

### czasownik modalny *can / can't*

Użyj czasownika *can / can't* wraz z bezokolicznikiem (bez *to*), aby powiedzieć, że:

•ktoś potrafi wykonywać jakąś czynność lub nie potrafi jej wykonywać, np.:  
*I can play football. I can't play the piano.*  
*She can swim. She can't run fast.*

•ktoś może wykonać jakąś czynność, lub nie może jej wykonać, np.:  
*I'm ill today, so I can't go to school.*  
*She is OK now, so she can leave the hospital.*

I \_\_\_\_\_ . (v)

My friend \_\_\_\_\_ . (x)

I have some free time this afternoon, so I

\_\_\_\_\_ . (v)

I have a cold, so I \_\_\_\_\_ . (x)

! Pamiętaj, że czasowniki modalne, w tym *can*, nie odmieniają się przez osoby.

1 **Uzpełnij zdania. Użyj *can / can't* oraz wyrazów podanych w nawiasach.**

- 1 Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) a bike, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) a car.
- 2 They \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) on a bus because he feels sick.
- 3 She \_\_\_\_\_ (move) her left arm because it's broken.
- 4 I'm an artist and I \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) very well.

Aby utworzyć pytanie, zamień miejscami *can* i podmiot zdania, np.:

*I can climb trees. → Can you climb trees?*  
*Yes, I can. / No, I can't.*

She can play the piano. →

\_\_\_\_\_ play the piano?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . / No, \_\_\_\_\_ .

! Użyj wyrażenia *Can you / Could you ...*, aby wyrazić prośbę, np.:  
*Can you / Could you help me, please?*



2 **Uzpełnij pytania. Użyj *can / could* i wyrazów podanych w ramce.**

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (he / sing) when he's got a cold?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (your friends / watch) TV late at night?
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (you / eat) a lot when you've got stomach ache?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (you / help) me with my homework, please?

### czasownik modalny *must*

Aby powiedzieć, że ktoś musi coś zrobić, użyj czasownika *must* oraz bezokolicznika (bez *to*), np.:

*I must see my dentist. We must call for an ambulance.*

! Patrz: *have to* na str. 61.

I'm very tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ .

3 **Uzpełnij zdania. Użyj *must* oraz czasowników podanych w nawiasach.**

- 1 I'm so hungry. I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) something.
- 2 You've got a high temperature. You \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in bed.
- 3 He's got flu. He \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a lot of vitamin tablets.
- 4 Her leg is broken. She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to hospital.





## czasownik modalny *mustn't*

Aby powiedzieć, że komuś nie wolno wykonywać jakiejś czynności, użyj czasownika *mustn't* oraz bezokolicznika (bez to), np.

*I'm allergic to peanuts so I **mustn't** eat them.*

When I have a cold,

I \_\_\_\_\_.



1 Uzupełnij zdania. Użyj *mustn't* oraz czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

1 My leg hurts badly, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) any sport for a few weeks.

2 She is ill, so she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out this week.

3 When my dad has got a headache, we \_\_\_\_\_ (make) any noise.

4 He left the dentist a few minutes ago. Now he \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) anything for two hours.

## czasownik modalny *should / shouldn't*

Aby powiedzieć, że ktoś powinien coś zrobić lub nie powinien czegoś zrobić, użyj czasownika *should / shouldn't* oraz bezokolicznika, np.:

*It's late. I **should** go to bed.*

*She isn't very healthy yet. She **shouldn't** go back to school.*

If you want to keep fit, ...

A you \_\_\_\_\_ . (v)

B you \_\_\_\_\_ . (x)



2 Przeczytaj zdania (1–4) i uzupełnij rady. Użyj *should / shouldn't*.

1 Cathy feels tired.

A \_\_\_\_\_ have a rest.

B \_\_\_\_\_ listen to loud music.

2 Mark's eyes often hurt.

A \_\_\_\_\_ watch TV for a long time.

B \_\_\_\_\_ see a doctor.

3 I've got flu.

A \_\_\_\_\_ go out to see any friends.

B \_\_\_\_\_ eat a lot of vitamins.

4 My parents say that they aren't very fit.

A \_\_\_\_\_ do some regular exercise.

B \_\_\_\_\_ eat too much.

## SPRAWDŹ SIĘ

3 Uzupełnij dialogi. Wpisz: *can / can't, must / mustn't* lub *should / shouldn't*.



1  
Dave: Hi, Adam. Sorry but I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ play tennis with you tomorrow.

Adam: What's the matter?

Dave: My right arm hurts badly. The doctor says that I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ put some special cream on my arm and, of course, I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ do any sport for a few weeks.

Adam: I'm really sorry to hear that. I hope you'll get well soon.

2  
Ellen: You look tired, Ann. I think you (4) \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed.

Ann: No, it's OK. I'm just hungry. I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ eat something and then we (6) \_\_\_\_\_ go out to the cinema. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ you help me to make some sandwiches, please?

Ellen: Sure.

3

Mark: I'm going to have a hamburger and chips. What about you?

Susie: Really? You know you (8) \_\_\_\_\_ eat so much fast food.

Mark: Why not?

Susie: It isn't healthy. You (9) \_\_\_\_\_ give your body some vitamins. Why don't you have a salad?

Mark: Oh, all right then. But it's boring to talk about food. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ we talk about something else now?

Punkty \_\_\_\_ / 10

Rozdziały 1–11: \_\_\_\_ / 110



### present perfect

Aby powiedzieć o doświadczeniach, których czas zdarzenia jest nieistotny, użyj czasu present perfect.

Aby utworzyć zdanie, użyj czasownika *have ('ve) / has ('s)* oraz czasownika w formie imiesłowu, np.:  
*I have ridden a camel. = I've ridden a camel. She has visited the zoo. = She's visited the zoo.*

I <u>have</u> seen a lot of wild animals.	We _____ finished our project.
You _____ lost your camera.	You _____ been on a trip.
He _____ been to the USA.	They _____ visited a safari park.
She <u>has</u> travelled a lot.	
It _____ been very cold.	

#### ! Forma imiesłowu:

- Czasowniki regularne: **-ed**, np.: *watched, lived.*
- Czasowniki nieregularne: 3. forma czasownika, np.: *seen, done.*

### 1 Uzupełnij zdania formą present perfect czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

1 We \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) some seafood.

2 It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very hot this week.

3 She \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new pet.

4 I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) a lot about animals.

Aby utworzyć zdanie przeczące w czasie present perfect, wstaw **not** po czasowniku *have / has*, np.:

*I haven't seen a lion. He hasn't been to Spain.*

I \_\_\_\_\_ this week.



### 2 Zamień podane zdania na zdania przeczące.

1 I've seen this programme.

2 They've been to the waterfall.

3 She's written to us.

4 It's snowed today.

Aby utworzyć pytanie w czasie present perfect, zamień miejscami czasownik *have / has* z podmiotem zdania, np.:

*She has been to Japan. → Has she been to Japan?  
 Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.*

! *Have you ever ridden an elephant?  
 ever = kiedykolwiek*



### 3 Ułóż pytania, wykorzystując podane wyrazy. Napisz krótkie odpowiedzi.

1 you / do / a project about wild animals  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

2 he / visit / London Zoo  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ? No, \_\_\_\_\_.

3 they / buy / a lot of souvenirs  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ? No, \_\_\_\_\_.

4 it / snow / a lot this winter  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

### 4 Ułóż pytania, wykorzystując podane wyrazy. Napisz krótkie odpowiedzi.

1 ever / see / a crocodile  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ? \_\_\_\_\_.

2 ever / be / to a wildlife park  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ? \_\_\_\_\_.

3 ever / ride / an elephant  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ? \_\_\_\_\_.

4 ever / travel / by plane  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ? \_\_\_\_\_.



review of tenses

1 Zakreśl właściwą odpowiedź: A, B lub C.

- 1 My sister \_\_\_ books about nature very often.
- 2 We \_\_\_ home very late yesterday.
- 3 If it is hot tomorrow, they \_\_\_ to the beach.
- 4 I \_\_\_ my friend in Berlin next month.
- 5 She \_\_\_ a lot of wild animals at a safari park.
- 6 It \_\_\_ very hard at the moment.

- 1  
A read  
B is reading  
C reads
- 2  
A come  
B came  
C will come

- 3  
A will go  
B are going  
C went
- 4  
A am going to visit  
B visit  
C visited

- 5  
A see  
B has seen  
C seeing
- 6  
A rains  
B rained  
C is raining

2 Uzupełnij zdania właściwą formą czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) late last night.
- 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) an animal programme now.
- 3 You \_\_\_\_\_ (get) stomach ache if you eat a lot of sweets.
- 4 Our train is at 7:15 so we \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the house in a few minutes.
- 5 We still \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) our project.
- 6 She \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the zoo very often.
- 7 They \_\_\_\_\_ (not hike) in the mountains tomorrow if it rains.
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) any free time yesterday.

3 Uzupełnij pytania.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ you going to spend the next weekend in the mountains?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ she go to Africa last summer?
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ they ever been to Japan?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ you visit us tomorrow if you have some free time?
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ he watch sports programmes on TV every day?
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ you at the zoo yesterday?
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ she flying to New York tomorrow?
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ you often read adventure books?



SPRAWDŹ SIĘ



4 Uzupełnij tekst wyrazami i wyrażeniami podanymi w ramce.

are going to sleep    have seen    am staying    love    arrived  
will go    visited    will show    live    have invited

Hello David,  
I'm in Scotland! I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ with my aunt and uncle. They (2) \_\_\_\_\_ near Edinburgh and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ me and my brother to come and stay with them this summer. We (4) \_\_\_\_\_ here three days ago. We like the city very much. Edinburgh is a beautiful old city. We (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of historical places. Yesterday, we (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the famous Edinburgh Castle. It's an awesome place! There are some beautiful mountains and lakes near Edinburgh and my aunt and uncle (7) \_\_\_\_\_ hiking in the summer. If the weather is good this weekend, we (8) \_\_\_\_\_ camping in the mountains. We (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in tents, cook on a fire, and climb some rocks. I'm so excited! When I get back home, I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ you all my photos.  
Bye for now,  
Alex

Punkty \_\_\_ / 10  
Rozdziały 1-12: \_\_\_ / 120