**Zagadnienia gramatyczne obowiązujące na poziomie B2+**

**EXPRESSING THE PRESENT AND THE PAST**

**present simple** for

* present habits
* permanent states
* expressing how often things happen
* general truths

using the operator for emphasis

**state verbs:**

* thinking (believe, imagine, know mean, think, understand)
* existence (be, exist)
* emotions (hate, like, dislike, love, need, prefer, satisfy, want)
* the human senses (hear, see, smell, sound, taste)
* appearance (appear, look, resemble, seem)
* possession and relationship (belong to, consist of, have, include, involve, own)

stative and non-stative use of verbs such as have, imagine, look, weigh, smell, taste, think

**adverbs of time, their position in a sentence**

(every …, always, often, sometimes, rarely, never, once/twice a…)

**present continuous** for

* actions happening now
* temporary situations
* changing and developing situations
* annoying habits (usually with *always*)

**present perfect simple** for

* situations that started in the past and are still true
* completed actions in the unknown past
* completed actions, the present result important
* a series of actions continuing up to now
* in phrases *It’s the first/second/last time*… / *It’s the most interesting …*

**present perfect continuous** for

* actions continuing up to the present moment
* actions stopping just before the present moment

**past simple** for

* single completed actions at a definite past time
* repeated actions at a definite past time
* general truths about the past
* permanent situations in the past
* use of the operator for emphasis
* a series of events

**past continuous** for

* actions happening at a definite moment in the past
* two actions happening at the same time
* in sentences with past simple and past continuous

*(The phone rang while I was talking to a ward nurse.)*

* temporary situations in the past
* background information in a story

**present perfect** for

* situations which started and are still true
* completed actions at a time which is unspecified
* completed actions when we want to stress the results, past time unspecified

**time expressions**

for/since, never/ever, just, already

**past perfect** for

actions and states before a moment in the past.

**irregular verbs** (podamy listę z podręcznika z poziomu B1)

**EXPRESSING THE FUTURE**

**present continuous** for

* arrangements

**“be going to”** for

* intentions
* predictions based on facts

**present simple** for

* timetables

**“will”** for

* predictions not based on facts
* decisions made now

**time expressions:**

next (Monday/week), in (two days)

**THE PASSIVE**

* in these tenses: present simple, present continuous, past simple, past continuous, present perfect simple, past perfect simple, future perfect simple, will, to be going to,
* with modals (can, could, should, may, might)
* with -ing verb forms
* passive of sentences with two objects (with such verbs: bring, buy, get, give, lend, make, offer, owe, pass, promise, send, show, take, teach, tell, write, etc.)

**impersonal passive** for

relating people’s opinions (with verbs: say, believe, think, claim, estimate, etc.)

**the causative** (with verbs have/get) for

* showing that someone arranges for someone else to do something for them
* referring to an unpleasant situation which hasn’t been arranged

phrases:

have somebody **do** something for somebody

get somebody **to do** something for somebody

the use of **by** and **with**

**MODALS**

**ability**

* ability now or in general: **can**
* ability in the past: **could, was/were able**
* ability in the future, infinitive form: **to be able**
* hypothetical ability in the past: **could have + past participle**

**permission**

* asking for and giving permission, for the future or generally: **can, could, may**
* to express permission in the past: **to be allowed/permitted**

**advice/criticism**

* asking for and giving permission: **should, ought to**
* criticizing past behavior: **ought to/should have + past participle**

**obligation and necessity**

* obligation: must (personal obligation), have to (external obligation), need to
* past obligation: had to
* future obligation: will have/need to
* negative obligation: mustn’t (must not)
* lack of obligation: don’t have to, don’t need to
* past obligation: had to
* no past obligation: didn’t have to
* did not need to vs. needn’t have done

**modals to express certainty**

certainty about now or generally: **must, can’t, couldn’t**

certainty about the past: **must, can’t, couldn’t have + past participle**

probability about now, the future or generally: **should, ought to, could, may, might**

probability about the past: **should, ought to, could, may, might have + past participle**

when expressing probability about hypothetical past only **could/might have + past participle**

**CONDITIONALS**

**zero conditional** for

* general/scientific facts

**first conditional** for

* for likely or real situations in the future

first conditional with **the imperative** and **modals** (can, could, shall, should, may, might, ought to, have to) instead of **will**

first conditional with **should + bare infinitive** for unlikely situations

**second conditional** for

* impossible or unlikely situations in the present
* giving advice

second conditional with **modals** (might, could) instead of **would**

second conditional with **could** in the *if* clause

**third conditional** for

* hypothetical conditions and their results in the past

third conditional with **modals (could, should, might)** instead of **would**

conditionals with **unless**

conditionals with **in case, as/so long as, provided/providing that**

mixed conditionals

**if + past perfect, would + bare infinitive** for hypothetical past condition and a present result

**if + past simple/continuous, would + have + past participle** for hypothetical conditions in the present and a past result

**inverted conditionals** for more formal forms

first conditional: **Should I/you/he…** instead of **If I/you/he should…**

second conditional: **Were I/you/he…** instead of **If I/you/he were…**

third conditional: **Had I/you/he…** instead of **If I/you/he had…**

the use of a comma in conditionals

**UNREAL PAST**

**wish/if only for**

* expressing wishes about the present, future or generally (past simple/continuous)
* expressing wishes about the past (past perfect simple/continuous)
* for criticizing or complaining (would)
* for expressing a hypothetical ability or permission

**suppose/what if/imagine**

**would rather do/would rather somebody did**

**ADJECTIVES**

phrases with **so, such, enough, too**

**forming comparatives and superlatives**

**irregular adjectives/quantifiers:** good, bad, far, little, much, many

**irregular adjectives**: good, bad, far, little, many, much

use of **than**

**ADVERBS**

so + adverb + that

**forming adverbs**

**irregular adverbs** (badly, early, far, fast, hard, late, near, well)

hard/hardly

**VERBAL CONSTRUCTIONS**

**-ing form** after a preposition

**-ing form** after verbs: admit, appreciate, avoid, can’t help, delay, deny, detest, discuss, dislike, enjoy, escape, face, fancy, feel like, finish, give up, involve, keep on, mention, mind, miss, postpone, practice, put off, resist, risk, suggest, understand

**full infinitive** after verbs and adjectives: able, afford, agree, appear, arrange, ask, attempt, beg, choose, decide, encourage, expect, fail, happen, help, hope, manage, offer, plan, pleased, prepare, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, tend, want, wish, would like

**-ing form or full infinitive** after verbs: begin, can’t bear/stand, continue, hate, intend, prefer, start (no difference in meaning)

differences in meaning between -ing or full infinitive after verbs (stop, forget, remember, etc.)

**bare infinitive** after verbs: feel, heal, let, make, notice, see, watch

difference in meaning between -ing or bare infinitive after these verbs

passive of hear, make, see followed by full infinitive

**prefer** noun/-ing to noun/-ing

**would** **prefer** + full infinitive + rather than + bare/full infinitive

**would rather** + bare infinitive + than + bare infinitive

**would rather** + sb. + past simple/past continuous

**had better** + bare infinitive

infinitive of purpose: (in order/so as +) full infinitive

**QUESTION FORMS**

Questions with prepositions

Question tags

Question tags with **imperatives, let’s, I am, everyone/someone/no one, there is**)

Indirect questions

Subject and object questions

**REPORTED SPEECH**

* tense change after reporting verbs in the past tense, no change if the information is still true
* reported speech with modal verbs
* reported questions
* reported commands
* pronoun and determiner changes
* time and place changes
* reporting verbs: **say, tell, ask**

reporting verbs:

* verb + noun (e.g. deny, say, suggest, tell)
* verb + that clause (e.g. claim, deny, state, suggest)
* verb + -ing (e.g. deny, suggest)
* verb + full infinitive (e.g. agree, claim, refuse)
* verb + someone + full infinitive (e.g. ask, beg, command, order, tell)
* verb + someone + noun (e.g. ask, tell (certain phrases))

**RELATIVE CLAUSES**

* Introductory words: which, who, when, where, why, whom, whose
* The use of **whom** (formal) and **who** (informal)

*This is the doctor* ***whom*** *I met at the conference.*

*This is the doctor* ***who*** *I met at the conference.*

*This is the doctor* ***to whom*** *I was referred.*

*This is the doctor* ***who*** *I was referred* ***to****.*

* Non-defining clauses: use of commas, obligatory use of the introductory word, no possibility to use **that**
* Defining clauses: no commas, possibility to use **that** instead of **who/which**, possibility to omit the introductory word if the subject of the first sentence is the object of the clause

**LINKING WORDS**

**purpose**: so that (purpose)

**contrast**: although/though/ even though, in spite of, despite, however, nevertheless, while, whereas