

Present Simple i Present Continuous

Czasu **Present Simple** używamy, gdy mówimy o:

- regularnie powtarzających się czynnościach:
*I often **go** to the gym.*
- stanach i niezmiennych sytuacjach:
*My uncle **lives** in Toronto.*
- upodobaniach, używając czasowników takich jak *love, hate, prefer* itp.:
*I **love** Chinese food.*

Zdania oznajmujące		Zdania przeczące	
I/You/We/ They	run.	I/You/ We/They	don't (do not) run.
He/She/It	runs.	He/she/It	doesn't (does not) run.
Pytania ogólne		Krótkie odpowiedzi	
Do	I/you/we/ they	run?	Yes, I/you/we/they do . No, I/you/we/they don't .
Does	he/she/it	run?	Yes, he/she/it does . No, he/she/it doesn't .

Określenia czasu często używane w czasie Present Simple: *always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day/week/year, on Sundays.*

Przysłówek częstotliwości *always, usually, often, sometimes* i *never* używamy:

- po czasowniku *be*:
*Tom is **usually** late to school.*
- przed czasownikiem głównym:
*My dad **usually** reads at home.*

Wyrażenia *every day, every Sunday, every weekend* umieszczamy zazwyczaj na końcu zdania:
*My dad washes his car **every Sunday**.*

Czasu **Present Continuous** używamy, gdy mówimy o:

- czynnościach mających miejsce w chwili, w której o nich mówimy:
*My grandfather **is sleeping**.*
- czynnościach odbywających się tylko przez pewien czas:
*I'm **saving** for a new game.*

Warto pamiętać, że niektóre czasowniki nie przyjmują formy czasu Present Continuous (np. *like, hate, know, love, need, prefer, understand, want*):

*I really **don't understand** you.*

Zdania oznajmujące		Zdania przeczące	
I	'm (am)	I	'm not (am not)
You/We/ They	're (are) running.	You/We/ They	aren't (are not) running.
He/She/ It	's (is)	He/She/It	isn't (is not)
Pytania ogólne		Krótkie odpowiedzi	
Am	I		Yes, I am . / No, I'm not .
Are	you/we/ they	running?	Yes, you/we/they are . No, you/we/they aren't .
Is	he/she/ it		Yes, he/she/it is . No, he/she/it isn't .

Określenia czasu często używane w czasie Present Continuous: *at present, at the moment, (right) now, these days, this morning/month/year/summer, today.*

1 Make positive sentences (+), negative sentences (-) and questions (?) in the Present Simple.

Monkeys / like / bananas (+) *Monkeys like bananas.*

- he / watch TV / in the evenings (+)

- my mother / drink / coffee (-)

- Donald / spend / Christmas / at home / every year (+)

- you / often / go / shopping (?)

- my aunt / work / at school (-)

- he / speak French (?)

2 Complete the sentences with the Present Continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

Andy *is looking* (look) at the watch now.

- My mum _____ (have) lunch in the kitchen.
- The cat _____ (run) round the garden.
- He _____ (not/work) now, he _____ (swim) in the pool.
- _____ you _____ (read) at the moment?
- This summer my sister _____ (work) in a restaurant.
- _____ your best friend _____ (laugh) now?

3 Complete the dialogue with the correct Present Simple or Present Continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

A: Hi Louisa, what *are you doing* (you/do)?

¹ _____ you _____ (watch) TV?

B: No, I'm not. You can turn it off.

A: Why ² _____ you _____ (pack) your bag?

B: I need to go. My friend ³ _____ (wait) for me. Today we ⁴ _____ (study) for the big test.

A: Oh, I see. Yes, you often ⁵ _____ (have) tests at the beginning of the week.

B: Yeah. Before I go, I ⁶ _____ (want) to talk to Jane. Where is she?

A: She ⁷ _____ (play) in the garden.

B: Right. She always ⁸ _____ (play) basketball after dinner. Anyway, I ⁹ _____ (need) to go now. Please tell Mum that I ¹⁰ _____ (study) with Steve.

A: You often ¹¹ _____ (study) with Steve!

B: Erm, I have to go. Bye!

4 SPEAKING Put the words in the correct order to make questions in the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Make any changes if necessary. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.

Andy / watch / what / now

What is Andy watching now?

1 you / what / today / wear / ?

2 live / your / near / school / ? / you

3 what / like / ? / most / console games / you

4 usually / what / you / for breakfast / ? / have

5 book / you / ? / read / what / now

6 to school / ? / wear / what / you / usually

7 right now / ? / work / anywhere / you

8 play / ? / the guitar / any of your friends

5 SPEAKING Make sentences in the Present Simple or Present Continuous that are true for you, your family or friends. Use the words and phrases from the two boxes. Then compare your answers in pairs.

always at the moment every day never
often on Sundays sometimes this morning
this summer today usually

be late for school get up early go to the gym
have a shower help my parents at home
play chess post on Facebook study a lot
visit friends watch TV wear jeans
work in a restaurant

I go to the gym every day.

Do you often go to the gym?

6 SPEAKING Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Then discuss the sentences in pairs.

at days every every day
never on usually

My sister usually helps our mum.

1 We often clean the bathroom _____ Saturdays.

2 My parents don't like rock music. They _____ go to concerts with me.

3 _____ the moment we are learning English.

4 My friend goes to school by bus _____ .

5 My mum is working a lot these _____ .

6 I watch my favourite TV show _____ Sunday.

Past Simple

Czasu **Past Simple** używamy, gdy mówimy o czynnościach, które wykonaliśmy w przeszłości. Często wspominamy też, kiedy zostały one wykonane:

My friend **went** to London last summer.

Czasowniki regularne		Czasowniki nieregularne	
Najczęściej: + -ed: <i>finish – finished</i>		np. <i>become – became,</i>	
Zakończone na -e: + -d: <i>like – liked</i>		<i>break – broke, buy – bought,</i>	
Spółgłoska +y: -ied: <i>cry – cried</i>		<i>do – did, find – found,</i>	
Jedna samogłoska + jedna spółgłoska: podwojenie spółgłoski + -ed: <i>stop – stopped</i>		<i>go – went, have – had,</i>	
		<i>put – put, meet – met,</i>	
		<i>run – ran, say – said,</i>	
		<i>see – saw</i>	
Zdania oznajmujące		Zdania przeczące	
I/You/He/She/ It/We/They	worked.	I/You/ He/She/It/ We/They	didn't (did not) work.
Pytania ogólne		Krótkie odpowiedzi	
Did	I/you/he/ she/it/we/ they work?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did.	
		No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.	
Pytania szczegółowe			
When did I/you/he/she/it/we/they work?			
Formy czasownika be w czasie Past Simple to was/were. W pytaniach oraz przeczeniach nie używamy did:			
Were you at school yesterday?			
W czasie Past Simple czasownik can zmienia formę na could. Tworząc pytania oraz przeczenia, nie używamy did:			
Could you ride a bike when you were five?			
Określenia czasu często używane w czasie Past Simple: yesterday (morning/evening), in 2015, days/years ago, last night/week.			

1 Complete the sentences with the Past Simple forms of the regular verbs in brackets.

His father worked (work) yesterday.

1 His grandfather _____ (live) in Germany many years ago but he _____ (not/work) there.

2 _____ you _____ (stay) long at the party on Saturday?

3 Caroline _____ (not/study) hard for the exam last week and she _____ (fail).

4 Jane's boyfriend _____ (stop) playing the piano when he _____ (start) high school.

5 I _____ (follow) his fanpage during his trip to Asia.

6 _____ he _____ (play) basketball yesterday?

2 Complete the sentences with the Past Simple forms of the irregular verbs in brackets and short answers.

I sent (send) him a letter a week ago.

- 1 A: _____ you _____ any souvenirs when you _____ in England? (buy, be)
B: No, I _____. I _____ time. (not/have)
- 2 A: _____ you at the concert with Ben? (be)
B: No, I _____ with Alan and Sue. (go)
- 3 A: Tina _____ her leg when she _____ in the Alps. (break, be)
B: _____ she _____ to hospital? (go)
A: Luckily, yes, she _____.
- 4 A: _____ you _____ your keys yesterday? (find)
B: Yes, I _____. I _____ them in my bag. (find)
- 5 A: _____ Mr Kay _____ marathons when he _____ younger? (run, be)
B: Yes, he _____. He also _____ a lot. (swim)
- 6 A: _____ your brothers _____ when they _____ children? (fight, be)
B: Yes, they _____. My younger brother always _____. (win)
- 7 A: _____ your primary school teachers nice to you? (be)
B: Yes, they _____. I _____ them a lot. (like)
- 8 A: _____ you _____ a nice present for your birthday? (get)
B: No, I _____ a new dress but I _____ some books. (want, get)

3 Complete the story with the Past Simple forms of the verbs in brackets.

Alan's weekend

Last weekend I visited (visit) my grandparents. I ¹ _____ (take) a train after school. It ² _____ (snow) a lot, so we ³ _____ (want) to go skiing on Saturday. When I ⁴ _____ (arrive), we all went to bed early. Unfortunately, I ⁵ _____ (forget) to set the alarm clock and we didn't wake up on time. It ⁶ _____ (be) already 10 a.m! We ⁷ _____ (not/have) breakfast. We ⁸ _____ (be) in a hurry because the weather ⁹ _____ (be) fantastic and we ¹⁰ _____ (want) to spend a lot of time outside. We ¹¹ _____ (run) to the car and ¹² _____ (drive) to the slope. When we ¹³ _____ (get) out of the car, my grandfather ¹⁴ _____ (look) at the beautiful mountain and ¹⁵ _____ (say): 'I love skiing. Let's start!' Then he ¹⁶ _____ (turn) back. I ¹⁷ _____ (can) see his face. It ¹⁸ _____ (be) red. He ¹⁹ _____ (start) to shout: 'Skis! Where are the skis?' There ²⁰ _____ (be) no skis. We ²¹ _____ (not/pack) our skis. When we ²² _____ (come) home, we ²³ _____ (have) warm tea and ²⁴ _____ (laugh) a lot. The weekend was very funny!

4 Write questions in the Past Simple about the underlined parts of the answers.

They were at home at 5.

Where were they at 5?

- 1 Sophie went to a great party yesterday.

- 2 He watched a comedy last night.

- 3 My favourite subject at school was Science.

- 4 Alice read more than fifty books last year.

- 5 Sue's parents bought a big house in 2015.

- 6 I didn't go shopping because I felt sick.

- 7 Yesterday I sent more than fifty emails.

- 8 My sister could swim when she was six.

5 SPEAKING Put the prompts in the correct order to make questions in the Past Simple. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.

last / good / a / night / watch / movie

Did you watch a good movie last night?

- 1 yesterday / what / school / to / wear

- 2 go / where / last / on / holiday / year

- 3 who / weekend / meet / at / the

- 4 what / yesterday / time / get / up

- 5 busy / be / Saturday / at / 6 p.m. / on

- 6 child / what / time / doing / in / be / your / like / free / when / you / a

- 7 night / what / last / do

- 8 like / school / primary / your

6 SPEAKING Make questions about the text in Exercise 3 in the Past Simple and answer them. Then ask and answer the questions about your weekend in pairs.

snow a lot / at the weekend

Did it snow a lot at the weekend?

- 1 set / the alarm clock / on Friday

- 2 have / breakfast / on Saturday

- 3 be / the weather / nice

- 4 go / to the mountains

- 5 laugh / a lot

Present Perfect

Czasu **Present Perfect** używamy, gdy mówimy o czynnościach, które zakończyły się w przeszłości, choć nie wiemy, kiedy to się stało, lub nie jest to istotne:

Kate **has visited** Edinburgh.

have/has + forma past participle głównego czasownika

Czasowniki regularne

Takie same formy jak w czasie Past Simple + -ed

Czasowniki nieregularne

np. break – broken, buy – bought, do – done, find – found, have – had, put – put, meet – met, say – said

Zdania oznajmujące

I/You/We/They **'ve (have) worked.**

He/She/It **'s (has) worked.**

Zdania przeczące

I/You/We/They **haven't (have not) worked.**

He/She/It **hasn't (has not) worked.**

Pytania ogólne

Have I/you/we/they **worked?**

Has he/she/it **worked?**

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Yes, I/you/we/they **have.**
No, I/you/we/they **haven't.**

Yes, he/she/it **has.**
No, he/she/it **hasn't.**

Pytania szczegółowe

Why **have** I/you/we/they **worked?**

Określenia czasu często używane w czasie Present Perfect: ever (w pytaniach), never (w przeczeniach), yet (w pytaniach i przeczeniach), already (w twierdzeniach).

Have you **ever** been to Italy?

He has **never** tried onion soup.

We have **just** arrived.

Have you finished your dinner **yet?**

I have **already** seen this film twice.

been to

Gdy nie jesteśmy już w danym miejscu:

Have you been to Italy?
Yes, I've **been** there twice.

gone to

Gdy nadal jesteśmy w danym miejscu:

Is Tom in?
No, he isn't. He **has gone to** the library.

1 Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect forms of the verbs in brackets.

I **have** already **finished** (finish) my homework.

- I _____ (not/do) my homework yet.
- What _____ you _____ (change) in your room?
- We _____ already _____ (read) this article.
- They _____ (be) to America twice.
- _____ you _____ (water) the flowers?
- _____ her sister _____ (cut) her hair very short?

2 Make questions in the Present Perfect. Then complete the short answers.

your dog / be / for a walk

Has your dog been for a walk? Yes, it has.

- your parents / book / a trip to Asia
_____ Yes, _____
- you / see / Mary
_____ Yes, _____
- Mark / buy / a new bike
_____ No, _____
- your best friend / try / kitesurfing
_____ Yes, _____
- Fiona / go shopping
_____ Yes, _____

3 Write true affirmative or negative sentences about your partner. Use the Present Perfect and the phrases below.

see a movie more than three times

My partner has never seen a movie more than three times.

- be camping

- write a poem

- sing in a karaoke bar

- ride a camel

- win a medal

- go bungee jumping

4 SPEAKING Ask and answer the questions in Exercise 3.

A: Have you ever been camping?

B: Yes, I have.

A: Oh, I was wrong.

5 Use the words to make true sentences about someone you know. Use the Present Perfect, never, yet and already. Make changes if necessary.

book / a ticket online

My mum has never booked a ticket online.

- take / the dog / for a walk

- eat / in / a Chinese restaurant

- bag / leave / at the airport

- go / to / a pyjama party

- fail / an exam

- talk / to / a famous actor

be going to

Konstrukcji **be going to** + bezokolicznika używamy, gdy mówimy o zamiarach i planach, które mogą się zmienić:

My sister **is going to study** law.

Zdania oznajmujące				Zdania przeczące			
I	am			I	'm not (am not)		
You/ We/ They	are	going to	run.	You/ We/ They	aren't (are not)	going to	run.
He/ She/ It	is			He/ She/ It	isn't (is not)		
Pytania ogólne				Krótkie odpowiedzi			
Am	I			Yes, I am . No, I'm not .			
Are	you/ we/ they	going to	run?	Yes, you/we/they are . No, you/we/they aren't .			
Is	he/ she/it			Yes, he/she/it is . No, he/she/it isn't .			
Pytania szczegółowe							
	am	I					
Why	are	you/we/they		going to		run?	
	is	he/she/it					

1 Complete the sentences with be going to and the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

She **is going to go** (go) to a concert on Saturday.

- We _____ (visit) a lot of museums this summer.
- _____ your brother _____ (watch) a football match tonight?
- _____ we _____ (have) a break soon?
- Sheila _____ (not/cook) dinner.
- Donald _____ (spend) his holidays at home.
- What _____ (you/do) after class?
- I _____ (not/wait) for you any longer.

2 Complete the telephone conversation with the words and phrases from the box. There are two extra words.

(am are (x2) aren't be do going
I is isn't not to you we)

- M: Hi, Susan! It's Mary. How are you?
 S: Hi, love! I'm good! I'm getting ready to go out for the concert. What **are** you going to do tonight?
 M: I'm going ¹_____ go shopping with my sister.
 S: Oh, great! Are you ²_____ to buy the new dress we talked about last week?
 M: No, I'm ³_____. My sister Sue ⁴_____ going to visit our aunt in Spain, and she needs some clothes.
 S: Are ⁵_____ going to help her?

- A: Yes, I ⁶_____. ⁷_____ 'm also going to look for a pair of new shoes for her. What time are you going to ⁸_____ back from the concert?
 M: ⁹_____ 're going to be back before 8 p.m.
 S: ¹⁰_____ you going to take a taxi home?
 M: No, we ¹¹_____.
 S: OK, have fun, Mary, and call me when you are back!
 M: Sure! Bye!
 S: Bye!

3 Complete the dialogues with be going to and the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

A: Brian is poor at Maths. **Are you going to help** (you/help) him?
 B: Of course **I am!**

- A: _____ Neil _____ (be) at your wedding?
 B: No, _____.
- A: What _____ (he/do) with his old car?
 B: He _____ (not/sell) it. He _____ (keep) it in his garage.
- A: _____ (they/stay) with us for dinner?
 B: No, _____. They _____ (leave) early.

4 Make true sentences. Use I'm going to or I'm not going to.

I'm not going to stay for dinner.

- _____ sleep after school.
- _____ visit my dentist this month.
- _____ have guests at the weekend.
- _____ buy a new smartphone this year.
- _____ do the shopping on Friday.
- _____ be rich one day!

5 SPEAKING Ask and answer questions about the sentences in Exercise 4 in pairs.

A: Are you going to sleep after school?
 B: Yes, I am.

6 SPEAKING Make questions with be going to and the words. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.

what / study
What are you going to study?

- what / do / tomorrow

- what / eat / tonight

- where / travel / next summer

- what / buy / at the weekend

- visit a doctor / this month

- start / a summer job / in July

will – przewidywania

Chcąc opisać przewidywania na temat przyszłości sformułowane na podstawie naszych opinii, odczuć lub doświadczeń, używamy *will/won't*:

*I think he **will finish** the test on time.*

Zdania oznajmujące			Zdania przeczące		
I/You/ He/She/ It/We/ They	'll (will)	change.	I/You/ He/She/ It/We/ They	won't (will not)	change.
Pytania ogólne			Krótkie odpowiedzi		
Will	I/you/ he/she/ it/we/ they	change?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.		
Pytania szczegółowe					
When will I/you/he/she/it/we/they change?					
Forma przyszła <i>can/can't</i> to <i>will/won't be able to</i> : <i>People will be able to travel fast.</i>					

Gdy chcemy powiedzieć, że dana sytuacja może ulec zmianie, używamy **will + get/become + przymiotnika w stopniu wyższym**:

*Food **will become** more expensive.*

1 Complete the sentences with *will* and the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

There will be (be) taxis to the moon.

- I hope tigers _____ (not/die) out.
- _____ the icebergs _____ (melt)?
- People _____ (not/use) mobile phones.
- A lot of things _____ (not/change).
- _____ oceans and lakes _____ (disappear)?
- What _____ the cheapest means of transport _____ (be)?

2 Make predictions about fifty years from now. Use the future form of *can/can't* and the words below.

Robots can't think.

In fifty years robots will be able to think.

- We can't travel in time.
In fifty years _____
- People can't breathe under water.
In fifty years _____
- Scientists can't find a cure for cancer.
In fifty years _____
- We can't stop a hurricane.
In fifty years _____
- We can't see through walls.
In fifty years _____
- Cars can't fly.
In fifty years _____

3 SPEAKING Make predictions about the year 2100 with *will + get/become + comparative adjective*. Then discuss the predictions in pairs.

food / cheaper Food will become cheaper.

- pollution / bad _____
- petrol / expensive _____
- schools / good _____
- temperatures / high _____
- intelligent technologies / popular _____
- electric cars / available _____

4 Make predictions about your partner. Use *I think you will / I don't think you will*.

go to the USA I think you will go to the USA one day.

- learn to speak Chinese

- be a famous actor

- write a book

- study with me at the same university

- live and work in a foreign country

- become the president

- live with your parents

5 SPEAKING Make predictions about people's lives in 200 years. Write at least one sentence for each category. Then discuss the predictions in pairs.

Travel: In 200 years planes will not have pilots.

- Shopping

- Nature

- Free time

- Education

- Work

- Transport

- Food

- Family

- Health

must, have to i should

Must używamy w sytuacji, gdy w odczuciu osoby mówiącej dana czynność jest obowiązkiem lub koniecznością:
We **must** hurry.

Aby wyrazić zakaz, używamy **mustn't**:
We **mustn't** smoke here.

Chcąc udzielić rady, używamy **should/shouldn't**:
You **should** drink it.

Must, mustn't, should i shouldn't są czasownikami modalnymi, które przyjmują taką samą formę we wszystkich osobach.

Zdania twierdzące			Zdania przeczące		
I/You/He/ She/It/We/ They	must / should	go.	I/You/He/ She/It/We/ They	mustn't / shouldn't	go.

Gdy mówimy o zasadach, regulacjach i nakazach pochodzących od osób trzecich (coś jest koniecznością, ponieważ taka jest zasada, prawo lub ktoś inny tak twierdzi), używamy **have to**:

We **have to** wear uniforms.

Chcąc powiedzieć, że jakaś czynność nie jest koniecznością, używamy **don't have to** (nie mustn't):

We **don't have to** get up early tomorrow.

Zdania twierdzące			Zdania przeczące		
I/You/ We/They	have to	go.	I/You/ We/They	don't have to	go.
He/She/It	has to	go.	He/She/It	doesn't have to	go.

Pytania ogólne

Do	I/you/ we/they	have to go?	Yes, I/you/we/they do .
Does	he/she/ it		No, I/you/we/they don't .
			Yes, he/she/it does .
			No, he/she/it doesn't .

Pytania szczegółowe

Why **do** you **have to go**? Why **does** she **have to go**?

1 SPEAKING Make questions with **have to** and the phrases below. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.

parents / visit school regularly

Do parents have to visit your school regularly?

Yes, they do.

- 1 policemen / wear uniforms
- 2 a secretary / be good at swimming
- 3 a teacher / prepare for lessons
- 4 students / pay for sandwiches in your school
- 5 you / do your homework every day

2 Your friend has some problems. Give him/her advice. Make sentences with **should/shouldn't** and the phrases in brackets.

'I have a problem with my computer.' (buy)

You should buy a new one.

- 1 'It's 8 o'clock. I will be late for school!' (hurry)

- 2 'I have a terrible toothache.' (go to a dentist)

- 3 'My school grades are poor.' (worry about your grades)

- 4 'I don't have enough money to go on holiday.' (spend)

- 5 'I am tired because I go to bed late every day.' (go to bed early)

3 Make sentences you would say to your little brother/sister. Use **must, mustn't** and the phrases below.

argue with Mum

You mustn't argue with Mum.

- 1 open the door to strangers

- 2 go to bed before 9 p.m.

- 3 go to school

- 4 take my phone

- 5 eat too much chocolate

- 6 brush your teeth every day

- 7 be nice to your friends

4 Rewrite the sentences about rules in a library. Use **should, shouldn't, mustn't** and **have to**.

It is necessary to give books back on time.

You have to give books back on time.

- 1 It is necessary to be quiet.

You _____

- 2 If you are younger than eight, don't go there alone.

You _____

- 3 It's a good idea to listen to your friends' advice.

You _____

- 4 When you are at the library, don't speak.

You _____

- 5 It isn't a good idea to take more than two books at a time.

You _____

5 Make true sentences with *must*, *should* or *have to* in the correct form and the phrases below.

help my sister with her homework

I must help my sister with her homework.

1 do the washing up / every day

2 go to bed / early

3 my parents / go to work / every day

4 go to school / on Saturday

5 my best friend / be home before 10 p.m.

6 cook / for my family

7 go / to school / on foot

6 Your friend wants to study at a very good university. Give him/her advice. Make sentences with *must*, *mustn't*, *have to*, *don't have to*, *should* and *shouldn't* and the phrases below.

You must study Maths. You don't have to be good at swimming.

1 study Maths/Biology/History/Geography/... a lot

2 study at weekends/at nights

3 be good at Biology/swimming/computers/Maths/History/...

4 be creative/well-organised/...

5 do extra homework in ...

6 practise your English/German/... a lot

7 be late to school

8 be active during lessons

9 party all night long

10 read articles on foreign websites

11 be interested in current affairs

12 go to art galleries and museums

Rzeczowniki policzalne i niepoliczalne, przedimki

Rzeczowniki **policzalne** można policzyć i dlatego mają formę liczby mnogiej, np. *banana*, *bottle*, *girl*.

Rzeczowników **niepoliczalnych** nie można policzyć, więc mają tylko formę liczby pojedynczej, np. *milk*, *meat*, *cheese*.

Z rzeczownikami policzalnymi używamy:

Z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi używamy:

Liczba pojedyncza
• a / an
• the

Liczba mnoga
• some / any
• how many, a lot of

• the
• some / any
• how much, a lot of

Some używamy w zdaniach twierdzących, zaś **any** w przeczeniach i pytaniach.

There are **some** bananas on the table. Are there **any** eggs?

We don't have **any** milk but we have **some** cheese.

How many bananas are there?

How much milk is left?

There are **a lot of** bananas left.

There is **a lot of** meat on the plate.

A/an używamy z rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie pojedynczej, gdy:

- mówimy o danej rzeczy lub osobie po raz pierwszy:
*There is **a banana** in the fridge.*
- dana rzecz lub osoba jest jedną z wielu:
*He is **a nice man**.*

The używamy z rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie pojedynczej i mnogiej, gdy:

- wspominamy daną rzecz lub osobę ponownie:
***The banana** is fresh.*
- wiadomo, o jakiej rzeczy mowa lub jest ona jedyna w swoim rodzaju:
***This pizza** is the best in the world.*

Przedimków nie używamy, gdy:

- mówimy o rzeczach w sposób ogólny:
***Bananas** are healthy.*
- podajemy nazwy dni tygodnia, miesiący, miast i większości krajów, np. *August, Monday.*

1 Write C (countable) or U (uncountable) next to the words below.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| girl | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 8 time | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1 banana | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 cherry | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 meat | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 money | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 water | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 jam | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 tomato | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 butter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 egg | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13 black pepper | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 rice | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 7 bread | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

2 Complete the questions with *how many* and *how much*.

How much milk do you drink a week?

- 1 _____ apples do you eat a week?
- 2 _____ juice is there in your fridge?
- 3 _____ tea do you usually drink a day?
- 4 _____ potatoes do you need for dinner?
- 5 _____ bread have you bought this month?
- 6 _____ bottles of ketchup do we need for the hotdogs?
- 7 _____ sugar do we have in the cupboard?
- 8 _____ hamburgers does he eat a month?

3 Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *some* and *any*.

There is a nice book on the shelf.

- 1 She always has _____ egg and _____ coffee for breakfast.
- 2 Adam wanted to make _____ cake but there isn't _____ milk.
- 3 Look! There is _____ bottle of water on the floor.
- 4 There are _____ books on his desk.
- 5 Hi, Mum. Could you make _____ sandwich for me please?
- 6 There isn't _____ cheese on the pizza.
- 7 There aren't _____ reporters in front of the house.
- 8 Is there _____ jacket in the wardrobe?

4 Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *the* and \emptyset (no article).

\emptyset London is beautiful.

- 1 It was _____ good day. We went shopping to _____ Leeds and bought _____ nice sofa.
- 2 There is _____ famous restaurant in my area. _____ restaurant serves tasty _____ Indian food.
- 3 Thanks, Mum. _____ sandwiches were delicious.
- 4 There is _____ very good school of English in _____ city centre.
- 5 He is _____ vegetarian and he doesn't eat _____ meat.
- 6 It is usually very hot in _____ Italy in _____ June.
- 7 She bought _____ packet of excellent _____ tea in _____ supermarket yesterday.
- 8 On _____ Monday I am going to visit my _____ uncle who lives in _____ countryside and has a lot of _____ horses.

5 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

(a an any many much some the)

The baby wants some milk.

- 1 I don't want _____ soup. I don't like it.
- 2 How _____ carrots are there in the bag?
- 3 Brian's mum is _____ famous doctor.
- 4 How _____ chocolate do you want on your ice-cream?
- 5 Thank you! _____ meal was great!
- 6 There is _____ egg in the bowl.

6 SPEAKING Make questions with *how much* and *how many* and the phrases below. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs. In your answers, use *a*, *an*, *some*, *any*, *a lot of*, *the* and \emptyset (no article).

time / to get dressed

How much time do you need to get dressed?

I need a lot of time to get dressed.

- 1 books / on your shelf

- 2 snow / outside

- 3 balloons / for your birthday party

- 4 shoes / in your wardrobe

- 5 homework / for tomorrow

- 6 films / a year

- 7 money / for the holidays

- 8 music / listen

7 SPEAKING Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *the* and \emptyset (no article). Then discuss the statements in pairs.

I love reading \emptyset books.

- 1 There are a lot of good shops on _____ main street in our _____ town.
- 2 Sopot Festival attracts a lot of famous _____ musicians. I want to go to _____ festival next year.
- 3 _____ dogs are great pets.
- 4 _____ chocolate is bad for you.
- 5 _____ women drive better than _____ men.
- 6 Yesterday was _____ great day.
- 7 I love watching _____ films. _____ film I watched last weekend was great.
- 8 I would love to visit _____ London in _____ summer.
- 9 _____ fast food is good for active people.
- 10 _____ one and only play I saw last year was interesting.
- 11 Mexican cuisine is _____ best in _____ world.
- 12 It's easier to concentrate at _____ night than in _____ morning.

Powtórzenie czasów

Czasu **Present Simple** używamy, gdy mówimy o rutynowych czynnościach, stanach, niezmiennych sytuacjach i upodobaniach (używając czasowników takich jak *love, hate, like, prefer* itp.).

Czasu **Present Continuous** używamy, gdy mówimy o czynnościach odbywających się w chwili mówienia o nich oraz o czynnościach trwających tylko przez pewien czas. Niektóre czasowniki (np. *like, hate, prefer, understand*) nie mają formy czasu Present Continuous.

1 Make questions about the underlined parts of the sentences.

She is waiting for her boyfriend.
Who is she waiting for?

- Maria often goes to the cinema.

- We are drinking coffee.

- He trains every day because he wants to become a professional footballer.

- Her aunt visits her twice a month.

- I am reading a great thriller now.

- We live in Italy.

- Tom usually wears black jeans to school.

- He goes to the gym on Mondays.

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box in the correct form of the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

(be (x2) eat not be not watch play
 revise sleep talk (x2) watch work)

- Sally is a doctor. She _____ in a hospital.
- Her baby _____ in the bedroom right now.
- At the moment they _____ about the last exercise.
- They often _____ comedies together.
- The children _____ in the house. They _____ football outside.
- Alex _____ the match now because he _____ for the test.
- We _____ vegetarians. We never _____ meat.
- I always _____ to my mum when I have a problem.

Konstrukcji **be going to** oraz **will/won't** używamy, gdy mówimy o przyszłości.

Gdy mówimy o zamiarach i planach, które mogą ulec zmianie, używamy konstrukcji **be going to** + bezokolicznika.

Will/won't używamy, gdy mówimy o przewidywaniach sformułowanych na podstawie naszych opinii, odczuć lub doświadczeń.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Use will or be going to.

- A: Why is Mum going out?
 B: She _____ (go) the jeweller's. Perhaps she _____ (find) a nice watch there.
- A: Jessica _____ (be) a model and she goes to the gym every day to keep fit. I think she _____ (be/good) at modelling. What do you think?
 B: Yes, I am sure, she _____ (be). _____ (you/be) a model too?
- A: I don't like Mathematics. I _____ (not/study) it. What _____ (you/study)?

Czasu **Past Simple** używamy, gdy mówimy o czynnościach zakończonych w przeszłości. Często też dodajemy, kiedy miały one miejsce.

Aby zadać pytanie w czasie **Past Simple**, zwykle potrzebujemy czasownika posiłkowego *did*. Ponieważ w czasie Past Simple *be* przyjmuje formy *was/were*, nie używamy *did* do tworzenia pytań i przeczeń z tym czasownikiem.

4 SPEAKING Make yes/no questions with the words from the box and the phrases below. Then, ask and answer the questions in pairs.

(a month ago at the weekend last week last year
 two days ago yesterday yesterday morning)

- go / you the library
Did you go to the library yesterday?
Yes, I did.
- watch / a good film

 - cook / your mum

 - go / to the party

 - learn / for the test

 - be / grandfather / on holiday

 - get / a present / for your birthday

 - get up / early

5 Write *wh-* questions for the sentences in Exercise 4. Use the words in brackets.

Did you go to the library yesterday? Yes, I did.

How many (borrow)

How many books did you borrow?

I borrowed five books.

1 What (watch)

2 What (cook)

3 How many people (be)

4 How long (learn)

5 Where (go)

6 What present (get)

7 What time (get up)

Czasu **Present Perfect** używamy, gdy mówimy o czynnościach, które zakończyły się w przeszłości, ale nie wiemy lub nie jest istotne, kiedy dokładnie miały miejsce.

6 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

(been (x2) ever gone have just never yet)

Has Megan *ever* been abroad?

1 My boyfriend has _____ taken me to the theatre.

2 We haven't finished this project _____ .

3 I have _____ made a huge mistake.

4 Your trousers are all dirty. Where have you _____ ?

5 They have never _____ to Rome.

6 _____ you tried skiing?

7 His parents have _____ to the UK. They are in London now.

7 Make short answers to the questions.

Do you like horror films?

Yes, I do.

1 Will people use pens in the future?

No, _____ .

2 Have you read his latest book?

No, _____ .

3 Does she often log in to this computer?

No, _____ .

4 Is he listening to the radio now?

Yes, _____ .

5 Has she opened the letter yet?

Yes, _____ .

6 Did you play the guitar when you were a child?

Yes, _____ .

7 Will there be books at schools in 2100?

No, _____ .

8 SPEAKING Make true sentences in the Present Perfect with the phrases below. Then compare the sentences in pairs.

the most expensive car / drive

The most expensive car I have ever driven is a Ferrari.

1 the best teacher / know

2 the cheapest restaurant / eat

3 the fastest / car

4 the most beautiful city / be

5 the most expensive ticket / buy

6 the best mobile app / use

9 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Then change the underlined words and phrases to make true sentences about you, your family and friends.

They _____ (drink) a lot of coffee every day.

They drink a lot of coffee every day. My mum drinks a lot of coffee every day. I don't drink a lot of coffee every day.

1 I _____ (already/pass) the driving test.

2 When I _____ (be) five, I _____ (read) a lot of books.

3 My sisters often _____ (go) shopping for clothes.

4 Susan _____ (spend) last weekend in the mountains.

5 My father _____ (can/speak) two foreign languages when he finishes his language course next year.

6 I _____ (use) a great app to learn English now.

7 At the moment I _____ (not/work) anywhere.