

# Lesson 3



## Czytanka i słownictwo



1. Barbara has promised to water the garden tonight. First she must water the green peas and then the roses.
  - Have you watered the garden yet, Barbara?
  - Well, I've already watered the green peas.Barbara has already watered the green peas. She has not watered the roses yet.
2. Mark has planned to do all his homework tonight. First he will do the maths problems and then learn a French poem by heart.
  - Have you done your homework yet, Mark?
  - Well, I've already done all the maths problems.Mark has already done all the maths problems. He has not learnt the French poem by heart yet.
3. The Browns have got a lot of housework tonight. First they must wash the dishes and then clear up the basement.
  - Have you done all the housework yet?
  - Well, we have already washed the dishes.The Browns have already washed the dishes. They have not cleared up the basement yet.
4. The Greens have decided to paint their house this month. First they will paint the first floor and then the ground floor.
  - Have you painted the whole house yet?
  - No, but we've already painted the first floor.

The Greens have already painted the first floor. They have not painted the ground floor yet.

5. Lilian wants to make herself beautiful for tonight. She must wash her hair and put on her make-up.

– Have you made yourself beautiful yet?

– Well, I've already washed my hair.

Lilian has already washed her hair. She has not put on her make-up yet.

6. Joe is preparing himself for a business trip. He has to clean his shoes and pack his suitcase.

– Have you prepared yourself for the trip?

– Well, I haven't packed my suitcase yet.

Joe has already cleaned his shoes. He has not packed his suitcase yet.

7. Helen is going to stay abroad for a year or two. She cannot go away without saying goodbye to her neighbours. First she must see the Parkers and then Mrs Hutcheson.

– Have you said goodbye to your neighbours yet?

– Well, I haven't seen Mrs Hutcheson yet.

8. The Ashes are giving a big party on Friday. They have to do a lot of shopping. They must buy a lot of beer and some red wine.

– Have you done all the shopping yet?

– Well, almost. But we haven't bought the red wine yet.

## ■ *Stowniktwo*

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**(Please) remember! You  
promised!**

**a lot of green peas**

**the only difficult maths problem**

**all the rooms in the basement**

**the basement and the ground  
floor**

**the whole house**

**the whole group**

**Pamiętaj! Obiecałeś!**

dużo zielonego groszku

jedyne trudne zadanie z matematyki

wszystkie pokoje w suterenie

suterena (kondygnacja podziemna)

i parter

cały dom

cała grupa

**hair****Wash your hair.****long dark hair****to make oneself beautiful****some nice make-up****Make up your face.****cleaning his shoes****Let's pack all our things.****(Please) pack your suitcase!****without saying goodbye to her****(Please) do it yourself!****I did it myself.****They saw it themselves.**

włosy (niepoliczalny)

Umyj włosy.

długie ciemne włosy

upiększyć się

jakiś ładny makijaż

Umaluj się. / Zrób makijaż.

czyszcząc jego buty

Spakujmy wszystkie nasze rzeczy.

Spakuj się! (spakuj swoją walizkę)

nie pożegnawszy się z nią

Zrób to sam!

Sam to zrobiłem.

Oni sami to widzieli.

*Gramatyka*■ *Nazwy narodowości i języków*

<b>Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese</b>	zarówno język jak i mieszkańcy kraju
<b>English, Polish</b>	język
<b>an Englishman, English people a Pole, Polish people</b>	mieszkańcy

■ *Zaimki z cząstką -self, -selves*

<b>zaimek osobowy</b>	<b>zaimek zwrotny</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>myself</b>
<b>you</b>	<b>yourself</b>
<b>he</b>	<b>himself</b>
<b>she</b>	<b>herself</b>
<b>it</b>	<b>itself</b>

zaimek osobowy	zaimek zwrotny
<b>we</b>	<b>ourselves</b>
<b>you</b>	<b>yourselves</b>
<b>they</b>	<b>themselves</b>

Zaimki te mogą mieć **znaczenie zwrotne** (po polsku *się*) albo **emfatyczne** (wzmacniające – po polsku *sam, sami*). Oto przykłady znaczenia zwrotnego:  
**Enjoy yourself!** – Baw się dobrze.  
**Make yourself beautiful.** – Wystrój się. („Zrób się na bóstwo”)  
**Feel yourself at home.** – Czuj się jak w domu.

Oto przykłady znaczenia emfatycznego:

**I did it myself.** – Zrobiłem to sam.  
**They saw it themselves.** – Sami to zobaczyli.  
**She wrote the letter herself.** – Sama napisała list.

### ■ *Zdania warunkowe realne i zdania czasowe*

Są to zdania podrzędne przysłówkowe. Ich najważniejszą cechą wspólną jest to, że czas teraźniejszy **Present Simple** nabiera w nich znaczenia przeszłego.

**If it rains tomorrow...** – Jeśli będzie padało...  
**If she doesn't come back...** – Jeżeli ona nie wróci...  
**When you graduate...** – Kiedy skończysz studia...  
**As soon as you meet her...** – Zaraz jak tylko ją spotkasz...  
**After you marry me...** – Gdy już mnie poślubisz...

W żadnym z powyższych zdań nie można użyć czasownika modalnego **will**. Czasownik modalny **will** może wystąpić w zdaniu głównym.

**If it rains tomorrow, we'll have to take a taxi.** – Jeśli będzie padało, będziemy musieli wziąć taksówkę.

**After you marry me, my parents will give us a house.** – Gdy już mnie poślubisz, moi rodzice dadzą nam dom.

Poniższe zdania przykładowe są zdaniami **warunkowymi realnymi**, co oznacza iż realne jest spełnienie zawartego w nich warunku.

**If it rains tomorrow...** – Jeśli jutro będzie padać...

**If she doesn't come back...** – Jeśli ona nie wróci...

**If it is too late...** – Jeśli będzie za późno...

Natomiast poniższe zdania są **zdaniami czasowymi**:

**When you graduate...** – Kiedy skończysz studia...

**As soon as you meet her...** – Jak tylko ją spotkasz...

**After you marry me...** – Jak (już) za mnie wyjdiesz...

W zdaniach czasowych (inaczej niż w języku polskim), kiedy występuje kolejność: **zdanie główne + zdanie podrzędne**, nie stawiamy przecinka między nimi.

**We'll have to take a taxi if it rains.** – Będziemy musieli wziąć taksówkę, jeśli będzie padało.

**You will be promoted when you graduate.** – Dostaniesz awans, kiedy już ukończysz studia.

### ■ *Czasowniki nieregularne*

Poniżej podane są wszystkie trzy formy czasowników nieregularnych.

<b>pierwsza forma (bezokolicznik)</b>	<b>druga forma (Past Simple)</b>	<b>trzecia forma (imiesłów bierny)</b>
(to) forget	forgot	forgotten
(to) write	wrote	written
(to) see	saw	seen
(to) meet	met	met
(to) know	knew	known
(to) fight	fought	fought
(to) learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned
(to) do	did	done

<b>pierwsza forma (bezokolicznik)</b>	<b>druga forma (Past Simple)</b>	<b>trzecia forma (imiesłów bierny)</b>
(to) make	made	made
(to) put	put	put
(to) say	said	said
(to) eat	ate	eaten

■ *Porównanie czasów **Present Perfect** i **Past Simple***

<b>Present Perfect</b>	<b>Past Simple</b>
<b>I've lived in York for 10 years.</b> stan rzeczy nadal aktualny; od 10 lat mieszkam w Yorku	<b>I lived in York for 10 years.</b> kiedyś, w przeszłości; teraz mieszkam gdzie indziej
<b>I haven't seen Tom today.</b> okres czasu jeszcze trwa; może za chwilę go zobaczę?	<b>I didn't see Tom yesterday.</b> okres czasu zamknięty; fakt z mojego życiorysu, który nie może się już zmienić
<b>I've been to Rome five times.</b> jestem osobą jako tako znającą Rzym, byłem tam 5 razy	<b>I was in Rome in 1999 and 2004.</b> dwa fakty z mojego życiorysu, które nic nie mówią o chwili obecnej

**TYPOWE OKOLICZNIKI CZASU**

<b>Present Perfect</b>	<b>Past Simple</b>
ever, never, once, twice already, yet, so far, before today, this month, this year for ten years, since 2005	first, last, in 1999 five weeks ago, before the match yesterday, last month

Okolicznik czasu zaczynający się od **since** może składać się z całego zdania, np: **since I was born, since they were married**. W zdaniu okolicznikowym występuje wówczas Simple Past. Można to przedstawić w taki sposób:

Present Perfect	>	since	>	Past Simple
I've lived here	>	since	>	I was married.
We've known them	>	since	>	they moved here in 1995.
He's saved ten thousand pounds	>	since	>	he started working here.

## Ćwiczenia



ĆWICZENIE 1. Wybierz to zdanie, które jest bardziej prawdopodobne.

1. There's an interesting football match on Sunday. Perhaps it'll rain during the match, perhaps it won't.
  - a. The match will be more interesting if it rains.
  - b. The match will be more interesting if it doesn't rain.
2. Linda is going to leave school next year. Maybe she'll go to university. But perhaps she'll get married and be a housewife.
  - a. Her parents will be delighted if she goes to university.
  - b. Her parents will be delighted if she marries a hippie.
3. Peter will take an examination in French next week. He studied a little for the examination but not too much. He hopes the exam will be very easy. But he knows it may also be difficult.
  - a. He'll fail the examination if it's very easy.
  - b. He'll fail the examination if it's difficult.
4. Dave Mc Taggart has worked in his company for over 15 years now. He'd like to be promoted. But his boss doesn't like him. Now it's possible the boss will retire on the 1st of March. But he may also stay on till the end of the year.

- a. Dave Mc Taggart will be promoted this year if his boss retires in March.
- b. Dave Mc Taggart will be promoted this year if his boss stays on till the end of the year.
5. The Carters' boys will be giving a party for their classmates next Saturday. Maybe their parents will go out on Saturday evening. But they may also stay at home.
- a. The Carters' boys will have a better time if their parents stay at home.
- b. The Carters' boys will have a better time if their parents go out.
6. Michael is going to London tomorrow. He has a train at 7 sharp and another one at 11.30.
- a. He'll have to get up very early if he takes the 7 o'clock train.
- b. He'll have to get up very early if he takes the 11.30 train.
7. Joanna is going to spend two months in England in the summer. She'd like to get a job in London. If it's impossible, she'll attend a language course in Oxford.
- a. She'll be able to earn some money in England if she attends a course.
- b. She'll be able to earn some money in England if she gets a job.
8. Sue has an 18-month-old daughter. She would like to go to a piano concert on Friday. Unfortunately, her husband has gone on a business trip. He may return on Thursday night. But he may also return only on Saturday.
- a. She'll have to find a baby-sitter if her husband returns on Thursday.
- b. She'll have to find a baby-sitter if her husband returns on Saturday.

## ■ *Słownictwo*

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**during the match**

podczas meczu

**a housewife**

gospodyni domowa

**We are delighted.**

Jesteśmy zachwyceni.



**an easy word**

łatwe słowo

**to learn words easily**

łatwo się uczyć słówek

**Did she fail the exam?**

Czy ona oblała egzamin?

**till the end of this month**

do końca tego miesiąca

**the Carters' boys**

chłopcy (synowie) państwa  
Carter

**all her classmates**

wszystkie jej koleżanki z klasy

**He may return on Monday.**

Może on wróci w poniedziałek.

**the 7 o'clock train**

pociąg o siódmej

**to miss the best concert**

opuścić najlepszy koncert

**ĆWICZENIE 2.** Uzupełnij zdania warunkowe/czasowe.

1. – The Browns have saved some money now. They can either buy a new car or redecorate their house.
  - I think they'll buy a car.
  - Well, if they \_\_\_\_\_, they won't be able to redecorate their house.
2. – Phil Sinclair doesn't know where to go on holiday. He likes Portugal very much, but he'd also like to see Sweden.
  - I think he'll go to Portugal eventually.
  - Well, if he \_\_\_\_\_, he won't be able to see Sweden.
3. – Adam has earned some money from his holiday job. He can either buy a personal computer or spend a month at the seaside.
  - I'm sure he'll buy a computer.
  - Well, if he \_\_\_\_\_, he won't be able to go to the seaside.
4. It's Friday evening. Mr Parker doesn't know what he'll be doing the next day. He can either go fishing with his neighbour or play tennis with his daughters.
  - I think he'll go fishing tomorrow.
  - Well, if he \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, he won't be able to play tennis with his daughters.

5. The City Council has to make a decision concerning the future of the city. They can either build a few factories or develop tourism.
- I'm afraid they'll decide to build the factories.
  - Well, if they \_\_\_\_\_, they won't be able to develop tourism.
6. – The Fowlers are going to a party tonight. I'm afraid Mr Fowler will get drunk.
- Do you think so? Then he'll have to apologize to his wife the next morning.
- If Mr Fowler \_\_\_\_\_ at the party, he'll have to apologize to his wife the next morning.
7. – Stan would like to buy a new car next year.
- Oh, really? I'm afraid he won't be able to save enough money to buy a new car.
  - Maybe. Then he'll have to borrow some from his mother-in-law.
- If Stan \_\_\_\_\_ for a car, he'll borrow some from his mother-in-law.
8. – I'm sure Robert and Tina will have another baby next year.
- Do you think so? They will have to rent a larger flat.
- If Robert and Tina \_\_\_\_\_ next year, they will have to rent a larger flat.
9. – Henry and Fred are taking important exams in May. They studied very little. I'm afraid they'll fail the exams.
- It's possible. They'll have to study hard over the summer months.
- If Henry and Fred \_\_\_\_\_ in May, they'll have to study hard over the summer months.
10. – Mr Demming will be 60 next year. It's possible he'll retire.
- Maybe. And the school will have to employ a new teacher of music.
- If Mr Demming \_\_\_\_\_ next year, the school will have to employ a new teacher of music.