

PODSTAWOWE TREŚCI JĘZYKOWE DLA POZIOMU B1 – przykłady w zdaniach

1. Pytania szczegółowe w różnych czasach:

- Who did you meet at the concert?
- When will you be back?
- How long have you been learning English?
- Where has she gone?
- How much are they going to spend?

2. Pytania o podmiot:

- Who helps you with your homework?
- What happened last night?
- Who wrote this novel?

3. Stosowanie Question Tags – operatorów tworzących pytania:

- They decorated the flat themselves, didn't they?
- She hasn't left a message for me, has she?
- You aren't going to stay here, are you?
- I'm right, aren't I?

4. Past simple i continuous:

- When he fell he hurt his knee.
- I was sitting in the garden when I heard a strange noise. It was coming from a pile of branches. I came up to it and looked closely – a big hedgehog was marching across the grass and four young ones were following it.

5. Used to – użycie z czasownikami dynamicznymi i statycznymi:

- She used to have a large collection of glass animals.
- We used to cycle to school.
- I used to be really happy in my early years in Paris.
- Tom used to hate green olives but now he eats lots of them.

6. WOULD – opisywanie dawnych zwyczajów, czynności (użycie z czas.dynamicznymi)

- Grandma would sing when she felt happy.
- Every night I would read my little brother a short tale and then we would make up a different ending for it.

7. Past perfect i past simple:

- When we arrived at the station we learnt that our train had left.
- He seemed unaware that we had met before.

8. Formy przyszłe – przewidywanie, prognozy:

- If they continue to come late for business appointments, they are going to lose their jobs.
- Look at the sky. It's going to rain.
- They will probably offer you a quantity discount.
- Don't worry. You will pass the test next time.

9. Czas future continuous:

- At this time tomorrow you'll be walking along the beach in Łeba.
- We'll be taking our final exams in May. (rutynowe, zwyczajowe czynności)
- I'll be visiting my grandparents at the weekend. (umówione, ustalone wcześniej czynności)

10. Czas present perfect i past simple:

- A: Have you seen this film before?
B: Yes, I saw it three years ago. I've also read the book. I got it from my brother for my fifteenth birthday.
- Serena has won every game so far. Last year she lost a few games.
- A: How long have you been in your present job?
B: I've been there for eight months.
- A: And what did you do before?
B: I worked for my uncle for three years, but I hated it.

11. Czas present perfect simple i continuous:

- How long have you been waiting?
- I have had several cars but I have never driven a Japanese car.
- We've been watching documentary films for the last few hours.
- We've watched four documentary films for the last few hours.
- Your eyes are red. Have you been crying?

12. Zdania warunkowe – "zerowy" okres warunkowy:

- If you mix yellow and blue, you get green.
- She gets angry if we touch her things.

13. Zdania warunkowe - I okres warunkowy:

- If you don't revise for the exam, you will fail it.
- I won't speak to her unless she apologizes to me.
- We'll rent another flat if we aren't satisfied with this one.

14. Zdania warunkowe – II okres warunkowy:

- If I were you, I would accept their offer. (rada)
- I would marry her if she was/were younger. (warunek nierealny)
- If he joined our team, we would (we'd) have a much better chance of winning next season. (mało prawdopodobny warunek)

15. Zdania warunkowe – III okres warunkowe (rozważania dotyczące przeszłości):

- I would have visited them in London last year if I had known their address.
- If you had told me you were coming, I'd have picked you up from the airport.
- If mother hadn't reminded us, we'd have forgotten to pay the tax.

16. Zdania czasowe – Time Clauses:

- I'll call you as soon as I get back.
- We'll give a party before we go on holiday.
- Let's wait until the supermarket opens.

17. Czasowniki frazowe – phrasal verbs:

- He made up the whole story. He made the whole story up. He made it up.
- Can you fill the form in? Can you fill in the form? Can you fill it in?
- Don't throw away those books. Don't throw those books away.
Don't throw them away.
- Who's going to look after the kids? Who's going to look after them?
- The plane took off ten minutes ago.

18. Strona bierna – The Passive:

- The roof was damaged by the hurricane.
- Milk is sold in cartons or plastic bottles.
- Five people were injured in the accident.
- We are often invited to parties.

19. Czasowniki modalne MAY/MIGHT, WILL+ probably (możliwość):

- The traffic is bad so I might be late.
- Take the umbrella. It may rain.
- She will probably love the lamp. It's definitely her style.
- The baby's crying. He may be hungry.

20. Czasowniki modalne MUST/CAN'T (dedukcja):

- You worked all night. You must be really tired.
- He can't be Tom's father. He is too young.
- They must live in that white house. I can see their car parked there.
- You can't be hungry. You had a huge meal two hours ago.

21. Czasowniki modalne MUST, HAVE TO/ HAVE GOT TO (nakaz, konieczność, obowiązek):

- I really must stop smoking. I have pains in my chest.
- They have to sign the attendance register after every lecture.
- We have to finish this project by Monday.
- You don't have to wait for us. (brak konieczności)

22. Czasowniki modalne MUSTN'T, CAN'T (zakaz):

- Passengers must not put their luggage on the seats.
- You mustn't be rude to customers.
- We can't sell this drug in our country.
- You can't use your mobile phone during the test.

23. Czasownik NEED:

- Do we need to get back to work today? (konieczność)
- You need to punch your ticket in that orange machine before you get on the train. (konieczność, obowiązek)
- She doesn't need to work but she wants to. (brak konieczności)
- You needn't worry about me. I'll be fine. (brak konieczności)

24. Czasowniki modalne SHOULD, OUGHT TO (powinność):

- You should see your dentist.
- They should redecorate the kitchen.
- They'll be worried in my office. I ought to phone them.
- You ought to inform the police.

25. BE ABLE TO (umiejętność, możliwość):

- We are not able to meet your needs.
- He wasn't able to come to the seminar.
- Thanks to the new bridge we'll be able to shorten the journey by one hour.
- He has been able to ride a horse since he was a child.

26. Mowa zależna (zrelacjonowana – Reported Speech) – zdania oznajmujące:

- He says (that) he is scared . (...mówi, że się boi).
- He said (that) he was scared. (...powiedział, że się boi).
- He says (that) he was scared. (...mówi, że się bał).
- He said (that) he had been scared. (...powiedział, że się bał)
- He says (that) he will help. (... mówi, że pomoże).
- He said (that) he would help. (...powiedział, że pomoże).
- He told us (that) the printer was working. (... powiedział, że ... pracuje).
- She explained (that) she had changed the reservation. (... powiedziała, że zmieniła rezerwację.)

27. Mowa zależna – pytania zrelacjonowane:

- I want to know where you are going. (Chcę wiedzieć dokąd idziesz.)
- I asked where you were going. (Spytałem dokąd idziesz.)
- He is interested if we like water sports. (Ciekawi go czy lubimy...)
- He was interested if we liked water sports. (Ciekawiło go czy lubimy...)
- He asked if I lived in Warsaw. (Spytał czy mieszkam...)
- He asked if I had seen the film. (Spytał czy widziałem ...)

28. Mowa zależna – prośby, polecenia (tryb rozkazujący):

- She told me to turn left.
- They asked me to put the money to good use.
- The doctor advised me to get more exercise.
- He instructed us not to cross the red line.

29. Przedimki A/AN, THE, brak przedimka:

- We need a spacious house with a big garden.
- She's an accountant.
- What a lovely rose!
- The queen looked at the silver moon and smiled.
- Bring a chair from the garden.
- How often do you go to the cinema?
- It's the best sushi bar in the neighbourhood.
- Money won't buy you love.
- Books are so expensive.
- On Sunday we usually have breakfast in the patio.

30. Określniki ilości:

- All the tables are reserved.
- Is there enough room for everyone?
- Slow down. We have plenty of time.
- How many people offered to give a speech? None, I'm afraid.

31. Przymiotniki w związkach z rzeczownikami i przyminkami:

- He gave me an angry look.
- There was a strong smell of vanilla in the shop.
- We are proud of our high quality products.
- They are worried about this heavy rain. It may ruin their work.
- I love home-made dinners but a take-away meal from time to time is ok.
- Which of you is good at computers?

32. Przysłówki i wyrażenia przysłówkowe:

- My grandma has never been abroad.
- I hardly ever sleep upstairs nowadays.
- We are looking for a fully furnished flat.
- They are working extremely hard to win the competition.
- 6 a.m. is much too early for me.
- She is playing really well tonight.
- It's extremely cold outside.

33. Stopniowanie przysłówków:

- Could you speak more slowly, please.
- Mary works harder than me for less money.
- Next time I'll do the job more quickly.
- The player who most frequently lost the ball was Henry.
- Who did the worst in the driving test?
- The longest we can wait is three days.
- Could you come earlier tomorrow?

34. Czasowniki statyczne – nie stosowane w aspekcie continuous:

- This rose smells so sweet.
- I have a lot of work at the moment.
- You seem very happy today.
- Do you believe me?
- How much does it cost?
- You know what I mean.

35. Stopień najwyższy przymiotnika + present perfect:

- That's the best concert I've ever been to.
- It is the most beautiful cathedral we have ever seen.

36. FORMA –ING:

- Home cooking has become trendy.
- Do you fancy going out tonight?
- She doesn't mind waiting for a day or two.
- He spent three days fixing the car.
- I suggest taking a credit.

- Is the book worth buying?
- I look forward to meeting you.
- He left without saying a word.

37. Bezokolicznik bez "to":

- Did you see Mary at the party? (po DO/DOES/DID)
- Must you really go? (po czasowniku modalnym)
- Don't make me laugh. (po MAKE)
- Let me help you. (po LET)

38. Bezokolicznik z "to":

- This carpet is hard to clean. (po przymiotniku)
- We are saving money to do a language course in London. (wyrażanie celu)
- We can't afford to waste food.
- They have never learnt to play the piano.
- I'll try to do my best.
- He promised to collect us from the station.

39. Żywność, potrawy, restauracja:

- We often have a bowl of cereal or toast for breakfast.
- What's your favourite take-away food?
- Her new diet includes whole-meal bread and low-fat foods; she eats lots of steamed vegetables.
- I asked for my steak well-done but this is rare.
- There is a mistake in the bill. You've overcharged us for wine. We had two glasses not two bottles.

40. Obiekty w mieście, sklepy, zakupy:

- The jacket fits perfectly but do you think yellow colour suits me?
- Could I return it and have my money back?
- I bought it last Friday but I'm not satisfied with it. Could you replace it? Here's the receipt.
- We need to get some toothpaste and shampoo from the chemist's in the shopping mall.
- Where's the nearest newsagent's, please?
- It's a five-minute drive to the Town Hall.

41. Podróż:

- You have to check in at least one hour before departure.
- The gate number will be displayed on the departures board and on the monitors in the departure lounge.
- Is that a direct/through train or do I have to change?
- Let's stay in the compartment – there's the ticket inspector coming.
- We can leave the backpacks in the left-luggage office and go sightseeing.

42. Ruch uliczny:

- There are too many traffic lights and speed bumps in the area. You can imagine the traffic jams during the rush hour.
- The cycle lane starts over there, behind the car park.
- I saw a car crash at the roundabout – nothing serious; no one was hurt, fortunately.
- Slow down! Can't you see the speed limit?

43. Sport:

- He scored two goals for his new team during the first match.
- The famous runner was banned from athletics for drug taking.
- This golf course has a huge driving range.
- The referee whistled offside and the result was a draw.
- In the semi-finals Mark competed against Tom and won the game.

44. Dom, wnętrze:

- We live in the suburbs in a semi-detached house with a garden.
- Tom rented a nice flat on the second floor of a big block of flats. The living room was bright and spacious and the kitchen had a brand-new sink, cooker and dishwasher.
- The room would look cosy if you put a woolen rug on the floorboards and brought a few green plants here.

45. Praca, warunki pracy:

- Her pension is rather small so she's looking for a part-time job with flexible working hours.
- We work long hours but we always get paid for overtime.
- He applied for the job and sent in his CV but didn't get it because he didn't have the necessary qualifications.

46. Książka, film:

- It's the best action film I've ever seen, with a funny and well-written script.
- The story is set in Africa in the 19th century.
- I loved the dialogues and characters.
- I prefer stories with a happy ending.

47. Szkoła, nauka:

- She always revised before tests and never cheated in exams.
- The headmaster (head teacher) of the boarding school was very strict. He taught chemistry, which was my worst subject.
- We have to wear uniforms and can't use mobile phones during the classes. But they never give us any homework, so it's ok.

48. Złe samopoczucie:

- I've got a terrible headache.
- Tim stayed in bed yesterday. He had a temperature and was sick several times.
- She feels awful and her whole body aches. She should see a doctor – it might be the flu.

49. Uczucia, emocje:
- We are fed up with this weather!
 - I'm scared and nervous. I hate exams!
 - Oh, I'm really sorry to hear that.
 - John felt disappointed and bitter. Nobody appreciated his hard work.
50. Wyrażanie opinii:
- I don't think this is a good idea.
 - In my opinion he is the right person.
 - According to Mark it was too expensive.
51. Zgadzanie się i nie zgadzanie z rozmówcą:
- I think so too.
 - You're absolutely right.
 - Exactly! Absolutely! Quite so!
 - Yes, I agree.
 - So do I. So am I.
 - Neither do I.
 - Well, not really.
 - I don't think so. I don't agree. I'm not so sure.
 - I'm sorry, but I think you're wrong.
52. Sprawdzanie czy jest się zrozumiałym:
- Do you follow me?
 - Do you know what I mean?
 - Did you get it?
53. Upewnianie się czy dobrze rozumiemy rozmówcę:
- Do you mean...?
 - I'm sorry, did you say "..."?
 - I'm not sure if I understand well.
 - Are you saying that...?
 - Could you repeat, please. I didn't get what you said.
54. Przerwanie, wtrącenie się do rozmowy:
- Sorry to interrupt you, but ...
 - Could I say something?
 - I have a question.
 - Sorry, I just wanted to say that ...
55. Zmiana tematu:
- Anyway ...
 - Oh, there is something else I wanted to tell you.
56. Wznawianie rozmowy, kontynuowanie:
- What was I saying?
 - To get back to what we were talking about...
 - So, as I was saying ...

57. Rozpoczynanie rozmowy i kończenie:

- Excuse me, please. I wonder if you could help me.
- Excuse me, please. Have you got a minute?
- Excuse me. Could we talk for a minute?
- It was nice talking to you.
- I'm sorry. I've got to go now.
- I must go. See you later/Take care.

58. Proponowanie, sugerowanie:

- Let's wait outside.
- Why don't we ask Jenny for help?
- Shall we drive to the beach?
- We could go dancing tonight
- What/How about giving a party?
- Would you like to come with us?
- Why don't you join us?

59. Łączenie zdań, myśli za pomocą spójników i wyrazów łączących:

- zestawianie, kontrastowanie: but, however, although, on the one hand... on the other hand...
- dodawanie nowej myśli, argumentu: also, furthermore, moreover, in addition, what is more
- podawanie przyczyny: because, because of, due to
- podawanie skutku: so, as a result, consequently, therefore
- podawanie przykładów: for example, for instance, such as
- wyliczanie argumentów: to begin with, first(ly), second(ly), finally, last of all
- podsumowywanie: to sum up, in conclusion.

60. Język potoczny:

- These cowboy boots are really cool.
- We can't afford to go to posh clubs.
- Let's have a break. I'm dying for a cup of tea.
- Did you manage to fix your specs? Kind of.
- Hang on a minute. I've got to go to the loo.
- My feet are killing me. I can't wear these new shoes.
- Tom's getting married? Are you kidding?
- What's this stuff called? Kevlar. It's used for car tyres and boats.

