

GRAMATYKA

ANGIELSKA

W TRZY MINUTY

cena det.: **9,90**

I. ZAIMEK

Zaimki osobowe	
Podmiot	Dopełnienie
I	Give it to me . You know me .
You	I give it to you . I know you .
He	Give it to him . I know him .
She	Give it to her . I know her .
We	Give it to us . They know us .
You	I give it to you . I know you .
They	Give it to them . I know them .

Zaimki dzierżawczy	
Podmiot	Dopełnienie
I	This is my car. It's mine .
You	This is your dog. It's yours .
He	These are his keys. They're his .
She	These are her children. They're hers .
It	This is its tail.
We	This is our house. It's ours .
You	This is your money. It's yours .
They	This is their luggage. It's theirs .

II. CZASOWNIK TO BE

ODMIANA W CZASIE:		
Present Simple	Past Simple	Present Perfect
I am you are he /she /it is we /you /they are	I was You were he was we were	I have been you have been he has been we have been
Pytania:		
Am I...? / Who am I? Are you...? / Where are you? Is he/she/it...? / Who is he? Are we/you/they...? / Where are we?	Was I...? Were you...? Was he...? Were we...?	Have I been...? Have you been...? Has he been...? Have we been...?
Przeczenia:		
I am not [I'm not] you are not [you aren't / you're not] he/she/it is not [he isn't / he's not] we/you/they are not [we aren't / we're not]	I was not you were not he was not we were not	I have not been you have not been he has not been we have not been
	Was not = wasn't Were not = weren't	Have not = haven't Has not = hasn't

III. CZASY:

OBJAŚNIENIA:

S	–	podmiot (<i>subject</i>)
V	–	czasownik w formie bezokolicznika (<i>verb</i>)
PT	–	czasownik w formie <i>Past Simple</i> (2 forma)
PP	–	czasownik w formie <i>Past Participle</i> (3 forma)
O	–	dopełnienie (<i>object</i>)

1. PRESENT SIMPLE

- **Użycie:**
 - Czynności/właściwości stałe, charakterystyczne – *I am a doctor. He works in an office.*
 - Zwyczaje, nawyki – *I get up at six everyday. He never drinks milk.*
 - Fakty – *Water boils at 100°.*
 - Harmonogramy, programy – *The concert starts at 6.00. The train leaves at 7.00.*
 - Uczucia, opinie – *I love reading books. He thinks it's boring.*
 - Nagłówki gazet – *Plane crashes at Heathrow.*
 - Komentarz sportowy – *And he scores a point!*
 - Narracja – *He goes upstairs, enters the room and sees a dead body on the floor.*

S + V (w 3 os. S + V/es)	Pytania: Do/Does + S + V	Przeczenia: S + do/does + NOT + V	Krótkie odpowiedzi:
I work you work he/she/it works we/you/they work	Do I work? Do you work? Does he work? Do we work?	I do not work you do not work he does not work we do not work Do not = don't Does not = doesn't	Yes, I do. / No, I don't. Yes, you do. / No, you don't. Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. Yes, we do. / No, we don't.

miss – miss**es**
push – push**es**
catch – catch**es**
fix – fix**es**
go – go**es**
do – do**es**
carry – carry**es**

• Typowe określniki czasu *Present Simple*:

- always – often/frequently – usually – sometimes – rarely/seldom – never
- at weekends; every morning/evening; from time to time; once a week/month; on occasion; on Thursdays

2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- **Użycie:**
 - Czynności trwające w obecnym momencie – *What are you doing? I'm reading a book at the moment.*
 - Wydarzenia planowane w najbliższej przyszłości – *I'm meeting him tomorrow.*
 - Czynności i wydarzenia trwające nie w obecnym momencie, lecz w teraźniejszości – *We're currently studying French poetry.*
 - Powtarzające się czynności, które są irytujące – *He is always complaining.*

S + am/is/are + Ving	Pytania: am/is/are + S + Ving	Przeczenia: S + am/is/are + NOT + Ving	Krótkie odpowiedzi:
I am working you are working he/she/it is working we/you /they are working	Am I working? Are you working? Is he working? Are we working?	I am not working you are not working he is not working we are not working	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. Yes, you are. / No, you're not. Yes, he is. / No, he isn't/ he's not. Yes, we are. / No, we're not.

write – writing
dance – dancing
run – running
stop – stopping
begin – beginning
travel – travelling
die – dying
lie – lying

• Typowe określniki czasu *Present Continuous*:

- now; at the moment; right now

3. PAST SIMPLE

- **Użycie:**
- Czynności i wydarzenia zakończone lub mające miejsce w określonym momencie w przeszłości – *I went to the cinema yesterday.*

S + Ved/PT Czas. regularne: Ved Czas. nieregularne: PT	Pytania: Did + S + V	Przeczenia: S + did + NOT + V	Krótkie odpowiedzi:
I worked	Did I work?	I did not work	Yes, I did./ No, I didn't.
you worked	Did you work?	you did not work	Yes, you did./ No, you didn't.
he/she/it worked	Did he work?	he did not work	Yes, he did./ No, he didn't.
we/you/they worked	Did we work?	we did not work	Yes, we did./ No, we didn't.
		Did not = didn't	

stop – stopped
like – liked
fry – fried
dry – dried

Lista form czasowników nieregularnych: patrz część VIII

- **Typowe określniki czasu Past Simple:**
- yesterday, last week (year; night); (5) days (hours; weeks; years) ago; in (1987); when I was a child

4. PAST CONTINUOUS

- **Użycie:**
- Czynności i wydarzenia trwające w danym momencie w przeszłości – *Yesterday at 6 I was watching TV.*
- Czynności będące tłem dla innych wydarzeń w przeszłości – *While I was having a bath, the telephone rang. I was having a bath when the telephone rang.*

S + was/were + Ving	Pytania: was/were + S + Ving	Przeczenia: S + was / were + NOT + Ving	Krótkie odpowiedzi:
I was working	Was I working?	I was not working	Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
you were working	Were you working?	you were not working	Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.
he/she/it was working	Was he working?	he was not working	Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.
we/you/they were working	Were we working?	we were not working	Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.
		Was not = wasn't Were not = weren't	

Zasady tworzenia formy ciągłej czasownika: patrz punkt 2. *Present Continuous*

- **Typowe określniki czasu Past Continuous:**
- yesterday at ... o'clock; this time yesterday; from 10 to 15; all day yesterday

5. PRESENT PERFECT

- **Użycie:**
- Czynności i wydarzenia z przeszłości, których skutki odczuwalne są w teraźniejszości – *I have broken my leg. [and I can't walk now]*
- Czynności i wydarzenia, które właśnie miały miejsce – *There's been an accident round the corner.*
- Czynności i wydarzenia rozpoczęte w przeszłości i trwające do tej pory – *I have known him for 10 years. He hasn't eaten anything since breakfast.*
- Czynności i wydarzenia, które miały miejsce w okresie czasu, który nadal trwa – *I haven't spoken to him this morning. [it's before 12 o'clock]*
- Doświadczenia życiowe – *I have never seen an elephant. Have you been to France?*

S + have/has + Ved/PP Czas. regularne: Ved Czas. nieregularne: PP	Pytania: Have/has + S + Ved/PP	Przeczenia: S + have/has + NOT + Ved/PP	Krótkie odpowiedzi:
I have worked	Have I worked?	I have not worked	Yes, I have./ No, I haven't.
you have worked	Have you worked?	you have not worked	Yes, you have. / No, you haven't.
he/she/it has worked	Has he worked?	he has not worked	Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
we/you/they have worked	Have we worked?	we have not worked	Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.
		Have not = haven't Has not = hasn't	

Lista form czasowników nieregularnych: patrz część VIII

- **Typowe określniki czasu Present Perfect:**
- for (two hours; ten days; a long time); since (10 o'clock; Monday; 1990); just; already; recently; lately; yet; ever; never.

6. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- **Użycie:**
- Czynności i wydarzenia rozpoczęte w przeszłości i trwające do tej pory lub niedawno zakończone (z naciskiem na samą czynność i czas jej trwania, a nie na jej skutki) – *I have been waiting here for two hours. I'm so tired – I've been working in the garden all day.*

S + have/ has + been + Ving	Pytania: Have/ has + S + been + Ving	Przeczenia: S + have/ has + NOT + been + Ving	Krótkie odpowiedzi:
I have been working you have been working he/she/it has been working we/you/they have been working	Have I been working? Have you been working? Has he been working? Have we been working?	I have not been working you have not been working he has not been working we have not been working	Patrz punkt 5. <i>Present Perfect</i>
		Have not = haven't Has not = hasn't	

Zasady tworzenia formy ciągłej czasownika: patrz punkt 2. *Present Continuous*

- **Typowe określniki czasu Present Perfect Continuous:**
- all day; all the morning; for (days; the last two hours); since; How long...?

7. PAST PERFECT

- **Użycie:**
- Czynności i wydarzenia, które miały miejsce przed inną czynnością lub wydarzeniem w przeszłości – *When I arrived at the station the train had already left. I had studied some English before I went to England. By the end of last year he had redecorated the whole house.*

S + had + Ved/PP Czas. regularne: Ved Czas. nieregularne: PP	Pytania: Had + S + Ved/PP	Przeczenia: S + had + NOT + Ved/PP	Krótkie odpowiedzi:
I had worked you had worked he/she/it had worked we/you/they had worked	Had I worked? Had you worked? Had he worked? Had we worked?	I had not worked you had not worked he had not worked we had not worked	Yes, I had. / No, I hadn't. Yes, you had. / No, you hadn't. Yes, he had. / No, he hadn't. Yes, we had. / No, we hadn't.
		had not = hadn't	

Lista form czasowników nieregularnych: patrz część VIII

- **Typowe określniki czasu Past Perfect:**
- before; after; when; by that time; by the time that; by (Monday, 1995).

8. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- **Użycie:**
- Czynności, które miały miejsce przed inną czynnością lub wydarzeniem w przeszłości (z naciskiem na czas trwania czynności) – *I had been waiting for hours before he finally came. We had been playing football for 20 minutes when it started to rain.*

S + had + been + Ving	Pytania: Had + S + been + Ving	Przeczenia: S + had + NOT + been + Ving	Krótkie odpowiedzi:
I had been working you had been working he/she/it had been working we/you/they had been working	Had I been working? Had you been working? Had he been working? Had we been working?	I had not been working you had not been working he had not been working we had not been working	Patrz punkt 5. <i>Present Perfect</i>
		had not = hadn't	

Zasady tworzenia formy ciągłej czasownika: patrz punkt 2. *Present Continuous*

- **Typowe określniki czasu Past Perfect Continuous:**
- for (two hours; ten years); after; before.

9. FUTURE SIMPLE

- **Użycie:**
- Przewidywane lub spodziewane przyszłe zdarzenia lub czynności, które są niezależne od nas – *Next year I will be 18. They say it will rain tomorrow. He won't win this race.*
- Czynności, na które decydujemy się w momencie mówienia – *What would you like to order? – I'll have a steak, please. It's raining – I'll take a taxi.*
- Obietnice i propozycje – *I will come, I promise. I'll help you if you want.*

S + will + V	Pytania: Will + S + V	Przeczenia: S + will + NOT + V	Krótkie odpowiedzi:
I will work you will work he/she/it will work we/you/they will work	Will I work? Will you work? Will he work? Will we work?	I will not work you will not work he will not work we will not work	Yes, I will. / No, I won't. Yes, you will. / No, you won't. Yes, he will. / No, he won't. Yes, we will. / No, we won't.
		will not = won't	

- **Typowe określniki czasu Future Simple:**
- tomorrow; (evening; morning; at 6 o'clock); soon; next (month; week; time); in (2 hours; 5 minutes).