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1.13. Future Continuous

Czas **Future Continuous** stosowany jest do opisu czynności, która będzie wykonywana w danym momencie lub przez dany okres czasu w przyszłości. Oznacza to, iż wykonywanie takiej czynności zostanie rozpoczęte wcześniej od momentu odniesienia w przyszłości lub, że czynność ta będzie wykonywana przez całą długość określonego czasu. Moment lub czas trwania takiej czynności powinien być zdefiniowany np.

Tomorrow at six, we will be driving to Toronto.

I won't be attending the course for the next two weeks.

Next Saturday, I will be helping my neighbours with removal.

The rock band will be performing live from nine p.m. till midnight.

During the conference, we will be talking about environmental issues.

Czas **Future Continuous** może także opisywać czynność zaplanowaną w przyszłości. W tym znaczeniu może on być stosowany zamiennie z **Present Continuous** np.

We are visiting the Louvre tomorrow. lub *We will be visiting the Louvre tomorrow.*

Frank is going to the party with us. lub *Frank will be going to the party with us.*

Mówiąc jednakże o wydarzeniu nieoczekiwanym lub przekazując wiadomość zaskakującą częściej stosowaną formą jest **Present Continuous** np.

Jack's told me you are moving out. Why didn't you tell me that?

Have you heard they are closing the biology department?

Czas **Future Continuous** może opisywać czynność, która będzie wykonana w wyniku ustalonej wcześniej rutyny np.

I will be meeting Janet in the office. (I always meet her in the office.)

We will be driving along the countryside as usual.

Tom will be going to the supermarket in the morning.

Czas **Future Continuous** stosowany jest w szczególnie uprzejmych zapytaniach o plany lub zamierzenia innych osób szczególnie, gdy chodzi o nieoczekiwaną lub większą przysługę np.

Will you be going to the newsagent's? I'd like you to buy me a magazine.

Will you be seeing Mark today? Could you remind him to bring my books back?

1.14. Future Perfect

Czas **Future Perfect** stosowany jest do opisu czynności, która będzie wykonana - zakończona przed określonym momentem w przyszłości. Moment ten powinien być zdefiniowany. W tym celu często stosuje się przyimki: **before** oraz **by (the time)**. Moment odniesienia w przyszłości często określony jest przy pomocy innej czynności opisanej zdaniem czasowym (⇒ 13 str. 224) np.

By noon, we will have completed decorating the dance room.

By the time you visit us again, our children will have grown up a lot.

Tom and Sarah will have spent a lot of time together before they get married.

Czas **Future Perfect** może określać, ile razy dana czynność zostanie wykonana - powtórzona do danego momentu w przyszłości np.

Ronald will have had three operations by the end of this year.

Before it returns to Earth, the probe will have orbited Mars four times.

W powyższych zdaniach zamiast czasu **Future Perfect** można także zastosować czasowniki modalne w formie dokonanej. Znaczenie jakie wyrażają w tym przypadku odnosi się do przyszłości np.

Before we reach the peak of the mountain, it may have started raining.

The spy could have destroyed all evidence by the time he is captured.

By next term, Harry should have retaken all his exams.

1.15. Future Perfect Continuous

Czas **Future Perfect Continuous** opisuje jak długi okres czasu upłynie w określonym momencie w przyszłości, od kiedy dana czynność jest wykonywana. Oznacza to, iż w momencie odniesienia opisywana czynność będzie nadal wykonywana. Moment odniesienia w przyszłości musi być zdefiniowany i podobnie jak w czasie **Future Perfect** jest on najczęściej opisany przy użyciu przyimków **by (the time)** lub **before**. Długość trwania lub wykonywania takiej czynności opisana jest zwykle przy użyciu przyimka **for** np.

By the end of July, Dave will have been working for us for six months.

By one o'clock, I will have been waiting for my dinner for half an hour.

Before the clock strikes eleven, my baby will have been sleeping for four hours.

Podobnie rzecz się ma z pytaniem dotyczącym długości wykonywania określonej czynności do danego momentu odniesienia w czasie przyszłym np.

How long will Sam have been staying abroad by December?

How long will you have been living in the flat by the end of this year?

How long will the terrorists have been occupying the building by midnight?

Powyższe czynności można także opisać przy użyciu czasu **Future Perfect**, jednakże czas **Future Perfect Continuous** w bardziej zdecydowany sposób podkreśla ciągłość wykonywanej czynności.

Mówiąc o tym, ile razy dana czynność zostanie wykonana - powtórzona do momentu odniesienia w przyszłości, nie należy stosować czasu **Future Perfect Continuous**, lecz **Future Perfect** np.

By the end of this year, Billy will have taken part in seven marathons.

The man says that before the time runs out, he will have eaten fifteen hamburgers.

We will have produced a thousand more cars before the factory is closed for good.

W czasie **Future Perfect Continuous** nie stosuje się czasowników z grupy *state verbs*. Za wyjątkiem szczególnych znaczeń (⇒ 1.2. str. 9), można je stosować tylko w czasie **Future Perfect**. Do grupy tej należą m.in.:

ache, assume, be, believe, belong to, bet, consist of, cost, depend, disagree, doubt, feel, guess, hate, have, have to, hope, know, like, look, love, matter, mean, own, possess, prefer, realise, resemble, understand, see, seem, smell, suppose, suspect, taste, think, want, weigh, wish

On October 20th, I will have owned the villa for three years.

How long will Samantha have had the cat by the end of this month?

We will have known each other for seven months by the end of this year

On his next birthday, Jules will have depended on his parents for twenty two years.

EXERCISE BANK

I. Choose the correct answer or answers.

1. I cannot see you at five. I my doctor at the time.

a) will have been seeing

b) am seeing

c) will see

d) will be seeing

II. Put the verbs in the correct Future form.

1. play
 - a. Next Saturday, our team a very important game.
 - b. Before I learn this piece of music by heart, I it a hundred times.
 - c. There are hopes that Nigel in the next match if his knee injury heals.
2. collect
 - a. I've bought this stamp album because I post stamps. My friends have promised to give me a few for a start.
 - b. Mr Newton's arriving at six. Frank and Judith him from the airport.
 - c. By the end of this month, Sue phone cards for two years.
3. talk
 - a. 'Harry doesn't know a thing about what's happened.' 'I to him.'
 - b. As usual, during our next meeting we about existential matters. See you on Friday, then.
 - c. The committee to about fifty candidates by one o'clock.
4. share
 - a. I have just met my new roommates. They've told us we the room for the whole year.
 - b. (you) your book with me? I've forgotten to take mine.
 - c. Each of us is responsible for the damage in part, so we've decided that we the cost of the reparation.
5. blow
 - a. On Thursday, this heavy wind for five days.
 - b. Leave the candles, Sam! Eileen them. It is her birthday, not yours.
 - c. By the time the storm ends, this horrible wind down a great number of trees.

III. Put the verbs in the correct Future form.

1. What (you/do) if you fail another exam? (you/drop) out of school?
2. Can we leave the utensils here? We (clean) the floor in a moment.
3. I cannot come at nine. I (date) Brian at the time.

4. By the time our children grow up, we (collect) enough money to send them to a good private school.
5. I can tell Janet about the party if you want me to. I (see) her in the office tomorrow.
6. (you/do) any shopping this afternoon? Could you buy me a box of cigars?
7. (Mr Grey/explore) any sunken ships when he goes on his next treasure hunting expedition?
8. 'The phone's ringing. It may be the boy.' 'I (not answer) it. I don't want to talk to him.'
9. Don't come at eleven. I (still/mind) my sister's baby at the time.
10. We (lose) the game. Our opponents have already scored three goals whereas we have scored none.
11. Look! It's snowing. We (have) a white Christmas.
12. My father (not lend) me his car. He never lets anyone drive his brand new Ferrari.
13. Why hasn't the train arrived yet? By three o'clock, we (wait) for it for two hours.
14. 'I've heard Diane is coming to the party.' 'So, I (come) too. I'd like to meet her personally.'
15. 'I can give you a lift to the airport.' 'Don't bother, Steve. Michael (drive) me.'

IV. Put the verbs in the correct Future form.

Mr Thomas is a famous traveller, photographer and nature lover. He spends his every free moment visiting unusual places and observing wild animals. This summer he (plan) to visit the tropical island of Java where he hopes he (take) photos of some unique landscapes and animals. As usual, Mr Thomas (take) his wife Margaret who is a linguist and a nature lover, too. While on Java, Margaret says she (use) her time in most beneficial way. For example, she (learn) as much as possible about the local dialects and if she finds enough time for it, she (try) to pick up a few words in the languages of Java. 'I'm sure we (have) a really great time on Java.' – Margaret says. She also says that while on Java she and her husband (celebrate) their wedding anniversary. 'It (be) a very special day.' – she says. 'On August 21st, we (be) married for twenty five years. So far, we've lived a happy life and I believe it (not change) in future.'

6.2. Sugestie, polecenia, propozycje, prośby oraz żądania w mowie zależnej

W mowie zależnej dość często zdarza się, że relacjonowana sugestia, polecenie, propozycja, prośba lub żądanie wyrażona jest przy użyciu innych słów niż w oryginalnej wypowiedzi. Zwykle niezbędne jest zastosowanie czasownika o właściwym znaczeniu tak, aby przetworzona informacja jak najwierniej odtwarzała oryginalną wypowiedź. Do najczęściej stosowanych czasowników wyrażających znaczenia, o których mowa należą:

advise, ask, beg, command, convince, declare, demand, encourage, forbid, implore, invite, offer, order, plead with, persuade, propose, recommend, remind, request, suggest, tell, threaten, urge, warn

Należy zwrócić uwagę na różnice w sposobie zastosowania poszczególnych czasowników, a zwłaszcza na rodzaj formy gramatycznej w zdaniu relacjonowanym - (*Gerund, infinitive, that-clause*) np.

(1) Sugestie, rady, propozycje

Tina: 'Let's buy a map.' → *Tina suggested buying a map.*
Tina suggested that we (should) buy a map.

Colin: 'If I were you I would take the job.' → *Colin advised me to take the job.*

Mick: 'I think you should take a rest.' → *Mike urged me to take a rest.*

Jack: 'Why don't you open a shop?' → *Jack recommended our opening a shop.*

Diane: 'Visit me in Dover.' → *Diane invited us to visit her in Dover.*

(2) Polecenia, prośby, żądania

Frank: 'Buy me a packet of cigarettes, please.' →
Frank asked his wife to buy him a packet of cigarettes.

Policeman: 'Don't move.' → *The policeman told / ordered me not to move.*

Mr Hicks: 'I want this job finished by tomorrow.' →
Mr Hicks insisted that the job (should) be finished by the following day.

Leader: 'Make your beds immediately.' →
Our leader ordered us to make our beds immediately.
Stewart: 'Please, please give me another chance.' →
Stewart begged Rita to give him another chance.

(3) ostrzeżenia, groźby, zakazy

Mrs Watson: 'Don't wake the baby up.' →
Mrs Watson told me not to wake the baby up.

Harry: 'You'd better not leave the door unlocked at night.' →
Harry warned me not to leave the door unlocked at night.

Mr Dean: 'I'll call the police if you don't stop making noise.' →
Mr Dean threatened to call the police if the young men didn't stop making noise.'

EXERCISE BANK

I. Put the verbs in the correct form.

1. Joan says that she (love) having guests at weekends.
2. Our science teacher told us that the earth (go) round the sun.
3. The visitors didn't know that the palace (build) in the 18th century by a German baron.
4. I have promised my wife that I (stop) smoking.
5. Tom claimed that he (see) a UFO on several occasions.
6. Mary says she (prefer) milk soup to porridge for breakfast.
7. The scientist believed his theory (be) revolutionary.
8. When arrived I found out that the meeting (still/go on) in the conference room.
9. Somebody told me you (keep) a poisonous snake in your flat. Is that true?
10. Daphne explained to me that she (run down) by a passing car.

II. Match each reported statement with the original phrase.

1. Molly suggested calling an ambulance.
2. Joe confirmed that they had called an ambulance.
3. Ronald answered that he had called an ambulance.
4. The man denied calling an ambulance.
5. Wendy insisted that we should call an ambulance.
6. Dave doubted whether they had called an ambulance.
7. Mr Sykes thanked his neighbour for calling an ambulance.
8. Charles agreed that an ambulance should be called.
9. Jimmy announced that he had called an ambulance.
10. Richard refused to call an ambulance.

- a. 'I think it's really important that we should call an ambulance.'
- b. 'Yes, it was me who called an ambulance.'
- c. 'We did call an ambulance.'
- d. 'Everybody listen to me! I've called an ambulance.'
- e. 'Good idea. We should call an ambulance.'
- f. 'No, I won't do it. I won't call an ambulance.'
- g. 'Why don't we call an ambulance?'
- h. 'I'm really grateful to you for calling an ambulance.'
- i. 'No, I'm telling you I didn't call an ambulance.'
- j. 'I don't think they had called an ambulance.'

III. Choose the correct answer or answers.

1. The driver that he had been drinking before driving.
a) refused b) confirmed c) denied
2. Brian me that he was thinking of setting up a private company.
a) told b) said c) assured
3. The solicitor that the case should be dismissed.
a) urged b) advised c) insisted
4. My secretary me of the meeting with the treasurer.
a) reminded b) informed c) indicated
5. I that I wasn't going to deliver another lecture.
a) repeated b) mentioned c) said
6. The passenger strongly to having his luggage searched.
a) denied b) rejected c) objected
7. My friend me to do a course in computer programming.
a) persuaded b) invited c) encouraged
8. One of the castaways making a huge bonfire on the beach.
a) offered b) advised c) recommended
9. The local travel agent us not to walk in the streets at night.
a) suggested b) warned c) recommended
10. The customer that the goods should be delivered in cardboard
cartoons.
a) requested b) ordered c) demanded

10. Zdania dopełnieniowe ze spójnikiem *that* - That clauses

Niektóre czasowniki stosowane z bezokolicznikiem (*infinitive*) oraz/lub formą **Gerund** mogą także wystąpić ze spójnikiem **that** wprowadzającym zdanie dopełnieniowe (*that clause*). Poniższe zestawienie prezentuje czasowniki często stosowane ze spójnikiem **that**.

acknowledge	<i>find out</i>	recognize
admit	<i>forget</i>	recommend
advise	guarantee	remark
agree	guess	<i>remember</i>
announce	happen	remind
appear	<i>hear</i>	request
<i>arrange</i>	hope	resolve
<i>ask</i>	<i>imagine</i>	<i>reveal</i>
assume	imply	<i>say</i>
assure	<i>indicate</i>	<i>see</i>
beg	inform	seem
<i>believe</i>	insist	sense
calculate	<i>know</i>	<i>show</i>
confess	learn	<i>state</i>
confirm	maintain	<i>suggest</i>
<i>consider</i>	mean	suppose
<i>declare</i>	<i>notice</i>	suspect
<i>decide</i>	observe	teach
demand	occur to	<i>tell</i>
demonstrate	order	<i>think</i>
determine	perceive	threaten
discover	presume	turn out
doubt	pretend	<i>understand</i>
<i>estimate</i>	promise	urge
expect	propose	vow
fear	<i>prove</i>	warn
feel	<i>realize</i>	wish
<i>find</i>	reckon	<i>wonder</i>

*I am going to prove that I am innocent.
Eric admitted that he had used my mobile phone.
Janet was only pretending that she was feeling unwell.
It appears that the expedition will take longer than expected.
The dog may not understand that you want it to fetch the stick.
If the police discover that you are here, they may try to catch you.*

Czasowniki oznaczone pochyłą czcionką często występują z zaimkami **wh-** w roli spójników np.

*Do you know **what** to do now?
Susan's wondering **which** pullover to buy.
I hope you won't forget **who** offered you support.
We've found out **why** there was the problem with the aerial.*

Niektóre czasowniki występujące ze spójnikiem **that** mogą wymagać zaimka **It** w roli podmiotu zdania. Do grupy tej należą:

appear, happen, occur to, seem, turn out

*It appears that Diane likes you a lot.
It happened that the hot boiler exploded.
It seems to me that Sean doesn't remember me.
It turned out that the committee member had accepted a bribe.*

Po niektórych czasownikach stosuje się konstrukcję:

that + podmiot + (should)

Do grupy tej należą m.in.:

**agree, arrange, beg, command, decide, demand,
determine, insist, order, propose, resolve, suggest, urge**

*I agree that Mrs Townsend (should) be sued.
Frank insists that I (should) report to him every day
We demand that the ordered goods (should) be wrapped in paper.*

Zdanie dopełnieniowe z **that** może także wystąpić w roli podmiotu np.

***That Robert and Angela are engaged** is a well-known fact.
That you should have called him a fool was a shame.*

EXERCISE BANK

I. Rewrite the following sentences using *that* clauses.

1. Joe seems to have discovered what we're being up to.
It
2. The team are said to be losing their popularity.
People
3. Mary recommended my respecting the principles.
.....
4. Thomas has promised to keep in touch with the headquarters.
.....
5. Alice denied having received a love letter from Daniel.
.....
6. I will never forget you standing by me.
.....
7. The factory is said to discharge effluent into the local river.
Everybody
8. We hope our son to become a successful lawyer.
.....
9. Jerry advised me to write a complaint.
.....
10. The actress was believed to have had a love affair with the President.
People

II. Fill the gaps with the appropriate verbs in the correct form.

appear assure establish fear guess
insist occur realize remember wish

1. Sony just (not) that he had agreed to play music at the party and that's why he didn't turn up.
2. I was still hesitating but the scholar me that the experiment was absolutely safe.
3. It was the fifth time I saw the man that day and at that moment I that I was being followed.

4. The opposition party keep that the prime minister should hand in his resignation this week.
5. When I saw the huge amount of the paper work to be done I that I had never agreed to do the job.
6. I haven't seen you here before. I that you're a new consultant. Am I right?
7. It to me that the terms of the agreement do not quite appeal to our business partners.
8. The police have that the man who mugged the elderly lady wasn't older than thirty.
9. Janice was wondering what to cook for the party when it to her that she might call a catering company.
10. We don't have enough money to keep the project going. I really that it may collapse soon.