

Poziom A1-C1

# ANGIELSKI CZASY

TEORIA I PRZYKŁADY,  
ĆWICZENIA I TESTY



BUDOWA I UŻYCIE  
+ TABLICE GRAMATYCZNE

PRAKTYCZNY PRZEWODNIK  
PO ANGIELSKICH CZASACH

## OPANUJ ANGIELSKIE CZASY RAZ NA ZAWSZE

- poznaj zastosowanie teorii w praktyce
- ćwicz i utrwalaj wiedzę w zadaniach i testach
- swobodnie twórz poprawne zdania

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## Spis treści

Wstęp .....	4
Test poziomujący A1 & A2 .....	6
Test poziomujący B1 & B2 .....	9
Test poziomujący C1 & C2 .....	13
Present Simple .....	18
Present Continuous .....	28
Present Simple & Present Continuous .....	41
Past Simple .....	49
Past Continuous .....	62
Past Simple & Past Continuous .....	73
used to .....	80
Present Perfect .....	85
Present Perfect Continuous .....	97
Present Perfect & Past Simple .....	102
Present Perfect & Present Perfect Continuous .....	110
Past Perfect .....	115
Past Perfect & Past Simple .....	122
Future Simple .....	129
Future Continuous .....	143
be going to .....	149
Future Simple & be going to .....	157
Future Perfect .....	162
Future Perfect in the Past .....	168
POWTÓRKA: Present tenses .....	173
POWTÓRKA: Past tenses .....	180
POWTÓRKA: Future tenses .....	186
POWTÓRKA: Reported Speech .....	192
POWTÓRKA: Passive Voice .....	200
POWTÓRKA: Conditionals .....	207
POWTÓRKA: Modal verbs .....	218
Test podsumowujący 1 .....	232
Test podsumowujący 2 .....	235
Test podsumowujący 3 .....	238
Test podsumowujący 4 .....	241
ANEKS .....	245
Klucz .....	269

# TEST POZIOMUJĄCY

## B1&B2 >>

- Jane hasn't finished her homework .....  
a. already                      b. yet                              c. ever                              d. just
- How long ..... this dog? It seems very friendly.  
a. do you have                  b. are you having              c. have you                      d. have you had
- They ..... be at home because the lights are on. Shall we visit them?  
a. can't                              b. could                              c. must                              d. should
- This is the second time she ..... at me. Do you think she fancies me?  
a. winked                              b. has winked                      c. is winking                      d. had winked
- What can I get you?  
– I ....., thanks.  
a. am served                      b. am serving                      c. being served                      d. am being served
- A lot of government buildings ..... recently.  
a. are renovated                      c. have renovated  
b. were renovated                      d. have been renovated
- If I had known they were a couple, I ..... to her!  
a. wouldn't have talk                      c. wouldn't have talked  
b. wouldn't talk                              d. wouldn't talked
- I wish I ..... to that party. It was really boring and nobody wanted to dance.  
a. went                              b. hadn't gone                      c. didn't go                              d. haven't gone
- Isn't it high time she ..... her room? Just look how messy it is!  
a. clean                              b. cleans                              c. cleaned                              d. has cleaned
- While Susan ..... the attic, she came across some old earrings of hers.  
a. was cleaning                      b. cleaned                              c. has been cleaning                      d. has cleaned
- Susan ..... painting the house by June. How about a housewarming party then?  
a. will finish                              c. will have been finishing  
b. will be finishing                      d. will have finished
- My father said that he ..... that place for a long time.  
a. hadn't visited                              c. didn't visit  
b. hasn't visited                              d. wouldn't have visited
- Her husband won't notice that she's changed her hairstyle ..... she tells him.  
a. until                              b. unless                              c. if                              d. despite
- ..... the goalkeeper's swift reaction, the other team would have scored a goal.  
a. Had it not been                      b. Hadn't it been for                      c. But for                              d. Unless

# PRESENT SIMPLE

Present Simple jest teraźniejszym czasem prostym, używanym do opisywania rutynowych zajęć, czynności powtarzających się, a także stanów, uczuć i opinii.

## KONSTRUKCJA CZASU

Odmiana czasownika **to be** w czasie Present Simple:

I **am**                      we **are**  
you **are**                    you **are**  
she / he / it **is**        they **are**

TWIERDZENIE	PYTANIE	PRZECZENIE
I <b>see</b> my neighbour every day.	<b>Do</b> I <b>see</b> my neighbour every day?	I <b>don't see</b> my neighbour every day.
She <b>likes</b> bananas.	<b>Does</b> she <b>like</b> bananas?	She <b>doesn't like</b> bananas.
They <b>work</b> in a bank.	<b>Do</b> they <b>work</b> in a bank?	They <b>don't work</b> in a bank.

### Twierdzenia

Czasownik w Present Simple przyjmuje formę podstawową – bezokolicznika bez **to**; jedynie w trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej (**he, she, it**) konieczne jest dodanie końcówki **-s** lub **-es** (po czasownikach kończących się na **-ch, -o, -ss, -sh, -x**).

*Polish cooking **uses** a lot of oil.*

### Pytania

Pytania w czasie Present Simple buduje się za pomocą operatorów **do** (lub **does** w trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej).

W pytaniach oraz przeczeniach zawsze używa się czasownika w formie bezokolicznika. Forma **does** zawiera w sobie końcówkę, dlatego dołączanie jej do bezokolicznika w trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej jest zbędne.

Pytania zamknięte (na które można odpowiedzieć *tak* lub *nie*) tworzy się stawiając na początku zdania operator **do / does**. Dalsza część zdania jest taka sama jak w zdaniach twierdzących, z tą różnicą, że w trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej bezokolicznik pojawia się w formie podstawowej

## » Task 1

## «« VERB FORMS

Choose suitable form of the verb.

1. Her collection is absolutely huge. She *have / has* about 50 pairs of earrings, 150 rings and 30 bracelets. Of course, not everything *makes / is made* of gold.
2. My dad just *love / loves* snacking.
3. Tomorrow is Sunday and most of the shops *close / are closed*.
4. *Are / Do* you go shopping when you are depressed?
5. Keep the back door *close / closed* while driving. This *keep / keeps* the luggage from falling out.
6. Tom *not allowed / is not allowed* to go to the cinema today.
7. *Are you keep / Do you keep* in touch with Robert?
8. I want *send / to send* this parcel to Edinburgh.
9. My father *don't / doesn't* like it when I borrow his car. He says it's his property.
10. Does she often *go / goes* to the cinema? I've seen her twice at the box office this month.
11. We *don't / not* like staying here in winter. It's freezing cold and the roads are impassable.
12. It *doesn't / don't* bite, does it, that dog of yours? *It don't / doesn't look* very friendly.

## » Task 2

## «« VERB FORMS

Complete the conversations with suitable forms of the verbs given in brackets.

- What sort of games (1) ..... (*you / like*)?
- I (2) ..... (*like*) tennis and hockey. And you?
- I (3) ..... (*prefer*) football and cricket. What (4) ..... (*John / like*)?
- No idea.
- Betty (5) ..... (*not care*) very much for studying.
- (6) ..... (*she / go in*) for fun and games?
- No, I can't say that she (7) ..... (*do*).
- (8) ..... often ..... (*she / play*) truant?
- No, not very often. Once or twice a year.
- One ticket, please.
- Single or return?
- Single, please.
- So it (9) ..... (*mean*) you're not coming back, right?
- I'm coming back tomorrow, but I (10) ..... (*not know*) what time.
- In that case I (11) ..... (*recommend*) an open return.

TIME EXPRESSIONS >>

» Task 7

Complete the sentences with suitable time expressions (NOT at the beginning or end of the sentence).

1. You can pick up wonderful bargains in these markets. (sometimes) .....
2. Schoolboys look up to famous rock stars. (usually) .....
3. When guests leave, the host sees them out. (usually) .....
4. I'm so busy, I can afford a restful weekend. (rarely) .....
5. We see our old neighbours anymore. (seldom) .....
6. He is at home. (hardly ever) .....
7. He gives people anything. (never) .....
8. Why does he stare at me? (always) .....
9. Do you feel really exhausted? (often) .....
10. People lock up the house before they go to bed at night. (usually) .....

LINKING WORDS >>

» Task 8

Complete the sentences using the linking words: *if, unless, when, in case*.

1. You'll never get a table in that restaurant ..... you book early.
2. Take a torch with you ..... it gets dark.
3. Stop taking these pills ..... the symptoms go away.
4. Please write down your name and address ..... we need to get in touch with you.
5. We'll have to go out without Jane ..... she arrives soon.
6. .... you get to the traffic lights, turn right.
7. .... it stops raining we can go out.
8. The group decides ..... your answer is correct.
9. We're going to be late ..... the taxi arrives soon.
10. We're going to be late ..... the taxi doesn't arrive soon.

FIRST CONDITIONAL >>

» Task 9

Fill in the gaps with the suitable form of *First Conditional*.

1. You ..... (not learn) grammar unless you ..... (work) hard.
2. If you ..... (not finish) your work, you ..... (not be able) to play football.
3. They ..... (not wait) for us if we ..... (arrive) late.
4. If she ..... (return) early, I ..... (tell) her that.
5. If there ..... (be) any tickets left, shall ..... (I / get) some for you?
6. We ..... (leave) as soon as Jim ..... (arrive).
7. If I ..... (see) her, shall ..... (I / ask) her to come with us?
8. I ..... (lend) you my car as long as you ..... (drive) carefully.
9. The company ..... (go bankrupt) unless they ..... (get) a big order soon.
10. If you ..... (not have) a well-trained ear, you ..... (not hear) English words as they are heard by an Englishman.

## » Task 5

Match the beginnings of the sentences with their endings.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. I was going to call you,                      | a) but he never let me speak.                        |
| 2. I was meaning to visit you in hospital,       | b) but they told me your illness was contagious.     |
| 3. I was thinking of going to the theatre,       | c) but the travel agency went bankrupt.              |
| 4. I was thinking of going for a walk,           | d) and we did. The weather was just perfect.         |
| 5. I was meaning to tell him,                    | e) but you let me down again.                        |
| 6. I was really looking forward to our holidays, | f) but it was such a bargain.                        |
| 7. I was really counting on you,                 | g) but at this price I think I'll buy two.           |
| 8. I was hoping we'd miss the rain               | h) but the review was so poor that I decided not to. |
| 9. I was just going to buy one box of beer,      | i) but it started to rain.                           |
| 10. I wasn't going to buy any jewellery,         | j) but I forgot.                                     |
| 11. While I was playing the guitar on the street | k) when I saw a snake in the bushes.                 |
| 12. I was raking leaves in the garden            | l) I saw a man taking pictures of me.                |

## » Task 6

Create questions to the marked parts of the sentences.

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. We were heading towards <b>the general elections</b> .              | ..... |
| 2. He was waiting for her at the station <b>for 4 hours</b> .          | ..... |
| 3. I was hoping for <b>an early retirement</b> .                       | ..... |
| 4. He was going <b>to the movies</b> when I saw him.                   | ..... |
| 5. <b>They weren't expecting me when I arrived</b> .                   | ..... |
| 6. Sam was waiting for <b>Sue</b> when Tim phoned.                     | ..... |
| 7. <b>Sam</b> was waiting for Sue when Tim phoned.                     | ..... |
| 8. <b>I was playing the piano</b> yesterday at 5.                      | ..... |
| 9. I was playing the guitar <b>because I wanted her to notice me</b> . | ..... |
| 10. <b>I was drinking beer</b> when my bosses entered the room.        | ..... |
| 11. I was looking <b>at a cute puppy with a yellow ribbon</b> .        | ..... |
| 12. She was reading that blog <b>all evening</b> .                     | ..... |
| 13. July was driving the car <b>because Max was tired</b> .            | ..... |
| 14. <b>They</b> were watching TV when I came.                          | ..... |

# PRESENT PERFECT & PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Present Perfect zazwyczaj skupia się na skutku, jaki czynność z przeszłości wywarła na teraźniejszość lub, ile razy została powtórzona; Present Perfect Continuous natomiast skupia się na czasie trwania czynności.

PRESENT PERFECT	PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS
<p>Czas Present Perfect opisuje czynności zakończone, których skutki są odczuwalne w teraźniejszości:</p> <p><i>My mother <b>has cooked</b> dinner.</i></p> <p><i>I <b>have written</b> 8 emails so far.</i></p>	<p>Czas Present Perfect Continuous podkreśla samą czynność i jej trwanie – to, czy się zakończyła nie jest istotne:</p> <p><i>My mother <b>has been cooking</b> dinner all morning.</i></p> <p><i>I <b>have been writing</b> these emails for 4 hours!</i></p>
<p>Present Perfect opisuje czynności, które zaczęły się w przeszłości, ale trwają aż do chwili mówienia:</p> <p><i>Lance <b>has ridden</b> a bike for most of his life.</i> (jeździł i jeździ, podkreślenie czynności)</p> <p><i>They <b>have lived</b> here for 5 years.</i> (mieszkali i mieszkają, podkreślenie czynności)</p>	<p>Present Perfect Continuous może też opisywać rezultaty czynności, ale skupia się na długości jej trwania</p> <p><i>John <b>has been riding</b> a bike for most of his life.</i> (podkreślenie czasu, w którym czynność – jazda – jest wykonywana)</p> <p><i>They <b>have been living</b> here for 5 years.</i> (podkreślenie okresu wykonywania czynności)</p>
<p>Czas Present Perfect opisuje, ile razy czynność została w przeszłości wykonana:</p> <p><i>I <b>have been</b> to Spain three times.</i></p> <p><i>They <b>have baked</b> 3 cakes.</i></p>	<p>Czas Present Perfect Continuous podkreśla, jak długo trwała dana czynność:</p> <p><i>I <b>have been living</b> in Spain for 2 years.</i></p> <p><i>They <b>have been baking</b> cakes all morning.</i></p>
OKOLICZNIKI CZASU	
<p>already, yet, since, for, recently, so far, just</p>	<p>since, for, all + morning, evening, day, night, week, year etc.</p>



# POWTÓRKA: PRESENT TENSES

## « TENSES

### » Task 1

Choose the correct answer.

1. Be careful! This is the fourth time ..... a plate.  
a. you are breaking    b. you break    c. you have broken
2. He usually goes by bus, but today he ..... by train.  
a. goes    b. is going    c. has been going
3. Why ..... this stupid dog always ..... ?  
a. does ... bark    b. is ... barking    c. has been ... barking
4. Hello, I ..... about the new exhibition next week.  
a. call    b. 'm calling    c. 've called
5. I ..... this book. I can lend it to you now.  
a. read    b. am reading    c. 've read
6. The court ..... evidence this morning.  
a. hears    b. is hearing    c. are hearing
7. I ..... always ..... you!  
a. – ... hate    b. am ... hating    c. have ... hated
8. How ..... have you taken this test?  
a. long    b. much time    c. many times
9. I ..... in connection to your email dated May 3.  
a. write    b. am writing    c. have been writing
10. I'm afraid we haven't heard from him .....  
a. already    b. just    c. yet

### » Task 2

Complete the sentences with suitable forms of the verbs given in brackets.

1. You ..... (bark) up the wrong tree, I'm afraid.
2. A still tongue ..... (keep) a wise head.
3. If your heart ..... (go) out to someone, you feel sympathy for them.
4. What ..... go around ..... (come) around.
5. I ..... (not see) eye to eye with my boss on most issues.
6. Don't worry. It's not true. I ..... only ..... (pull) your leg!
7. I have proof that Sarah always ..... (fiddle) the expense forms.
8. You ..... (flog) a dead horse, I'm afraid.
9. Fine words ..... (butter) no parsnips.
10. Empty vessels ..... (make) the worst noise.

## « VERB FORMS

# TABELE GRAMATYCZNE

## PRESENT SIMPLE

(always, never, often, sometimes, usually)

### Zdania twierdzące

I You We They	play. read. like. do.
He She It	plays. reads. likes. does.

### Przeczenia

I You We They	do not	play. work. do. like. watch.
He She It	does not	

### Pytania tak / nie

Do	I you we they	work? play? do? like? watch?
Does	he she it	

### Pytania otwarte – kiedy? gdzie? jak? jak często? co? dlaczego?

When Where How How often What Why	do	I you we they	watch TV? live? go to work? play tennis? do?
	does	he she it	

## REPORTED SPEECH

Present Simple	→	Past Simple
Present Continuous	→	Past Continuous
Past Simple	→	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous
Present Perfect	→	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect	→	Past Perfect
Past Perfect Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous
Future Simple	→	Future in the Past (would)
can	→	could / be able to
will	→	would
may	→	might
could	→	could
would	→	would
might	→	might
should	→	should
must	→	had to
today	→	that day
yesterday	→	the day before
tomorrow	→	the next day / the following day
next week / month	→	the following week / month
last week / month	→	the previous week / month
a year ago	→	a year before
here	→	there
now	→	then
this	→	that
these	→	those

# ANGIELSKI CZASY

## TEORIA I PRZYKŁADY, ĆWICZENIA I TESTY

Uczysz się angielskiego od jakiegoś czasu, ale wciąż zastanawiasz się, kiedy używać konstrukcji *be going to*, a kiedy *Future Simple*? Chcesz w końcu swobodnie stosować *Present Perfect*, zdania warunkowe czy mowę zależną?

Z **ANGIELSKI CZASY** nauczysz się stosować odpowiednie czasy i konstrukcje gramatyczne we właściwym kontekście – swobodnie i automatycznie. Nabierzesz pewności siebie, niezależnie od tego, na jakim poziomie zaawansowania jesteś teraz.

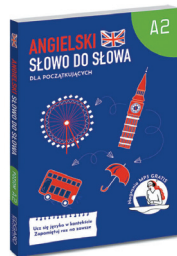
W książce znajdziesz teorię wzbogaconą o liczne praktyczne przykłady jej zastosowania oraz ćwiczenia, powtórki i testy, dzięki którym znacznie poprawisz jakość twoich wypowiedzi po angielsku, zarówno w życiu codziennym jak i podczas egzaminów.

Opanuj angielskie czasy raz na zawsze. Zyskaj płynność i swobodę wypowiedzi!



- wszystkie czasy i najważniejsze konstrukcje gramatyczne
- ponad 260 różnorodnych ćwiczeń
- klucz odpowiedzi
- przejrzyste tablice gramatyczne

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