

GRAMMAR ROUND UP
STAGE 7

END CONSTRUCTIONS

SO
NEITHER + *czasownik pomocniczy* + *podmiot*
NOR

Konstrukcji tej używamy, żeby powiedzieć, że coś nas również dotyczy. Jeśli zdanie główne było **twierdzące**, używamy słówka *so*, jeśli **przeczące** – *neither* (częściej) bądź *nor* (rzadziej). Bardzo ważna jest kolejność wyrazów, która jest zawsze taka sama. Najpierw *so/neither*, potem czasownik pomocniczy (ten sam, co w zdaniu głównym), a na końcu podmiot.

*She **could** not break it, and neither **could** I.* – I ja też (nie mogłem)
*I never **read** newspapers. **Nor does** he.* – I on też (nie czyta)
*He is going to miss her. **So are** we.* – I my też (będziemy za nią tęsknili)

Ex. 1 Write end constructions for these sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1. Tom shouldn't smoke so much. (his wife)
2. She will be happy to see you. (her parents)
3. I'd like to fly to the Moon. (Angela)
4. She can't play the piano. (Harry)
5. I'm leaving tomorrow. (my brother)
6. We have to work harder. (they)
7. His schoolmates like him. (teachers)
8. I am really tired. (I)
9. They watched television yesterday. (we)
10. She hasn't got a car. (I)

REPORTED SPEECH

I. QUESTIONS

Zamiana pytań z mowy niezależnej na zależną:

-zwrot wprowadzający: *asked, wanted to know*

-zmieniamy szyk zdania z pytającego na twierdzący (podmiot pierwszy, czasownik drugi)

-cofamy czas o jeden do tyłu

e.g. *I said, 'Where **are you** going?'*
*I asked her where **she was** going.*

Jeśli w pytaniu nie było zaimka pytającego (*what, who, how* etc.), to w mowie zależnej używamy słówka *whether* bądź *if*.

e.g. *'Have you found the keys?'*
*She asked me **if/whether** I had found the keys.*

Ex. 2 Put the following sentences into reported speech.

1. *The guard asked them, 'What are you doing here?'*

.....

2. *Mother asked her son, 'When will you have your hair cut?'*

.....

3. *A stranger in the street asked us, 'Where is the nearest post office?'*

.....

4. *My wife asked me, 'Where have you been?'*

.....

5. *The postman asked me, 'Are you Mr. Brown?'*

.....

6. *Ann asked her boyfriend, 'Have you been waiting long?'*

.....

7. *Richard asked Susan, 'Did you enjoy the film?'*

.....

8. *An elderly lady asked him, 'What time is it?'*

.....

9. *A foreign tourist asked her, 'Can you speak Italian?'*

.....

10. *My boss asked, 'Did you lock the door?'*

.....

II. COMMANDS and REQUESTS

Zamiana trybu rozkazującego i próśb:

-czasownik wprowadzający: *tell, command, order* (tryb rozkazujący), *ask, request* (prośby)

-tryb rozkazujący zamieniamy na bezokolicznik (np. *leave* → *to leave*)

-w przeczeniach przed bezokolicznikiem stawiamy *not*

e.g. '**Go back at once!**' said the officer to the soldier.
The officer ordered the soldier **to go back at once.**

I said, '**Don't listen** to what he says.'
I told you **not to listen** to what he said.

She said, '**Help** me please.'
She asked me **to help** her.

Ex. 3 Put the sentences into Reported Speech.

1. Father said to his son, 'Don't speak to me like that!'

.....

2. My girlfriend said, 'Text me as soon as you get there'

.....

3. The policeman said to me, 'Show me your ID, please.'

.....

4. Mother said to her son, 'Turn the music down, please.'

.....

5. The boss said to the employee, 'Don't do it again!'

.....

6. The secretary said to me, 'Please fill in this application form.'

.....

7. Lucy said to Bob, 'Don't drive so fast.'

.....

8. He said to me, 'Pull as hard as you can.'

.....

9. Peter said to the client, 'Read the contract carefully before you sign it.'

.....

10. The coach said to the players, 'Hurry up!'

.....

Few, little, a few, a little

few – mało, niewiele (policzalne)
a few – kilka (policzalne)

little – mało, niewiele (niepoliczalne)
a little – trochę (niepoliczalne)

Ex. 4 Complete the sentences with *few/little* or *a few/ a little*:

1. I have money. I can't even buy a newspaper.
2. He isn't very popular. He has friends.
3. He spoke English so we were able to understand each other.
4. We must hurry. There is time left.
5. When did you last see him? days ago.

used + to infinitive

Konstrukcji tej używamy **wyłącznie w czasie Past Simple** do mówienia o przeszłych zwyczajach lub stanach, które zwykle uległy zmianie, np.

I used to study medicine, but I gave it up.
- Studiowałem kiedyś medycynę, ale zrezygnowałem.

He used to drink a lot of beer. Now he drinks only mineral water.
- Kiedyś pił dużo piwa. Teraz pije tylko wodę mineralną.

Ex. 5 Jane has changed her lifestyle. Write sentences about what Jane with *used to* and *didn't use to*.

She stopped

- going to bed early
- eating plenty of fruit and vegetables
- taking exercise every morning

She started

- smoking and drinking
- eating a lot of sweets
- going out with her friends every weekend

1. She used to
2.
3.
4. She didn't used to
5.
6.

SUGGESTIONS - PROPOZYCJE

Propozycję możemy wyrazić na cztery różne sposoby.

Let's play chess. – Zagrajmy w szachy.

Shall we play chess? - Zagramy w szachy?

Why don't we play chess? - Zagramy w szachy?

How about playing chess? - Zgramy w szachy?

Należy pamiętać, że **po przyimkach** (*about, by, without, at* etc.) zawsze używamy formy **gerund** (*playing, going, moving* etc.) tak jak w ostatnim przykładzie.

Ex. 6 Make a suggestion. Try to use different ways:

a. suggest going to the theater

.....

b. suggest studying English together

.....

c. suggest eating out tonight

.....

d. suggest switching the light off

.....

ALFA DIRECT
CENTRUM JĘZYKOWE

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Zdania względne są wprowadzone zaimkami względnymi: **which** (dla rzeczy i zwierząt), **who, whom** (dla ludzi), **whose, that** (dla ludzi, zwierząt i rzeczy) oraz **when, where, why**, np.

*That's the man **who/that** stole my handbag.* – mężczyzna, który ukradł mi torebkę

*Have you read the book **which/that** I lent you?* – książka, którą ci pożyczyłem

*That's the girl **whose** brother is a singer.* – dziewczyna, której brat jest piosenkarzem

*Are there any shops in the place **where** you live?* – tam, gdzie mieszkasz

*The reasons **why** people go abroad are many and various.* – powody, dla których ludzie wyjeżdżają

*I still remember the day **when** we first met.* - dzień, w którym się poznaliśmy

Angielskie zdania względne dzielą się na Defining i Non-defining.

Defining: *The man who told me this refused to give me his name.*

Zdanie *who told me this* **określa poprzedzający je rzeczownik** i nie można go opuścić, gdyż bez niego nie wiadomo, o którego mężczyznę chodzi. Zdań takich nie oddzielamy przecinkami.

Non-defining: *My father, who is very pessimistic, says there will be no apples this year.*

Zdanie *who is very pessimistic* można pominąć, gdyż **stanowi dodatkową informację** i nawet bez niego wiemy, o kogo chodzi. Zdania takie oddzielamy przecinkami.

W zdaniach typu **Non-defining nie używamy** zaimka *that*.

W zdaniach typu **Defining** prawie wszystkie **zaimki** (oprócz *whose* i *when*) **można opuścić**, jeśli bezpośrednio po nich jest **podmiot** zdania podrzędnego.

Who was that woman (who/that) I saw you with last night?

Natomiast **nie możemy opuścić** zaimka względnego, gdy zaraz po nim jest **czasownik** oraz w zdaniach typu **Non-defining**.

Who was that woman who/that gave you her phone number?
Richard, who's my best friend, has never let me down.

Zaimek względny *what* w przeciwieństwie do wszystkich innych zaimków względnych **nie może być poprzedzony rzeczownikiem**, np.

*Tell me **everything that** you know.* – zaimek *that* odnosi się do *everything*
*Tell me **what** you want.* – zaimek *what* nie jest poprzedzony rzeczownikiem, do którego mógłby się odnosić

Zaimek względny *which* może również **odnosić się do całego poprzedzającego go zdania**, a nie tylko pojedynczego wyrazu, np.

*He said he had no money, **which** wasn't true.* – co nie było nieprawdą
*He refused to help, **which** annoyed everyone.* – co zdenerwowało wszystkich

Ex.7 Fill in the relative pronoun, adding commas where necessary. Write D for defining, ND for non-defining and whether the relative pronoun can be omitted or not.

1. Ann is a generous [hojna] person took us all on holiday.
2. People don't eat meat are called vegetarians.
3. That's the woman I was telling you about.
4. Greece has many beautiful islands is a great place for holidays.
5. The documentary I saw last night was very informative.
6. The silk dress she wore to the party was very expensive.
7. The office she works in is being redecorated at the moment.
8. The woman dog was stolen is offering a reward [nagroda].
9. The flight to Malaga took over five hours was very comfortable.
10. The police are looking for a man car exploded in front of the American Embassy [ambasada].

CLAUSES OF PURPOSE (ZDANIA CELU)

Cel w z języku angielskim najprościej (i najczęściej) można wyrazić bezokolicznikiem (*to be, to go, to find*), np.

*We left early **to catch** the train.* (żeby zdążyć na pociąg)

Można również użyć wyrażenia *in order to*, które znaczy dokładnie to samo. Przydaje się zwłaszcza w przeczeniach, gdyż nie możemy wtedy użyć samego bezokolicznika.

*We left early **in order not to miss** the train.* (żeby się nie spóźnić na pociąg)

Oprócz bezokolicznika cel możemy również wyrazić za pomocą konstrukcji: **so that + podmiot + czasownik**

*We left early **so that we wouldn't miss** the train.* (żeby się nie spóźnić)

Konstrukcji tej **trzeba** użyć wtedy, gdy **podmiot pierwszego zdania** jest **inny** niż **podmiot zdania drugiego**, np.

*I gave her the key **so that she wouldn't have to wait outside.***

Z czasownikiem **can / could**, który nie występuje w bezokoliczniku (*to can* nie istnieje), konstrukcja *so that...* stanowi **jedyną opcję**, np.

*He's learning English so that he can study in England.
I left Bill my phone number so that he could contact me.*

Na koniec należy pamiętać o następstwie czasów; jeśli czasownik w pierwszym zdaniu jest w czasie **teraźniejszym lub przyszłym**, po *so that* mamy **can** lub **will**, natomiast jeśli czasownik w pierwszym zdaniu jest w czasie **przeszłym**, po *so that* mamy **could** lub **would**.

Ex. 8 Combine the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using *to inf./in order to* where necessary.

1. Some women dye their hair. They want to look younger.
.....

2. He ran into the burning house. He wanted to save the child.
.....

3. I took off my shoes. I didn't want to make any noise.
.....

4. He employed a detective. He wanted to learn what his wife did when he went out to work.
.....

5. I am saving up. I want to buy a new car.
.....

6. She was playing very softly. She didn't want to disturb anyone.
.....

7. He opened the lions' cage. He wanted to feed the lions.
.....

8. She turned off the light. She didn't want to waste electricity.
.....

Ex. 9 Combine the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using *so that* + *can/could/will/would* where necessary.

1. I'm studying for the exam. I don't want to fail it.

.....

2. I wore warm clothes. I didn't want to be cold.

.....

3. We whispered. We didn't want anybody to hear our conversation.

.....

4. Please arrive early. We want to be able to start the meeting on time.

.....

5. He gave me directions. He wanted me to find his house easily.

.....

6. We're going to buy a bigger flat. We want to have more room.

.....

7. He wore a false beard. He didn't want anyone to recognize him.

.....

8. I always carry a mobile phone with me. I want my family and friends to be able to contact me anytime they want.

.....

ALFA DIRECT
CENTRUM JEZYKOWE

ANSWER KEY

EX 1

1) Neither/nor should his wife. 2) So will her parents. 3) So would Angela. 4) Neither/nor can Harry. 5) So is my brother. 6) So do they. 7) So do the teachers. 8) So am I. 9) So did we. 10) Neither/nor have I.

EX 2

1) The guard asked them what they were doing there. 2) Mother asked her son when he would have his hair cut. 3) A stranger in the street asked us where the nearest post office was. 4) My wife wanted to know where I had been. 5) The postman asked me whether/if I was Mr. Brown. 6) Ann asked her boyfriend whether/if he had been waiting long. 7) Richard asked Susan whether/if she had enjoyed the film. 8) An elderly lady asked him what time it was. 9) A foreign tourist asked her whether/if she could speak Italian. 10) My boss wanted to know whether I had locked the door.

EX 3

1) Father told his son not to speak to him like that. 2) My girlfriend asked me to text her as soon as I got there. 3) The policeman asked me to show him my ID. 4) Mother asked her son to turn the music down. 5) The boss told the employee not to do it again. 6) The secretary asked me to fill in the application form. 7) Lucy asked Bob not to drive so fast. 8) He told me to pull as hard as I could. 9) Peter asked the client to read the contract carefully before he signed it. 10) The coach told the players to hurry up.

EX 4

1) little 2) few 3) a little 4) little 5) A few

EX 5

1) used to go to bed early 2) used to eat a lot of fruit and vegetables 3) used to take exercise every morning 4) didn't used to smoke 5) didn't used to eat a lot of sweets 6) didn't used to go out with her friends every weekend

EX 6

1) Let's go to the theatre. Shall we go to the theatre? Why don't we go to the theatre? What about going to the theatre.
2) Let's study English together. Shall we study English together? Why don't we study English together? How about studying English together?
3) Let's eat out tonight? Shall we eat out tonight? Why don't we eat out tonight? How about eating out tonight?
4) Let's switch the light off. Shall we switch the light off? Why don't we switch the light off? What about switching the light off?

EX 7

- 1) Ann, **who** is a generous person, took us all on holiday. **ND**; nie można opuścić *who*
- 2) People **who/that** don't eat meat are called vegetarians. **D**; nie można opuścić *who/that*
- 3) That's the woman **who/that** I was telling you about. **D**; można opuścić *who/that*
- 4) Greece, **which** has many beautiful islands, is a great place for holidays. **ND**; nie można opuścić *which*
- 5) The documentary **which/that** I saw last night was very informative. **D**; można opuścić *which/that*
- 6) The silk dress **which/that** she wore to the party was very expensive. **D**; można opuścić *which/that*
- 7) The office **which/that** she works in is being redecorated at the moment. **D**; można opuścić *which/that*
- 8) The woman **whose** dog was stolen is offering a reward. **D**; nie można opuścić *whose*
- 9) The flight to Malaga, **which** took over five hours, was very comfortable. **ND**; nie można opuścić *which*
- 10) The police are looking for a man **whose** car exploded in front of the American Embassy. **D**; nie można opuścić *whose*

EX 8

1) Some women dye their hair to look younger. 2) He ran into the burning house to save the child. 3) I took off my shoes in order not to make any noise. 4) He employed a detective in order to learn what his wife did when he went out to work. 5) I'm saving up to buy a new car. 6) She was playing very softly in order not to disturb anyone. 7) He opened the lions' cage to feed the lions. 8) She turned off the light in order not to waste electricity.

EX 9

1) I'm studying for the exam so that I won't fail it. 2) I wore warm clothes so that I wouldn't be cold. 3) We whispered so that no one could hear our conversation. 4) Please arrive early so that we can start the meeting on time. 5) He gave me directions so that I could find his house easily. 6) We're going to buy a bigger flat so that we will have more room. 7) He wore a false beard so that no one would recognize him. 8) I always carry a mobile phone with me so that my family and friends can contact me anytime they want.