

SPIS TREŚCI

1. Present Simple	7
2. Present Continuous	11
3. Present Simple - Present Continuous	15
4. Past Simple - czasowniki regularne	19
5. Past Simple - czasowniki nieregularne	23
6. Present Simple - Present Continuous - Past Simple	27
7. Past Continuous	31
8. Past Simple - Past Continuous	35
9. Present Perfect	38
10. Present Simple - Present Perfect	42
11. Present Perfect - Past Simple	46
12. Present Simple - Present Perfect - Past Simple	49
13. Present Perfect Continuous	53
14. Present Simple - Present Continuous - Present Perfect - Present Perfect Continuous	57
15. Past Perfect	61
16. Past Simple - Past Perfect	64
17. Past Perfect Continuous	68
18. Past Simple - Past Continuous - Past Perfect - Past Perfect Continuous	72
19. Future Simple	76
20. Future Simple - Present Continuous	80
21. be going to	84
22. Future Simple - be going to	88
23. Present Continuous - be going to	92
24. Future Continuous	93
25. Future Simple - Future Continuous	96
26. Future Perfect	99
27. Future Perfect Continuous	102
28. Future Simple - Present Continuous - Future Perfect - Future Perfect Continuous	105
29. Wszystkie czasy	109
KOMPENDIUM WIEDZY O CZASACH	115
KLUCZ	145
TABELA CZASOWNIKÓW NIEREGULARNYCH	174

I. Uzupełnij zdania twierdzące czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. My train (arrive) late yesterday.
2. Simon (want) to buy a new bicycle.
3. Our aunt (visit) us last week.
4. Jason (finish) his lessons at three p.m.
5. My girlfriend (paint) this wonderful picture for me last year.
6. Yesterday at a party, Vicky and Adam (dance) together.
7. I (watch) an interesting film last night.
8. We (play) a lot of football at the camp.
9. Our grandfather (stay) at home yesterday afternoon.
10. It (rain) two hours ago.
11. Last month, Rita (start) working in a department store.
12. Brian (show) me his new bicycle a few days ago.
13. Abraham Lincoln (die) in 1865.
14. Our neighbours' baby (cry) all night.
15. I (clean) my room yesterday.
16. Stanley (like) milk when he was a child.
17. Eddie (talk) to his boss several minutes ago.
18. At a quarter past six, Mr Walker (close) his shop.
19. Mrs Lively (wash) her husband's clothes in the morning.
20. Frederic Chopin (live) in France.

II. Uzupełnij zdania właściwym czasownikiem.

1. **snow** a. Frank to classical music in the afternoon.
listen b. Last winter, it a lot.
2. **stay** a. My neighbour me for help yesterday.
ask b. Our family at home on Saturday evening.
3. **open** a. I your pen at school.
use b. Mrs Call her shop in the morning.
4. **travel** a. The Greys to Morocco last summer.
show b. Jack me his stamps collection last week.
5. **smile** a. Mrs Harris her grandchildren very much.
love b. Celia at me at the disco.

6. **paint** a. Last month, we the kitchen walls white.
watch b. In the morning, Sue cartoons.
7. **help** a. Yesterday, Terry me do my homework.
worry b. Rita's parents about her very much.
8. **walk** a. My friends me for a party last week.
invite b. Last Sunday, we together in the park.
9. **study** a. My cousin history at university.
arrive b. Our bus twenty minutes late yesterday.
10. **rest** a. Happily, all passengers the crash.
survive b. Mr Powell after work in the garden.

III. Napisz pytania korzystając z podanych słów.

1. Tom / watch / video / last night
2. you / visit / Angela / yesterday
3. Mrs Grant / live / in New York
4. the Browns / relax / last holiday
5. Eva / wash / her clothes / last week
6. it / rain / last Friday
7. your train / arrive / late
8. the boys / play / games / yesterday
9. Mr Lee / repair / his car / last month
10. Sony / use / the computer

IV. Zamień zdania twierdzące na pytania.

1. Brian worked all summer.
2. We travelled to Italy by bus.
3. The man asked me a few questions.
4. It snowed in December.
5. Alan waited for three hours.
6. The dog jumped very high.
7. They laughed at the picture.
8. Our father repaired the clock.
9. The supermarket opened at six.
10. Lisa looked wonderful last night.

I. Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

1. Mr Wilson **won / has won** a million in a lottery last year.
2. **Have you known / Did you know** Brian since childhood?
3. I **didn't see / haven't seen** my grandparents for ages.
4. When **has he moved / did he move** out?
5. Susan **has had / had** a lot of friends when she was a young girl.
6. Our neighbours **borrowed / have borrowed** our lawn-mower a few days ago.
7. Mrs Perkins **worked / has worked** in the factory since 1978.
8. My boss **has been / was** on holiday for two weeks now.
9. What **did you eat / have you eaten** for lunch yesterday afternoon?
10. How long **has Tom stayed / did Tom stay** abroad now?
11. I'm sorry I **haven't finished / didn't finish** writing the report yet.
12. People **have worn / wore** different clothes in the sixties.
13. **'Has Cindy returned / Did Cindy return** from the voyage?' 'No, not yet.'
14. We **decided / have decided** to build a new house next year.
15. **Did you ever study / Have you ever studied** foreign languages?

II. Popraw błędy w zdaniach. (!!! Niektóre zdania są poprawne.)

1. Jason has visited us twice since last November.
2. I just cut my finger. It's bleeding.
3. Since when did Mr Grant keep sheep?
4. Have you talked to Alan today?
5. We didn't go to the gallery yet.
6. Did your friends ever forget about your birthday?
7. You haven't started working last week.
8. Mr Newt phoned three times this afternoon.
9. Has Napoleon died in France?
10. The Barkleys haven't thanked for our help yet.
11. Did you send your postcards yet?
12. Hank and I have known each other for two years.
13. Sue's not at home. She went to the cinema.
14. We haven't had much time to spare last weekend.
15. When have they invited you for dinner last time?

III. Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą czasownika.

1. **make**
 - a. They shoes in this factory for years.
 - b. The children too much noise last night.
2. **repair**
 - a. My husband the iron a few days ago.
 - b. I'm sorry we (not) your car yet.
3. **buy**
 - a. When (Mr Thomas) this house?
 - b. Nobody this piece of land as yet.
4. **get up**
 - a. (your children) yet?
 - b. What time (you) this morning?
5. **fail**
 - a. How many exams (George) so far?
 - b. I my maths test last week.
6. **swim**
 - a. (you / ever) in the ocean?
 - b. Last holiday, we in the sea a lot.
7. **answer**
 - a. Professor Graham (not) my question yet.
 - b. Who the phone when you rang?
8. **teach**
 - a. Two years ago, Mr Keaton us English.
 - b. How long (Ms Lee) in your school?
9. **book**
 - a. We a room for you, sir. When are you arriving?
 - b. I a seat but I didn't go to see the game.
10. **turn off**
 - a. (you) the TV before going to bed last night?
 - b. It's dark here. Somebody the lights.

IV. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. I (be) in love with Linda ever since we
(meet) at a party last year.
2. We (have) that dog since we (find)
it in front of our house several months ago.

4. Ever since he (retire) he (read) more than a hundred books.
5. Joseph (not talk) to me ever since we (quarrel) in June.
6. You (drink) at least five cups of coffee since you (come).
7. Since I (begin) my studies I (make) quite a few good friends.
8. How many operations (John / have) since he (go) to hospital three weeks ago?
9. Ever since Ralph (see) that girl he (not stop) thinking about her.
10. Mr Tanner (make) more than a thousand kilometres since he (buy) his new car.

IV. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. What (your friends / give) you for your last birthday?
2. Sam (never / fly) on a jet plane before.
3. Since last year they (sell) hundreds of their computers.
4. Unfortunately, the weather (not improve) since March.
5. (you / think) hard before choosing your career, dad?
6. Eva's parents (get) married when they were both thirty.
7. I'm awfully tired. I (not sleep) well since our neighbours (start) renovating their flat.
8. (you / plant) any flowers this year, Mary?
9. In the fifties, children (not play) with such unusual toys.
10. Since when (Tim / drive) the company car?
11. Paul last (phone) me ages ago.
12. I (not pay) my bills yet. I'll do it soon.
13. This a bad dog. It (bite) me some time ago.
14. You (not wear) that cap last winter.
15. (the Greens / ever / rent) their flat to anyone?
16. It (be) so hot for two weeks now.
17. Marks remembers he (not behave) well as a child.
18. I (never / use) such complicated program before.
19. How many windows (you / wash) since morning, Gill?
20. There (be) a big storm in the area for five days.

9. **wait** a. Six thirty is fine. I for you at the bus stop.
leave b. Lock the door. We in a few minutes.
10. **cut** a. James himself at nine.
shave b. Mr Grant grass in his garden all morning.

III. Napisz pytania stosując podane wyrazy.

1. you / sleep at ten a.m.?
 2. Adam / play games at midnight?
 3. they / wash up at twelve o'clock?
 4. the plane / land in a moment?
 5. Mary / read a book all morning?
 6. I / drive home all night?
 7. Mr Lee / rest for three hours?
 8. Ms Stump / teach at five?
 9. we / sunbathe all day?
 10. it / snow when I arrive?

IV. Napisz pytania korzystając z podanych zdań twierdzących.

1. Robert will be reading at noon.
 What?
 2. The children will be playing all afternoon.
 Where?
 3. Mrs Atkins will be cooking dinner.
 When?
 4. I will be painting when you come.
 What?
 5. The boys will be cleaning the backyard.
 When?
 6. Sue and Helen will be jogging after lunch.
 Where?
 7. Mr and Mrs Collins will be dancing.
 When?
 8. The sun will be shining.
 When?

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I had begun	had I begun?	I had not begun
you had begun	had you begun?	you had not begun
he had begun	had he begun?	he had not begun
she had begun	had she begun?	she had not begun
it had begun	had it begun?	it had not begun
we had begun	had we begun?	we had not begun
you had begun	had you begun?	you had not begun
they had begun	had they begun?	they had not begun

Skrócona forma przecząca: had not = hadn't

Czasownikiem posiłkowym w czasie **Past Perfect** jest 'had' natomiast czasownik główny przybiera formę imiesłowu biernego. Czas **Past Perfect** określaną jest mianem czasu *zaprzęzłego*, gdyż wyraża czynność dokonaną wcześniej w przeszłości niż inna czynność w przeszłości, stanowiąca punkt odniesienia, np.

The Browns moved to the house where their relatives had lived in 1920.

I had worked in the factory for ten years when it closed down.

Przyimek '**before** - przed, wcześniej' stosowany jest przy wyrażeniu zależności czasowej, np.

Before we left home, we had eaten a good meal.

I had cleaned my room before my parents returned home.

Relację czasową można również określić przy użyciu spójników '**when**' '**after**', '**as soon as**', '**by the time**', które podkreślają, iż jedna czynność została definitywnie zakończona zanim nastąpiła kolejna, np.

As soon as I had left hospital, I returned to work.

When I had done my homework, I went out to play.

By the time I reached the nearest town, I had run out of petrol.

After I had written the test, I was allowed to leave the classroom.

Przymyki **'till / until'** - 'do, aż do, dopóki' są stosowane z czasem **Past Perfect** w celu określenia momentu definitywnego zakończenia czynności *zaprzeszłej*, np.

The poor mother didn't stop crying until her baby had been found safe.

I waited for my wife till she had done her shopping in the store.

Z czasem **Past Perfect** stosowane są przymyki **'for'** oraz **'since'** definiujące długość trwania czynności *zaprzeszłej* np.

Alex had lived abroad for ten years when he decided to return home.

Sue had been sad since she arrived, but when I told a joke she began to smile.

8

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I had been waiting	had I been waiting?	I had not been waiting
you had been waiting	had you been waiting?	you had not been waiting
he had been waiting	had he been waiting?	he had not been waiting
she had been waiting	had she been waiting?	she had not been waiting
it had been waiting	had it been waiting?	it had not been waiting
we had been waiting	had we been waiting?	we had not been waiting
you had been waiting	had you been waiting?	you had not been waiting
they had been waiting	had they been waiting?	they had not been waiting

skrótowa forma przecząca: had not been doing = hadn't been doing

Czas **Past Perfect Continuous** składa się z czasownika posiłkowego **'had'** formy **'been'** oraz czasownika głównego z końcówką **'-ing'**. **Past Perfect Continuous** podobnie jak **Past Perfect** wyraża czynność *zaprzeszłą* czyli wykonywaną wcześniej niż inna czynność dokonana, będąca punktem odniesienia.

Czas **Past Perfect Continuous** może wyrażać czynność, która wykonywana była nieprzerwanie do momentu, gdy nastąpiła inna czynność w czasie przeszłym. Oznacza to, iż czynność ta mogła być wykonywana nadal lub została zakończona przed momentem odniesienia.

We had been dancing when the lights went off.