

Grammar Round-up Stage 6

Różnica między czasownikami SAY a TELL

SAY – 1. powiedzieć, rzec

Say something. – No powiedz coś.

He says that he doesn't want to go school. – On mówi, że nie chce iść do szkoły.

TELL – 1. powiedzieć, poinformować; 2. opowiedzieć; 3. kazać

Could you tell me the time? – Powiedz mi, która godzina.

Tell me exactly what happened. – Opowiedz mi dokładnie, co się stało.

They told me to wait here. – Kazali mi tu poczekać.

Po czasowniku **'say'** nie musimy podawać dopełnienia osobowego (adresata), np.

She said that she was hungry.

Jeśli jednak chcemy podać adresata, to po czasowniku **'say'** stawiamy przyimek **'to'**, np.

She said to me that she was hungry.

Natomiast po czasowniku **'tell'** zawsze stawiamy dopełnienie osobowe (adresata), np.

She told me that she was hungry.

1. Put in the correct form of SAY or TELL.

1. My neighbour always good morning to me.
2. Did she anything about her plans to go abroad?
3. Could you me the time, please?
4. My mother always me a story before I went to bed.
5. She that she wouldn't marry him.
6. It's hard whether they will win or not.
7. them to be quiet!
8. The robbers refused where they had put the money.
9. Who you that?
10. Please me what you think of my new dress.

Mowa zależna i niezależna

Direct Speech (mowa niezależna) jest wtedy, gdy cytujemy czyjąś wypowiedź (stąd cudzysłów), np.

He said, 'I like beer'. – On powiedział: "Lubię piwo".

Reported Speech (mowa zależna) jest wtedy, gdy relacjonujemy czyjąś wypowiedź własnymi słowami, np.

He said that he liked beer. – On powiedział, że lubi piwo.

Przy zamianie Direct Speech na Reported Speech **trzeba zmienić czas**, zwykle **teraźniejszy na przeszły**.

Present Simple 'I like beer'.	→ Past Simple <i>He said he liked beer.</i>
Present Continuous 'I am reading'.	→ Past Continuous <i>She said she was reading.</i>
Past Simple 'I bought a car'.	→ Past Perfect <i>He said he had bought a car.</i>
Present Perfect 'I have bought a car'.	
Past Continuous 'I was reading'.	→ Past Perfect Continuous <i>He said he had been reading.</i>
Present Perfect Continuous 'I have been reading'.	
Future Simple 'I will buy a car'.	→ Future Simple in the Past <i>He said he would buy a car.</i>
Future Continuous 'I will be reading'.	→ Future Continuous in the Past <i>She said she would be reading.</i>

Zmianie ulegają również określenia miejsca i czasu.

here → there this → that these → those	yesterday → the day before OR the previous day
today → that day	
tonight → that night	this week/month/year → that week/month/year
now → then, at that time OR at once/immediately	last week/month/year → the previous week/month/year
tomorrow → the next day OR the day after OR the following day	next week/month/year → the following week/month/year

2. Dopasuj podane wyrażenia z mowy zależnej do mowy niezależnej. Wybierz z listy:

that day, that morning, that night, the day before, the next day, the next week, the following week, the previous week, then, that day, there, immediately, that

Direct speech	Indirect speech	Direct speech	Indirect speech
here		this morning	
last week		today	
next week		tomorrow	
now		tonight	
this		yesterday	

3. Wczoraj spotkałeś swojego znajomego. Tom powiedział Ci wiele rzeczy; przeczytaj zdania:

- "I'm taking my driving test next week."
- "We have two children."
- "I'll tell Helen that I saw you."
- "I think I will start going to the gym regularly."
- "Jim is having a birthday party tomorrow."
- "I haven't been to the theatre for a long time."
- "I saw a really bad accident last night."
- "George is looking for a new job."
- "I've been working a lot recently."
- "Margaret has just got married."
- "I was on holiday in Greece a month ago."
- "I've been living here for five years."

4. Kilka dni później opowiadasz innemu znajomemu o tym, co powiedział Ci Tom.

Użyj mowy zależnej:

1. Tom said that
 2. Tom said that
 3. Tom said that
 4. Tom said that
 5. Tom said that
 6. Tom said that
 7. Tom said that
 8. Tom said that
 9. Tom said that
 10. Tom said that
 11. Tom said that
 12. Tom said that
-
-

Czasy - powtórka

Present Perfect ma zawsze jakiś **związek z terażniejszością**.

- Przeszła czynność (zakończona) mająca miejsce w **niezakończonym przedziale czasu** (słowa klucze: *today, this week/month/year, this lesson, recently, lately, ever, so far*), np.

*We **have won** three games **this month**.* – ten miesiąc jeszcze się nie skończył, związek z terażniejszością zachowany, stąd Present Perfect

Porównaj:

*We **won** only one game **last month**.* – zeszły miesiąc się już skończył, nie ma związku z terażniejszością, stąd Past Simple

- Przeszła czynność, której **skutki nadal są odczuwalne** (słowa klucze: *just, yet, already*), np.

I've forgotten the key. (nieważne kiedy, ważne, że go nie mam i teraz nie mogę otworzyć drzwi)

A: *Can I borrow your newspaper?*

B: *Sorry. I haven't finished reading it yet.* (nie skończyłem, więc nie mogę ci pożyczyć)

- Kiedy mówimy o tym, **od jak dawna trwa jakiś stan** rzeczy (słowa klucze: *how long, for, since*), np.

A: ***How long** have you lived here?*

B: *We've lived here **for three years**.* – nadal tu mieszkamy, związek z terażniejszością zachowany

Porównaj:

*I **lived** in Bradford for three years.* – ale już tam nie mieszkam, bez związku z terażniejszością, stąd czas Past Simple

Czasowniki wyrażające **stany** (nie czynności) **nie występują** zwykle w żadnym z czasów **Continuous**, np. *be, have, know, believe, understand, like, prefer, hate, love, belong to, agree* etc.

Present Perfect Continuous

- Kiedy mówimy, od jak dawna trwa jakaś **czynność**, np.

*He **has been sitting** here for an hour.* – siedzi tu od godziny

- Kiedy skutki czynności są nadal widoczne, np.

*You're tired. **Have you been running?*** – widzimy skutki, zmęczenie

Present Perfect Simple różni się od Present Perfect Continuous tym, że pierwszy podkreśla rezultat naszych działań, drugi czas trwania czynności, np.

*I have been reading this book **for the last hour**.* – czytam od godziny
*I've read **forty pages so far**.* – przeczytałem 40 stron

Past Continuous

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

*At this time yesterday **I was driving** home from work.*
***Was it raining** while **you were coming** to school this morning?*
*He **was doing** over 120 km an hour when the police caught him.*

Past Perfect Continuous

- Do mówienia o przeszłej czynności, która trwała przez dłuższy czas (zwykle podajemy jak długo) do określonego momentu w przeszłości, np.

*She **had been saving up** a whole year **before she bought** a new car.* – zanim kupiła, oszczędzała cały rok

*We **had been playing** for half an hour **when it started** to rain heavily.* – graliśmy pół godziny, kiedy zaczęło padać

5. Choose the correct tense (*Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous*).

1. On the way to the office Paul (turn) round and (go) back home because he (forget) to close the windows.
2. I (clean) the house all day. I (clean) every room in the house.
3. I (lie) in bed thinking about getting up when somebody (knock) at the door.
4. It wasn't a surprise that she (begin) getting toothache. She (not go) to the dentist for 2 years.
5. When I (get) home, everybody (watch) TV.
6. We (not see) your mother for ages.
7. How long (you learn) English?
8. Who's that? I (never see) him before.
9. While she (talk) on the phone, the children (begin) fighting and (break) the window.
10. When I (meet) him, he (work) as a teacher for a year.
11. I (work) a lot, since I (get) this new job.

12. After he (finish) breakfast, he (sit) down to write some letters.
 13. (You finish) with the bathroom yet?
 14. Joan (look) at the picture for half an hour before she (buy) it.
 15. She (look) at the picture for the last 20 minutes.
-

Future Perfect wyraża czynność, która się wydarzy (**zakończy się**) przed określonym czasem w przyszłości, np.

At one o'clock tomorrow I'll have already eaten my lunch. – zjem obiad, będę po obiedzie
By Friday we'll have finished decorating our office. – skończymy remont

6. Wstaw czasownik w nawiasie w czasie Future Perfect:

1. By the time we get to the station the train (leave)
2. In December his parents (be married) for 25 years.
3. In 10 years' time computers (replace) teachers.
4. We (not / finish) repairing your car by tomorrow.
5. (he / complete) his studies by the end of the year?

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CENTRUM JEZYKOWE

Future Continuous wyraża czynność, którą będziemy wykonywali (**będziemy w jej trakcie**) o określonej porze w przyszłości, np.

I will be eating lunch at this time tomorrow. – będę jadł, będę w trakcie obiadu

7. Wstaw odpowiedni czas: Future Continuous bądź Future Perfect.

1. We (emigrate) to Canada by Christmas.
 2. This time next week I (ski) in the Alps.
 3. In a hundred years' time people (go) to Mars for their holidays.
 4. They (discover) a cure for cancer by the end of the century.
 5. How will I recognize him? He (wear) a uniform.
 6. If I continue with my diet I (lose) 10 kilos by the end of the month.
 7. I (wait) for you when you come out.
 8. (you still live) in London when I get back?
 9. If we don't hurry, the sun (set) before we reach the top.
 10. (you use) your car his afternoon?
-

Zwroty typu: nieprawdaż? prawda? czyż nie?

Pytania tego typu tworzymy, powtarzając czasownik pomocniczy ze zdania głównego. Jeśli zdanie główne było twierdzące, pytanie musi być przeczące i na odwrót, np.

*He is a very good pilot, **isn't** he?*
*They **were** here a moment ago, **weren't** they?*
*We **can't** stay here, **can** we?*
*You **have** been running, **haven't** you?*

Jeśli w zdaniu głównym nie ma czasownika pomocniczego, wtedy do tworzenia pytań używamy słówek **do, does, did**, np.

*You **don't** know the answer, **do** you?*
*She speaks good English, **doesn't** she?*
*They **didn't** like the film, **did** they?*

Wyjątki:

*I am your wife, **arent** I?*
*This /That is really nice, **isn't** it?*
*Let's go dancing, **shall** we?*
*Let me show you how to do it, **will** you/**won't** you?*
*Everybody / everyone / somebody / someone laughed at my jokes, **didn't** they?*
*You had to tell him, **didn't** you? (have w znaczeniu innym niż posiadać)*
*They have a dog, **haven't** they? (have w znaczeniu posiadać)*
*Don't put your feet on the table, **will** you? (tryb rozkazujący)*
*Call me later, **will** you / **won't** you / **can** you / **can't** you?*

8. Wstaw odpowiednie pytanie.

1. That's Jim over there,
2. She doesn't know French,
3. You were day-dreaming,
4. You've got some money on you,
5. There's very little fresh air in here,
6. I'm your business partner,
7. Don't put so much salt in the soup,
8. This isn't yours,
9. You can't swim,
10. You didn't do it on purpose,
11. We have to be very careful,
12. David has written a book,
13. Bill came on a bicycle,
14. Let's play some tennis,
15. Everyone is talking about it,

Short answers (krótkie odpowiedzi)

W krótkich odpowiedziach używamy wyłącznie czasowników pomocniczych, tych samych, które pojawiły się w pytaniu, np.

<i>Are you a teacher?</i>	<i>Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.</i>
<i>Has he got a new car?</i>	<i>Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.</i>
<i>Does he like watching horrors?</i>	<i>Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.</i>
<i>Were you at school last week?</i>	<i>Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.</i>
<i>Did you go to the cinema last night?</i>	<i>Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.</i>
<i>Have you seen Tom lately?</i>	<i>Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.</i>
<i>Will he be here next lesson?</i>	<i>Yes, he will. / No, he won't.</i>
<i>Can you go out tomorrow?</i>	<i>Yes, I can. / No, I can't.</i>
<i>Could you swim when you were seven?</i>	<i>Yes, I could. / No, I couldn't.</i>

9. Odpowiedz krótko na pytania.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Are you going to the cinema tonight? | No, |
| 2. Do you come here twice a week? | Yes, |
| 3. Must we turn off the light before we leave? | Yes, |
| 4. Did you have a good time at the party? | Yes, |
| 5. Have you finished eating yet? | No, |
| 6. Will it hurt, doctor? | No, |
| 7. Does your elder brother still live in London? | Yes, |
| 8. Is your friend from Wales? | No, |
| 9. Could you walk when you were eleven months old? | No, |
| 10. Will you be having English lesson at this time tomorrow? | Yes, |

TO HAVE SOMETHING DONE

Porównanie:

I washed the car yesterday. - Wczoraj umyłem samochód (sam, własnoręcznie).

I had my car washed yesterday. - Wczoraj oddałem samochód do umycia (do myjni).

Konstrukcji **to have something done** używamy do mówienia o czynnościach, których wykonanie zleciliśmy innej osobie. **Podmiot** w takich zdaniach jest **zleceniodawcą** czynności, natomiast **wykonawca** czynności zwykle **nie jest wspomniany**. Po podmiocie zawsze jest czasownik **have** w odpowiedniej formie i czasie, następnie **rzeczownik, na którym wykonywana jest czynność**, a na końcu **III forma czasownika opisującego tę czynność**.

When will you have your hair cut? - kiedy zetniesz włosy (tzn. kiedy wybierzesz się do fryzjera)

We are having our house painted at the moment. - mamy w domu malowanie, ale to malarze malują

You should have that coat cleaned. - powinieneś oddać płaszcz do czyszczenia

Tej samej konstrukcji możemy również użyć do mówienia o nieprzyjemnych rzeczach, które się komuś przydarzyły.

She had her bag stolen. (skradziono jej torebkę)

He had his nose broken in a fight. (złamali mu nos w bójce)

10. Przekształć zdania, używając konstrukcji *have something done*:

She will hire someone to build a garage for her.

She will have a garage built.

The dentist is polishing Susan's teeth.

Susan is having her teeth polished.

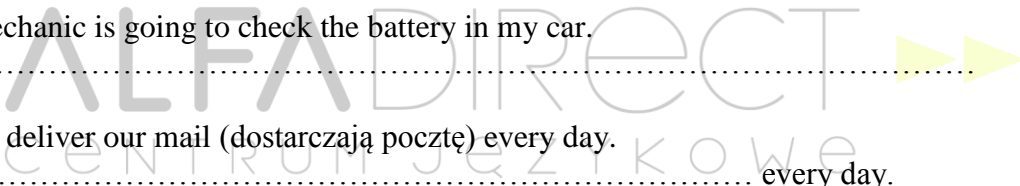
1. She pays someone to clean her windows every month.

She every month.

2. Somebody has broken (włamał się) into Tim's house.

Tim

3. A mechanic is going to check the battery in my car.

I 

4. They deliver our mail (dostarczają pocztę) every day.

We every day.

5. The hairdresser will dye (farbować) your hair.

You

6. The optician tested her eyes.

She

7. Our car hasn't been washed for a long time.

We for a long time.

8. They're coming to install (zainstalować) a new central heating system tomorrow.

I tomorrow.

9. The doctor set (nastawił) Gary's broken leg.

Gary

10. They will take away (zabiorą) your driving licence if they catch you speeding again.

They if they catch you speeding again.

ANSWER KEY

EX. 1

1) says 2) say 3) tell 4) told 5) said 6) to say 7) Tell 8) to say 9) told 10) Tell

EX. 2

1) there 2) the previous week 3) the next week 4) then 5) that 6) that morning 7) that day 8) the following day 9) that night 10) the day before

EX. 4

1) he was taking his driving test the next week 2) they had two children 3) he would tell Helen that he had seen me 4) he thought he would start going to the gym regularly 5) Jim was having a birthday party the following day 6) he hadn't been to the theatre for a long time 7) he had seen a really bad accident the night before 8) George was looking for a new job 9) he had been working a lot recently 10) Margaret had got married 11) he had been on holiday in Greece a month before 12) he had been living there for five years

EX. 5

1) turned, went, had forgotten 2) have been cleaning, have cleaned 3) was lying, knocked 4) began, hadn't gone 5) got, was watching 6) haven't seen 7) have you been learning 8) have never seen 9) was taking, began, broke 10) met, had been working 11) have been working, got 12) had finished, sat down 13) Have you finished 14) had been looking, bought 15) has been looking

EX. 6

1) will have left 2) will have been 3) will have replaced 4) won't have finished 5) Will he have completed

EX. 7

1) will have emigrated 2) will be skiing 3) will be going 4) will have discovered 5) will be wearing 6) will have lost 7) will be waiting 8) Will you still be living 9) will have set 10) Will you be using

EX. 8

1) isn't it 2) does she 3) weren't you 4) haven't you 5) isn't there 6) aren't I 7) will you 8) is it 9) can you 10) did you 11) don't we 12) hasn't he 13) didn't he 14) shall we 15) aren't they

EX. 9

1) No, I'm not 2) Yes, I do 3) Yes, we must 4) Yes, I did 5) No, I haven't 6) No, it won't 7) Yes, he does 8) No, he isn't 9) No, I couldn't 10) Yes, I will

EX. 10

1) has her windows cleaned 2) has had his house broken into. 3) am going to have the battery in my car checked. 4) have our mail delivered 5) will have your hair dyed. 6) had her eyes tested. 7) haven't had our car washed 8) am having a new central heating system installed. 9) had his broken leg set. 10) will have your driving licence taken away