



# MateMat

KURSY DLA CIEBIE

# GRAMATYKA DLA KAŻDEGO!

EGZAMIN ÓSMOKLASISTY | Matura

OZNACZENIA (ZAKRESU MATERIAŁU)

EGZAMIN  
ÓSMOKLASISTY



Matura  
Podstawowa



# Articles- definite vs. indefinite

(egzamin ósmoklasisty 🎓, matura podstawowa 🏆)

A/AN	THE	NO ARTICLE
A- używamy, kiedy <u>wymowa!</u> zaczyna się od spółgłoski (np. <i>a woman, a book, a university</i> )	Rzeczy jedyne w swoim rodzaju (np. <i>the sun, the universe</i> )	Rzeczowniki w liczbie mnogiej (np. <i>I have two cats</i> )
AN-używamy, kiedy <u>wymowa!</u> zaczyna się od samogłoski (np. <i>an hour, an accident, an egg</i> )	Morza, rzeki, oceany, łańcuchy górskie, pustynie	Rzeczowniki w liczbie mnogiej lub niepoliczalne (np. <i>We don't have milk at home.</i> )
Używamy, kiedy mówimy o czymś po raz pierwszy lub mówimy o czymś ogólnie (np. <i>I have a small garden.</i> )	Wspominamy coś po raz drugi (np. <i>I have a small garden. In the garden there are beautiful flowers.</i> )	Języki, przedmioty szkolne, posiłki, dni tygodnia (np. <i>She doesn't speak English.</i> )
Zawody (np. <i>a teacher, an architect</i> )	Kiedy mówimy o miejscach/budynkach do których uczęszczamy w jakimś celu (np. <i>Mom went to the school.- prawdopodobnie odebrać dzieci albo spotkać się z nauczycielem</i> )	Kiedy mówimy o miejscach/budynkach, z których usług korzystamy w danym momencie (np. <i>The children are at school.- prawdopodobnie się uczą</i> )

Sprawdź się! Wstaw odpowiedni przedimek a/an/the lub -.

1. I don't like ..... pasta.
2. ..... Moon looks pretty close today.
3. When she gets older, she wants to be ..... astronaut,
4. Did you eat ..... breakfast today?
5. She went to ..... hospital, as her friend had a major surgery that day.
6. I have finally found ..... book I have been looking for all day in the library!

7.Ted is in .... hospital now. He broke his leg while playing football.

8.That's .... girl I told you about!

9.I have .... friend. His name is Bill.

10.During the holidays, a lot of people from Poland come to .... Baltic Sea.

## Czasy!

Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect (egzamin ósmoklasisty) + Present Perfect Continuous (matura podstawowa)

Na początek czasy teraźniejsze:

Present Simple	Present Continuous	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
<i>podmiot + I forma czasownika</i>	<i>podmiot + am/is/are + czasownik -ing</i>	<i>podmiot + have/has + III forma czasownika</i>	<i>podmiot + have/has + been + czasownik -ing</i>
Coś co dzieje się regularnie/ zwyczaj/ tradycja/ rutyna	Coś co się dzieje/rozwija w tym momencie	Coś co zaczęło się w przeszłości i trwa AŻ DO TERAZ (np. <i>She has never been to Poland.</i> )	Kiedy podkreślamy <u>czas trwania czynności</u> , która zaczęła się w przeszłości (np. <i>I have been waiting for him for 2 hours.</i> )
Coś co jest zawsze prawdą (np. <i>Water boils at 100 degrees.</i> )	Irytacja ( <i>pomocne słówka: always, never, constantly, continually</i> )	Coś co stało się w przeszłości i teraz widzimy tego skutek (np. <i>I can't get up because I have broken my leg.</i> )	Czynność się skończyła ale DALEJ widzimy jej skutki (np. <i>I'm tired because I have been playing football.</i> )
Zaplanowane wydarzenia w przyszłości/ rozkłady (np. <i>The train leaves at 8 am this morning.</i> )	Przełamanie rutyny (np. <i>We usually drink coffee but today we are drinking tea.</i> )	Opowiadanie historii- opis tła	Pomocne słówka: Recently (ostatnio), just (właśnie), so far (do tej pory), until now (do teraz), ever, (kiedykolwiek), yet (jeszcze)
Opowiadanie historii- główna akcja			FOR czy SINCE?
Instruowanie kogoś			For- przedział czasu (np. <i>I have been teaching English for 2 years.</i> )/ Since- konkretny moment w przeszłości (np. <i>She has been married since July.</i> )
			Coś co WŁAŚNIE się zakończyło (np. <i>I have just finished cooking.</i> )

It's the first/  
second/ third time...  
(To jest  
pierwszy/drugi/trze  
ci raz...)-  
doświadczenie  
życiowe

Sprawdź się!

Wstaw odpowiedni czas teraźniejszy/ lub odpowiednią formę. (egzamin ósmoklasisty) 

1. Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (water) flowers once a week. Now, she \_\_\_\_\_ (water) flowers. She \_\_\_\_\_ (already/water) all flowers in the living room.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (just/arrive) from San Francisco.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (always/produce) so much noise! It is impossible to relax in the evenings!
4. You look so sad. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/think) about?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ever/be) to Australia?
6. Our annual meetings \_\_\_\_\_ (be/normally) in spring. But this year we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) them in winter.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/book) a hotel yet. We \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for it now.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (always/want) to be an artist. But I can't paint!
9. We have been friends \_\_\_\_\_ (for/since) 12 years now.
10. He hasn't eaten anything \_\_\_\_\_ (for/since) this morning.
11. They have had this car \_\_\_\_\_ (for/since) 2008.
12. We have known each other \_\_\_\_\_ (for/since) high school.
13. She has been very ill \_\_\_\_\_ (for/since) several days.
14. It hasn't rained \_\_\_\_\_ (for/since) June.
- 15.. I've known John \_\_\_\_\_ (for/since) a very long time.

Sprawdź się!

Wstaw odpowiedni czas teraźniejszy lub odpowiednią formę. (matura podstawowa) 

1. Ronny is at the bus stop. He .....(stand) there for hours.

2. We .....(fly) to the USA tomorrow, I .....(just, buy) tickets!

3. She .....(always, leave) her clothes on the floor, I can't stand it anymore!

4. Rose .....(just, finish) her job, that's why she .....(call) her husband to pick her up.

5. Tom .....(try) to talk to his brother, but he .....(not, listen).

6. Carl usually .....(have) lunch at the canteen but today he feels like .....(eat) at the restaurant.

7. Why .....(everyone/laugh)?

8. I .....(work) overtime all week, that's why I'm tired.

9. So far we .....(pass) all the exams! I'm so proud of us!

10. We have been friends .....(for/since) we were little kids.

## Teraz czas na czasy przeszłe!

Past Simple, Past Continuous (egzamin ósmoklasisty) + Past Perfect (matura podstawowa)

Past Simple	Past Continuous	Past Perfect
<b>podmiot + II forma czasownika</b>	<b>podmiot + was/were + czasownik -ing</b>	<b>podmiot + had + III forma czasownika</b>
Coś co wydarzyło się RAZ w przeszłości (np. <i>I visited my friend last week.</i> )	Coś co się działo w określonym momencie/przedziale czasu w przeszłości (np. <i>I was sleeping from 8 pm till 9 pm yesterday.</i> )	Czynność, która wydarzyła się PRZED jakąś czynnością w przeszłości (np. <i>My mom had finished making dinner before I came back from school.</i> )
Coś co było naszym zwyczajem w przeszłości/ coś co się powtarzało (np. <i>We swam a lot while we were on holiday.</i> )	Dwie czynności, które trwały jednocześnie (np. <i>I was doing my homework while my brother was playing computer games.</i> )	Pomocne słówka: before (przed), by the time (zanim)
Przeszłe stany (np. <i>She was shy as a kid.</i> )	Coś co się działo w przeszłości (past continuous) i zostało przerwane jakimś wydarzeniem (past simple)	
Ago (temu)	Opis tła wydarzeń (np. <i>The birds were singing, the sun was shining and we were walking down the park.</i> )	
Why, Where, Who + Past Simple		
Rzeczy/wydarzenia, które działały się od razu po sobie		

Sprawdź się!

Wstaw odpowiedni czas przeszły. (egzamin ósmoklasisty 

1. While my mother **cooked / was cooking**, she **watched / was watching** TV.
2. We **slept / were sleeping** in our bedrooms at 6 o'clock.
3. The boys **played / were playing** baseball when it **started / was starting** to rain.
4. My cousin **had / was having** dinner when the telephone **rang / was ringing**.
5. When I **got / was getting** up, my father **read / was reading** the newspaper.
6. Emilio **fell / was falling** when he **painted / was painting** the wall.

7. The doctor **examined / was examining** my eyesight yesterday.
8. Yesterday, I **heard/was hearing** a strange noise while I **put on/was putting on** my pyjamas.
9. What **did you do/were you doing** last Tuesday at 11 p.m.?
10. They **weren't going/didn't go** to the theatre last month. The tickets were all sold.

Sprawdź się!

Wstaw odpowiedni czas przeszły. (matura podstawowa 

1. Who.....(send) this messsage? I don't recall doing it.
2. When I got back from school I.....(wash) my hands, ..... (make) myself dinner, and ..... (watch) some Youtube.
3. By the time I ..... (start) school, I .....(already, know) how to read.
4. When we .....(be) little kids, we.....(love) to spend time together.
5. Rose.....(begin) to write poems a long time ago.
6. I.....(watch) TV when I ..... (hear) a door bell.
7. He .... (have) stomach problems, as he ..... (eat) too much sugar before.
8. Last year we ....(visit) 10 countries in total!
9. Tom.....(listen) to a podcast while his sister.....(do) her homework.
10. We .....(use) candles from 8 pm to 9 pm yesterday as there.....(be) no electricity.

## Powtóżmy!

Mieszanka czasów teraźniejszych z czasami przeszłyimi 

(egzamin ósmoklasisty 

1. I **haven't driven/ didn't drive** my car since last Christmas!
2. How often **are you helping/ do you help** in the house?
3. She **has never tried/ never tried** bungee jumping.
4. Tom **was waking up/ woke up** , **was having a shower/ had a shower** and **was eating/ ate** a delicious breakfast. Then, he **was leaving/ left** the house.
5. I **have gone/ went** to school two hours ago.
6. My sister **isn't cooking/ doesn't cook** very often
7. I **was driving/ drove** my car when, suddenly, I **was seeing/ saw** a massive deer!
8. I've got some free time, so I **am reading/ read/ reads** a book at the moment.
9. Tom **has broken/ broke** his leg and now he can't walk.
10. Tom **has broken/ broke** his leg last week.

11. I **was watching/ watched** a film while my sister **was having/ had** supper
12. She **is sometimes having/ sometimes have/ sometimes has** pizza for dinner.
13. **Did they spend/Were they spending** their holidays in Paris last year?
14. **Did you see/Have you ever seen** a shark?
15. Usually we **are playing/ play** tennis together, but this week we **are playing/play** football.

Mieszanka czasów teraźniejszych z czasami przeszłyimi 😊

(matura podstawowa 🏆)

- 1.I have been working in this company.....(for/since) over a year. Time flies by...
- 2.I..... (never /think) of a career in medicine before I spoke to my biology teacher but now I..... (seriously/consider) it.
- 3.Last year I..... (go) on a school trip to Scotland. We..... (have) a very interesting time.
- 4.At the moment I..... (think) about what subjects to take next year but I..... (make) a final decision yet.
- 5.I.....(never, be) in Asia before, but I.....(visit) it next month.
- 6.Look! They.....(talk) to each other for the first time.
- 7.At 6 o'clock yesterday we.....(study) for the test.
- 8.This is the best story.....(ever, read)!
- 9.The plot of the story follows two characters who.....(travel) together and one day.....(become) friends.
- 10.My eyes.....(be) red as I.....(cry) all night.
- 11.When.....(you, buy) this car?- I ..... (not, remember) to be honest.
- 12.We .....(write) five essays this term so far.
- 13.It's the third time I.....(watch) this film. It's truly amazing.
- 14.The train .....(leave) at 7 am, so make sure you are there on time.
- 15.I .....(work) since I ..... (graduate) from high school.

## Czasy przyszłe + inne formy wyrażania przyszłości

...czyli Future Simple (egzamin ósmoklasisty 🏆) i Future Continuous (matura podstawowa 🏆)

	FUTURE SIMPLE	FUTURE CONTINUOUS	GOING TO
Budowa	<p>podmiot + WILL + I forma czasownika</p> <p><i>Przeczenie</i> → podmiot + WILL + not + I forma czasownika</p>	<p>podmiot + WILL + be + czasownik -ing</p> <p><i>Przeczenie</i> → podmiot + WILL + not + be + czasownik -ing</p>	<p>podmiot + to be (odpowiednio odmienione) + going to + I forma czasownika</p> <p><i>Przeczenie</i> → podmiot + to be (odpowiednio odmienione) not + going to + I forma czasownika</p>
Użycie	decyzje podjęte w chwili mówienia	<p>sytuacje, które będą się działy w określonym czasie w przyszłości</p> <p><i>np. This time next week, next summer, on August 16th</i></p>	przemyślane decyzje i plany na przyszłość
	składanie propozycji/obietnic, oferowanie pomocy, prośby	<p>czynności, które będą się odbywały w przyszłości jako efekt rutyn/zaplanowana</p>	przewidywania o przyszłości oparte na tym co widzimy
	<p>przypuszczenia</p> <p>I <i>think/hope/wonder.</i></p> <p>..</p>		
Przykłady	<p><i>Fine, I will help you.</i> <i>Give me your bag.</i></p> <p><i>I promise I will give you your money back.</i></p>	<p><i>This time tomorrow we will be on our dream vacation.</i></p> <p><i>I will be working at five.</i></p>	<p><i>I am going to buy a new car next year, I have already started saving.</i></p>

Sprawdź się!

Wstaw czasownik w odpowiedniej formie Future Simple lub użyj konstrukcji *be going to*. (egzamin ósmoklasisty 

1. Do you think that the biology test \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very difficult?
2. I know that Mark is ill and I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) him tomorrow morning.
3. Tom is not here I'm afraid. Ok then. I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) him later then.
4. Have you chosen a place for your holiday yet? Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Greece.
5. I wonder if my grandma \_\_\_\_\_ (call) me on my birthday. She always forgets to do that.
6. Oh no! You're sick? I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) you in an hour and bring you the medicines.
7. I need some help with my homework. Sure, I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you, just give me a minute.
8. He doesn't know how to use that tool. He \_\_\_\_\_ (hurt) himself.
9. I can't come to your party tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_\_ (look after) my sister.
10. It's so hot in here. I \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the window.

Sprawdź się!

Wybierz najbardziej pasujący czas w zdaniu, Future simple lub Future Continuous. (matura podstawowa 

1. Wait for me in front of the cinema. I promise I **won't arrive / won't be arriving** late.
2. On Saturday at 5 am the children **will sleep / will be sleeping**.
3. What **will John do / will John be doing** if his plan doesn't work?
4. A: "I can't find my glasses." B: "Wait, I **will help / will be helping** find them."
5. I hope it **won't rain / won't be raining** when we arrive.
6. Where **will we meet / will we be meeting** before the trip?
7. Don't call Ann now. She **will study / she will be studying**.
8. At this time tomorrow we **will sunbathe / will be sunbathing** on a beautiful beach in Spain.
9. **Will you lend / will you be lending** me some money, please?
10. When we come back Jackie **will cook / will be cooking** dinner.

## Relative pronouns

...czyli zaimki względne. (egzamin ósmoklasisty  + matura podstawowa 

WHO	WHICH	THAT	WHOSE
która/który	która/który	który/która/które	czyj/czyjej; której/którego
używamy tylko w odniesieniu do osób	używamy tylko w odniesieniu do zwierząt oraz rzeczy	używamy w odniesieniu do ludzi, zwierząt oraz rzeczy	określa przynależność; używamy w odniesieniu do ludzi
<i>I know the woman who bought my car.</i>	<i>The museum, which we are going to visit today, is one of the biggest in town.</i>	<i>This is the house that I used to live in.</i>  <i>! z that nie używamy przecinków !</i>	<i>Anne, whose sister you already know, is coming to my birthday party.</i>

Sprawdź się!

1. I talked to the girl .....(who/which/whose) car had broken down in front of the shop.
2. Mr Richards, .....(who/which/whose) is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
3. The man, .....(who/which/whose) father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
4. I have a friend.....(which/who/whose) speaks four languages.
5. Here are your glasses.....(who/whose/that) you couldn't find earlier.
6. My brother is the one.....(that/who/which) told me the secret.
7. Alice, .....(whose / who's) teachers told her to work harder, passed all of her exams.
8. Jo, .....(who / that) is only seven years old, is a fantastic painter.
9. Do you know the person..... repaired my car ?
10. Where are the postcards..... you wrote yesterday ?

## Conditionals

...czyli tryby warunkowe typu 0, 1, 2 oraz 3 (egzamin ósmoklasisty 0, 1; matura podstawowa 0, 1, 2,3)

TRYB 0	TRYB 1	TRYB 2	TRYB 3
If + Present Simple + Present Simple	If + Present Simple + WILL	If + Past Simple + WOULD	If + Past Perfect + WOULD HAVE + III forma czasownika
Sytuacje, które są ZAWSZE prawdą	Sytuacje w przyszłości, które mają realną/dużą szansę, żeby się wydarzyć	Sytuacje, które mają niewielką (prawie żadną) szansę, żeby się wydarzyć lub warunek nie może być spełniony	(Ten tryb odnosi się wyłącznie do przeszłości)  Sytuacje, które nie mają ŻADNYCH szans na spełnienie, ponieważ nie cofniemy czasu
<i>If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.</i>	<i>If the weather is fine on Saturday, we will go for a walk.</i>	<i>If I had more time I would help you.</i> <i>If I were you, I would get that job.</i>	<i>If you had asked me then, I would have helped you.</i>

Sprawdź się! Wybierz pasującą formę z nawiasu. (egzamin ósmoklasisty  + matura podstawowa 

1) If we feel tired, we \_\_\_\_\_ (yawn/would yawn).

2) If we heat water, it \_\_\_\_\_ (boils/would boil).

3) If we throw something into the air, it (fall/falls).

4) If we heat iron, it (expands/will expand).

5) If a dog sees a stranger, it (barks/would bark).

6) If a baby (feels/will feel) hungry, it cries.

7) If a car (runs/ran) out of petrol, it stops moving.

8) If plants (don't get/didn't get) water, they die.

Sprawdź się! Wstaw czasowniki w odpowiednim trybie warunkowym 0 lub 1. (egzamin ósmoklasisty 🏆 + matura podstawowa 🏆)

- 1) If she \_\_\_\_\_(pass) the exam, she\_\_\_\_\_ (give) a party to her friends.
- 2) If you\_\_\_\_\_ (hurry), you\_\_\_\_\_ (catch) the bus.
- 3) If you\_\_\_\_\_ (heat) ice, it\_\_\_\_\_ (melt).
- 4) If you\_\_\_\_\_(not/leave) now, I\_\_\_\_\_ (call) the police.
- 5) If you\_\_\_\_\_(touch) fire, you\_\_\_\_\_ (burn) yourself.
- 6) The baby\_\_\_\_\_ (cry) if you\_\_\_\_\_(not/feed) him.
- 7) He\_\_\_\_\_ (forgive) you if you\_\_\_\_\_ (apologize).
- 8) I always\_\_\_\_\_ (feel) miserable when it\_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
- 9) I\_\_\_\_\_(give) you a candy if you\_\_\_\_\_(behave) yourself
- 10) If the weather\_\_\_\_\_ (be) fine tomorrow, we\_\_\_\_\_ (go) on picnic.

Sprawdź się! Popraw błędy w zdaniach. (matura podstawowa 🏆)

- 1) Jackie always screams if she will see a spider.....
- 2) He would be happier if he moves to a bigger flat. ....
- 3) If he don't come home by eleven, I will call the police.....
- 4) Do you help me if my suitcase is too heavy?.....
- 5) My sister would do gymnastics if she isn't so tall. ....
- 6) If you will press this button, the TV switches off.....
- 7) I wouldn't talk to her if I didn't knew her.....
- 8) Would you be scared if you see a snake?.....

Sprawdź się! Wybierz najbardziej pasujący tryb 0, 1, 2 lub 3. (matura podstawowa 🏆)

- 1) Ice ..... (melt) quickly if you ..... (put) it in hot water.
- 2) If he .....(be) taller, Jane ..... (ask) him to dance the mambo with her.

3) If they .....(send) for a doctor, the patient .....(not / die).

4) If Peter ..... (study) harder, he .....(be) a better student. Unfortunately, he doesn't care about school.

5) If you .....(tel) him a joke, John usually ..... (laugh) for a long time.

6) If we ..... (know) it was wrong, we .....(not / do) it

7) If I ..... (have) her number, I .....(call) her immediately. It's a pity I didn't ask her for that...

8) If you .....(help) your mum, she ..... (be) very happy.

9) If it weren't so cold, I ..... (go) out.

10) If I ..... (have) time, I .....(go) for a walk with you yesterday.

## Modal verbs

Can, could, may, must, should, will (egzamin 8 klasisty  ) + might, shall, would, need, used to (matura podstawowa 

### CAN

- Możliwości i umiejętności *np. She can drive a car.*
- Składanie próśb *np. Can we take a break?*
- Wyrażanie propozycji *np. I can drive you home if you want to.*
- Pytanie o/ dawanie pozwolenia *np. Can I smoke here? You can smoke here.*
- Zakazywanie czegoś *np. You can't go home yet.*
- Przeczenie → *can't*

### COULD

- Przeszłe umiejętności (lub ich brak) *np. When I was a student I could party till 5 a.m.*
- Pytanie o pozwolenie (grzeczniejsza forma od CAN) *np. Could you open the window please?*
- Przeczenie → *couldn't*

### MAY

- Oferowanie pomocy *np. May I help you?*
- Wyrażenie przypuszczenia/prawdopodobieństwa *np. It may rain today; He may know her.*
- Grzeczne pytanie o pozwolenie *np. May I ask you a question?*
- Przeczenie → *may not*

## MUST

- Nasza osobista opinia, że coś musi zostać zrobione/ całkowita pewność *np. You must start working harder!; You must see my new boyfriend, he's amazing!; That must be Ann, she looks exactly like her.*
- MUSTN'T** - oznacza zakaz, coś jest wbrew zasadom *np. You musn't smoke in this room. It's forbidden.*

## SHOULD

- Rady/opinie *np. In my opinion you should see a doctor; I should study, I have a test tomorrow.*
- Przeczenie → *shouldn't*

## WILL

- Prośby *np. Will you help me pack my suitcase? I hate doing it.*
- Zaproszenia *np. Will you go out with us tonight?*
- Decyzje podjęte na miejscu *np. I'm hungry. OK, I will make you a snack.*
- Postanowienia/obietnice *np. You can tell me, I will keep the secret.*
- Przeczenie → *won't*

MIGHT	SHALL	WOULD	NEED TO	USED TO
Prawdopodobieństwo/możliwość, gdy nie jesteśmy czegoś pewni	Grzecznościowe wyrażanie oferty/sugestii	Chęć zrobienia czegoś w przyszłości; Nawyk w przeszłości; Uprzejme pytanie	Ktoś sam potrzebuje/musi coś zrobić	Nawyki lub sytuacje powtarzające się w przeszłości
<i>Don't touch it, it might be dangerous.</i>	<i>Shall we work on this project together?; Shall I help you with cleaning?</i>	<i>Would you like to go to the cinema with me?; When I was a child I would spend most of the day outside.</i>	<i>I need to clean the room before my guests arrive.</i>	<i>My dad used to work in an international company a few years ago.</i>

Sprawdź się! Wstaw najbardziej pasujący czasownik modalny. (egzamin ósmoklasisty) 

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ believe he said something like that. It was so rude!
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ play football well.
3. It's a formal dinner so I think I \_\_\_\_\_ wear a suit.
4. Stop! You \_\_\_\_\_ cross the road when the light is red!
5. It is so noisy at the party that I \_\_\_\_\_ hear my own thoughts.
6. If we want to be on time, we \_\_\_\_\_ hurry.
7. If you want, I \_\_\_\_\_ drive you to the station.
8. She has been working since early in the morning. She \_\_\_\_\_ be very tired now.
9. If you want my advice, you \_\_\_\_\_ buy it.
10. Oh dear! It's half past ten. We \_\_\_\_\_ be late for the meeting.
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ go out alone. He is too young for that.
12. When I was younger, I \_\_\_\_\_ run 10 km and not be tired.
13. You look pretty tired. I think you \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed early tonight.
14. Where is your sister? She \_\_\_\_\_ be watching TV.
15. Passengers \_\_\_\_\_ open the door when the train is moving.

Sprawdź się! Wstaw najbardziej pasujący czasownik modalny. (matura podstawowa) 

1. You ..... clean your room. It's so dirty.
2. She ..... speak German when she was nine.
3. I ..... understand why people drive so fast. It's very dangerous.
4. You ..... work so much. You are too tired.
5. You ..... (must/have to) clean your room!
6. When I was your age, we ..... (had to/must) wear uniforms at school.
7. I'm worried about my friend in Mexico. The hurricane ..... (may / must) pass over her city, but I don't know for sure.
8. A tornado is on its way. It ..... (could / can't) be deadly, so we need to leave.
9. My books ..... still be at school. I didn't bring them home with me last night.
10. Two hundred euros! That ..... be right! We only had pizzas!
11. You ..... pay to use the library. It's free.
12. Alan and Ann ..... count when they were 5 years old.
13. ..... bring me a glass of water?
14. ..... carry your bag?
15. You ..... smoke here, it's strictly prohibited.
16. I really ..... be going! I'm going to be late for my train home.
17. She ..... play with her friends in the garden when she was a child.
18. We ..... not be able to afford to go away on holiday this summer.
19. I'm sorry but I ..... give you a lift because my car is broken
20. You really ..... go to the Louvre if you're in Paris. It's wonderful.

...czyli strona bierna.

Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple (egzamin ósmoklasisty 🏆) + Present Perfect, modal verbs (matura podstawowa 🏆)

Present Simple	Past Simple	Present Perfect	Future Simple	Modal Verbs
is/are + III forma czasownika	was/were + III forma czasownika	has/have + been + III forma czasownika	will + be + III forma czasownika	modal verb + be + III forma czasownika
She cooks dinner every day → Dinner is cooked every day.	She cooked dinner for us yesterday → Dinner was cooked for us.	She has already cooked dinner → Dinner has already been cooked.	She will cook dinner → Dinner will be cooked.	She may cook dinner for us today → Dinner may be cooked for us today.

Sprawdź się! Przekształć zdania na stronę bierną. (egzamin ósmoklasisty) 🏆

1. People play football all over the world. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Our company sells more than a thousand cars every month. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Someone turned the lights off. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The head teacher will announce the exam results soon. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The police will arrest the robbers. \_\_\_\_\_
6. They make coffee in Brazil. \_\_\_\_\_
7. A thief stole my purse. \_\_\_\_\_
8. They serve breakfast at eight o'clock every day. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I will send the letters by next week. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Paul organised a party last week. \_\_\_\_\_
11. He gave me a present. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The waiter will bring us the bill. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Someone gave them free tickets for the concert. \_\_\_\_\_
14. A couple of boys broke the window while playing football. \_\_\_\_\_
15. My family bought me a wonderful present last year. \_\_\_\_\_

Sprawdź się! Przekształć zdania na stronę bierną. (matura podstawowa) 🏆

1. They will build a new bridge next year. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Someone found my wallet. \_\_\_\_\_
3. One of the students broke the window. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They will deliver my computer on Monday. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The secretary has given Mrs Jones some letters. \_\_\_\_\_
6. John gave Elizabeth that beautiful ring. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Her students have sent her flowers.\_\_\_\_\_
8. He must give the message to the right person.\_\_\_\_\_
9. We teach our students English and French.\_\_\_\_\_
10. They pay her an excellent salary.\_\_\_\_\_
11. They'll ask you a lot of questions.\_\_\_\_\_
12. We will pay the gardener a lot of money.\_\_\_\_\_
13. You must stop him now.\_\_\_\_\_
14. You should close the package so as the food doesn't loose its taste.\_\_\_\_\_
15. Someone should take this rubbish away.\_\_\_\_\_

## Reported speech

...czyli mowa zależna. (matura podstawowa) 

Czym jest mowa zależna? Stosujemy ją gdy chcemy zrelacjonować jakieś wydarzenie, bądź chcemy opowiedzieć to co powiedziała druga osoba.

 Zasada! -> “Cofamy” o jeden czas do tyłu, czyli:

PRESENT SIMPLE ➔	PAST SIMPLE	“I always cook dinner on Fridays”, Alice said. → Alice said (that) she always cooked dinners on Fridays.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS ➔	PAST CONTINUOUS	“I am making breakfast”, Alice said. → Alice said (that) she was making breakfast.
PAST SIMPLE ➔	PAST PERFECT	“Bill arrived on Sunday”, my mother said. → My mother said (that) Bill had arrived on Sunday.
PRESENT PERFECT ➔	PAST PERFECT	“John has just repaired the car”, said Alice. → Alice said (that) John had just repaired the car.
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS ➔	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	“I have been waiting for 2 hours!”, complained the customer. → The customer complained (that) he had been waiting for 2 hours.
PAST PERFECT ➔	PAST PERFECT	bez zmian

✍+ Jak to wygląda z czasownikami modalnymi?

WILL ➔	WOULD	“My family will come”, said Alice. → Alice said (that) her family would come.
CAN ➔	COULD	“I can help you with your homework”, offered Tom. → Tom offered (that) he could help me with my homework.
MAY ➔	MIGHT	“This may be the best present ever”, Alice told me. → Alice told me (that) that might be the best present ever”
MIGHT ➔	MIGHT	bez zmian
SHALL ➔	SHOULD	“We shall go dancing tonight”, he said. → He said (that) we should go dancing that night.
SHOULD ➔	SHOULD	bez zmian

! + Pamiętaj o zmianie określoneń czasu i miejsca:

Yesterday	The day before
Last week	The week before
Tomorrow	The next day/The following day
Next week/month	The following week/month
Tonight	That night
Today	That day
2 years ago	2 years before
Here	There
This	That
Now	Then

Sprawdź się! Zmień podane zdania na zdania w mowie zależnej używając *said*.

1. “Mary works in a bank”, Jane said. \_\_\_\_\_
2. “I’m staying with some friends”, Jim said. \_\_\_\_\_
3. “I’ve never been to Russia”, Mike said. \_\_\_\_\_
4. “Tom can’t use a computer”, Ella said. \_\_\_\_\_
5. “Everybody must try to do their best”, Jill said. \_\_\_\_\_
6. “Jane may move to a new flat”, Rachel said. \_\_\_\_\_
7. “I’ll stay at home on Sunday”, Bill said. \_\_\_\_\_
8. “I’m having a bath”, she said. \_\_\_\_\_
9. “I’ve already met their parents”, she said. \_\_\_\_\_
10. “I stayed in a hotel for a few weeks”, she said. \_\_\_\_\_

Sprawdź się! Zamień podane zdania na zdania w mowie zależnej, zmieniając odpowiednie słowa.

1. “I’ll see you tomorrow”, she said.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. “I saw her today”, he said.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. “I don’t like this film”, she said.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. She said, “We went swimming today.”  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. “I met her about three months ago”, he said.  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. "I'll see Mary on Sunday", she said.

7. "Pete and Sue are getting married tomorrow", she said.

8. "I can see you tomorrow", she said.

9. "My parents are arriving tomorrow", she said.

10. "We visited her this morning" they said.

## Wish/ Had better

🏆(matura podstawowa)

### WISH

Żałuję że, Chciałbym...

Teraźniejszość	Przeszłość	Irytacja/ Życzenia, aby coś się zmieniło
Past Simple	Past Perfect	Would
<i>I wish I had a faster car.</i> Żałuję, że nie mam szybszego samochodu.  lub  Chciałbym/Chciałabym mieć szybszy samochód.	<i>We wish we had bought that car last year.</i>  Żałujemy, że nie kupiliśmy tego samochodu rok temu.	I wish he would stop smoking.  Chciałbym/Chciałabym, żeby on przestał palić.

### HAD BETTER

Lepiej, aby; Będzie lepiej, jeśli...

zdanie twierdzące →	przeczenie →	przykład →
Podmiot + HAD BETTER + I forma czasownika	Podmiot + HAD BETTER + not + I forma czasownika	<p><i>You had better clean your room now. We won't have time for this later.</i></p> <p>Lepiej abyś posprzątał swój pokój teraz. Nie będziemy mieli na to później czasu.</p>

Sprawdź się! Wstaw najbardziej pasującą konstrukcję *Wish* lub *Had better*.

1. He wishes it ..... (stop) raining. He wants to go out later.
2. Tom and Sarah wish they ..... (have) a bigger house.
3. You..... (not/late) at the family dinner.
4. His parents wish he ..... (become) a lawyer in the near future.
5. I wish I.....(have) the money to buy a flat but I can't afford it now.
6. You.....(book) tickets in advance.
7. I wish you.....(not/ leave) your dirty shoes in the bedroom !
8. You .....(admit) to what you did as the truth will always come out.
9. I wish I.....(be) rich and famous.
10. I wish I.....(have) a bigger flat so I could have a party there.
11. I wish my parents .....(understand) me, but they don't.
12. You.....(not/tell) him that you lied. He'll be mad at you.
13. She wishes she ..... (not feel) so sick and alone now.
14. It's getting dark. We.....(go) back now.
15. Tom wishes he .....(have) more friends.

Sprawdź się! Przetransformuj zdania używając konstrukcji *Wish*:

1. I'd love to have a big house.
2. It's a pity I didn't keep my tickets with my passport.
3. I'm sorry I failed my driving test.
4. If I had his address, we could visit him.
5. What a shame that you're not here with me.
6. I gained weight last month and I don't feel good with myself.
7. I regret spending so much money on things I didn't need.
8. I miss my family a lot while living abroad.
9. It's a pity you can't swim.
10. It's a pity I didn't work harder during the term.