POZIOM PODSTAWOWY

Przykład A	
When I lived in the UK, I (<i>piłem</i>)	Dlaczego w przykładzie nie można użyć
a lot of tea.	czasu Past Continuous?
⊗ A. was drinking	
⊗ B. have been drinking	
© C. drank	
Przykład B	
l (często byłem)ill last school year.	Jak należałoby zmienić treść zdania,
⊗ A. have often been	by poprawna była odpowiedź A?
⊗ B. had often been	
☺ C. was often	
Przykład C	
l (<i>nie odwiedziłem</i>) my grandma	Dlaczego w przykładzie nie można użyć
for three months.	czasu Past Simple?
⊗ A. didn't visit	
⊗ B. hadn't visited	

A. diditt visit		
⊗ B. hadn't visited		
☺ C. haven't visited		
Zadanie 1.		
W zdaniach 1.1. – 1.6. spośród pod podanego w nawiasie poprawnie uz		C) wybierz tę, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmento reśl literę A, B lub C.
1.1. (chodziłam na spacer)	every evening 1.4	4. I (<i>nie byłam</i>) to the cinema since
when I was on holiday at the sea	aside.	September.
A. was walking		A. wasn't
B. had walked		B. haven't been
C. walked		C. didn't go
1.2. Last year I (odwiedziłem)	my cousin 1.5	5. I (<i>uczyłem się</i>) French for two years, from
who lives in England twice.		the age of 14 to 16.
A. visited		A. have learned
B. have visited		B. learned
C. was visiting		C. have been learning
1.3. Yesterday evening I (<i>poszłam</i>)	1.6	5. (Nigdy nie widziałam)Star Trek – I'm not
for a long walk with my dog.		into science fiction films.
A. went		A. I've never seen
B. was going		B. I never saw
C. did		C. I had never seen

ANALYSE II

Zapoznaj się z poniższymi przykładami A – C. Zastanów się, dlaczego niektóre z podanych odpowiedzi są niepoprawne. Następnie odpowiedz na pytania w chmurkach.

Przykład A

X: Were you at school yesterday?

Υ:

- © A. Yes, I was.
- ⊗ B. Yes, I did.
- ⊗ C. Yes, I am.

Przykład B

- **X:** Why didn't you answer the phone? I tried to call you around 7.
- **Y:** Sorry.
 - ⊗ A. I worked in the garden between 6 and 7.30.
 - © B. I was working in the garden between 6 and 7.30.
 - ⊗ C. I have been working in the garden between 6 and 7.30.

Przykład C

- X: Have you ever been to England?
- Y:
- X: Really? Did you like it?
 - **⊗ A.** We had lived in Exeter for a few years.
 - **⊗ B.** We had been living in Exeter for a few years.
 - © C. We lived in Exeter for a few years.

Czy zdanie C odnosi się do sytuacji tymczasowej, czy trwającej przez dłuższy czas?

Jakie należałoby zadać pytanie, aby poprawna była odpowiedź B?

Do jakiej sytuacji odnosi się czas Past Continuous w zdaniu B?

Zadanie 2.

Uzupełnij poniższe minidialogi 2.1. – 2.6., wybierając brakującą wypowiedź jednej z osób. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

- 2.1.
- **X:** Was Sarah at the party yesterday?
- **Y:** I saw her dancing with Tom.
 - A. Yes, she did.
 - **B.** Yes, she was.
 - **C.** Yes, she is.
- 2.2.
- **X:** Did you see the fireworks last night?
- **Y:** No, I didn't.
 - **A.** I was listening to loud music at the time.
 - **B.** I have been listening to loud music at that time.
 - **C.** I listened to loud music at that time.

- 2.3.
- **X:** My favourite football player was Zinedine Zidane.
- **Y:** Doesn't he still play?
- **X:** No.
 - **A.** He was retiring in 2006.
 - B. He retired in 2006.
 - **C.** He had retired in 2006.
- 2.4.
- **X:** Did you do your homework, Jack?
- Y:
- **X:** Wow! I'm impressed.
 - A. Yes, I was, Miss Higgins.
 - B. Yes, I had, Miss Higgins.
 - C. Yes, I did, Miss Higgins.

- 2.5.
- **X:** What were you doing last Saturday at 12 p.m.?
- **Y:** I think I was at home, watching a film.
- **X:** Really?
 - **A.** I saw you in the city centre.
 - **B.** I've seen you in the city centre.
 - **C.** I had seen you in the city centre.
- 2.6.
- **X:** Why were you late for school yesterday?
- **Y:** I'm sorry.
 - A. I've missed the bus.
 - B. I missed the bus.
 - **C.** I was missing the bus.

ANALYSE III

Zapoznaj się z poniższymi przykładami A - C. Zastanów się, dlaczego niektóre z podanych odpowiedzi są niepoprawne. Następnie odpowiedz na pytania w chmurkach.

Przykład A

When I was younger, I would go swimming every

- © A. I used to go swimming every weekend.
- **⊗ B.** I'm in the habit of swimming every weekend.
- ⊗ C. I'm used to swimming every weekend.

Czy would można używać wymiennie z used to?

Przykład B

How long ago did she move out of the city?

- **⊗ A.** When has she moved out of the city?
- **③ B. When did she move** out of the city?
- ⊗ C. How long is it since she has moved out of the city?

Jakiego czasu należy użyć, aby pytanie C było poprawne?

Przykład C

Pete Sampras won 14 Grand Slams before he gave up his tennis career.

- ⊗ A. When Pete Sampras gave up his tennis career, he won 14 Grand Slams.
- © B. When Pete Sampras gave up his tennis career, he had won 14 Grand Slams.
- **© C.** After Pete Sampras gave up his tennis career, he won 14 Grand Slams.

Jaką kolejność zdarzeń opisują zdania A i C?

Zadanie 3.

W zdaniach 3.1.-3.6. spośród podanych opcji odpowiedzi (A-C) wybierz tę, która najlepiej oddaje sens wyróżnionego zdania lub jego fragmentu. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

- **3.1.** She **didn't use to listen** to her parents when she was younger.
 - A. wasn't used to listening
 - B. wasn't accustomed to listening
 - C. wouldn't listen
- 3.2. How long is it since you last went abroad?
 - **A.** When did you last go abroad?
 - **B.** How long have you been abroad?
 - **C.** How many times have you been abroad?
- 3.3. When Michael Phelps retired, he had won 28 Olympic medals.
 - **A.** Michael Phelps won 28 Olympic medals after he retired.
 - **B.** Michael Phelps won 28 Olympic medals before he retired.
 - **C.** As soon as Michael Phelps retired, he won 28 Olympic medals.

- 3.4. I came home and I did my homework.
 - **A.** When I had done my homework, I came home.
 - **B.** When I came home, I did my homework.
 - **C.** When I came home, I had done my homework.
- **3.5. Did you often play outdoors** when you were a child?
 - **A.** Were you used to playing outdoors
 - **B.** Did you use to play outdoors
 - C. Are you used to playing outdoors
- **3.6.** I didn't hear my parents because I was fast asleep.
 - A. I slept.
 - B. I had been sleeping.
 - C. I was sleeping.

UNIT 2 Past tenses

POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

Zapoznaj się z poniższymi przykładami A – C. Zastanów się, są niepoprawne. Następnie odpowiedz na pytania w chmi	. , ,
Przykład A I was in the habit of reading a book every evening. TO I'm used to reading a book every evening. I used to read a book every evening.	Co oznacza wyrażenie I'm used to?
Przykład B After I came to the seaside, I started feeling better and I'm feeling alright now. HAVE	Czy po wyrazie since można użyć czasu Present Perfect?
 I have been feeling better since I have come to the seaside. I have been feeling better since I came to the seaside. 	
Przykład C	
My parents came back home after I did all the homework. HAD	Jaką kolejność zdarzeń opisuje zdanie: When my parents had come back, I did all the homework?
homework. I had done all the homework before my parents came back home.	

Zadanie 1.

Uzupełnij drugie zdanie z każdej pary (1.1. – 1.6.), aby zachowało sens zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj przy tym podanych początków i zakończeń zdań. **Uwaga:** w każdą lukę możesz wpisać od dwóch do pięciu wyrazów.

	We came to our hotel and we started unpacking. As		we started	unpacking.
1.2.	My grandpa would read books to me when I was a My grandpa			when I was a young child.
1.3.	I came to this resort a week ago and I have been s I have been sleeping really well			
1.4.	I was in the middle of dinner when my sister started. My sister started screaming	_		dinner.
	It has been raining for three days now. TO	ago.		
1.6.	Harry was really excited because he was about to Harry was really excited because he			

	ANALYSE II		
Zapoznaj się z poniższymi przykładami A – C są niepoprawne. Następnie odpowiedz na			o niektóre z podanych odpowiec
Przykład A My brothers (play / garden) when	n our mother		Co należałoby dodać, by zdanie w czasie Past Perfect
asked them to come in for dinner.	ır mother		Continuous było poprawne?
 My brothers had been playing in the garde our mother asked them to come in for din 			
My brothers were playing in the garder our mother asked them to come in for din			
Przykład B			
I (not / use / play) football with ot I was a child.	her kids when		W jaki sposób należy zmienić pierwsze zdanie, aby oznaczało: <i>Nie byłem przyzwyczajony</i>
I wasn't used to play football with other kid a child.	s when I was	\leq	do grania w piłkę nożną?
\otimes I used not to play football with other kids w		ild.	
I didn't use to play football with other kinds a child.	ds when I was		
Przykład C		(
I (<i>lie / bed</i>) for a few days when r to go to the doctor.	ny mum told m	ne	Jakie wyrażenie sugeruje, że w zdaniu należy użyć czasu
I lay in bed for a few days when my mum to the doctor.	old me to go to	\leq	Past Perfect Continuous?
I was lying in bed for a few days when my r go to the doctor.	num told me to		
I had been lying in bed for a few days w told me to go to the doctor.	hen my mum		

Zadanie 2.

Uzupełnij zdania 2.1. – 2.6., wykorzystując podane w nawiasach wyrazy w odpowiedniej formie. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast – jeżeli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów. **Uwaga:** w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

2.1.	What household chores (you / use / do)	when you were 12?
	I (clean / up) Jesse came by.	my room for two hours when my best friend
	My mother (watch / favourite / series)cut in the whole area.	when there was a power
2.4.	The football pitch was soft and slippery as (it / rain / for)	days.
	My parents (not / buy)well.	a car until I had learned to drive really
2.6.	It's two months since I (last / go / swimming)	

Przykład A	
The teacher didn't open the windows until (wszyscy uczniowie nie wyszli)the classroom.	Jaka jest kolejność czynności w podanym przykładzie?
The teacher didn't open the windows until all the students have left the classroom.	
The teacher didn't open the windows until all the students had left the classroom.	
Przykład B (<i>Co robiliście</i>)when the accident happened? What did you do when the accident happened?	Jak należy przetłumaczyć na język polski pytanie: What did you do?
What were you doing when the accident happened?	
Przykład C When the parents came home from the cinema,	
their baby (<i>już zasnęło</i>)	Jak należy przetłumaczyć na język polski zdanie: Their baby was already sleeping?
their baby was already sleeping. When the parents came home from the cinema, their baby had already fallen asleep.	

Zadanie 3.

Przetłumacz na język angielski podane w nawiasach fragmenty zdań 3.1. – 3.6. w taki sposób, aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. **Uwaga:** w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów.

3.1.	We (<i>pisaliśmy test z angielskiego</i>) when an alarm bell started ringing.
	When my parents came home from work, I (<i>przygotowałam już</i>) the whole dinner.
	I didn't know how exciting water sports were (<i>dopóki nie zaczęłam uczyć się</i>)kite surfing.
3.4.	l (<i>często chodziłem na spacery</i>)with my grandfather when I was little.
	It was really noisy in our home as I (<i>grałem na gitarze, podczas gdy</i>)my sister was playing video games.
3.6.	When we returned to our hotel room after dinner, we noticed that (<i>ktoś w nim był</i>)