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## Present simple/ Present continuous

### Present simple

Zdania twierdzące	Zdania przeczące	Zdania pytające	Krótkie odpowiedzi
I/you <b>play</b>	I/you <b>don't play</b>	<b>Do</b> I/you <b>play</b> ?	<b>Yes, I do./ No, I don't.</b>
he/she/it <b>plays</b>	he/she/it <b>doesn't play</b>	<b>Does</b> he/she/it <b>play</b> ?	<b>Yes, you do./ No, you don't.</b>
we/you/they <b>play</b>	we/you/they <b>don't play</b>	<b>Do</b> we/you/they <b>play</b> ?	<b>Yes, he/she/it does.</b>
			<b>No, he/she/it doesn't.</b>
			<b>Yes, we/you/they do.</b>
			<b>No, we/you/they don't.</b>

#### Zastosowanie

Czasu **present simple** używamy do opisywania:

- czynności powtarzających się lub wykonywanych regularnie (zazwyczaj z przysłówkiem częstotliwości, np. **always, often, usually** itp.).  
*She often goes hiking at the weekend.*
- nawyków. *I drink coffee at breakfast.*
- stanów trwałych. *The town lies by the river.*
- czynności odbywających się zgodnie z harmonogramem, np. rozkładem jazdy (w odniesieniu do przyszłości).  
*The bus departs in an hour.*
- prawd uniwersalnych i praw przyrody.  
*Water freezes at 0°C.*

Czasu **present simple** używamy także w recenzjach, komentarzach sportowych i narracjach.

*The novel tells the story of one woman's fight for justice.*

#### Zasady pisowni czasownika w 3. os. l. poj. w zdaniach twierdzących

- Do większości czasowników dodajemy końcówkę **-s**.  
*I talk – he talks*
- Do czasowników zakończonych na **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** lub **-o** dodajemy końcówkę **-es**.  
*I press – he presses, I brush – he brushes, I touch – he touches, I mix – he mixes, I do – he does*
- W przypadku czasowników zakończonych **spółgłoską + y** opuszczamy **-y** i dodajemy końcówkę **-ies**.  
*I fry – he fries*
- Do czasowników zakończonych **samogłoską + y** dodajemy końcówkę **-s**. *I say – he says*

#### Określenia czasu używane w czasie **present simple**:

*every day/month/hour/summer/morning/evening itp., usually, often, sometimes, always itp., on Mondays/Fridays itp.*

### Present continuous

Zdania twierdzące	Zdania przeczące	Zdania pytające	Krótkie odpowiedzi
I <b>am running</b>	I'm <b>not running</b>	<b>Am</b> I <b>running</b> ?	<b>Yes, I am./ No, I'm not.</b>
you <b>are running</b>	you <b>aren't running</b>	<b>Are</b> you <b>running</b> ?	<b>Yes, you are./ No, you aren't.</b>
he/she/it <b>is running</b>	he/she/it <b>isn't running</b>	<b>Is</b> he/she/it <b>running</b> ?	<b>Yes, he/she/it is.</b>
we/you/they <b>are running</b>	we/you/they <b>aren't running</b>	<b>Are</b> we/you/they <b>running</b> ?	<b>No, he/she/it isn't.</b>
			<b>Yes, we/you/they are.</b>
			<b>No, we/you/they aren't.</b>

#### Zastosowanie

Czasu **present continuous** używamy do opisywania:

- czynności odbywających się w chwili, gdy o nich mówimy.  
*They are sleeping now.*
- czynności odbywających się w teraźniejszości, ale niekoniecznie w chwili, gdy o nich mówimy.  
*Jo is looking for a new flat at present.*
- planów na najbliższą przyszłość, szczególnie gdy czas i miejsce ich realizacji są znane.  
*He's meeting his friend tomorrow.*
- sytuacji tymczasowych. *I'm training for a race.*
- sytuacji, które się zmieniają lub rozwijają.  
*The city is becoming more popular with tourists.*
- czynności odbywających się częściej niż powinny, co nas denerwuje lub irytuje (zwykle z użyciem przysłówków **always, constantly** i **continually**). *He's always making silly jokes.*

#### Zasady tworzenia imiesłowu czasu teraźniejszego

- Do większości czasowników dodajemy końcówkę **-ing**.  
*ask – asking, read – reading*
- W przypadku czasowników zakończonych samogłoską **-e** opuszczamy **-e** i dodajemy końcówkę **-ing**.  
*come – coming, make – making*
- W przypadku czasowników akcentowanych na ostatniej sylabie i zakończonych samogłoską, po której następuje spółgłoska, podwajamy tę spółgłoskę i dodajemy końcówkę **-ing**. *put – putting, forget – forgetting*  
**ALE:** *open – opening* (akcent na pierwszej sylabie)
- W przypadku czasowników zakończonych na **-ie** zmieniamy **-ie** na **-y** i dodajemy końcówkę **-ing**. *lie – lying*

#### Określenia czasu używane w czasie **present continuous**:

*now, at the moment, at present, nowadays, these days, today, tomorrow, next week itp.*

## 1 Put the verbs into the correct box in the third-person singular, as in the examples.

- grab • catch • say • dry • capture • try • play • dress
- do • give • enjoy • complete • empty
- fix • buy • hold • cry • delay • fly • crash

+ -s	<i>grabs,</i>
-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o + -es	<i>catches,</i>
vowel with -y + -s	<i>says,</i>
consonant with -y → -ies	<i>dries,</i>

## 2 Add -ing to the verbs in the list below and put them into the correct box, as in the examples.

- go • tie • make • swim • lie • write • take • plan
- shine • live • see • stop • get • sleep • die • snow

+ -ing	<i>going,</i>
-ie → -y + -ing	<i>tying,</i>
-e → -ing	<i>making,</i>
double consonant with -ing	<i>swimming,</i>

## 3 Identify the tenses in bold, then match them to their correct use.

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I'm <b>taking</b> photos now.<br><i>(present continuous)</i> | a daily routine        |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Amy <b>jogs</b> every day.  | b permanent state      |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> The rain <b>is getting</b> heavier.                                     | c timetable            |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> The eagle <b>soars</b> high above the forest.                           | d law of nature        |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Ned <b>lives</b> in a cottage by the canal.                             | e narration            |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Ben's <b>flying</b> to the USA tomorrow.                                | f action happening now |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> The air <b>gets</b> thinner as you go up a mountain.                    | g fixed arrangement    |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Our train <b>leaves</b> at noon.  | h changing situation   |

## 4 Choose the correct verb form. Give reasons.

- 1 Harry **goes/is going** to the same campsite every August. (*habit*)
- 2 And Messi **scores/is scoring** an awesome goal!
- 3 **Does the AT pass/is the AT passing** through 14 states?
- 4 Why **doesn't Sam wear/isn't Sam wearing** hiking boots today?
- 5 The guided tour **ends/is ending** at noon.
- 6 Abby **talks always/is always talking** about her London trip.
- 7 How long **does it take/is it taking** to walk the Appalachian Trail?
- 8 I **wait/am waiting** at the traffic lights right now.

## 5 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.



- A:** I love being on holiday in London! So where **1) are we going (we/go)** tomorrow?
- B:** Why **2) .....** **(you/constantly/ask)** me questions?
- A:** Because you **3) .....** **(always/have)** the answers!
- B:** Well, we **4) .....** **(visit)** galleries for the next two days and tomorrow it's the Tate Modern.
- A:** What time **5) .....** **(it/open)?**
- B:** Wait a minute. I **6) .....** **(check)** that on my phone. Here we are – 10 am, but we can go a bit later.
- A:** Great – early mornings **7) .....** **(not/suit)** me at all. I **8) .....** **(never/get up)** before 9 on holiday.
- B:** Don't forget we need to get a souvenir for Toby. He **9) .....** **(usually/buy)** us something, so we should do the same.
- A:** No problem. Every art gallery has a gift shop. Look, the waiter **10) .....** **(come)** back. Drink up and let's pay. The sky **11) .....** **(get)** darker and my umbrella's back at the hotel.
- B:** It sure **12) .....** **(rain)** a lot here.
- A:** That's how we know we're in London, Alesha!

## Stative verbs

**Czasowniki statyczne** opisują stany a nie czynności i na ogół nie mają formy ciągłej. Do tej grupy zaliczamy:

- **czasowniki opisujące wrażenia odbierane za pomocą zmysłów**, np.: *feel, hear, look, see, smell, sound, taste* itp.  
*You **sound** worried, what's wrong?*
- **czasowniki opisujące procesy myślowe**, np.: *believe, forget, know, notice, remember, think, understand* itp.  
*I **believe** that you're not telling me the whole story.*
- **czasowniki wyrażające uczucia i emocje**, np.: *desire, dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer, want* itp. *Karen **hates** walking in the rain.*
- **niektóre inne czasowniki**, np.: *appear, agree, be, belong, contain, cost, fit, have, include, keep, need, owe, own, possess* itp.  
*This backpack **doesn't belong** to us.*

Niektóre czasowniki statyczne mogą być użyte w formie ciągłej, ale zmienia się wtedy ich znaczenie. Porównaj przykłady w tabeli.

Present simple	Present continuous
<i>He <b>thinks</b> the hotel is nice.</i> (= uważać, sądzić)	<i>I'm <b>thinking</b> of getting a bike.</i> (= rozważać, zastanawiać się)
<i>He <b>has</b> a small boat.</i> (= mieć, posiadać)	<i>Kim <b>is having</b> lunch.</i> (= jeść) <i>We <b>are having</b> a barbecue.</i> (= organizować) <i>They <b>are having</b> a good time.</i> (= dobrze się bawić)
<i>I <b>see</b> the forest from my window.</i> (= widzieć) <i>I <b>see</b> why you like this hotel.</i> (= rozumieć)	<i>He's <b>seeing</b> his cousin next week.</i> (= spotykać się z)
<i>My coffee <b>tastes</b> bitter.</i> (= smakować, mieć smak)	<i>He's <b>tasting</b> the pasta to check if it's cooked.</i> (= próbować, degustować)
<i>This shampoo <b>smells</b> like coconut.</i> (= pachnieć, wydzielać zapach)	<i>Mina <b>is smelling</b> the flowers.</i> (= wąchać)
<i>The locals <b>appear</b> to be very friendly.</i> (= wydawać się)	<i>Tom <b>is appearing</b> in a new film.</i> (= występować)
<i>The towel <b>feels</b> soft.</i> (= być w dotyku)	<i>Ann <b>is feeling</b> the clothes to see if they're still wet.</i> (= dotykać, sprawdzać dotykiem)
<i>Brian <b>is</b> quite funny.</i> (= być – w odniesieniu do stanów trwałych, np. cech charakteru)	<i>You <b>are being</b> very unreasonable.</i> (= zachowywać się)
<i>This shirt <b>fits</b> you well.</i> (= pasować na kogoś)	<i>She's <b>fitting</b> a carpet in her room.</i> (= instalować, montować, kłaść)
<i>Martin <b>looks</b> confused.</i> (= wyglądać, wyglądać na, wydawać się)	<i>He <b>is looking</b> at the view.</i> (= patrzeć)

### Zauważ:

- Czasownika **enjoy** można użyć w czasach *continuous*, aby wyrazić chwilowy stan.  
*We **are enjoying** our stay at this resort.* (chwilowy stan) **ALE:** *Lucy **enjoys** going on cruises.* (stałe upodobanie)
- Czasowników **look** (= wyglądać – w odniesieniu do wyglądu zewnętrznego), **feel** (= czuć), **hurt** i **ache** można użyć zarówno w czasach *simple*, jak i *continuous* bez zmiany znaczenia. *He **looks** good in his new suit. = He **is looking** good in his new suit.*

## 6 Choose the correct verb form. Give reasons.

- The tent we're taking with us **belongs/is belonging** to Kelly. (*stative verb – no continuous form*)
- Ted **sees/is seeing** his travel agent later.
- Tom **hates/is hating** hiking in the forest.
- How much **does that tent cost/is that tent costing**?
- I **enjoy/am enjoying** running in the fresh air today.
- These hiking boots **don't fit/aren't fitting** me.
- I **don't want/'m not wanting** to go skiing.
- If the food **doesn't taste/isn't tasting** right, then add some salt.
- A famous singer **is appearing/appears** at our town festival tomorrow.
- Why **does Zoe smell/is Zoe smelling** the milk? It's fresh!
- This first-aid kit **doesn't include/isn't including** bandages.
- Do you have/Are you having** anything to eat in your backpack?

## 7 Fill in the gaps with the *present simple* or the *present continuous* of the verb given.

### 1 have

- a We *have* a small house by the lake.  
b They *are having* a family meeting to discuss next year's holiday.

### 2 look

- a We ..... for a cheap hotel near the beach.  
b The pool ..... amazing!

### 3 appear

- a Lily ..... in a TV show tonight.  
b The weather ..... to be getting better.

### 4 think

- a Karen ..... about going hiking this weekend.  
b Alfie ..... cruises are boring.

### 5 feel

- a Harry ..... his son's head for a bump.  
b My coat still ..... wet from all the rain yesterday.

### 6 see

- a I ..... why Gary loves kayaking – it's great fun!  
b Jane ..... some old friends from university tonight.

## 8 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

- 1 A: This town *doesn't have* (not/have) many cycle lanes.  
B: The council ..... (think) of building more next year.
- 2 A: Jake ..... (be) really rude today. It's not like him.  
B: Yes, he ..... (not/seem) to be in a very good mood.
- 3 A: Mum ..... (look) for Dad. Do you know where he is?  
B: In the kitchen. He ..... (taste) the curry to see if it's spicy enough.
- 4 A: ..... (you/want) some cake?  
B: No, thanks. It ..... (contain) nuts and I'm allergic to them.
- 5 A: The food here ..... (taste) awful!  
B: I ..... (not/agree) with you. My dish is delicious.

## Adverbs of frequency

- Przysłówki częstotliwości informują, jak często dana czynność się odbywa. Na przykład:  
*always* = zawsze (100%), *usually* = zwykle (90%), *often* = często (70%), *sometimes* = czasem (50%), *occasionally* = okazjonalnie (30%), *rarely/seldom* = rzadko (10%), *never* = nigdy (0%).
- Przysłówki częstotliwości stawiamy przed czasownikiem głównym, ale po czasowniku *to be* i po czasownikach posiłkowych (*be, have, do*) oraz modalnych (*will, must* itp.)  
*He never swims in lakes. You must always follow the rules.*
- Przysłówki *rarely, seldom* i *never* mają znaczenie przeczące, dlatego nigdy nie używamy z nimi partykuły *not*.  
*I rarely travel by boat. (NIE: ~~I rarely don't travel by boat.~~)*

## 9 Tick the gaps in the sentences to indicate the correct position of the adverb of frequency.

- 1 Emily  loves ..... running ..... on her own ..... along the canal. (sometimes)
- 2 Sam ..... is ..... talking ..... about ..... his expensive hiking equipment! (always)
- 3 Drivers ..... must ..... go ..... over the speed limit ..... (never)
- 4 I ..... do ..... the cooking ..... when we go ..... camping. (often)

## 10 Make sentences, as in the example. Use the adverbs of frequency from the key.

### KEY

always	*****	occasionally	**
usually	*****	rarely/seldom	*
often	****	never	0
sometimes	***		

- 1 William/go/on short city breaks. (\*\*\*\*)  
*William often goes on short city breaks.*
- 2 Petra/go water skiing/on the lake. (\*\*)  
.....
- 3 I/can/put up/my tent/quickly. (\*\*\*\*\*)  
.....
- 4 Layla/have been/late for work. (0)  
.....
- 5 I/see/my college friends/nowadays. (\*)  
.....
- 6 Oliver and Cody/be/very friendly. (\*\*\*\*\*)  
.....
- 7 The Joneses/have/a picnic/in the park. (\*\*\*)  
.....



## Present perfect

Zdania twierdzące	Zdania przeczące	Zdania pytające	Krótkie odpowiedzi
I you ] <b>have</b>	I you ] <b>haven't</b>	Have [ I you ]	<b>Yes, I/you have.</b> <b>No, I/you haven't.</b>
he she it ] <b>has</b> <b>added/ left</b>	he she it ] <b>hasn't</b> <b>added/ left</b>	Has [ he she it ] <b>added/ left?</b>	<b>Yes, he/she/it has.</b> <b>No, he/she/it hasn't.</b>
we you they ] <b>have</b>	we you they ] <b>haven't</b>	Have [ we you they ]	<b>Yes, we/you/they have.</b> <b>No, we/you/they haven't.</b>

### Tworzenie

- Czas **present perfect** tworzymy za pomocą operatora **have/has** oraz **imiesłowu biernego czasownika głównego**.  
*Alex **has taken** some amazing photos.*
- Imiesłów bierny czasowników regularnych tworzymy, dodając końcówkę **-ed** do czasownika. *wash – washed*
- Imiesłów bierny czasowników nieregularnych tworzymy inaczej. *see – seen, bring – brought*  
(Lista czasowników nieregularnych znajduje się na końcu książki.)

### Zastosowanie

Czasu **present perfect** używamy do opisywania:

- czynności lub stanów, które rozpoczęły się w przeszłości i trwają nadal w teraźniejszości. Często używamy wtedy czasowników statycznych: *be, have, like, know* itp.  
*He **has been** a travel agent for ten years.* (Został agentem biura podróży 10 lat temu i nadal nim jest.)
- czynności, które zakończyły się niedawno, a ich skutki są widoczne w teraźniejszości.  
*The airline **has lost** Nadia's luggage and she's very upset.*
- czynności, które miały miejsce w nieokreślonym momencie w przeszłości. Czas nie został podany, ponieważ nie jest istotny. Ważny jest fakt, że czynność się wydarzyła.  
*They **have bought** a small cottage by the sea.* (Kiedy? Nie wiemy i nie jest to ważne.)
- z określeniami: *today, this morning/afternoon/week, so far* itp., jeśli wspomniany okres czasu jeszcze się nie zakończył.  
*We **have visited** two museums today.* (Dzień się jeszcze nie skończył. Być może odwiedzimy inne muzea.)
- czynności, które niedawno się zakończyły. *She **has just unpacked** her suitcase.* (Ona właśnie rozpakowała swoją walizkę. Czynność została zakończona. Jej walizka jest pusta.)
- osobistych doświadczeń i życiowych zmian.  
*Carl **has hiked** through the Appalachian Trail.* (Kiedy? Nie wiemy i nie jest to ważne.)

### have gone to/ have been to/ have been in

Czasownik **go** w czasie **present perfect** występuje w dwóch formach: **have gone** i **have been**.

Spójrz na poniższe przykłady obrazujące różnicę w znaczeniu.

- Kenneth **has gone to** the park.* (Pojechał do parku i nadal tam jest.)
- We **have been to** Australia.* (Byliśmy w Australii, ale wróciliśmy.)
- Anita **has been in** London for ten days.* (Nadal jest w Londynie.)

**Określenia czasu** używane w czasie **present simple**:

*since, for, just, already, yet, lately, recently, so far, ever, never, still, how long, before, always* itp.

- since** (= od określonego momentu w przeszłości).  
*Lisa **has been** in bed with the flu **since** Monday.*
- for** (= od; przez pewien okres czasu).  
*She **has dreamed** about hiking in the Appalachians **for** years.*
- just** (= właśnie; dopiero co) i **already** (= już) używamy w zdaniach twierdzących. *He's **just left**. I've **already eaten**.*
- yet** używamy w pytaniach (= już) i przeczeniach (= jeszcze).  
*Have you **seen** Kim **yet**? Bob **hasn't woken up yet**.*
- lately/recently** (= ostatnio).  
*She **has recently passed** her driving test. **Have you travelled abroad lately**?*
- ever** (= kiedykolwiek) używamy w zdaniach twierdzących i pytających.  
*This hotel is the best **we've ever stayed at**. **Have you ever been camping**?*
- never** (= nigdy) ma znaczenie przeczące.  
*Sam **has never hiked** before.*
- still** (= nadal).  
*I **still haven't found** my passport.*
- so far** (= do tej pory) używamy zwykle w zdaniach twierdzących.  
*She **has uploaded** three videos from her trip **so far**.*



## Present perfect continuous

Zdania twierdzące	Zdania przeczące	Zdania pytające	Krótkie odpowiedzi
I you ] <b>have</b>	I you ] <b>haven't</b>	Have [ I you	<b>Yes, I/you have.</b> <b>No, I/you haven't.</b>
he she it ] <b>has</b> <b>been running</b>	he she it ] <b>hasn't</b> <b>been running</b>	Has [ he she it ] <b>been running?</b>	<b>Yes, he/she/it has.</b> <b>No, he/she/it hasn't.</b>
we you they ] <b>have</b>	we you they ] <b>haven't</b>	Have [ we you they	<b>Yes, we/you/they have.</b> <b>No, we/you/they haven't.</b>

### Zastosowanie

Czasu **present perfect continuous** używamy:

- chcąc podkreślić ciągłość czynności, która się rozpoczęła w przeszłości i trwa nadal w teraźniejszości.  
*We **have been waiting** for the waiter to take our order for forty minutes.*
- do opisywania czynności, która się rozpoczęła w przeszłości i trwała przez pewien czas. Czynność ta mogła się już zakończyć albo trwa nadal, a jej skutki są zauważalne w teraźniejszości.  
*They **have been walking** around the city all day and they feel tired.*

- do wyrażania złości, irytacji, zniecierpliwienia lub krytyki.  
*I **can't believe you've been holding** the map the wrong way all this time!* (irytacja)

**Określenia czasu** używane w czasie **present perfect continuous**:

*since, for, how long* (aby podkreślić czas trwania czynności)

## 11 Identify the tenses in bold, then match them to the correct use.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kate's parents really like the souvenirs she <b>has bought</b> them. ( <i>present perfect</i> ) | a an action which started in the past and continues up to the present  |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> It <b>has been snowing</b> all night and we can't drive on the roads.                                      | b a past action which has a visible result in the present  |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> I <b>have</b> just <b>called</b> our hotel to confirm our reservation.                                     | c an action which happened at an unstated time in the past   |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Luke <b>has bought</b> a map to take with him on his trip.   | d an action taking place during a period of time that is not finished at the time of speaking (with today, this week, etc)                   |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> We <b>have been hiking</b> in these woods all morning; let's take a break.                                 | e a recently completed action  |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> This is the first time I've <b>seen</b> the Houses of Parliament.  | f a personal experience/change   |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> James <b>has called</b> four hotels so far this morning but none had rooms available.                      | g to emphasise the duration of an action which started in the past and continues up to the present   |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> I can't believe you <b>have been trying on</b> hiking boots for two hours!                                 | h an action that started in the past and lasted for some time, may still be continuing or have finished, with results visible in the present |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> The historic hotel <b>has belonged</b> to the same family for over three centuries.                        | i to express anger, irritation, annoyance or criticism   |

## 12 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Connor **yet/still** hasn't decided where to go hiking next weekend.
- 2 Amy's been looking around the gift shop **since/for** half an hour.
- 3 Have you **ever/so far** travelled abroad?
- 4 Minnie and Rory haven't visited the Louvre **already/ yet**.
- 5 Anna hasn't stayed in a youth hostel **ever/before**.
- 6 Charlie's **never/recently** been camping in his life.
- 7 Sam's **just/ever** had a ride on a speedboat along the river.
- 8 Ruby's been putting up her tent **since/for** 10 o' clock.
- 9 Oly has **never/already** booked next summer's holiday.
- 10 I haven't had any free time to go hiking **recently/since**.

## 13 Fill in *gone to*, *been to* or *been in*.

- 1 Molly has *been to* Kew Gardens three times this year.
- 2 Lee is coming today and Stan has ..... to the airport to pick him up.
- 3 A: Have you ..... the shops yet?  
B: I haven't had time. I'll go later.
- 4 We've ..... the hotel room all morning. Let's go out and do some sightseeing.
- 5 Harry has ..... Liam's house. You can call him there.

## 14 Choose the correct verb form. Give reasons.

- 1 How long **have you known/have you been knowing** about Daisy's trip to Paris? (*an action which started in the past and continues up to the present*)
- 2 Niall's exhausted because **he's hiked/he's been hiking** in the forest all day.
- 3 I **haven't booked/haven't been booking** the train tickets yet.
- 4 Jacob **has visited/has been visiting** Japan twice.
- 5 Zach and Toby **have waited/have been waiting** to board their plane for over an hour.
- 6 Our taxi to the airport **has just been arriving/has just arrived**.
- 7 Now that James and Lily **have been moving/have moved** to the countryside, they feel more relaxed and peaceful.
- 8 The phone **has rung/has been ringing** for two minutes. Why don't you pick it up?

## 15 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous*.

- 1 Beth *has been serving* (**serve**) customers in the campsite shop all morning.
- 2 I ..... (**already/pass**) three other hikers on the mountain path.
- 3 Nancy ..... (**talk**) on the phone for the last fifty minutes.
- 4 ..... (**Val and Sean/camp**) by the side of the river for long?
- 5 We ..... (**not/put**) the tent up yet.
- 6 How long ..... (**those boots/hurt**) you?
- 7 ..... (**you/read**) Sally's travel blog lately?
- 8 You're very red in the face. .... (**you/run**) up the stairs?

## 16 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous*.

- 1 A: How long *have you been saving up* (**you/save up**) for your trip?  
B: Just a month, so I *haven't put aside* (**not/put aside**) much yet.
- 2 A: I ..... (**just/hear**) that Sam's back from holiday.  
B: Yeah, she ..... (**tell**) us about it all morning.
- 3 A: ..... (**Rob/phone**) for a taxi yet?  
B: He ..... (**try**) for a while, but he can't get a signal.
- 4 A: ..... (**you/speak**) to Mike today?  
B: No, I ..... (**not/see**) him since Sunday, actually.
- 5 A: ..... (**you/bring**) the road map with you?  
B: Of course! How do you think I ..... (**give**) you accurate directions all this time?
- 6 A: You ..... (**complain**) about the hotel for hours. It's really annoying, you know!  
B: Well, it's not my fault they ..... (**not/do**) any of the things we requested!

- 17** Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple*, the *present continuous*, the *present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous*.

## Ally's BLOG

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SEARCH



1 hour ago

Hi there, everyone! Here I am in Wales, halfway through the Wales Coast Path. It **1** *'s been raining (rain)* all morning, but I **2** ..... *(stay)* dry inside the hostel at the moment. I **3** ..... *(not/write)* a blog entry since I started the route, so here's an update. I **4** ..... *(think)* of doing this walk for ages. The Wales Coastal Path is the only coastal hike that **5** ..... *(run)* the length of an entire country. It's 870 miles long and **6** ..... *(go)* all the way from Queensferry in the north to Chepstow in the south. The views from the cliffs are spectacular – I **7** ..... *(already/take)* loads of photos for you! I **8** ..... *(make)* some great friends while I **9** ..... *(be)* in Wales. The locals are really warm and **10** ..... *(love)* chatting to a new face. Not everyone is so friendly, though. One hiker I met **11** ..... *(always/complain)* about how hard the hike is. I **12** ..... *(never/feel)* so annoyed with anyone before! Don't go hiking if you can't put up with a little difficulty! Anyway, later today, I **13** ..... *(get)* together with some fellow hikers in Aberystwyth. Someone **14** ..... *(tell)* me that you can have a picnic at the thirteenth-century castle there. I **15** ..... *(look)* forward to that all day! It **16** ..... *(just/stop)* pouring down, so that's all for now. Check back soon for my next update.

READ MORE

- 18** Tick the correct sentence.

- 1 **a** The train for Brentford leaves at 10:30 am. ✓  
**b** The train for Brentford is leaving at 10:30 am. ....
- 2 **a** I don't understand this. ....  
**b** I'm not understanding this. ....
- 3 **a** Calum has been waiting for the coach for an hour. ....  
**b** Calum is waiting for the coach for an hour. ....
- 4 **a** He seldom doesn't go fishing. ....  
**b** He seldom goes fishing. ....
- 5 **a** Aidan is staying at his grandparents' cottage this week. ....  
**b** Aidan stays at his grandparents' cottage this week. ....
- 6 **a** The train hasn't left yet. ....  
**b** The train hasn't left already. ....
- 7 **a** I am seeing our bus coming around the corner. ....  
**b** I see our bus coming around the corner. ....
- 8 **a** He's known how to surf since he was ten years old. ....  
**b** He knows how to surf since he was ten years old. ....

- 19** Complete the sentences with two to five words, including the word in bold.

- 1 She is still trying to decide where to go for a city break.  
**NOT** She *has not decided* where to go for a city break yet.
- 2 Charlie started hiking at 8 o'clock this morning.  
**SINCE** Charlie ..... 8 o'clock this morning.
- 3 Lily came to Chicago ten days ago.  
**HAS** Lily ..... Chicago for ten days.
- 4 It's the first time Fran has ever visited London.  
**BEEN** Fran ..... London before.
- 5 It's been about two months since I last saw Harry.  
**SEEN** I ..... about two months.
- 6 It's so annoying to keep losing my way in the woods!  
**ALWAYS** I ..... lost in the woods!