

TENSES IN ENGLISH

PAST	FUTURE IN THE PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE (will)
<p>1. SIMPLE – czas dokonany odnoszący się do przeszłości:</p> <p>Construction: S + 2FV + rest of the sentence Did + S + 1FV + ...? S + didn't + 1FV +</p> <p>Example: I played basketball yesterday.</p>	<p>1. SIMPLE – akcje przyszłe względem jakiegoś punktu w przeszłości:</p> <p>Construction: S + would + 1FV (inf.) +... Would + S + 1FV (inf.) +...? S + wouldn't + 1FV (inf.) +...</p> <p>Example: Yesterday she said <u>she would do it.</u></p>	<p>1. SIMPLE – powtarzające się akcje, rutyna, stany umysłu, fakty:</p> <p>Construction: S + 1FV(s/es) + Do/Does + S + 1FV + ... S + don't/doesn't + 1FV +</p> <p>Example: I usually go swimming on Fridays.</p>	<p>1. SIMPLE – czynności przyszłe, obietnice, ostrzeżenia, propozycje:</p> <p>Construction: S + will + 1FV (inf.) +... Will +S + 1FV (inf.) +... S + will not (won't) + 1FV (inf.)+...</p> <p>Example: You will be fine, you'll see.</p>
<p>2. CONTINUOUS – czas przeszły wyrażający trwającą w danym momencie czynność:</p> <p>Construction: S + was/were + V+ing +... Was/were + S + V+ing +...? S + wasn't/weren't + V+ing +...</p> <p>Example: <u>When I was skiing,</u> I broke my leg.</p>	<p>2. CONTINUOUS – czas wyrażający czynność która będzie trwała w danym punkcie w przyszłości względem akcji przeszłej:</p> <p>Construction: S + would + be + V+ing +... Would + S + be + V+ing +...? S + wouldn't + be + V+ing +...</p> <p>Example: I was told that <u>he wouldn't be working at 9 the following day.</u></p>	<p>2. CONTINUOUS – czynności wykonywane w chwili mówienia lub zaplanowane w przyszłości:</p> <p>Construction: S + am/is/are + V+ing + Am/is/are + S + V+ing + ... S + am not/isn't/aren't + V+ing +</p> <p>Example: I'm reading an interesting book right now.</p>	<p>2. CONTINUOUS – czynności przyszłe, które będą trwały w danym momencie w przyszłości:</p> <p>Construction: S + will + be + V+ing +... Will +S + be + V+ing +... S + won't + be + V+ing +...</p> <p>Example: She won't come at 6 tomorrow as <u>she'll be working.</u></p>
<p>3. PERFECT SIMPLE – czas zaprzeczony; czas dokonany, nie mający związku z teraźniejszością, którego jednak skutek widoczny jest w danym punkcie w przeszłości:</p> <p>Construction: S + had + 3FV + ... Had + S + 3FV + ...? S + hadn't + 3FV + ...</p> <p>Example: <u>I had sold my car</u> before I went to London.</p>	<p>3. PERFECT:*</p> <p>Construction: S + would + have + 3FV +... Would + S + have + 3FV +...? S + wouldn't + have + 3FV +...</p> <p>Example: <u>He would have finished the report</u> if he weren't so lazy.</p>	<p>3. PERFECT – czynność przeszła, mająca swój skutek w teraźniejszości; czas kiedy ta czynność się odbywała nie ma znaczenia i nie jest określony; czynność dopiero co zakończona:</p> <p>Construction: S + have/has + 3FV + ... Have/has + S + 3FV + ...? S + haven't/hasn't + 3FV + ...</p> <p>Example: I have already done my homework.</p>	<p>3. PERFECT – czynności przyszłe, które mają się zakończyć do pewnego momentu w przyszłości:*</p> <p>Construction: S + will + have + 3FV +... Will + S + have + 3FV +...? S + won't + have + 3FV +...</p> <p>Example: I will have finished the report by Friday.</p>
<p>4. PERFECT CONTINUOUS – czas zaprzeczony; czas niedokonany, nie mający związku z teraźniejszością, który interesuje się długością trwania akcji do pewnego momentu w przeszłości:</p> <p>Construction: S + had + been + V+ing + ... Had + S + been + V+ing + ...? S + hadn't + been + V+ing + ...</p> <p>Example: <u>I had been studying Japanese culture for 3 years</u> before I went to Japan.</p>	<p>4. PERFECT CONTINUOUS:*</p> <p>Construction: S + would + have + been + V+ing Would + S + have + been + V+ing..? S + wouldn't + have + been + V+ing</p> <p>Example: She thought <u>we would have been staying in Spain for two weeks.</u></p>	<p>4. PERFECT CONTINUOUS – czynność, która rozpoczęła się w przeszłości i trwa nieprzerwanie do dziś:</p> <p>Construction: S + have/has + been + V+ing + ... Have/has + S + been + V+ing + ...? S + haven't/hasn't + been + V+ing +...</p> <p>Example: I have been learning English for 6 years.</p>	<p>4. PERFECT CONTINUOUS – czynności ciągle, trwające do danego momentu w przyszłości:*</p> <p>Construction: S + will + have + been + V+ing Will + S + have + been + V+ing..? S + won't+ have + been + V+ing</p> <p>Example: By the end of July, I will have been working here for 10 years.</p>

* czasy używane w skomplikowanych konstrukcjach gramatycznych; S (subject) – podmiot; 1,2,3 FV – 1., 2., 3. forma czasownika; inf. (infinitive) – bezokolicznik.

English grammar

Comparatives and superlatives

Short adjectives

nice	nicer	the nicest
big	bigger	the biggest
cold	colder	the coldest

2-syllable adjectives ending in -y

happy	happier	the happiest
busy	busier	the busiest
pretty	prettier	the prettiest

Adjectives with minimum 2 syllables

intelligent	more intelligent	the most intelligent
expensive	more expensive	the most expensive

Irregular adjectives

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst

Plural

Regular plural

book	books
dog	dogs

Nouns ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o, -z

watch	watches
dress	dresses

Nouns ending in -f or -fe

knife	knives
leaf	leaves

Nouns ending in -y preceded by a consonant

lady	ladies
party	parties

Irregular plural

man	men
woman	women
tooth	teeth
sheep	sheep
mouse	mice
child	children

Conditionals

- Zero Conditional
If + Present Simple, Present Simple
Example: *If you heat the ice, it melts.*
- First Conditional
If + Present Simple, Future Simple
Example: *If the weather is nice tomorrow, we'll go to the park.*
- Second Conditional
If + Past Simple, S + would + infinitive
Example: *If I were a millionaire, I would buy a yacht.*
- Third Conditional
If + Past Perfect, S + would + have + 3FV*
Example: *If I had phoned him, he wouldn't have gone to the cinema.*
- Mixed Conditionals (they all can mix)
Example: *If he had gone to that interview, he wouldn't be unemployed now (III and II).*

Passive voice (to be + 3FV)

Active voice	Passive voice
Present Simple: <i>He writes books.</i>	<i>Books are written (by him).</i>
Present Continuous: <i>He is writing the book now.</i>	<i>The book is being written now.</i>
Past Simple: <i>He wrote the book.</i>	<i>The book was written.</i>
Past Continuous: <i>He was writing the book then.</i>	<i>The book was being written then.</i>
Present Perfect Simple: <i>He has written the book.</i>	<i>The book has been written.</i>
Past Perfect Simple: <i>He had written the book before he went to London.</i>	<i>The book had been written before he went to London.</i>
Future Simple: <i>He will write the book.</i>	<i>The book will be written.</i>
Modal verbs: <i>He should write the book soon.</i>	<i>The book should be written soon.</i>

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