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Grammar Book

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Subject pronouns (Zaimki osobowe w funkcji podmiotu)

Ip.	Im.
I (ja)	we (my)
you (ty)	you (wy)
he (on)	
she (ona)	they (oni, one)
it (ono)	

- Zaimki osobowe w funkcji podmiotu występują przed czasownikami i zastępują imiona osób lub inne rzeczowniki. *They are doctors.*
- Zaimek *I* zawsze piszemy wielką literą. *He's Jack and I'm Steve.*
- Zaimka *he* używamy w odniesieniu do mężczyzn i chłopców. *Tony → he*
- Zaimka *she* używamy w odniesieniu do kobiet i dziewcząt. *Sheila → she*

- Zaimka *it* używamy w odniesieniu do rzeczy. *a table → it*
Zaimka *it* używamy również do określania zwierząt, których płci nie znamy. *a tiger → it*
Jeżeli płć zwierzęcia jest znana, używamy *he* lub *she*. *This is my dog Rex. He's one year old.*
- Zaimek *they* w liczbie mnogiej zastępuje nazwy ludzi, zwierząt lub rzeczy. *Tom and Ann → they, three cats → they, two tables → they*

Przedimek nieokreślony a/an

- Przedimka nieokreślonego *a/an* używamy przed rzeczownikami w liczbie pojedynczej. *a teacher, an actor*
- Przedimka nieokreślonego *a* używamy przed rzeczownikami zaczynającymi się w wymowie spółgłoską (/b/, /k/, /d/ itp.). *He's a dancer.*
- Przedimka nieokreślonego *an* używamy przed rzeczownikami zaczynającymi się w wymowie samogłoską (/a/, /e/, /o/ itp.). *It's an apple.*

1 Fill in: *he, she, it or they*, as in the example.



1 *it*



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12

2 Fill in: *a or an*.



1
book



2
armchair



3
house



4
orange



5
elephant



6
dog



7
tree



8
umbrella



9
envelope



10
watch



11
clock



12
hamburger

The verb *to be* (Czasownik *być*)

Zdania twierdzące		Zdania przeczące		Zdania pytające
Forma pełna	Forma skrócona	Forma pełna	Forma skrócona	
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I?
you are	you're	you are not	you aren't	Are you?
he is	he's	he is not	he isn't	Is he?
she is	she's	she is not	she isn't	Is she?
it is	it's	it is not	it isn't	Is it?
we are	we're	we are not	we aren't	Are we?
you are	you're	you are not	you aren't	Are you?
they are	they're	they are not	they aren't	Are they?

Uwaga: W języku angielskim form skróconych używamy w mowie potocznej oraz w nieoficjalnym języku pisanym.

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Are you a doctor?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.	Are you from Austria?	Yes, we are. No, we aren't.
Is he/she/it from China?	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.	Are they Polish?	Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

- Pełnej formy czasownika *to be* używamy w krótkich odpowiedziach twierdzących. *Are you from Sweden? Yes, I am.* (NIE: Yes, ~~I'm~~.)
- Skróconej formy czasownika *to be* używamy w krótkich odpowiedziach przeczących. *Are you from Spain? No, I'm not.*

3 Fill in the correct form of the verb *to be*.

Forma pełna	Forma skrócona
1 I <i>am</i> 16 years old.	I'm 16 years old.
2 He from Brazil.	He from Brazil.
3 She not Irish.	She Irish.
4 It a car.	It a car.
5 They not doctors.	They doctors.
6 You not Brian.	You Brian.
7 It an apple.	It an apple.
8 We British.	We British.
9 I not a vet.	I a vet.
10 She 20.	She 20.

4 Fill in: 'm, 's, 're, 'm not, isn't or aren't, as in the example.

- We aren't 20. We *'re* 22.
- My favourite sport is tennis. It football.
- They French. They're German.
- I from Spain. I'm from Mexico.
- She isn't Stella. She Molly.
- I'm not Bill. I Tom.
- The Taj Mahal isn't in Ottawa. It in Agra.
- They from Poland. They're from Sweden.
- Jill American. She isn't British.
- I 24 years old. I'm 27.

5 Fill in: *is, are, 's, 're, 'm, aren't or isn't*, as in the example.

- 1 A: *Is* he Spanish?
 B: No, he He French.
- 2 A: you a doctor?
 B: No, I not. I a pilot.
- 3 A: What your favourite sport?
 B: My favourite sport volleyball.
- 4 A: they from Birmingham?
 B: No, they They from York.
- 5 A: he a doctor?
 B: Yes, he
- 6 A: you Jackie Wilson?
 B: No, I not. I Sandra Collins.
- 7 A: Big Ben in Tokyo?
 B: No, it It in London.
- 8 A: How old you?
 B: We 38 years old.
- 9 A: Warsaw in Hungary?
 B: No, it It in Poland.
- 10 A: What the capital of Germany?
 B: It Berlin.

6 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb *to be*.



Jane: Hello, my name **1)** Jane Smith.
 What **2)** your name?

Simona: My name **3)** Simona Starr.
4) you an artist?

Jane: No, I **5)** not. I **6)**
 a fashion designer. **7)** you a
 photographer?

Simona: Yes, I **8)** My friend **9)**
 a photographer. We **10)** from
 Romania. Where **11)** you from?

Jane: I **12)** from Ireland.

7 Use the prompts to form questions, then write short answers, as in the example.

- 1 Julie/a doctor? – No/a teacher
Is Julie a doctor? No, she isn't. She's a teacher.
- 2 you/from Canada? – No/from Australia

- 3 he/a vet? – No/a pilot

- 4 she/17? – No/15

- 5 Bob/a waiter? – No/an actor

- 6 they/from Italy? – No/from Japan

8 Put the words into the correct order to form complete sentences, as in the example.

- 1 Portuguese / we / not / are
We are not Portuguese.
- 2 Munich / in / is / Germany

- 3 not / am / I / Dutch

- 4 favourite / is / your / what / subject?

- 5 twenty-two / old / we / years / are

- 6 what / colours / Denmark's / of / are / flag? / the

- 7 you / from / where / are?

- 8 are / New Zealand / from / they?

- 9 not / are / from / we / Spain

- 10 drawing / at / he / good / is

The verb *can* (Czasownik *móc, umieć, potrafić*)

Zdania twierdzące	Zdania przeczące		Zdania pytające
	Forma pełna	Forma skrócona	
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/ They can walk.	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/ They cannot walk.	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/ They can't walk.	Can I/you/he/she/it/we/you/ they walk?

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Can I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they play the piano?

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they can.
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they can't.

Czasownik **can** ma taką samą formę we wszystkich osobach liczby pojedynczej i mnogiej. *I can* (umiem/potrafię) *sing well*. *He can* (umie/potrafi) *sing well*. *They can* (umieją/potrafiają) *sing well*. (Oni umieją/potrafiają dobrze śpiewać.)

Czasownika **can** używamy, aby wyrazić umiejętność robienia czegoś. *He can dance*. (On umie/potrafi tańczyć.)

Czasownika **can** możemy również użyć do wyrażenia uprzejmej prośby. *Can you close the window, please?* (Czy możesz/ możecie/ może pan/ pani/ mogą państwo zamknąć okno?)

9 a) Look at the table and fill in *can* or *can't*.



Jack Karen Chris

dance	X	✓	X
play football	✓	X	✓
speak French	X	X	✓
drive	✓	X	✓
paint	✓	✓	X

- Karen dance, but she play football.
- Chris paint, but he speak French.
- Jack drive and paint, but he dance.
- Karen speak French, but she paint.
- Jack and Chris play football, but they dance.

b) Look at the table again. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

A: *Can Jack dance?*

B: *No, he can't.*

A: *Can Karen dance?*

B: *Yes, she can. etc*

10 Look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.



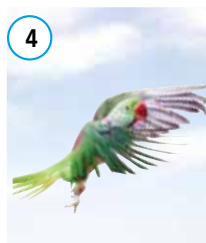
ride a bicycle



paint



play the guitar



fly



fly a plane



play basketball

- A: *What can he do?*
B: *He can ride a bicycle.*

11 a) Answer the questions about yourself.

- Can you swim?
- Can you dance?
- Can you roller-skate?
- Can you fly a plane?
- Can you ride a bicycle?
- Can you play the violin?
- Can you speak English?
- Can you ride a horse?

b) Now write three things that your partner can do and three things your partner can't do.