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## I. Uzupełnij zdania twierdzące czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. I ..... (live) in Poland.
2. Tom ..... (like) dogs very much.
3. You ..... (speak) English well.
4. Eva ..... (work) in a shop.
5. We ..... (spend) holidays in the mountains.
6. My father ..... (keep) bees.
7. They ..... (come) from Scotland.
8. Brian ..... (study) economics.
9. You ..... (have) a lot of friends.
10. Thomas and his sister ..... (travel) to school by bus.
11. Mrs Wilson ..... (get up) at seven o'clock.
12. My friends ..... (visit) me every Friday.
13. Betty's parents ..... (go) to the theatre every Sunday.
14. Our dog ..... (love) running.
15. Many people ..... (read) newspapers in the morning.

## II. Ułóż zdania twierdzące z podanych wyrazów.

1. often / we / buy / sweets .....
2. tell / always / the truth / we .....
3. children / noise / sometimes / make .....
4. comes / Adam / late / usually .....
5. every day / you / your room / clean .....
6. quarrel / seldom / Lisa and Jane .....
7. always / Mary / eats / breakfast .....
8. sometimes / set / my alarm-clock / I .....
9. comes / our teacher / late / never .....
10. coffee / Diane / drinks / often .....

## III. Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

1. Our neighbour **play** / **plays** chess very well.
2. These girls **speaks** / **speak** French.
3. You never **get up** / **gets up** before ten o'clock.
4. John's girlfriend **paints** / **paint** beautiful pictures.
5. Your boss **earn** / **earns** a lot of money.
6. That house **looks** / **look** old-fashioned.
7. The children always **watches** / **watch** their favourite cartoons.

8. Mr Jones is a mechanic. He **repair** / **repairs** cars and motorbikes.
9. Our father sometimes **cooks** / **cook** lunch for us.
10. Good pupils never **forgets** / **forget** about their homework.
11. Mrs Casey often **reads** / **read** books at night.
12. Your parents always **worry** / **worries** about you.
13. Cats **catches** / **catch** mice.
14. It usually **rains** / **rain** in autumn in this part of the country.
15. My little brother **say** / **says** that he **wants** / **want** to be an astronaut.

**IV.** Uzupełnij pytania operatorem "do" lub "'does'".

1. .... you like orange juice?
2. .... Mr Grant live alone?
3. .... she work in a bookshop?
4. .... I have much time?
5. .... her neighbours come from Germany?
6. .... your cat usually sleep on the armchair?
7. .... it snow in winter?
8. .... we need help?
9. .... Mr and Mrs Dean do shopping together?
10. .... Adam's father drive a lorry?
11. .... they always quarrel?
12. .... her boyfriend bring her flowers?
13. .... the children often play together?
14. .... the man know your parents?
15. .... these birds build nests?

**V.** Zamień zdania twierdzące na pytania.

1. Cindy studies biology. ....?
2. It gets cold in winter. ....?
3. I want to be an actor. ....?
4. They sell flowers. ....?
5. Cows eat grass. ....?
6. We travel to school by bus. ....?
7. Your sisters know me. ....?
8. The sun shines. ....?
9. Albert speaks Italian well. ....?
10. The Browns often invite friends. ....?

**VI.** Napisz pytania do podanych odpowiedzi.

1. 'Where .....?' 'Tom lives in England.'
2. 'What time .....?' 'We usually get up at 8 o'clock.'
3. 'When .....?' 'I eat lunch after work.'
4. 'What .....?' 'Betty drinks coffee.'
5. 'Where .....?' 'Mr and Mrs Jones work at school.'
6. 'When .....?' 'It rains in autumn.'
7. 'What .....?' 'My father reads a magazine.'
8. 'What .....?' 'They play football.'
9. 'When .....?' 'Adam's mother comes at six.'
10. 'What .....?' 'He sells shoes'

**VII.** Napisz pytania do wyróżnionej części zdania.

1. Mrs Dugard teaches **French**. .....
2. The Browns watch films **at night**. .....
3. My brother loves **ice-cream**. .....
4. Bob's friends play **in the park**. .....
5. We eat supper **at seven p.m.** .....
6. Mary buys **sweets**. .....
7. They often meet **in their club**. .....
8. The sun shines **in summer**. .....
9. Mr Palmer repairs **cars**. .....
10. We often write **letters**. .....

**VIII.** Napisz odpowiedzi przeczące do pytań.

1. 'Do you like vegetable soup?' 'No, .....
2. 'Does Robert come from Brazil?' 'No, .....
3. 'Does Eva's mother live alone?' 'No, .....
4. 'Do they make noise?' 'No, .....
5. 'Do we have much time?' 'No, .....
6. 'Does your cat eat sweets?' 'No, .....
7. 'Do the Johnsons quarrel?' 'No, .....
8. 'Does it snow in summer?' 'No, .....
9. 'Do you know George Benson?' 'No, .....
10. 'Does Mr Wilson do shopping?' 'No, .....
11. 'Do frogs fly?' 'No, .....
12. 'Do your neighbours keep bees?' 'No, .....
13. 'Does Lisa love Mark?' 'No, .....
14. 'Do Tim and Jerry play together?' 'No, .....
15. 'Do you speak Japanese?' 'No, .....

**IX.** Uzupełnij zdania zaprzeczeniem.

1. They sell books but they ..... maps.
2. Simon speaks English but he ..... Italian.
3. I like classical music but I ..... disco music.
4. We play chess but we ..... cards.
5. Paula drinks tea but she ..... coffee.
6. You write novels but you ..... poems.
7. Mrs Halley likes volleyball but she ..... boxing.
8. Sue and Jane visit us but they ..... you.
9. Jeff has a dog but he ..... a cat.
10. Our children watch cartoons but they ..... films.

**X.** Uzupełnij krótkie odpowiedzi poprawną formą operatora.

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1. 'Do you usually sleep long?'           | 'No, .....  |
| 2. 'Does Rita know Stanley?'              | 'Yes, ..... |
| 3. 'Do these boys make noise?'            | 'Yes, ..... |
| 4. 'Does it sometimes rain in summer?'    | 'Yes, ..... |
| 5. 'Does Mr Hicks paint pictures?'        | 'No, .....  |
| 6. 'Do cats eat mice?'                    | 'Yes, ..... |
| 7. 'Does your mother smoke?'              | 'No, .....  |
| 8. 'Does Ms Dean teach geography?'        | 'Yes, ..... |
| 9. 'Do you and Tom like each other?'      | 'No, .....  |
| 10. 'Does his wife do shopping everyday?' | 'Yes, ..... |

**XI.** Uzupełnij zdania właściwymi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

**clean   earn   eat   go   learn   live   make   meet   tell   wear**

1. Mr Harris is very poor. He ..... much money.
2. .... you ..... shopping every morning?
3. I never lie. I always ..... the truth.
4. Mike ..... too much and he is fat.
5. Susan and Vicky are my best friends. We ..... everyday after school.
6. .... Wendy's grandparents ..... in Alabama?
7. Your parents are angry because you ..... hard.
8. We always ..... a snowman in winter.
9. .... your English teacher ..... glasses?
10. His room is dirty because he ..... it at all.

## I. Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą operatora.

1. I ..... playing computer games now.
2. Harry ..... talking to his friends.
3. Your sister ..... watching cartoons on TV.
4. We ..... listening to music at the moment.
5. Elisabeth ..... cleaning her room.
6. Mr and Mrs Brown ..... working in their garden.
7. It ..... raining hard.
8. Their dog ..... chasing our cat.
9. My neighbours ..... still sleeping.
10. They ..... walking to the bus station.

## II. Uzupełnij zdania twierdzące poprawną formą czasownika.

1. Cindy ..... (write) letters to her friends.
2. Adam's brother ..... (play) in the garden.
3. Our teachers ..... (stand) in the hall.
4. The sun ..... (shine) brightly today.
5. This beautiful girl ..... (smile) at me.
6. The Grants ..... (build) a new house.
7. My father ..... (drive) to his office now.
8. John and I ..... (wait) for our dinner.
9. Look! Somebody ..... (steal) your apples.
10. Our fathers ..... (repair) that old car.
11. Joshua ..... (buy) a new suit for himself.
12. Birds ..... (sing) beautifully this morning.
13. This bus ..... (go) to the city centre.
14. Mrs Watson ..... (sunbathe) on the beach.
15. The little boy ..... (cry).

## III. Uzupełnij zdania twierdzące właściwym czasownikiem.

**eat   get   help   learn   listen   play   rain   wash   wait   write**

1. Betty ..... her mother in the kitchen now.
2. Take your umbrella because it ..... heavily.
3. My family ..... lunch in the restaurant at the moment.
4. George ..... his hands in the bathroom now.
5. Tom is in his room. He ..... for his exams.
6. We ..... letters to our parents right now.

7. My grandfather is in his room. He ..... to the news.
8. Monica is in the park. She ..... with other children.
9. The Browns are ..... for their train at the station now.
10. Put on your pullover. It ..... cold.

**IV.** Napisz pytania korzystając z podanych słów.

1. John / watch TV .....?
2. your parents / wait for you .....?
3. this girl / cry .....?
4. Tom and Joe / work .....?
5. you / read a book .....?
6. Mr Bean / type .....?
7. the sun / shine .....?
8. the children / go to school .....?
9. Eva / play the piano .....?
10. the cat / sleep .....?

**V.** Zamień zdania twierdzące na pytania.

1. Peter is talking to his brother. ....?
2. We are waiting for our teacher. ....?
3. You are drawing a picture. ....?
4. The boys are playing football. ....?
5. It is getting hot. ....?
6. I am taking photos. ....?
7. Simon is running. ....?
8. Your neighbours are resting. ....?
9. The dog is swimming. ....?
10. Tom and Eva are dancing. ....?

**VI.** Dokończ pytania.

1. 'What .....?' 'John is washing up.'
2. 'Where .....?' 'Mary is going to the cinema.'
3. 'What .....?' 'Mr Gordon is drinking tea.'
4. 'Who .....?' 'Our daughter is crying.'
5. 'What .....?' 'I am writing a letter.'
6. 'Where .....?' 'Jim is sleeping in the garden.'
7. 'What .....?' 'The girls are watching cartoons.'
8. 'Who .....?' 'The boys are laughing.'
9. 'What .....?' 'My mother is cooking dinner.'
10. 'Where .....?' 'Mr Ross is driving to the centre.'

**VII.** Napisz pytania do wyróżnionej części zdania.

1. Adam is eating **grapes**. .....
2. The patients are sitting **in the hall**. .....
3. My mother is cutting **bread**. .....
4. **Our grandfather** is smoking. ....
5. The pupils are reading **stories**. .....
6. Mr Dowel is repairing **his watch**. .....
7. Sue and Rob are waiting **outside**. .....
8. **Wendy** is washing. ....
9. They are sending **postcards**. .....
10. Ms Jules is walking **in the park**. .....

**VIII.** Napisz pełne odpowiedzi przeczące do pytań.

1. 'Is Jerry studying now?' 'No, .....
2. 'Are Sally's parents worrying?' 'No, .....
3. 'Are you enjoying the party?' 'No, .....
4. 'Is the wind blowing heavily?' 'No, .....
5. 'Is Bob's brother talking to Eva?' 'No, .....
6. 'Are they painting the house?' 'No, .....
7. 'Is Rita dancing with Mark?' 'No, .....
8. 'Are we waiting for Diane?' 'No, .....
9. 'Are these men playing cards?' 'No, .....
10. 'Is the soldier running?' 'No, .....

**IX.** Uzupełnij zdania przeczące.

1. I am talking to David but I ..... Christopher.
2. Mrs Moore is drinking tea but she ..... coffee.
3. You are playing chess but you ..... cards.
4. Sony is eating vegetables but he ..... meat.
5. We are cleaning our rooms but we ..... the kitchen.
6. The sun is shining in Cracow but it ..... in Warsaw.
7. My mother is peeling potatoes but she ..... onions.
8. My friends are playing with me but they ..... with you.
9. Mr Watson is sending postcards but he ..... letters.
10. The dog is chasing the cat but it ..... the mouse.

**X.** Napisz pełne odpowiedzi twierdzące lub przeczące do pytań.



- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 1. Are you sleeping now?                   | No, .....  |
| 2. Is your father repairing a car now?     | Yes, ..... |
| 3. Is your teacher talking to you?         | No, .....  |
| 4. Are your parents working now?           | Yes, ..... |
| 5. Is your best friend roller-skating now? | No, .....  |
| 6. Is it snowing outside?                  | Yes, ..... |
| 7. Are you writing letters at the moment?  | No, .....  |
| 8. Is your mother cooking now?             | Yes, ..... |
| 9. Are your neighbours dancing now?        | No, .....  |
| 10. Is the sun shining?                    | Yes, ..... |

**XI.** Uzupełnij krótkie odpowiedzi poprawną formą operatora.

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1. 'Is Mr Adams playing computer games now?'    | 'No, he ..... |
| 2. 'Are Eva's parents watching the news?'       | 'Yes, .....   |
| 3. 'Is Brian's dog barking?'                    | 'Yes, .....   |
| 4. 'Is it getting cold?'                        | 'No, .....    |
| 5. 'Are Darron's friends playing basketball?'   | 'Yes, .....   |
| 6. 'Are you learning German now?'               | 'No, .....    |
| 7. 'Is Ms Young reading a magazine?'            | 'Yes, .....   |
| 8. 'Are the neighbours' children making noise?' | 'No, .....    |
| 9. 'Is Marion cleaning her room at the moment?' | 'No, .....    |
| 10. 'Are we waiting for a train to London?'     | 'Yes, .....   |

**XII.** Uzupełnij brakujące wyrazy w zdaniach.

1. We ..... not flying to Sydney.
2. .... Mr Palmer talking on the phone now?
3. '..... you waiting for a bus?' 'Yes, I .....
4. Simon and the other boys are ..... football at the moment.
5. I think Mrs Gordon ..... enjoying our party very much.
6. '..... Dave helping in the kitchen?' 'No, he is .....
7. Look! Somebody ..... breaking into your house.
8. '..... Jenny riding a bicycle now?' 'Yes, she .....
9. Those people ..... not saying anything.
10. '..... it snowing again?' 'No, it .....

## I. Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą operatora.

1. I ..... seen this comedy three times.
2. Diane ..... been to Japan.
3. We ..... told you everything.
4. You ..... made a mistake.
5. Brian ..... lived in Sweden since 1994.
6. Mr Harris ..... opened a new shop.
7. The people ..... asked about you.
8. It ..... been so cold since last week.
9. They ..... visited us a few times.
10. She ..... just won the championship.

## II. Napisz zdania twierdzące stosując podane wyrazy.

1. we / eat our breakfast .....
2. you / do your homework .....
3. I / write a letter to Peter .....
4. Dave and Sue / go for a walk .....
5. my father / fall asleep .....
6. Eva / record a song .....
7. the boys / break a window .....
8. he / bring her flowers .....
9. you / organise a party .....
10. I / tell you the truth .....

## III. Uzupełnij zdania twierdzące poprawną formą czasownika.

1. Tom ..... (be) in hospital since he broke his leg.
2. We ..... (buy) a new house recently.
3. I ..... (just / see) Mary in the library.
4. The Gleasons ..... (go) on holiday.
5. You ..... (pass) your exams.
6. The leaves ..... (fall) off trees.
7. Celia ..... (cut) her finger.
8. Mr Wilson ..... (repair) his car.
9. The neighbours ..... (invited) us for lunch.
10. My best friend ..... (fail) the maths test.
11. Mary ..... (help) us a lot.
12. Our son ..... (take) a few photos.

13. Ms Harris ..... (teach) us history since last year.
14. We ..... (always / like) watching TV series.
15. Adam ..... (work) abroad for two years.

**IV. Przekształć zdania twierdzące na pytania.**

1. Gina has learnt a lot. ....?
2. We have prepared dinner. ....?
3. Mike and Jerry have quarrelled. ....?
4. You have put on weight. ....?
5. Fiona has found a new job. ....?
6. The Browns have moved to Leeds. ....?
7. Josh has won a million. ....?
8. They have told us everything. ....?
9. The weather has changed. ....?
10. I have paid a fine. ....?

**V. Napisz pytania korzystając z podanych słów.**

1. (you / live in Paris) ..... for six years?
2. (Mrs Dean / lose her keys) .....
3. (they / know each other) ..... since last year?
4. (we / stay in the hotel) ..... for five days?
5. (Alice / write ten letters) ..... since morning?
6. (the police / fine you) .....
7. (they / be together) ..... for eleven months?
8. (I / make a mistake) .....
9. (you / turn the TV off) .....yet?
10. (Harry / have his dog) ..... for six years?

**VI. Napisz pytania do podanych odpowiedzi.**

1. 'Where .....?'  
'Our children have gone on a camp to Brighton.'
2. 'What .....?'  
'I have ordered a wonderful necklace for my wife.'
3. 'How much .....?'  
'Mr Downey has paid two hundreds for the tickets.'
4. 'How long .....?'  
'Jake and Monica have known each other for two years.'
5. 'Since when .....?'  
'I have worked for the company since 1990.'

6. 'Where .....?'  
'Our neighbours have moved to Palm Springs.'
7. 'How long .....?'  
'Adam has stayed abroad for seven weeks now.'
8. 'What .....?'  
'Elisabeth has bought a pullover for her mother.'
9. 'Since when .....?'  
'I have had a new computer since March.'
10. 'How long .....?'  
'My parents have been married for about thirty years.'

**VII. Napisz zdania przeczące.**

1. we / watch the film ..... yet.
2. Mr Fowles / repair the lamp ..... yet.
3. you / send the postcards ..... yet.
4. I / speak to my boss ..... yet.
5. James / ask Rita out ..... yet.
6. they / order their meals ..... yet.
7. Wendy / finish school ..... yet.
8. it / stop raining ..... yet.
9. you / tell me everything ..... yet.
10. the boys / apologise to me ..... yet.

**VIII. Napisz zdania przeczące korzystając z podanych czasowników i zwrotów.**

**eat lunch    go out    read    spend    wash**

1. Mr Davies is very hungry. He ..... yet.
2. Vicky is still at home. She ..... yet.
3. My trousers are dirty. I ..... yet.
4. We still have the money. We ..... yet.
5. You don't know the story. You ..... yet.

**IX. Napisz pełne odpowiedzi do pytań.**

1. 'Have you ever eaten pizza?' .....
2. 'Have you ever driven a lorry?' .....
3. 'Have you ever seen a ghost?' .....
4. 'Have you ever been to Japan?' .....
5. 'Have you ever baked a cake?' .....

**X. Napisz krótkie odpowiedzi do pytań.**

1. 'Has John ever travelled abroad?' 'No, .....
2. 'Has it ever snowed in Africa?' 'Yes, .....
3. 'Has Mr Grey repaired his car yet?' 'No, .....
4. 'Have you watched the film twice?' 'Yes, .....
5. 'Has Eva changed her job recently?' 'Yes, .....
6. 'Have they lived together since 1996?' 'Yes, .....
7. 'Have the Ashleys ever visited you?' 'No, .....
8. 'Has Michael just started studying?' 'Yes, .....
9. 'Have you been to Greece yet?' 'No, .....
10. 'Has the dog ever bitten anyone?' 'No, .....

**XI. Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą czasownika.**

1. .... (Frank / ever / eat) Asian food?
2. We ..... (not thank) our guests for the gifts yet.
3. .... (Tom / introduce) his new girlfriend yet?
4. You ..... (have) this motorbike for three years.
5. How long ..... (you / know) each other?
6. I ..... (just / meet) my old friend in the street.
7. .... (you and David / ever / live) abroad?
8. Michael ..... (not return) my books yet.
9. The weather ..... (be) so unpleasant since Monday.
10. .... (Mr Brooks / apologise) to you yet?
11. Susan and her sister ..... (occupy) this room since we started redecorating our house.
12. These plates are dirty. Our mother ..... (not wash) them yet.
13. Mr Hicks ..... (grow) tomatoes for years.
14. .... (your friends / tell) you about changes in our schedule?
15. My uncle ..... (have) twelve cars so far.
16. Where ..... (Robert / put) my bag? I can't find it.
17. Greg says he ..... (see) a UFO eight times.
18. We're still waiting for our train. It ..... (not arrive) yet.
19. .... (Tom / borrow) that map from you?
20. I ..... (always / want) to see the Great Wall.

## I. Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

1. Rosy **likes / has liked** lying on the beach on a sunny day like this.
2. We **have had / have** this cottage for over twenty years.
3. My brother **is / has been** in hospital since last week.
4. Every second Monday I **have gone / go** to the library and borrow books.
5. We can keep driving. I **have changed / change** the flat tyre.
6. How long **does Adam stay / has Adam stayed** abroad?
7. **Have you listened / Do you listen** to music in your free time?
8. I **don't ever see / haven't ever seen** such a strange animal in my life.
9. Mike isn't at home. He **has gone / goes** to the club.
10. **Do you send / Have you sent** a postcard to your parents yet?
11. Mr Burns **has lost / loses** his keys. He cannot get into his flat now.
12. Since when **do they live / have they lived** together?
13. So far, Tom **eats / has eaten** only one sandwich.
14. Don't touch the table. I **have just painted / just paint** it.
15. **Do you read / Have you read** that funny book yet?

## II. Uzupełnij zdania właściwym czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. **make**
  - a. Our mother always ..... sandwiches for us.
  - b. You ..... (just) a mistake in your exercise.
2. **play**
  - a. .... (you) in our school theatre yet?
  - b. Every afternoon, Michael ..... computer games.
3. **know**
  - a. We ..... about your problems. We're going to help you.
  - b. Harry ..... Janet since December.
4. **meet**
  - a. Jules and his friends usually ..... after lessons.
  - b. I ..... this man a few times since last year.
5. **come**
  - a. I'm sorry you ..... too late. All tickets are sold out.
  - b. Monica is punctual. She never ..... late.
6. **have**
  - a. Our neighbour ..... their dog for eleven years now.
  - b. .... (Eva) much free time after school?

7. **spend** a. I ..... (not) more than a hundred pounds a week.  
b. Tom ..... all his money. He's penniless.
8. **take** a. Peter is a runner. He ..... part in marathons.  
b. .... (you) a closer look at my drawings yet?
9. **sell** a. We ..... the villa. It doesn't belong to us any more.  
b. What ..... (they) in their shop?
10. **drive** a. Mr Howard ..... a lorry professionally.  
b. I ..... a lorry two or three times.

**III.** Napisz pytania stosując poprawną formę czasownika.

1. 'How long ..... abroad?' (you / live)  
'For six years now.'
2. 'When ..... computer games?' (Nick / play)  
'After lessons.'
3. 'How many letters .....?' (they / write)  
'Five so far.'
4. 'Since when ..... for your company?' (Lisa / work)  
'Since last month.'
5. 'How much .....?' (Mr Grant / earn)  
'Five thousand pounds a month.'
6. 'How many times ..... that comedy?' (you / watch)  
'Four times so far.'
7. 'When ..... shopping?' (Ms Holly / go)  
'At weekends.'
8. 'Since when ..... so bad?' (the weather / be)  
'Since yesterday.'
9. 'How much ..... so far?' (they / do)  
'Not much yet.'
10. 'Where ..... groceries?' (you / buy)  
Normally, in a supermarket.'

**IV.** Uzupełnij dialogi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. 'James, you ..... (usually / not eat) pudding.'  
'No, I ..... (hate) it. I ..... (not eat) it since I was a child.'

2. 'Ralph is not at home. He ..... (go) to a cinema.'  
'..... (he / always / go) to a cinema on Friday evening?'
3. 'I ..... (not see) Mark today. I wonder where he is.'  
'In the game centre. He ..... (spend) all his afternoons there.'
4. '..... (your boss / tell) you about his plans yet?'  
'Of course, not. He ..... (seldom / tell) me about his plans.'
5. 'The weather ..... (change) at least three times recently.'  
'That's normal here. It ..... (often / change) so unexpectedly.'
6. 'Jake and I ..... (not see) each other for ages.'  
'..... (you / remember) what he looks like?'
7. 'Mr Fines is a treasure hunter. He ..... (look) for treasures.'  
'..... (he / find) anything valuable this year?'
8. 'You ..... (have) this old TV set for nearly fifteen years.'  
'That's true but I ..... (not want) a new one.'
9. 'How many times ..... (Betty / travel) on a plane?'  
'Not a single time. She ..... (prefer) travelling by ship.'
10. '..... (you / remember) Mark Hogan from Glasgow?'  
'No. He's a stranger to me. We ..... (never / meet) before.'

**V. Uzupełnij zdania w tekście czasownikami w poprawnej formie.**

Paul and I ..... (know) each other for more than ten years now. Since last October we ..... (work) in the same company so we ..... (see) each other almost every day. We both ..... (love) travelling and that's why every summer we ..... (go) to unusual places. Sometimes we ..... (take) our other friends, too. We ..... (already / be) to Brazil and we ..... (see) the Great Wall of China. We ..... (climb) some of the highest mountains in the world although we ..... (not climb) Mount Everest yet. We ..... (always / want) to explore the bottom of the ocean but we ..... (not collect) enough money for professional equipment as yet.



**VI. Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą czasownika.**

1. .... (Mary / love) Peter?
2. John and I ..... (not meet) since last year.
3. How long ..... (Mr Grey / be) in hospital?
4. You ..... (usually / not tell) us about your plans.
5. What ..... (your children / like) doing in their free time?
6. .... (Jenny / ever / be) to Chicago?
7. I ..... (not hear) from uncle Bob for ages.
8. That tall man ..... (teach) biology in our school.
9. .... (Alan / show) you his new bicycle yet?
10. Our boss ..... (often / go) on business trips.
11. .... (your wife / ever / cook) a beetroot soup?
12. How many phone calls ..... (the secretary / answer) since morning?
13. How many dogs ..... (your neighbours / keep) ?
14. We ..... (not have) much free time since last month.
15. Every evening, Robert ..... (set) his alarm-clock.
16. .... (your train / arrive) yet?
17. I ..... (not work) for the company for a year now.
18. Gina is very sensible. She ..... (never / ask) silly questions.
19. We don't know you. You ..... (not introduce) yourself as yet.
20. .... (these young people / ever / hire) a flat?

**VII. Przetłumacz zdania na język angielski.**

1. Paul i ja znamy się od dziesięciu lat. ....
2. Czy pan Brown pisze książki dla dzieci? .....
3. Właśnie naprawiłem wasz telefon. ....
4. Jak długo mieszkasz w tym mieście? .....
5. Janet nigdy nie prosi mnie o pomoc. ....
6. Czy byłeś kiedykolwiek w Paryżu? .....
7. Jeszcze nie odrobiłem zadania domowego. ....
8. Nasi rodzice zwykle wstają o szóstej. ....
9. Czy spotkałeś dzisiaj Betty? .....
10. Od kiedy Robert pracuje w twoim sklepie? .....

## I. Napisz zdania twierdzące korzystając z podanych słów.

1. Tom / ride a bike ..... since two p.m.
2. I / read a book ..... for an hour.
3. you / sunbathe ..... since morning.
4. Eva / cook lunch ..... since you arrived.
5. we / rest ..... since six o'clock.
6. they / play games ..... for two hours.
7. the children / sleep ..... since noon.
8. Mr Vince / cut grass ..... all day.
9. the boy / learn hard ..... for a few days.
10. I / clean my room ..... since eleven o'clock.

## II. Uzupełnij zdania twierdzące czasownikiem w poprawnej formie.

1. The neighbours' kids ..... (make) noise since early morning.
2. I ..... (wait) for my bus for about an hour.
3. My brother ..... (study) international law for three years.
4. We ..... (play) football since midday.
5. The phone ..... (ring) for fifteen minutes.
6. Betty ..... (learn) since she came from school.
7. Mr Giggs and Mr Taylor ..... (talk) since ten a.m.
8. You ..... (listen) to music all day.
9. I ..... (wait) for my bus for a half an hour.
10. It ..... (rain) hard for more than two hours now.

## III. Napisz zdania twierdzące.

1. I started learning at one. .... *since one.*
2. You began working six hours ago. ....
3. She started cooking at twelve. ....
4. They began playing one hour ago. ....
5. Nick went jogging at seven. ....
6. Rosy started studying last year. ....
7. We began driving ten hours ago. ....
8. Jim started training at lunch time. ....
9. They went sailing two hours ago. ....
10. The baby went to sleep at noon. ....

**IV. Uzupełnij zdania twierdzące właściwymi czasownikami.**

**draw   lie   make   pick   prepare   ride   snow   take   wait   watch**

1. We ..... fruit in our garden for three hours.
2. The children ..... pictures since morning.
3. You ..... noise all day, Sam.
4. The tourists ..... photographs ever since they arrived.
5. Where have you been? I ..... for you since five o'clock?
6. It ..... for two days now. Everything is white around.
7. Brian ..... a bicycle since he came from school.
8. The players ..... for their game for two weeks.
9. I ..... the news since I got up.
10. Mark ..... in bed ever since he felt ill.

**V. Napisz pytania korzystając z podanych słów.**

1. your husband / sleep / nine p.m. .... *since nine p.m.*?
2. Eva / shop / three hours .....?
3. the boys / play outdoors / morning .....?
4. it / rain hard / noon .....?
5. the dog / bark / one hour .....?
6. you / wait / eleven o'clock .....?
7. they / repair the roof / six days .....?
8. Peter / stay in a hotel / last week .....?
9. Lisa / talk to her boss / he phoned .....?
10. we / look for a flat / three months .....?

**VI. Napisz pytania do podanych odpowiedzi.**

1. 'Where .....?'  
'The Browns have been living in Boston since their son was born.'
2. 'What .....?'  
'I have been reading a very interesting article.'
3. 'How long .....?'  
'Susan has been standing in the queue for about one hour now.'
4. 'Since when .....?'  
'The people have been waiting for their bus since seven a.m.'
5. 'What .....?'  
'The men have been repairing our washing mashine.'
6. 'Where .....?'  
'Sue and Wesley have been walking in a park.'

7. 'How long .....?'  
'It has been raining for about twenty minutes.'
8. 'What .....?'  
'Ms Ruth has been reading poetry to us.'
9. 'Since when .....?'  
'The panda bears have been dying out fast since the fifties.'
10. 'What music .....?'  
'We have been listening to rock music.'

**VII.** Napisz zdania przeczące korzystając z podanych wyrazów.

1. you / not learn / I came .....
2. they / not wait / four hours .....
3. Alice / not shop / morning .....
4. I / not study / 1999 .....
5. the phone / not ring / ten minutes .....
6. we / not go out / last week .....
7. Mr Grady / not live here / all his life .....
8. you / not write an exam / eight a.m. ....
9. Ryan / not sleep / ten p.m. ....
10. it / not snow / yesterday .....

**VIII.** Napisz zdania przeczące.

1. She's been washing clothes but she ..... the linen.
2. We've been learning geography but we ..... French.
3. I've been reading the paper but I ..... the magazine
4. You've been visiting museums but you ..... galleries.
5. Jake's been watching cartoons but he ..... the news.
6. He's been teaching us grammar but he ..... us any vocabulary.
7. They've been travelling by bus but they ..... by ship.
8. Cindy's been singing pop but she ..... rock.
9. You've been painting the walls but you ..... the ceiling.
10. Mr Lee's been repairing the clock but he ..... the watch.

**IX.** Napisz krótkie odpowiedzi do pytań.

1. 'Has Jim been staying in hospital since last month?' 'Yes, .....
2. 'Have you been reading a book all night?' 'No, .....
3. 'Has Mr Taylor been talking on the phone for one hour?' 'No, .....
4. 'Has a heavy wind been blowing since yesterday?' 'Yes, .....

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 5. 'Have the Parkers been travelling around Turkey?'      | 'No, .....  |
| 6. 'Have you been waiting for me since noon?'             | 'Yes, ..... |
| 7. 'Has Mrs Dowson been resting since she returned?'      | 'Yes, ..... |
| 8. 'Has Joe always been working abroad?'                  | 'No, .....  |
| 9. 'Have we been standing in a queue for three quarters?' | 'Yes, ..... |
| 10. 'Has your mother been doing shopping since morning?'  | 'No, .....  |

**X. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.**

1. .... (Alice / live) in Paris since last year?
2. Mr Huxley ..... (work) for NASA for more than thirty years.
3. My hair is wet because I ..... (swim).
4. Since when ..... (Brian / collect) stamps and coins?
5. We ..... (not wait) for the bus long.
6. Tom and Mary ..... (sit) in a café since six o'clock.
7. The fire ..... (burn) since yesterday.
8. .... (Ms Miller / teach) in your school since last year?
9. Since he returned from work, he ..... (relax) in his favourite armchair.
10. What ..... (the children / do) all afternoon?
11. Mr Turner's hands are dirty. He ..... (repair) the engine.
12. .... (Kate / prepare) for her exams since Saturday?
13. How long ..... (these printers / work) ?
14. I ..... (think) of moving to the south for a long time.
15. Have a break. You ..... (learn) since morning.
16. Our vacuum cleaner ..... (not work) for ages.
17. Giles and Monica ..... (go out) ever since they met at a party several weeks ago.
18. Why are you so tired? ..... (you / run) ?
19. My cousin ..... (practise) judo since he was ten.
20. What ..... (the boss / write) so long?

14	<b>Present Simple – Present Continuous</b> <b>Present Perfect - Present Perfect Continuous</b>
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I. Popraw błędy w zdaniach. (!!! W każdym zdaniu jest błąd)

1. Want you to be an astronaut? .....
2. John plays with the other boys at the moment. ....
3. I'm not usually getting up before seven a.m. ....
4. Do you see the Statue of Liberty yet? .....
5. What is Eva doing since she woke up? .....
6. Our dog eats not sweets. ....
7. Mary doesn't go out yet. She's still at home. ....
8. Where is your father work? .....
9. Do you been watching cartoons since noon? .....
10. Mr Lee doesn't have free time since last week. ....
11. The baby have been crying. ....
12. Has Tom known Mary since eight years? .....
13. Are you liking ice-cream? .....
14. We don't playing games now. ....
15. I've been writing ten letters since morning. ....
16. Are Jessica and Eddie married since 1998? .....
17. What has Tom done at the moment? .....
18. I just hurt my leg. It hurts. ....
19. Have you usually been cooking dinner at one? .....
20. I'm so tired. I work all day. ....

II. Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

1. **has been writing** / **is writing** / **has written**

- a. Tina ..... eleven letters so far.
- b. Mr Jones ..... his new book since last February.
- c. Don't disturb him. He ..... a report right now.

2. **takes** / **has been taking** / **is taking**

- a. Janet is in the bathroom. She ..... a bath.
- b. Frank ..... part in every meeting of our club.
- c. Everybody ..... photographs since we arrived in the place.

3. **haven't spoken** / **don't speak** / **aren't speaking**

- a. I know nothing about what happened. I ..... to anybody yet.
- b. Listen to them. They ..... English at the moment.
- c. I ..... German well. I must learn more.

**4. don't make / haven't made / aren't making**

- a. It's pretty quiet upstairs. The children ..... much noise.
- b. We ..... cars in this factory, just spare parts.
- c. I don't know what to do. I ..... my mind up as yet.

**5. has been travelling / has travelled / is travelling**

- a. Mr Woods ..... to all countries in Asia.
- b. At the moment, our son ..... to Spain by car.
- c. Celine ..... around Italy since the beginning of July.

**6. are you using / do you use / have you used**

- a. How often ..... the video recorder in class?
- b. How many times ..... the camcorder since you bought it?
- c. .... the correction fluid or can I borrow it from you?

**7. have enjoyed / am enjoying / enjoy**

- a. It is a great party Jane. I ..... it very much.
- b. Every time I watch the comedy series I ..... it the same.
- c. I ..... reading your reports ever since I saw them first.

**8. has she been collecting / has she collected / does she collect**

- a. What else ..... besides chinaware?
- b. How long ..... these priceless paintings?
- c. How many of these coins ..... so far?

**9. rest / are resting / have been resting**

- a. The tourists ..... in their rooms since they arrived at night.
- b. My parents ..... in the garden every afternoon.
- c. The players are in the dressing room now. They ..... after the game.

**10. do you meet / have you met / are you meeting**

- a. .... any foreigners at the camp yet?
- b. What time ..... tonight?
- c. .... your best friend everyday?

**III. Uzupełnij dialogi czasownikami w poprawnej formie.**

- 1. 'Where ..... (you / usually / do) shopping?'  
'I ..... (love) doing shopping in the new supermarket ever since it was opened in the neighbourhood.'
- 2. '..... (your son / like) playing with Mrs Harper's son?'  
'Yes, he ..... (do). They ..... (be) the closest friends since they met on holiday.'

3. 'Who are these children? What ..... (they / do) in our garden?'  
'They are Mike's friends. They ..... (help) us pick fruit from the trees. They ..... (come) here since last week.'
4. 'I ..... (never / wear) glasses in my life.'  
'I ..... (wear) mine ever since I was nine.'
5. 'How much ..... (Mr Garnier / earn) ?'  
'Not much. He ..... (not have) a regular job for two months now.'
6. '..... (you / speak) with your boss today?'  
'Not yet. He's very busy. He ..... (write) some reports in his office since early morning.'
7. 'What's wrong with Maggie? She ..... (not enjoy) the party.'  
'Oh, she ..... (suffer) from a terrible headache ever since she came back from work.'
8. '..... (the porter / bring) our luggage yet?'  
'No. I think he ..... (still / carry) it.'
9. 'Since when ..... (the patient / wait) for his doctor?'  
'I ..... (not know). I ..... (not talk) to him yet.'
10. 'Why ..... (you / laugh) Sally?'  
'Oh, Hank ..... (just / tell) me a really funny story.'

**IV.** Uzupełnij tekst czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

Mr Donald Buck is a very famous person in our city . Ever since he won a fortune in a lottery he ..... (1) a lot of good. He always ..... (2) both people and animals and he ..... (3) it is his mission in life. Since his lucky day he ..... (4) more than a million pounds on charity causes. Children ..... (5) a new school for two years thanks to Mr Buck's money and recently he ..... (6) to build an amusement park for them, too. For about a year, Donald Buck ..... (7) a few millions to build a new hospital. He also ..... (8) about animals very much. So far, he ..... (9) two animal shelters in the suburbs and now they ..... (10) a new one.

1. a) does      b) is doing      c) has done      d) has been doing
2. a) helps      b) has helped      c) has been helping      d) is helping
3. a) has been saying      b) says      c) is saying      d) has said
4. a) spends      b) is spending      c) has been spending      d) has spent
5. a) are having      b) have been having      c) have had      d) have
6. a) is deciding      b) has decided      c) decides      d) has been deciding



7. a) has paid      b) is paying      c) pays      d) has been paying  
 8. a) cares      b) has been caring      c) is caring      d) has cared  
 9. a) sponsors      b) is sponsoring      c) has sponsored      d) has been sponsoring  
 10. a) have been building      b) are building      c) have built      d) build

**V. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.**

1. We ..... (never / invite) the Greens to a barbecue yet.
2. .... (Janet / have) much free time after lessons?
3. I am not ready. I ..... (still / write) my exercise.
4. .... (you / wait) for us for a long time?
5. The sun ..... (always / shine) in this part of the world.
6. How many books ..... (Tom Clancy / write) so far?
7. .... (Rita / ever / ask) you for help with maths homework?
8. They are our guests. They ..... (stay) with us for five days.
9. 'What ..... (your grandfather / do) ?' 'He's retired.'
10. .... (anybody / see) my passport? I don't know where it is.
11. Ever since the accident, the man ..... (lie) in bed.
12. Look! It ..... (snow) outside.
13. How long ..... (Alice / study) law now?
14. The doctor ..... (examine) seven patients since eight a.m.
15. Tommy says he ..... (always / want) to see the Acropolis.
16. Sometimes, our parents ..... (let) us watch TV late.
17. The girl ..... (miss) her parents since she went on the camp.
18. .... (Nick / return) the money that he owes us yet?
19. Mrs Dalton ..... (seldom / forget) to give us homework
20. Take your umbrella. It ..... (not rain) now but you never know.
21. Where's your brother? I ..... (not see) him for ages.
22. Whenever she's tired, she ..... (relax) in the garden.
23. Since he came, he ..... (talk) about nothing but his girlfriend.
24. The minister ..... (be) to Russia at least five times so far.
25. .... (all kinds of turtles / lay) eggs?
26. Our father is in the garage. He ..... (repair) the car as usual.
27. There ..... (not be) many complaints about the noise as yet.
28. A great number of rare species of animals ..... (die) out since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
29. Since when ..... (Juliet / study) on university?
30. We ..... (usually / not buy) anything from pedlars.

## 1. PRESENT SIMPLE

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I work	do I work?	I do not work
you work	do you work?	you do not work
he works	does he work?	he does not work
she works	does she work?	she does not work
it works	does it work?	it does not work
we work	do we work?	we do not work
you work	do you work?	you do not work
they work	do they work?	they do not work

skrótowe formy przeczące: do not = don't    does not = doesn't

Cechą charakterystyczną czasu **Present Simple** jest końcówka '-s' przy trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej oraz operator '**do / does**' tworzący pytania i zaprzeczenia. Do czasowników zakończonych spółgłoską 'syczącą' tj. 'ss, sh, x, ch' w trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej dodaje się końcówkę '-es' np.

*Mike watches television every evening.*

*Susan brushes her teeth three times a day.*

Czas **Present Simple** stosowany jest w celu wyrażenia:

a) czynności wykonywanej regularnie z określoną częstotliwością w ogólnie pojętej teraźniejszości. Czynność w **Present Simple** może zostać opisana jednym z przysłówków częstotliwości:

always, often, seldom, sometimes, usually, never

lub przy pomocy określenia z 'every' np.

every day, every week, every month itp.

*I always ask my older brother for help.*

*We never sit together in the classroom.*

*The Greens work in their garden every afternoon.*

b) czynności będącej formą nawyku, przyzwyczajenia lub zwyczaju np.

*Mary always forgets to lock the front door.  
John gets up at dawn and practices yoga every morning.*

c) czynności będącymi ogólnie obowiązującymi prawidłami natury, fizyki itp. np.

*Water boils at 100 degrees.  
It snows in winter.*

d) stanu, opinii lub wrażenia np.

*I don't agree with you. Sam does not believe in ghosts.  
I regret calling him names. How much do you weigh?*

Inne czasowniki wyrażające podobne znaczenia to m.in.:

**believe, belong to, cost, depend, disagree, doubt, feel, guess, hate, have, have to, hope, know, like, look, love, matter, mean, possess, prefer, realise, understand, see, seem, smell, suppose, taste, think, want, weigh, wish**

Czas **Present Simple** stosowany jest także w celu przytoczenia czyjejs wypowiedzi, lub myśli np.

*Alan says that he is the best student.  
Tommy thinks that you are Sam's brother.  
Patricia believes that she can become famous.*

**Present Simple** używany jest zamiast czasu **Present Continuous** z czasownikami opisującymi czynności umysłowe oraz czynności narządów zmysłów:

**hear, like, look, love, mind, smell, taste, think, want, wish** np.

*I want to leave earlier today.  
Monica looks beautiful, doesn't she?  
Is the meat good? How does it taste?*

e) instrukcji, oficjalnego planu podróży lub wizyty np.

*First, you pour hot water in a jug. Then, you put a tea bag in it.  
On Monday, we go to Paris and stay there for three days.  
At six, the minister gives a speech in the Parliament.*

f) opisu wydarzeń historycznych, treści filmu, sztuki lub książki np.

*In the first scene of the film, the old king dies in a battle.*

*In the last chapter, the two friends return home safely.*

g) Czas **Present Simple** stosowany jest także w nagłówkach gazet np.

*Peace talks begin in the Middle East.*

*All passengers survive a plane crash.*

*A boy of twelve rescues a drowning girl.*

oraz do interpretacji, relacji lub objaśnienia znaczenia tego, co zostało przeczytane, napisane, zaobserwowane lub zasłyszane np.

*That explains his disappointment.*

*The book describes the true life of the painter.*

## 2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I am travelling	am I travelling?	I am not travelling
you are travelling	are you travelling?	you are not travelling
he is travelling	is he travelling?	he is not travelling
she is travelling	is she travelling?	she is not travelling
it is travelling	is it travelling?	it is not travelling
we are travelling	are we travelling?	we are not travelling
you are travelling	are you travelling?	you are not travelling
they are travelling	are they travelling?	they are not travelling

skrócone formy przeczące: are not = aren't is not = isn't

Cechą szczególną czasu **Present Continuous** jest końcówka '-ing' dodawana do głównego czasownika. Czasownikiem posiłkowym jest teraźniejsza odmiana 'be'. W większości przypadków jeżeli czasownik zakończony jest samogłoską 'e' po dodaniu końcówki '-ing' samogłoska ta jest opuszczana np.

*compare - comparing glare - glaring stare - staring*

W przypadku czasowników jednosylabowych oraz niektórych dwusylabowych zakończonych spółgłoską przed którą znajduje się samogłoska, po dodaniu końcówki '-ing' spółgłoska ta ulega podwojeniu np.

*set - setting    nod - nodding    control - controlling*

Czas **Present Continuous** stosowany jest w celu wyrażenia:

a) czynności trwającej obecnie. Czynność taka może dodatkowo być określona wyrażeniem czasowym 'now', 'at the moment', 'at the present moment' np.

*I am listening to classical music at the moment.*

*Are the children playing in the park now?*

*Where is he going right now?*

b) czynności wykonywanej obecnie, choć niekoniecznie w momencie, gdy o niej mówimy np.

*We are driving to the seaside, but we have stopped for lunch.*

*Michael is cutting the grass in the garden this morning.*

*Many species of animals are dying out.*

c) czynności wykonywanej w określony sposób tymczasowo lub w drodze wyjątku np.

*Only this month, we are working till six.*

*We're cutting the prices this week.*

Czas **Present Continuous** może być stosowany z czasownikami opisującymi zachodzące zmiany lub trwające procesy dla podkreślenia ich ciągłości np.

*Times are changing and so are people.*

*The water in the river is getting dirtier and dirtier.*

**Present Continuous** jest często stosowany z przysłówkami:

**always, constantly, continually** lub **forever**

dla podkreślenia czynności powtarzającej się. Zastosowanie to często dotyczy czynności, która może być irytująca dla osoby opisującej ją i dlatego tak wyrażone znaczenie może mieć zabarwienie niezadowolenia lub krytyki np.

*You are always forgetting to lock the door.  
My old car is continually giving me trouble.  
Why are the neighbours' children always screaming?*

d) czynności zaplanowanej w nieodległej przyszłości. Używając czas **Present Continuous** w tym znaczeniu należy pamiętać o konieczności zastosowania wyrażenia czasowego określającego czas wykonania danej czynności. W przeciwnym razie może ona zostać zinterpretowana jako czynność trwająca w chwili obecnej np.

*'What are you doing this evening?' 'I am going to the cinema.'  
The Parkers are visiting us tomorrow.  
We are leaving soon.*

## 6. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I have been walking	have I been walking?	I have not been travelling
you have been walking	have you been walking?	you have not been walking
he has been walking	has he been walking?	he has not been walking
she has been walking	has she been walking?	she has not been walking
it has been walking	has it been walking?	it has not been walking
we have been walking	have we been walking?	we have not been walking
you have been walking	have you been walking?	you have not been walking
they have been walking	have they been walking?	they have not been walking

skrócone formy przeczące: have not been doing = haven't been doing  
has not been doing = hasn't been doing

Czasownikiem posiłkowym w czasie **Present Perfect Continuous** jest odmiana **'have / has'** wraz z formą **'been'**. Główny czasownik otrzymuje końcówkę **'-ing'**. Czas **Present Perfect Continuous** używany jest w celu wyrażenia:

a) czynności rozpoczętej w przeszłości, a która jest wykonywana nieprzerwanie do chwili obecnej. Określając długość trwania takiej czynności posługujemy się przyimkami **'for – przez, od'** oraz **'since - od'** - podobnie jak w czasie **Present Perfect** np.

*The children have been watching cartoons since morning.*

*We have been waiting for the doctor for two hours.*

*Tina has been reading books all night.*

b) czynności trwającej, zakończonej przed chwilą. Efekty takiej czynności trwają lub są zauważalne w teraźniejszości np.

*I have been working all day. → I'm really tired.*

*You have been walking in the rain. → Your shoes are wet.*

Czasowniki nie występujące w czasie **Present Continuous** nie są także używane w czasie **Present Perfect Continuous**. Do grupy tej należą między innymi czasowniki:

**believe, belong to, cost, depend, disagree, doubt, feel, guess, hate, have, have to, hope, know, like, look, love, matter, mean, possess, prefer, realise, understand, see, seem, smell, suppose, taste, think, want, weigh, wish**

Czasowniki te w swoim podstawowym znaczeniu mogą wystąpić tylko w czasie **Present Perfect** np.

*I have known Adam for ten years.*  
*I have always wanted to do a bungee jump.*  
*Lucy has had a driving licence since last month.*

Wyrażenia czasowe z **'for'** lub **'since'** nie są wymagane w zdaniu jeżeli używając czasu **Present Perfect Continuous** wyrażamy czynność trwającą bez przerwy od przeszłości do chwili obecnej np.

*We have been walking so long.*  
*The managers have been discussing some important matters.*

Podobne znaczenie wyrażone w czasie **Present Perfect** wymaga jednak zwrotu czasowego dla podkreślenia jej ciągłości np.

*We have walked for ten minutes.*  
*The managers have discussed some important matters since morning.*

Różnica w zastosowaniu czasu **Present Perfect**, a **Present Perfect Continuous** może dotyczyć czynności dokonanej - zakończonej, a czynności wciąż wykonywanej od określonego lub nieokreślonego momentu w przeszłości. Ponadto, znaczenie czasu **Present Perfect Continuous** może zwracać większą uwagę na sam fakt trwania określonej czynności, podczas gdy czas **Present Perfect** skupia uwagę na jej ewentualnych skutkach w teraźniejszości np.

*I have read the book. (I have finished reading it. I know what it's about.)*  
*I have been reading the book. (I haven't finished reading it yet.)*  
*Joan has been doing the washing. (She is still doing the washing.)*  
*Joan has washed her clothes. (Joan's clothes are clean now.)*

Jeżeli czynność została wykonana-powtórzona kilkakrotnie w trwającym jeszcze okresie czasu, można opisać ją przy użyciu zarówno **Present Perfect Continuous**, jak i **Present Perfect** np.

*We have been talking to the candidates all this week.* lub



*We have talked to the candidates all this week.  
They have been quarrelling since the film began. lub  
They have quarreled since he the film began.*

Opisując dokładnie, ile razy dana czynność została powtórzona w trwającym jeszcze okresie czasu, należy użyć **Present Perfect**. Oznacza to, iż czynność ta może zostać wykonana ponownie w tym samym okresie czasu np.

*I have phoned Robert three times this week.  
Paul has smoked ten cigarettes since he arrived.  
The children have planted more than a hundred trees this morning.*

Podobnie pytając o ilość powtórzeń danej czynności w trwającym jeszcze okresie czasu należy użyć **Present Perfect** np.

*How many times have you been to Rome (this year/in your life)?  
How many times has she taken the medicine (today/this afternoon)?*

Czas **Present Perfect Continuous** jest stosowany do opisu zmian lub procesów zachodzących w ciągu danego okresu czasu, zakładając, iż zmiany te lub procesy nadal zachodzą np.

*The air has been getting more polluted.  
More and more people have been losing their jobs.*

Opisując zmiany jakie zaszły do chwili obecnej w liczbach lub procentach, należy zastosować czas **Present Perfect** np.

*The company has lost \$10 million for the last five years.  
The water in the river has risen by 5 centimeters since yesterday.*

## 7. PAST PERFECT

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I had begun	had I begun?	I had not begun
you had begun	had you begun?	you had not begun
he had begun	had he begun?	he had not begun
she had begun	had she begun?	she had not begun
it had begun	had it begun?	it had not begun

we had begun you had begun they had begun	had we begun? had you begun? had they begun?	we had not begun you had not begun they had not begun
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skrótowa forma przecząca: had not = hadn't

Czasownikiem posiłkowym w czasie **Past Perfect** jest 'had' natomiast czasownik główny przybiera formę imiesłowu biernego. Czas **Past Perfect** określany jest mianem czasu 'zaprzeszłego', gdyż wyraża czynność dokonaną wcześniej w przeszłości niż inna czynność dokonana stanowiąca punkt odniesienia np.

*The Browns moved to the place where their relatives had lived.  
I had worked in the factory for ten years before it was closed down.*

Przyimek '**before** - przed, zanim' stosowany jest przy wyrażaniu zależności czasowej np.

*Before we left home, we had eaten a good meal.  
I had cleaned my room before my parents returned home.*

Relację czasową można również określić przy użyciu spójników '**when**' '**after**', '**as soon as**', '**by the time**', które podkreślają, iż jedna czynność została definitywnie zakończona zanim nastąpiła kolejna np.

*When I had written my homework, I went out to play.  
As soon as I had written the test, I left the classroom.  
After she had left hospital, Mrs Walton returned to work.  
By the time I reached the nearest town, I had run out of petrol.*

Przymyki '**till** / **until**' występują z czasem **Past Perfect** dla określenia momentu definitywnego zakończenia czynności 'zaprzeszłej' np.

*The poor mother didn't stop crying until her baby had been found safe.  
I waited for my wife till she had done her shopping in the store.*

W zdaniach z czasem **Past Perfect** stosowane są przymyki '**for**' oraz '**since**' definiujące długość trwania czynności 'zaprzeszłej' np.

*Alex had lived abroad for ten years when he decided to return home.  
Sue had been sad since she arrived but when I told the joke she began to laugh.*

## 14. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

twierdzenie	pytanie
I will have been working you will have been working he will have been working she will have been working it will have been working we will have been working you will have been working they will have been working	will I have been working? will you have been working? will he have been working? will she have been working? will it have been working? will we have been working? will you have been working? will they have been working?

przeczenie
I will not have been working you will not have been working he will not have been working she will not have been working it will not have been working we will not have been working you will not have been working they will not have been working

Konstrukcja czasu **Future Perfect Continuous** składa się z operatora **'will'**, formy **'have been'** oraz czasownika głównego z końcówką **'-ing'**.

Czas ten służy do wyrażenia czynności, która do określonego momentu w przyszłości trwać będzie przez zdefiniowaną długość czasu. Podobnie jak w czasie **Future Perfect** wyrażenie czasowe wprowadzane jest po przyimku **'by (the time)'** lub **'before'**. Długość trwania lub wykonywania takiej czynności opisana jest zwykle przy użyciu przyimka **'for'** np.

*By next week, I will have been working in the factory for seven years.*

*We'll have been waiting for Mark for two hours by ten o'clock.*

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

Opisując ile razy dana czynność zostanie powtórzona do danego momentu w przyszłości, należy użyć czasu **Future Perfect**, nie **Future Perfect Continuous** np.

*By the end of term, I will have passed all my exams.*

*The postman will not have delivered all these letters by noon.*

W czasie **Future Perfect Continuous** nie stosuje się czasowników:

**believe, belong to, cost, depend, disagree, doubt, feel, guess, hate, have, have to, hope, know, like, look, love, matter, mean, possess, prefer, realise, understand, see, seem, smell, suppose, taste, think, want, weigh, wish**