| | AFFIRMATIVE + | NEGATIVE - |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| PRESENT SIMPLE | They live in Belfast. | They don't live in London. |
| PRESENT CONTINUOUS | I'm doing my homework. | I'm not doing the washing-up. |

- Czas present simple stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o nawykach i zwyczajach.
- Czas present continuous stosujemy wtedy, gdy jest mowa o czynnościach, które mają miejsce w momencie mówienia o nich.

Past

| | AFFIRMATIVE + | NEGATIVE - |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| PAST SIMPLE | He read my horoscope. | He didn't read the TV guide. |
| PAST CONTINUOUS | It was getting better. | It wasn't getting worse. |
| PRESENT PERFECT | I've had a hard time at school. | I haven't had an easy time. |

- Czas past simple stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o wydarzeniach, które miały miejsce w przeszłości. Konstrukcja zdania dla wszystkich osób jest taka sama. Czasowniki regularne przyjmują końcówkę *-ed*. Wykaz czasowników nieregularnych (irregular verbs) znajduje się na stronie 96.
- Czas past continuous stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o czynnościach, które trwały przez jakiś czas w przeszłości. Często występuje on w tym samym zdaniu razem z czasem past simple i zaimkami *when* (przed past simple) i *while* (przed past continuous) i służy wówczas do opisu czynności, która była tłem dla innych, krótko trwających czynności.

Future

| | AFFIRMATIVE + | NEGATIVE - |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| WILL | You'll live in another country. | You won't live in Spain all your life. |
| BE GOING TO | I'm going to see my uncle. | I'm not going to see my aunt. |
| PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE | I'm catching the ten o'clock train. | I'm not catching the half past ten train. |

- *Will/won't* stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o wydarzeniach mających się odbyć przypuszczalnie w przyszłości, ale co do tego nie ma pewności, więc są to tylko przypuszczenia.
- *Be going to* stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o planach i zamierzeniach.
- Czas present continuous stosujemy również wtedy, gdy mówimy o konkretnych, ustalonych wcześniej planach. Stosujemy wówczas dodatkowo okoliczniki czasu odnoszące się do przyszłości.

Time expressions

| PRESENT | PAST | FUTURE |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| usually at the moment every day | yesterday last week two years ago | tomorrow next week next year |

Grammar exercises

1 Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami present perfect czasowników z ramki.

decide have finish live ~~move~~ talk

- We have moved to a flat in a big city. It's really exciting.
- You _____ your mobile phone for a long time.
- The dog _____ its dinner, but it's still hungry.
- My parents _____ in Egypt.
- Penelope _____ to her teacher about the problem.
- I _____ to study languages at university.

2 Zakreśl poprawne formy imiesłowowe (past participle) podanych czasowników.

- become - become / became
- win - won / win
- teach - taught / teached
- think - thank / thought
- drink - drunk / drank
- read - red / read
- forget - forgotten / forgoten
- speak - speaked / spoken

3 Ułóż zdania twierdzące w czasie present perfect.

- Paul / write / three emails
Paul has written three emails.
- They / see / the film three times

- My friends / go / to the shops

- Peter / give / me a fantastic present

- Sorry, I / forget / to do my homework

- We / take / some flowers to Grandma

4 Przeczytaj zdania i dopasuj je do odpowiedniego wiersza tabeli.

- It was raining all day yesterday.
- They're going to visit Dublin in the summer.
- I'm meeting my friends tomorrow.
- He's eaten my lunch!
- She wore her new shoes to the party.
- I'll be very tired after the exams.
- My dad talks to our neighbour every day.
- Be quiet! I'm watching TV.

| | | |
|---------|--|---|
| PRESENT | present simple present continuous | |
| PAST | past simple past continuous present perfect | 1 |
| FUTURE | will be going to present continuous for future | |

5 Dopasuj okoliczniki czasu do odpowiednich czasów: present, past lub future.

- last week _____ *past*
- next week _____
- every day _____
- next year _____
- at the moment _____
- two years ago _____
- tomorrow _____
- yesterday _____

6 Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników z ramki.

catch drive go live pass play
~~watch~~ win

- I watched a documentary film last weekend.
- Chris _____ on safari next month.
- My dad _____ to work every day.
- We _____ the 5.30am flight to London yesterday.
- Ana _____ a computer game when I phoned.
- They _____ in France at the moment.
- You _____ your exams next week.
- Brasil _____ the next World Cup.

7 Przekształć zdania z ćwiczenia 6. na zdania przeczące.

- I didn't watch a documentary film last weekend.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____