

GRAMMAR ROUND UP
STAGE 2

CAN – POTRAFIĆ, MÓC

⇒ **Can** ma tę samą formę dla wszystkich osób liczby pojedynczej i mnogiej.
Po **can** zawsze występuje bezokolicznik w formie podstawowej (be, play, work etc.), np.

*She can **play** tennis.*

Czasownika **can** używamy do mówienia o umiejętnościach, np.

*I can swim very well.
Can you speak English?*

oraz do wyrażania prośb, np.

*Can you open the window?
Can I go home now?*

FORMA TWIERDZĄCA	FORMA PRZECZĄCA		FORMA PYTAJĄCA
	PEŁNA	SKRÓCONA	
I can walk	I cannot walk	I can't walk	can I walk
you can walk	you cannot walk	you can't walk	can you walk
he can walk	he cannot walk	he can't walk	can he walk
she can walk	she cannot walk	she can't walk	can she walk
it can walk	it cannot walk	it can't walk	can it walk
we can walk	we cannot walk	we can't walk	can we walk
you can walk	you cannot walk	you can't walk	can you walk
they can walk	they cannot walk	they can't walk	can they walk

Ex 1 Utwórz prawdziwe zdania używając 'can' lub 'can't':

- 1) A dog / fly [latać]
- 2) A fish / swim
- 3) A cat / climb trees [wspinać się na drzewa]
.....

- 4) A tailor [krawiec] / make a suit
- 5) A baker [piekarz] / make bread.....
- 6) A mouse / speak English.....
- 7) An elephant / sing [śpiewać]
.....
- 8) A rabbit [królik] / drive a car
.....

Ex 2 Uzupełnij zdania, używając czasownika can lub can't:

- 1) You take this wallet [portfel]. It isn't yours.
- 2) you understand him? I think he's speaking Chinese.
- 3)he touch the ceiling? No, he
- 4)I have a piece of cake, please?
- 5) He is a good driver and he drive a car very fast.
- 6) Sue is very talented. She speak four languages.
- 7) My grandmother [babcia] loves music. She play the piano very well.
- 8) I'm afraid [obawiam się] Icome to the party on Friday.
- 9) you close the door, please.
- 10) you speak up [mówić głośniej]? I hear you.

FORMY DZIERŻAWCZE

Possessive adjectives występują tylko i wyłącznie przed rzeczownikami, do których się odnoszą, np.

This is my car.

Possessive pronouns występują samodzielnie bądź po rzeczownikach, do których się odnoszą, np.

This car is yours.

This is yours.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	-
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

Ex 3 Wstaw odpowiednie określniki dzierżawcze:

- 1) Monica andmother are both doctors.
- 2) Philip is French andwife is German.
- 3) My sister and I are American but grandparents are Greek.

- 4) George and Mary are British;daughter is married to an American.
- 5) John and Ken are brothers. What issurname?
- 6) Kevin wants to buy a house.flat [mieszkanie] is too small.
- 7) It's raining! Takeumbrella [parasol] with you.
- 8) My brother and I live in the city butparents live in the country [na wsi].
- 9) Linda andhusband are coming to the party tonight.
- 10) Don't touchbag or I'll call the police.

Ex 4 Podkreśl właściwą formę:

- 1) This is *her/ hers* car.
- 2) This is *mine/my* camera.
- 3) Is this *yours/ your* house? Yes, it's *my/mine*.
- 4) Is that *her/hers* horse?
- 5) Whose is this umbrella? It's *my/mine*.
- 6) These aren't *our/ours* books. They are *theirs/their*.
- 7) He's *my/mine* brother. *His /Hers* name is Kevin.
- 8) That bicycle is *her/hers*.

PRESENT SIMPLE

⇒ Czasu Present Simple używamy do opisywania czynności powtarzających się lub wykonywanych regularnie. Często używa się określeń czasu: **every day** – codziennie, **every week** – co tydzień, **every month** – co miesiąc, **every year** – co roku, **every Monday** – co poniedziałek, **always** – zawsze, **often** – często, **seldom** – rzadko, **never** – nigdy, np.

I never go to school by car. Nie jeżdżę do szkoły samochodem.

She plays tennis every Monday. Ona gra w tenisa w każdy poniedziałek.

⇒ W trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej w zdaniach twierdzących do czasownika dodajemy końcówkę – s lub -es.

She works in the office.

He studies English every day.

⇒ W pytaniach i przeczeniach używamy czasownika pomocniczego **do/does**:

np. *Do you come here on Monday? No, I don't.*

Does she remain here after the lesson? No, she doesn't.

⇒ W zdaniach z czasownikiem pomocniczym does/doesn't nie dodajemy do głównego czasownika końcówki **-s**.

np. *She works in a factory.* Ona pracuje w fabryce.

Does she work in a factory? Czy ona pracuje w fabryce?

*She **doesn't** work in a factory.* Ona nie pracuje w fabryce.

FORMA TWIERDZĄCA	FORMA PRZECZĄCA		FORMA PYTAJĄCA
	PEŁNA	SKRÓCONA	
I work	I do not work	I don't work	Do I work?
You work	You do not work	You don't work	Do you work?
He works	He does not work	He doesn't work	Does he work?
She works	She does not work	She doesn't work	Does she work?
It works	It does not work	It doesn't work	Does it work?
We work	We do not work	We don't work	Do we work?
You work	You do not work	You don't work	Do you work?
They work	They do not work	They don't work	Do they work?

Ex 5 Ułóż pytania i przeczenia do podanych zdań:

1) Sue likes tennis.

.....?

.....

2) You read many books every month.

.....?

.....

3) John works in the supermarket.

.....?

.....

4) Ken and Jack wear suits.

.....?

.....

5) They live in the USA.

.....?

.....

Ex 6 Uzupełnij zdania, wpisując podane czasowniki w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie czasu Present Simple:

- 1) He.....(hate) getting up early.
- 2) I (play)football every Saturday.
- 3) Sue (go)to work from Monday to Friday.
- 4)she(study) mathematics?
- 5) Peter (not/ play)tennis.
- 6) Mary (wash)her hair every day.
- 7) Water (boil)at 100 degrees Celsius.
- 8) Jack and Luck (visit)their grandparents every Sunday.
- 9) She (work).....in the hospital.
- 10) Kate (speak)French.
- 11) We (get up)at 7 o'clock every morning.
- 12)you(like) apples?
- 13) Mike (not/ work)in an office.
- 14) Kevin (not/ speak)Russian.
- 15) We (not/ watch)TV every evening.
- 16)they(live) in Greece?
- 17) What languagesyou.....(speak)?
- 18) They(not/ know) my address.
- 19) Where your mother.....(live)?
- 20) What time you (start) work?
- 21) Kate(not/work) on Friday evening.
- 22)Jenny(like) reading?
- 23)they(speak) English in Australia?
- 24) I watch football, but I(not/play) it.
- 25) Robert(like) dancing and tennis.

Ex. 7 Popraw błędy:

- 1) She don't speak Russian.
- 2) Sue and Jack lives in Warsaw.
- 3) Kate is liking pizza.
- 4) Does you work at the post office?
- 5) We usually eats out on Sundays.
- 6) My sister live in New York
- 7) Do your father work in the garage?

Ex 8 Uzupełnij tekst, wstawiając czasownik w odpowiedniej formie czasu Present Simple:

My mother is a teacher at my school and my father (**work**)..... in a bank. He (**get up**)at 6.30. He (**not/have**) breakfast. He (**read**) the morning newspaper and (**have**) a cup of coffee. My mother and I (**get up**) at 7 o'clock and she (**make**) our breakfast. I (**have**)..... a shower. My mum (**listen**) to the

music on the radio. My father (**go**) to work at 7.45. He (**take**)our car. My mum (**not/go**)with him – we (**walk**)to the bus stop at 8.30.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS - CZAS TERAŹNIEJSZY CIĄGLY

⇒ **Czasu Present Continuous** używamy do opisywania czynności, które odbywają się, gdy o nich mówimy.

np. We *are speaking* English now. Mówimy teraz po angielsku.

⇒ Charakterystyczne określenia czasu dla Present Continuous to:

now – teraz, właśnie **at the moment** – w tej chwili

FORMA TWIERDZACA		FORMA PRZECZĄCA		FORMA PYTAJĄCA
PEŁNA	SKRÓCONA	PEŁNA	SKRÓCONA	
I am working	I'm working	I am not working	I'm not working	Am I working?
You are working	You're working	You are not working	You aren't working	Are you working?
He is working	He's working	He is not working	He isn't working	Is he working?
She is working	She's working	She is not working	She isn't working	Is she working?
It is working	It's working	It is not working	It isn't working	Is it working?
We are working	We're working	We are not working	We aren't working	Are we working?
You are working	You're working	You are not working	You aren't working	Are you working?
They are working	They're working	They are not working	They aren't working	Are they working?

Ex 9 Wstaw odpowiednie formy czasu Present Continuous:

- 1) She..... (sit) at the table.
- 2) They..... (work) at the moment.
- 3) Ann and Mary..... (swim) in the sea.
- 4) The birds..... (sing).
- 5) Mike..... (write) a letter.
- 6)Tony..... (watch) TV now?
- 7)Mum..... (make) a cake?
- 8) The dog and the cat..... (sleep).
- 9) I..... (eat) dinner now.
- 10)they..... (play) tennis?

Ex 10 Wstaw odpowiednie formy czasu Present Continuous lub Present Simple:

- 1) He..... (like) learning English very much.
- 2) Alex..... (play) the piano very well.
- 3) She's busy. She..... (work) now.
- 4)they..... (speak) German in Switzerland?

- 5) Where is your brother? He (play) football.
- 6) Where.....your mother.....(work)?
- 7) I (not/watch) TV now so I can help you.
- 8) Lucy (not/work) on Friday afternoons.
- 9) What timeyour children (go) to bed?
- 10) My brother.....(not/live) in Russia.
- 11) We (play) the guitar at the moment.
- 12) My sister and I (dislike) shopping but my brother.....(like) it.

KLUCZ

EX. 1

- 1) A dog can't fly. 2) A fish can swim. 3) A cat can climb trees. 4) A tailor can make a suit. 5) A baker can make bread. 6) A mouse can't speak. 7) An elephant can't sing. 8) A rabbit can't drive a car.

EX. 2

- 1) can't 2) can 3) can, can't 4) can 5) can 6) can 7) can 8) can't 9) can 10) can, can't

EX. 3

- 1) her 2) his 3) our 4) their 5) their 6) his 7) your 8) our 9) her 10) my

EX. 4

- 1) her 2) my 3) your, mine 4) her 5) mine 6) our, theirs 7) my, his 8) hers

EX. 5

- 1) Does Sue like tennis. Sue doesn't like tennis. 2) Do you read a lot of books? You don't read a lot of books. 3) Does John work in a supermarket? John doesn't work in a supermarket. 4) Do Ken and Jack wear suits? Ken and Jack don't wear suits. 5) Do they live in the USA? They don't live in the USA.

EX. 6

- 1) hates 2) play 3) goes 4) does she study 5) doesn't play 6) washes 7) boils 8) visit 9) works 10) speaks 11) get up 12) do you like 13) doesn't work 14) doesn't speak 15) don't watch 16) do they live 17) do you speak 18) don't know 19) does your mother live 20) do you start 21) doesn't work 22) does Jenny like 23) do they speak 24) don't play 25) likes

EX. 7

- 1) doesn't speak 2) live 3) likes 4) do you work 5) eat 6) lives 7) does your father work

EX. 8

- 1) works 2) gets up 3) doesn't have 4) reads 5) has 6) get up 7) makes 8) have 9) listens 10) goes 11) takes 12) doesn't go 13) walk

EX. 9

- 1) is sitting 2) are working 3) are swimming 4) are singing 5) is writing 6) Is Tony watching 7) Is Mum making 8) are sleeping 9) am eating 10) Are they playing

EX. 10

- 1) likes 2) plays 3) is working 4) Do they speak 5) is playing 6) does your mother work 7) am not watching 8) doesn't work 9) do the children go 10) doesn't live 11) are playing 12) dislike, likes