

Grammar Round up Stage 5

Past continuous - czas przeszły ciągły

1. Forma:

was / were + czasownik główny z końcówką -ing

Zdania twierdzące: **I was working**

Zdania przeczące: **he wasn't working**

Zdania pytające: **were you working?**

2. Zastosowanie:

- do mówienia o czynności, którą wykonywaliśmy (byliśmy w jej trakcie) o określonej porze w przeszłości, np.

*A: What were you doing **at six yesterday?** I phoned but you didn't answer.*

B: I was watching a football game on TV.

tzn. właśnie o tej porze **byłem w trakcie oglądania** meczu (i nie mogłem odebrać telefonu).

- do mówienia o czynności wykonywanej przez dłuższy czas w przeszłości.

*It was raining **all day yesterday.***

- do mówienia o dwu lub więcej dłuższych czynnościach, które odbywały się równolegle, np.

*I was reading a book while **my brother was watching TV.***

tzn. o tej właśnie porze ja byłem w trakcie czytania, a mój brat był w trakcie oglądania.

- dla czynności trwającej przez dłuższy czas przerwanej inną krótką czynnością.

I was playing tennis when I **twisted** my ankle.

tzn. skręciłem kostkę w trakcie gry w tenisa.

Ex. 1 Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct form - Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. We.....(sleep) when some terrible noise(wake) us.
2. Wherethey(spend) their holidays two years ago?
3. I(write) letters all afternoon.
4. I (watch) TV the whole night last Saturday.
5. Jimmy(fall) off the chair while he(paint) the ceiling.
6.you(watch) anything interesting on TV when I
..... (call) you yesterday?
7. The weather was very bad on Monday. It(rain) all day.
8. Where(your wife/be) last night?
9. My husband(play) computer games while I
.....(read) a magazine.
10. How muchyou(pay) for your shoes?
11. While the guests..... (have) fun, a man(break) into
the house and(take) many expensive things.
12. I (play) tennis with my friend the whole afternoon.
13. While she(run) down the hill, she(fall) and
.....(break) her leg.
14. I (open) the door quietly, because I knew that she
..... (sleep).
15. The bottle (roll) off the table when I (catch) it.
16. The bottle (roll) off the table and (break).

Future continuous - czas przyszły ciągły

Forma:

will + be + czasownik główny z końcówką -ing

Zdanie twierdzące: **I will be working**

Zdanie przeczące: **I won't be working**

Zdanie pytające: **Will you be working?**

A: *Will you be working at 5 o'clock tomorrow?*

B: *No, I won't be working. I'll be resting.*

Zastosowanie:

- do mówienia o czynności, którą będziemy wykonywali (będziemy w jej trakcie) o określonej porze w przyszłości, np.

Don't call me between 8.00 and 9.00. We will be having dinner.

tzn. o tej właśnie porze będziemy w trakcie kolacji (więc nie dzwoń)

Ex. 2 Complete the sentences using Future Continuous.

1. Tomorrow Jack is going to play basketball with Tom from 5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
So at 5.30 p.m. tomorrow Jack
2. Tomorrow I have a very difficult exam so I'm going to study biology from 7 p.m. to 3 or even 4 a.m.
So at midnight I
3. We're going to the swimming pool tomorrow. We will be there from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
So at 10 a.m. we

Ask questions in the Future Continuous.

4. You want to borrow your friend's car tomorrow. (you/use/car/tomorrow?)
.....
5. You want your friend to give Tom a message. (you/see/Tom/this evening?)
.....
6. Your friend is going shopping this afternoon. You want her to buy some milk. (you/pass/the supermarket?)
.....

Past Perfect - czas "zaprzyszły"

Forma czasu Past Perfect:

had + III forma czasownika głównego

Zdania twierdzące: I **had done**...

Zdania przeczące: I **hadn't done**...

Zdania pytające: **Had you done**....

Zastosowanie:

- do mówienia o czynności przeszłej, która miała miejsce przed inną czynnością przeszłą, np.

*When we **got** to the cinema, the film **had** already **begun**.*

tzn. film się rozpoczął (Past Perfect), zanim dotarliśmy do kina (Past Simple).

Jednak kiedy mówimy o kilku krótkich czynnościach przeszłych z zachowaniem kolejności, w której się wydarzały, nie używamy czasu Past Perfect, lecz Past Simple, np.

Yesterday I **got up** at six, **took** a shower, **had** breakfast and **went** to work.

Jeśli jednak podajemy czynność, która była pierwsza (wcześniej) jako drugą, koniecznie musimy użyć Past Perfect, np.

Yesterday I got up at six, **had** breakfast which my wife **had prepared** and went to work.

tzn. najpierw żona zrobiła śniadanie, a potem je zjadłem.

Ex. 3 Answer the questions.

1. Tom lost his key. He couldn't enter the house. Why couldn't Tom enter the house?

Tom

2. Tom caught a cold. He couldn't go skiing with us. Why couldn't he go skiing with us?

.....

3. Tom's car was stolen. He called the police. Why did he call the police?

.....

4. I slept badly. I felt tired in the morning. Why did you feel tired in the morning?

.....

Ex. 4 Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct form - Past Simple or Past Perfect.

1. When he (start) telling the story I thought I(hear) it before.

2. Was Tom at the party when you came? No, he(go) home.

3. By the time I arrived, the film (nearly finish).

4. I told you that I(never/see) that person before!

5. The doctor(examine) her hand and found she
.....(break) one of her fingers.

6. We were driving along the road when we (see) a car which
..... (break down), so we (stop)
to help.

7. When she saw me, she (drop) her bag and
..... (run) away.

8. There was no food left. The dog (eat) everything!

9. She knew that she (see) the stranger somewhere else.

10. By the time she was 26, she (travel) around the world.

Conditionals - zdania warunkowe

I OKRES WARUNKOWY

Konstrukcja: **If + Present + Future**

np. If I **go** to London I **will see** Big Ben

Zastosowanie:

- do mówienia o przyszłości, kiedy warunek jest całkiem możliwy do spełnienia

II OKRES WARUNKOWY

Konstrukcja: **If + Past + Conditional (Future in the Past)**

np. If I **went** to London, I **would see** Big Ben

Zastosowanie:

- do mówienia o przyszłości, kiedy warunek jest mało prawdopodobny lub niemożliwy do spełnienia, czyli do tzw. gdybania o przyszłości

III OKRES WARUNKOWY

Konstrukcja: **If + Past Perfect + Past Conditional**

np. If I **had gone** to London, I **would have seen** Big Ben

Zastosowanie:

- do tzw. gdybania o przeszłości

If she hadn't written a best-selling novel, she wouldn't have stopped working at the bank.

tzn. gdyby nie napisała książki, nie rzuciłaby pracy w banku.

Ex. 5 Write a sentence with "if" for each situation.

1. The accident happened because the driver drove too quickly.

.....

2. I slept too long and missed my flight to Paris.

.....

3. Susan didn't take her umbrella and she got completely wet.

.....

4. I shouldn't have eaten so much. I felt really ill the next day.

.....

5. Susan forgot to switch off the light when she went on holidays. Then she had to pay a lot of money for electricity.

.....

6. Tom and Jill weren't asked to come to Susan's party. That's why they didn't go.

.....

7. I didn't buy her anything because I didn't know it was her birthday.

.....

Ex. 6 Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct form.

1. What(you/do) if someone(call) you a pig?
2. If I(see) Mark tomorrow, I(invite) him to the party.
3. I(not/be ill) if I(not/go) on that trip to Iceland. It was terribly cold there.
4. That wound [rana] doesn't look good. If I(be) you, I(go) to see the doctor.
5. If he (not/ come) in five minutes, we(start) without him.
6. What a loss! She (not/die) if the ambulance (arrive) 15 minutes earlier.
7. If you (keep) shouting so loudly, you(wake up) the baby.
8. If the weather(be) nice tomorrow, we (go) for a walk.
9. I took a taxi to the hotel. It(be) quicker if I(walk).
10. If I(know) it was Kate, I (speak) to her.
11. If I.....(be) late for a very important appointment, I (not/take) my time, but I (hurry).
12. If I (be) offered to work for the president, I think I(take) the job.
13. If it(snow) in the middle of summer, I(be) surprised.
14. What(you/do) if you..... (be) in my situation?

Passive voice - strona bierna

odpowiednia forma czasownika "to be" + III forma

Strona czynna: *The police **arrested** the criminal*
- *Policja aresztowała przestępcę.*

Czynność wykonuje podmiot (police).

Strona bierna: *The criminal **was arrested** by the police.*
- *Przestępca został aresztowany przez policję.*

Podmiot (criminal) nie wykonuje żadnej czynności, to czynność jest wykonywana na nim.

Zamiana strony czynnej na bierną w różnych czasach:

Present Simple

*I **collect** stamps. - Stamps **are collected** (by me).*

*We **publish** a magazine. - A magazine **is published** (by us).*

Present Continuous

*She **is writing** a letter. - A letter **is being written** (by her).*

*They **are selling** cars. - Cars **are being sold** (by them).*

Present Perfect

*He **has made** a mistake. - A mistake **has been made** (by him).*

*I **have found** a few coins. - A few coins **have been found** (by me).*

Past Simple

*He **built** a house. - A house **was built** (by him).*

*We **kept** cows. - Cows **were kept** (by us).*

Past Continuous

*She **was eating** icecream. - Icecream **was being eaten** (by her)*

*You **were painting** pictures. - Pictures **were being painted** (by you)*

Past Perfect

We **had opened** an account. - An account **had been opened** (by us).

You **had lost** the bags. - The bags **had been lost** (by you).

Future Simple

They **will clean** the rooms. - The rooms **will be cleaned** (by them).

We **will offer** him a job. - He **will be offered** a job (by us).

Po czasownikach modalnych

I can **replace** the pipe. - The pipe can **be replaced** (by me).

They should **raise** money. - Money should **be raised** (by them).

She must **finish** the task. - The task must **be finished** (by her).

Ex. 7 Put the sentences into the passive voice.

1. Tom is drinking coffee.

The coffee

2. They have already sold this house.

The house

3. Tom's company might send him to Africa in August.

Tom

4. They will ask you a lot of questions.

You

5. Everybody likes him.

He

6. Somebody found your book yesterday.

Your book

7. Mr. Brown taught him English.

He

8. They will open a new Marriott hotel in Poznań next year.

A new Marriott hotel

9. They didn't offer me that job.

I

10. They are building a new road.

A new road

11. Jenny will finish this exercise soon.

This exercise

12. His parents gave him a computer worth \$ 2,000 for his birthday.

He

Ex. 8 Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

Example: We *weren't invited* (not/ invite) to the party.

1. I can't use my office at the moment. It (paint).
2. My car (steal) last week but the next day it
..... (find) by the police.
3. A car factory is a place where cars (make).
4. The washing machine was broken, but it's OK now. It
(repaired).
5. How old are these houses. When (they/ build)?
6. The music was very loud and could (hear) from a long way away.
7. The bridge is closed at the moment. It (damage)
last week and it (not/ repair) yet.
8. The situation is serious. Something must (do) before it's too late.
9. The room (clean) when I arrived.
10. The vegetables didn't taste very good. They (cook)
too long.
11. If you come first, you (pay) 100 pounds.
12. I've never seen such beautiful flowers. What (they/ call)?
13. Late-comers (give) extra homework.
14. How many people (invite) to the party?

ANSWER KEY:

EX. 1

1) were sleeping, woke 2) did they spend 3) was writing 4) was watching 5) fell, was painting 6) were you watching, called 7) was raining 8) was your wife 9) was playing, was reading 10) did you pay 11) were having, broke, took 12) was playing 13) was running, fell, broke 14) opened, was sleeping 15) was rolling, caught 16) rolled, broke

EX. 2

1) I will be playing basketball. 2) I will be studying for an exam. 3) We will be swimming at the pool. 4) Will you be using your car tomorrow? 5) Will you be seeing Tom this evening? 6) Will you be passing by the supermarket?

EX. 3

1) Tom couldn't enter the house because he had lost his key. 2) Tom couldn't go skiing with us because he had caught a cold. 3) Tom called the police because his car had been stolen. 4) I felt tired in the morning because I had slept badly.

EX. 4

1) started, had heard 2) had gone 3) had nearly finished 4) had never seen 5) examined, had broken 6) saw, had broken down, stopped 7) dropped, ran 8) had eaten 9) had seen 10) had traveled

EX. 5

1) The accident wouldn't have happened if the driver hadn't driven so fast. 2) If I hadn't slept so long, I wouldn't have missed the flight. 3) Susan wouldn't have got completely wet if she had taken her umbrella. 4) I wouldn't have felt ill if I hadn't eaten so much. 5) If Susan hadn't forgotten to switch off the light when she went on holiday, she wouldn't have had to pay so much for electricity. 6) Tom and Jill would have gone to Susan's party if they had been invited. 7) If I had known it was her birthday, I would have bought her something.

EX. 6

1) would you do, called 2) see, will invite 3) wouldn't have been, hadn't gone 4) were, would go 5) doesn't come, will start 6) wouldn't have died, had arrived 7) keep, will wake up 8) is, will go 9) would have been, had walked 10) had known, would have spoken 11) were, wouldn't take, would hurry 12) were, would take 13) snowed, would be 14) would you do, were

EX. 7

1) is being drunk 2) has already been sold 3) might be sent to Africa by his company in August 4) will be asked a lot of questions 5) is liked by everybody 6) was found yesterday 7) was taught English by Mr. Brown 8) will be opened in Poznań next year 9) wasn't offered that job 10) is being built 11) will soon be finished 12) was given a computer worth \$2,000 for his birthday

EX. 8

1) is being painted 2) was stolen, was found 3) are made 4) has been repaired 5) were they built 6) be heard 7) was damaged, hasn't been repaired 8) be done 9) was being cleaned 10) had been cooked 11) will be paid 12) are they called 13) will be given 14) were invited