



@just_takeabreak

JUST TAKE A LESSON

Small steps to your success in learning English

WEEK 19 & 20

TIP:

Quizzes can be found every day on our Instagram

1

PHRASAL VERBS

revision

2

PHRASAL VERBS

fall

3

CZASOWNIKI MODALNE

4

LISTENING

matura podstawowa

WEEK

19 & 20

Today's
justakealesson

phrasal verbs
revision



Their car has **broken down**.

stop working

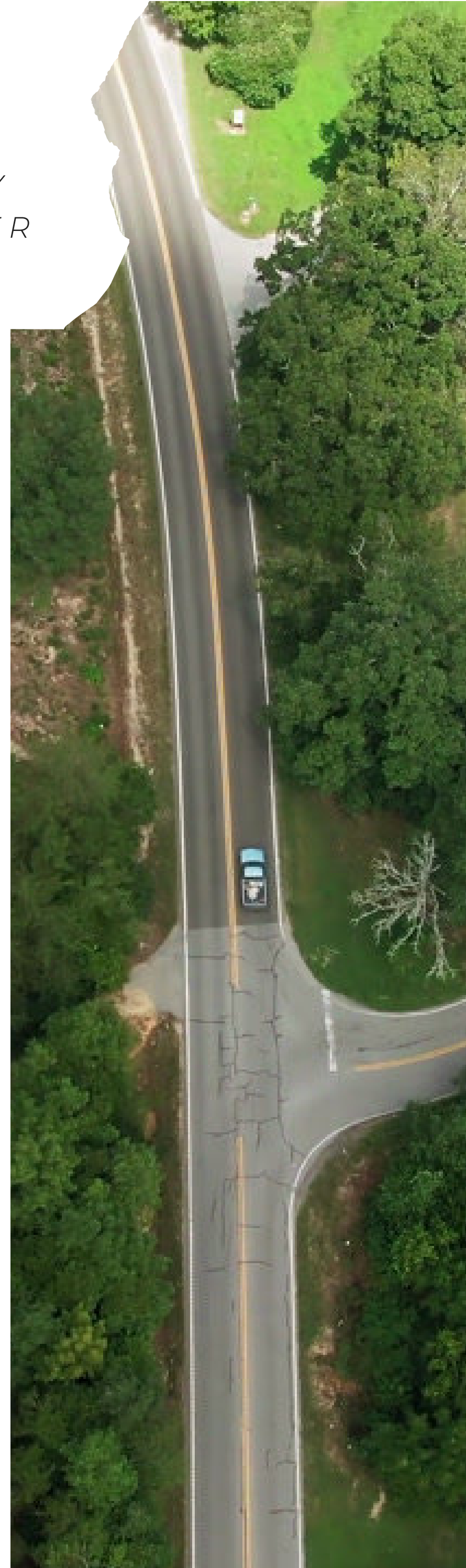
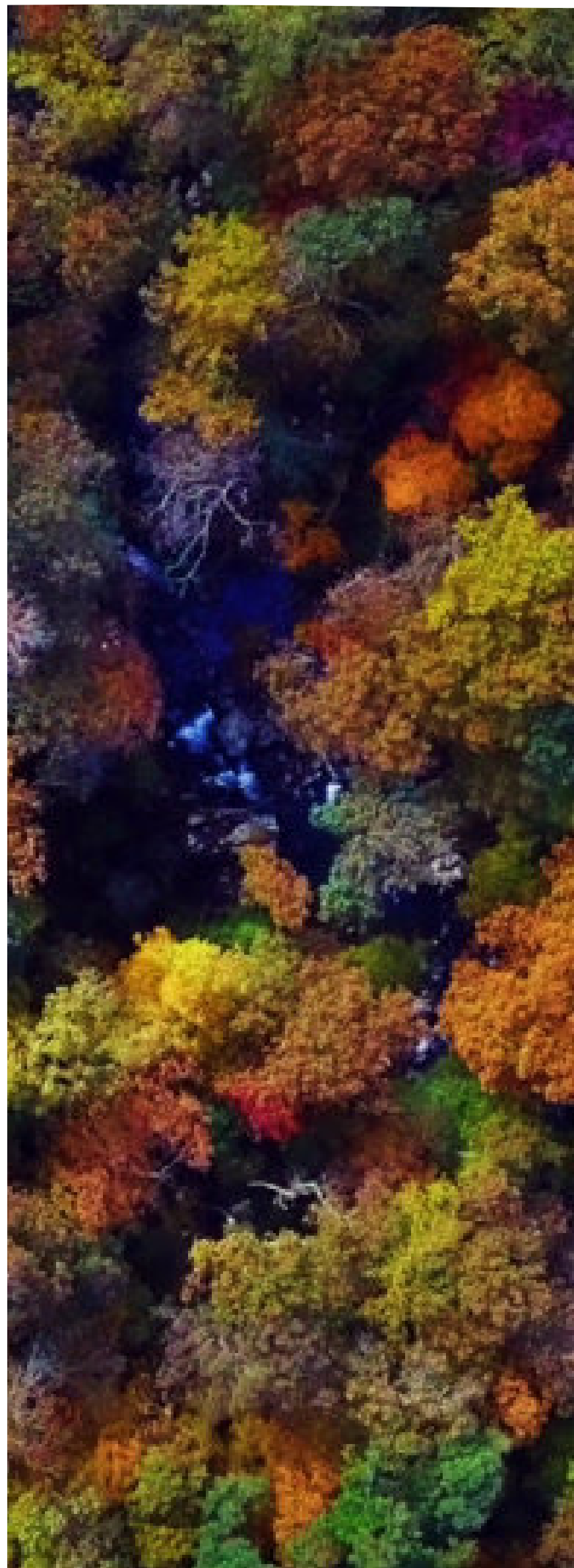


Someone **broke into** our house last night.

enter by force

COME ON - WE'RE
GOING TO BE LATE IF
YOU DON'T HURRY!

*SAID TO ENCOURAGE
SOMEONE TO DO
SOMETHING, ESPECIALLY
TO HURRY OR TRY HARDER*





I THINK I'M **COMING
DOWN** WITH FLU.

*TO START TO SUFFER FROM
AN ILLNESS, ESPECIALLY
ONE THAT IS NOT SERIOUS*





If this bill is
not paid within five days,
your gas supply
will be cut off.

to stop providing something
such as electricity,
supplies, etc.



I'm trying to cut down on
junk food I eat.

to eat or drink less of
a particular thing, usually
in order to improve your health

Today's
JustTakeaLesson

phrasal verbs

FALL

explanations



Mike has **fallen for**
Heather.

to be attracted to
someone and start
to love that person



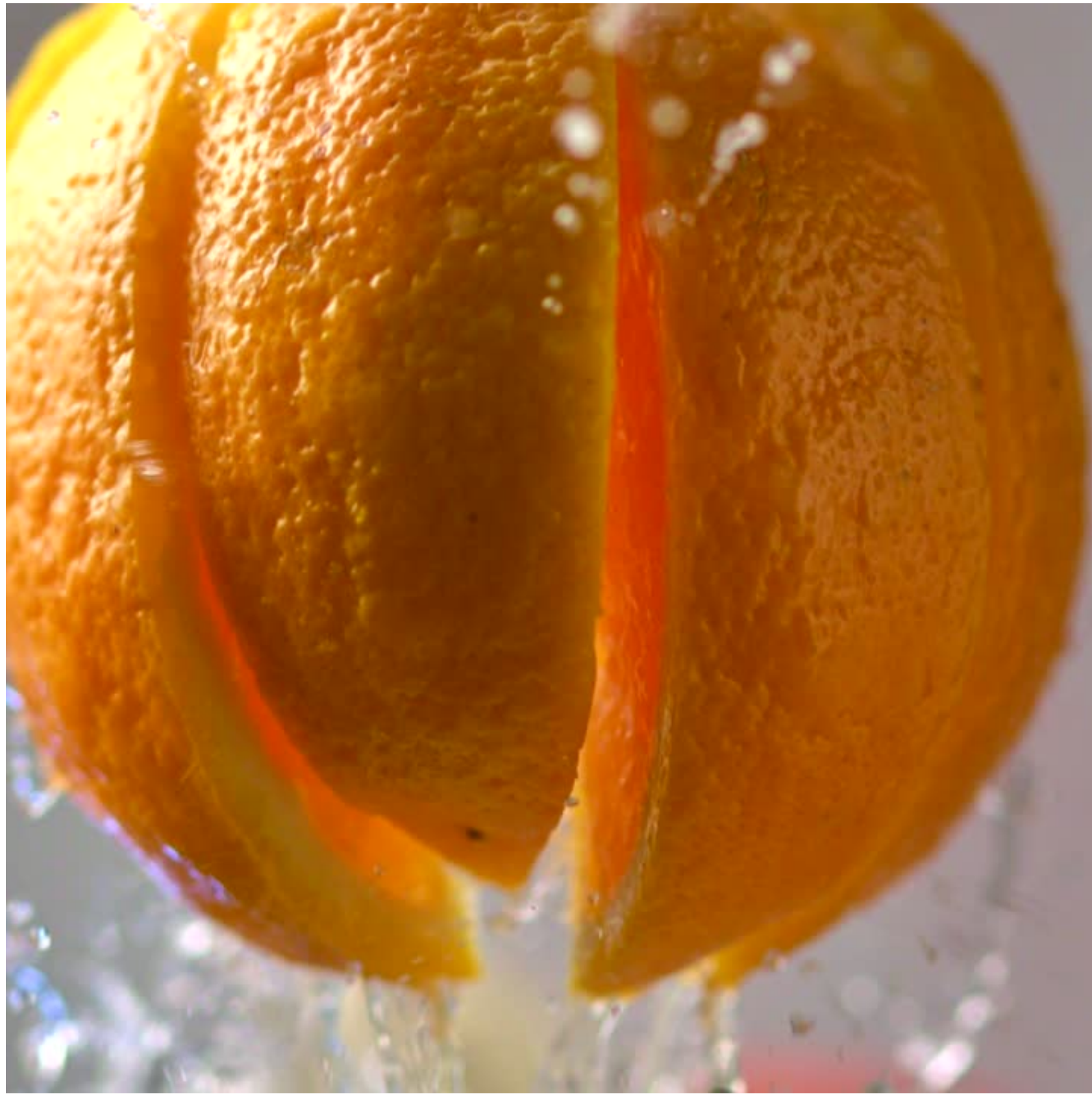
Her baby teeth are
starting to **fall out** .

If a tooth or your hair
falls out, it becomes
loose and separates from
your mouth or head



He left home after **falling out** with his parents.

to argue with someone
and stop being friendly
with them



The orange
has **fallen apart**.

to break into pieces




When his wife died,
he **fell apart**.

to experience serious
emotional problems
that make you
unable to think or act
in the usual way



He was ill for
six weeks and **fell behind**
with his schoolwork.

to fail to do
something fast enough
or on time



We started to **fall behind**
with our mortgage payments
when my husband
lost his job.

to not make
a regular payment
at the time you should



If we **fall behind**
schedule
we may lose the contract.

to not finish work
at the time you planned
or promised to finish it



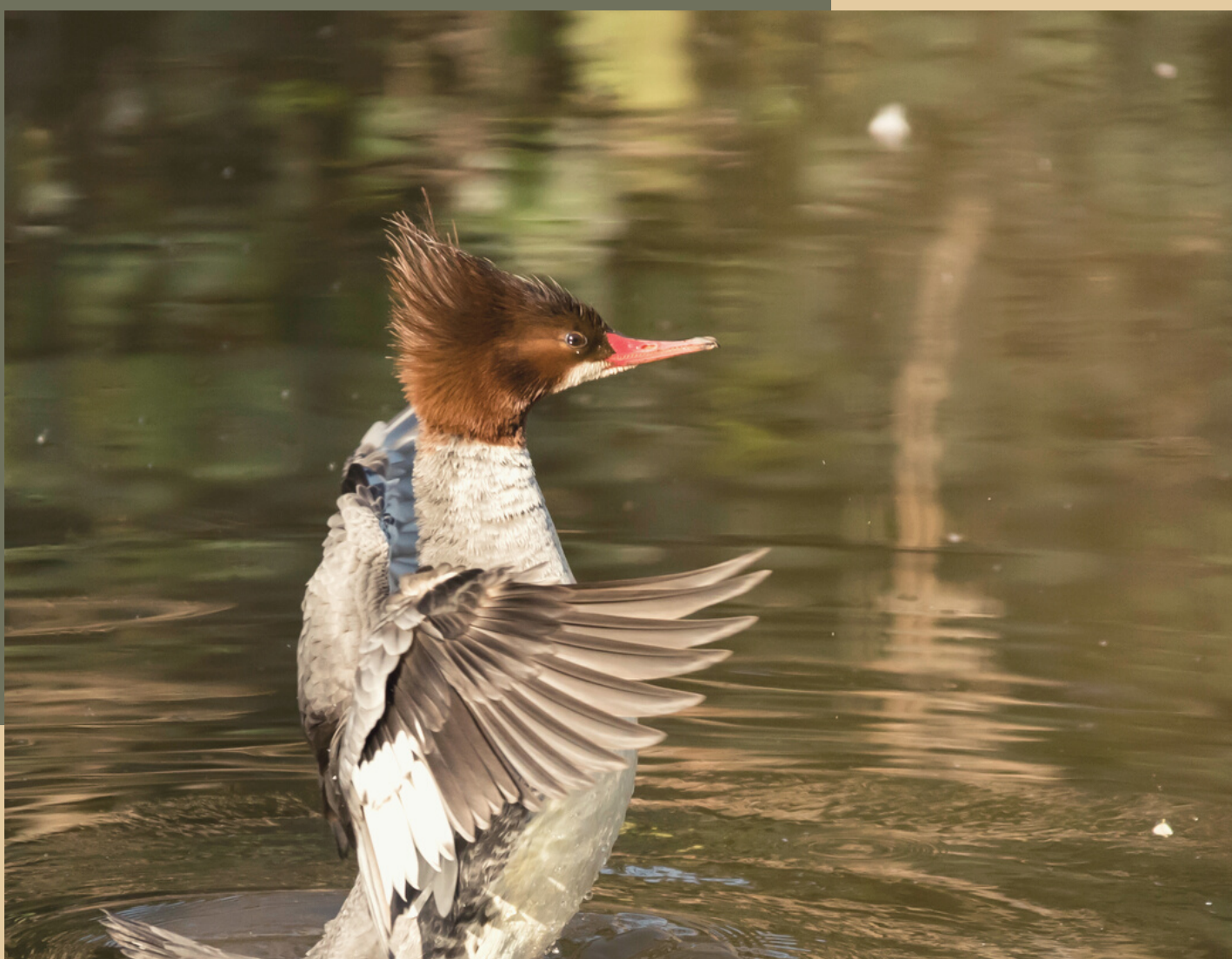
Modal Verbs

#justtakealesson



I believe I ... fly.
I believe I ... touch the sky.

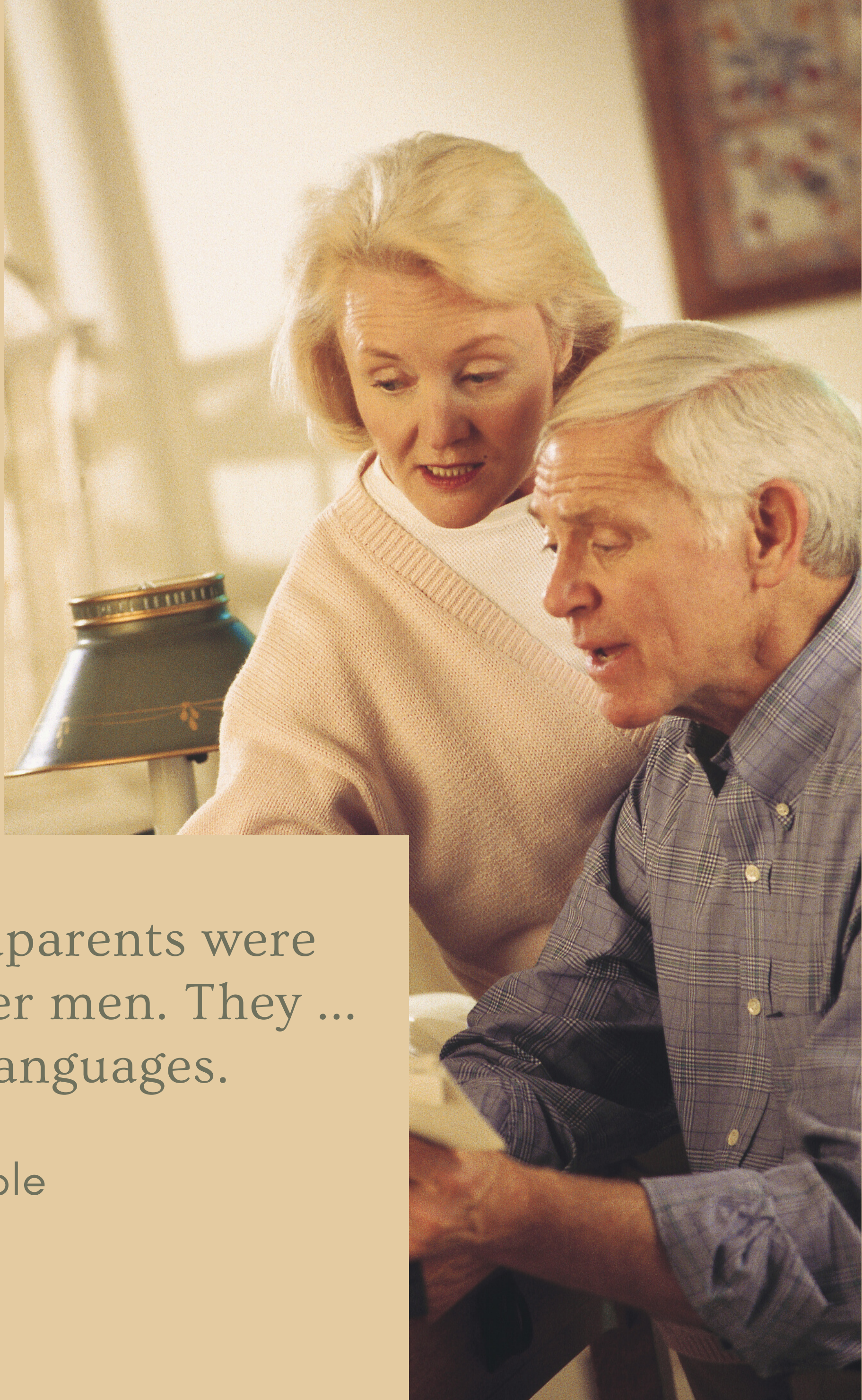
- a. can / can
- b. must / had to





I had fotgotten to
bring my camera so I
... take any photos.

- a. wasn't able to
- b. cannot



My grandparents were very clever men. They ... speak 4 languages.

- a. were able
- b. could





I looked everywhere for
the book but I ... find it.

- a. may not
- b. couldn't



I'm really hungry. I ...
eat a horse!

- a. could
- b. will be able to



I ... you very well!

a. can see

b. am seeing



We ... go and see that
new film tomorrow.
That will be nice.

a. musn't

b. can





This summer we ... go
to the USA. It's
forbidden.

- a. mustn't
- b. may not



Modal Verbs

vol. 2



#JUSTTAKEALESSON

Why did you stay at hotel when you went to NYC? You ... with Kate.

A. CAN STAY

B. COULD HAVE STAYED





**I've lost one of my gloves.
I ... it somewhere.**

- A. MUST BE DROPPING**
 B. MUST HAVE DROPPED

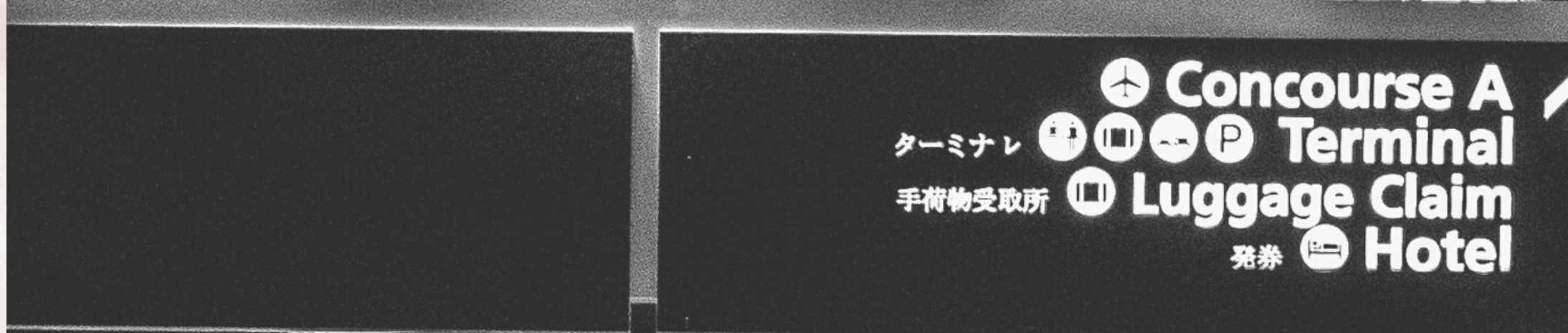


**What was wrong with you?
Why ... go to hospital?**

A. HAD TO

B. DID YOU HAVE TO





**There's plenty of time.
You ... hurry.**

- A. MUSTN'T**
 B. NEEDN'T



**It was a great party last night.
You ... come.**

- A. SHOULD HAVE**
- B. MUST HAVE**

**There's nothing on TV tonight.
We ... play a board game if you like.**

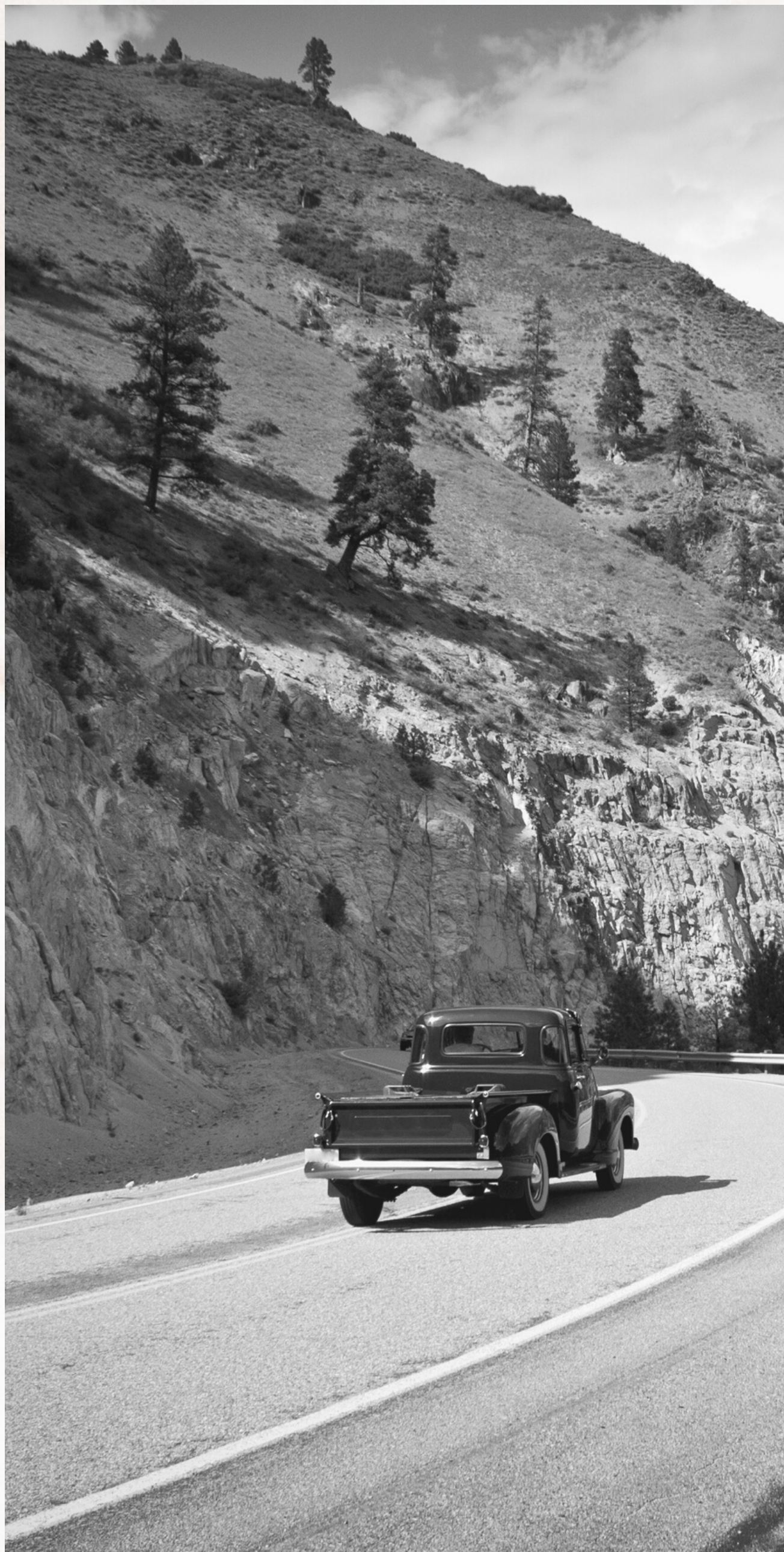
A. NEED TO

B. COULD



**To get a driving licence
you ... be over 18.**

- A. HAVE TO**
- B. MAY**



MODAL VERBS

TYM RAZEM ZUPEŁNIE NIE WIEDZIAŁAM,
JAK ZACZAĆ, SERIO!
POMÓGŁ MI CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY:



"MODALITY IS ABOUT A SPEAKER'S
OR A WRITER'S ATTITUDE
TOWARDS THE WORLD."

"...A speaker or writer can express certainty, possibility, willingness, obligation, necessity and ability by using modal words and expressions.

Speakers often have different opinions about the same thing."



"MODALNOŚĆ DOTYCZY STOSUNKU
MÓWCY LUB PISARZA DO ŚWIATA.

„...Mówca lub pisarz może wyrazić pewność, możliwość, chęć, zobowiązanie, konieczność lub zdolność za pomocą modalnych słów i wyrażeń.

Mówcy często mają różne opinie na ten sam temat."

MODAL VERBS

DOBRCZE, TO TERAZ PRZEŁÓŻMY TO Z
POLSKIEGO NA NASZE :-)



**CZASOWNIK MODALNY TO TAKI
MOCARNY CZASOWNIK,
SUPERHERO WŚRÓD CZASOWNIKÓW**

- Ma taką samą formę we wszystkich osobach.
- Nie potrzebuje operatorów do tworzenia pytań i przeczeń.
- W przeczeniach doczepia się do niego 'not' i już (can > can not > can't).
- w pytaniu przestawiasz go przed podmiot (Can I have..?)



**UŻYWAMY GO, ABY WYRAZIĆ NASZE
PODEJŚCIE DO RÓŻNYCH TEMATÓW**

MODAL VERBS

MOŻEMY PODZIELIĆ ZNACZENIE
MODALNYCH NA DWIE GRUPY



**PRZEWIDYWANIE, SPEKULACJA
NA TEMAT JAKIEGOŚ FAKTU**

Mówca decyduje o tym, jak pewne jest coś w teraźniejszości, przyszłości lub przeszłości. Wtedy mówimy jak bardzo coś jest **pewne, możliwe, prawdopodobne, wątpliwe**:

- Paula **can't be** home yet.
It's **impossible**.
She left 10 minutes after us.
- *Ktoś słyszy, jak telefon dzwoni i przewiduje, kto to.*

There's the phone. That'll **be** Mum.

- I **may** go. I haven't decided yet.

MODAL VERBS

DRUGA GRUPA:



KONTROLOWANIE, „KIEROWANIE” DZIAŁANIEM

Mówca chce kontrolować lub „kierować” działaniem. Daje i odmawia **pozwolenia**. Mówi o **obowiązku i konieczności**. Mówi o tym, jaki chciałby, aby świat był:

- *Rodzic do dziecka:*
You **can come** if you're good.
- He **should take** more care.
- Tell Jen she **needn't bother** about the washing up.
- You **mustn't worry** so much about her.
- You **may go** now. (formal)

MODAL VERBS

KTÓRE CZASOWNIKI NAZYWAMY
MODALNYMI?



**CAN, COULD, MAY, MIGHT, WILL,
SHALL, WOULD, SHOULD, MUST**

Mamy jeszcze grupę takich pół-modalnych:



DARE, NEED, OUGHT TO, USED TO

Jest jeszcze grupa innych zwrotów używana
w podobnych sytuacjach:



**HAVE (GOT) TO, BE GOING TO,
BE ABLE TO**

MODAL VERBS

JESZCZE RAZ USTALMY ICH CECHY:



MAJĄ JEDNĄ FORMĘ. NIE TWORZĄ
FORMY BEZOKOLICZNIKA, FORMY -ING
ORAZ FORMY CZASU PRZESZŁEGO.

Czyli, żeby stworzyć bezokolicznik lub czas przeszły musimy użyć innych zwrotów:

I'd love **to be able** to see the Taj Mahal one day.
Not: I'd love **to can** see the Taj Mahal one day.

They **had to** sell their house.
Not: They **musted** sell their house.



MAJĄ TAKĄ SAMĄ FORMĘ WE
WSZYSTKICH OSOBACH.
NIE MOGĄ BYĆ DWA MODALNE OBOK
SIEBIE.

Windsurfing **can be** difficult.
Not: Windsurfing **can might be** difficult.
or Windsurfing **might can be** difficult.

MODAL VERBS

JAK TWORZYMY PRZECZENIE?



MODALNY + NOT
NIE POTRZEBUJEMY OPERATORÓW
DON'T/DOESN'T/DIDN'T

We **can't** hear very well at the back.

Not: We **don't can** hear very well ...

JAK TWORZYMY PYTANIE?



MODALNY IDZIE PRZED PODMIOT.
NIE POTRZEBUJEMY DO/DOES/DID.

Could you help me?

Not: Do you could help me?

Will it be a problem?

Not: Does it will be a problem?

Why can't you come too?

Not: Why don't you can come too?

MODAL VERBS

JAK TWORZYMY CZAS PRZESZŁY OD MODALNEGO?



MODALNY + HAVE + III F. CZASOWNIKA

- We **should have listened** more carefully.
- The fire **could have been** worse.
- It **could have spread** upstairs.
- I suppose we **could have gone** to the hotel.
- I **would have preferred** the holiday camp.

JAK TWORZYMY FORMĘ CIĄGŁĄ OD MODALNEGO?



MODALNY + BE + CZASOWNIK Z -ING

- They **may be coming** sooner than we expected.
- He **could be staying** with friends in London.

MODAL VERBS



CZĘSTO TEN SAM CZASOWNIK MODALNY
JEST UŻYWANY DO WYRAŻENIA
RÓŻNYCH ZNACZEŃ.

znaczenie	Jaki czasownik?	Przykład
na 100% pewne	<i>will</i>	<i>My birthday will be on a Monday this year.</i>
	<i>won't</i>	<i>I won't have a party.</i>
	<i>shall</i>	<i>I shall have plenty to tell you when I see you.</i>
	<i>shan't</i>	<i>I shan't ask you to come again.</i>
	<i>must</i>	<i>The cakes must be ready soon. They've been in the oven for an hour.</i>
	<i>can't</i>	<i>You can't be hungry. You had a huge lunch.</i>
bardzo prawdopodobne	<i>should</i>	<i>The traffic isn't heavy. We should be there in an hour.</i>
	<i>ought to</i>	<i>The traffic isn't heavy. We ought to be there in an hour.</i>
możliwe	<i>may</i>	<i>She may be a friend of Richard's.</i>
	<i>might</i>	<i>She might be a friend of Richard's.</i>
	<i>could</i>	<i>She could be a friend of Richard's.</i>
obowiązek	<i>must</i>	<i>You must arrive at 6 to pick up the tickets.</i>
	<i>have to</i>	<i>I have to go up to the hospital twice a week.</i>

MODAL VERBS

znaczenie	Jaki czasownik?	Przykład
	<i>need to</i>	<i>We need to win this game to get into the final.</i>
powinność	<i>should</i>	<i>Children should look after their parents in old age.</i>
	<i>ought to</i>	<i>Children ought to look after their parents in old age.</i>
brak obowiązku	<i>needn't</i>	<i>I needn't do it now. I'll do it later.</i>
	<i>don't need to</i>	<i>I don't need to do it now. I'll do it later.</i>
	<i>don't have to</i>	<i>I don't have to do it now. I'll do it later.</i>
pozwolenie	<i>can</i>	<i>Can we go out now? You can go now if you've finished.</i>
	<i>may</i>	<i>You may go now if you've finished. May I borrow a chair?</i>
	<i>could</i>	<i>Could we borrow the car?</i>
	<i>might</i>	<i>Might we have a little more time to finish the exam? (very formal)</i>
brak pozwolenia	<i>can't</i>	<i>You can't go in without a ticket.</i>
	<i>may not</i>	<i>You may not enter while the exam is in progress. (formal)</i>

MODAL VERBS

znaczenie	Jaki czasownik?	Przykład
	<i>must not</i>	<i>You must not leave your bike in front of the fire exit.</i>
propozycja	<i>will</i>	<i>I'll get it. You stay there.</i>
	<i>shall</i>	<i>Shall I go and make dinner?</i>
prośba	<i>will</i>	<i>Will you close that door?</i>
	<i>would</i>	<i>Would you close that door?</i>
	<i>could</i>	<i>Could you help me with this?</i>
obietnica	<i>will</i>	<i>I'll come back before 6.</i>
decyzja	<i>will</i>	<i>I think I'll eat later. I'm not hungry now.</i>
rada	<i>should</i>	<i>You should apply for that job.</i>
umiejętność	<i>can</i>	<i>Can you swim underwater?</i>
	<i>could</i>	<i>I could play much better ten years ago.</i>
ogólna prawda	<i>can</i>	<i>Too much exercise can be bad for you.</i>
	<i>may</i>	<i>A list of verbs may be found at the back of the book.</i>

MODAL VERBS

ZAJMIJMY SIĘ TERAZ KONKRETNymi MODALNYMI



SHOULD, OUGHT TO

TO CO JEST IDEALNE LUB POŻĄDANE



UŻYWAMY, ABY POWIEDZIEĆ, CO JEST IDEALNYM LUB NAJLEPSZYM ROZWIĄZANIEM W DANEJ SYTUACJI

Przykłady:

- There **should be** more public hospitals.
- They **should reduce** the price of petrol. It's so expensive.
- There **should be** four more candles on the cake.



SHOULD + HAVE + III FORMA CZAS PRZESZŁY

Przykłady:

- Everyone knows that this is a busy restaurant. They **should have made** a reservation.
- I **should have studied** harder when I was young. I wish I had gone to college.

MODAL VERBS



SHOULD, OUGHT TO



UŻYWAMY, ABY DAWAĆ
RADY I SUGESTIE

Przykłady:

- You **should tell** him what you think.
- We **should leave** it until tomorrow; it's late now.



JEŚLI PRAWDOPODOBNE JEST,
ŻE COŚ SIĘ WYDARZY

Przykłady:

- Shall we start? Luke's delayed but he says he **should be** here in ten minutes.
- There **should be** a very big crowd at the party. Mary has so many friends.



SHOULD I OUGHT TO MAJĄ BARDZO
PODOBNE ZNACZENIE I UŻYCIE.
OUGHT TO JEST BARDZIEJ FORMALNE
I RZADZIEJ UŻYWANE.

MODAL VERBS



**MUST, HAVE TO
KTÓRE MUSIEĆ KIEDY?**

To chyba jedno częstych pytań o modalne. To teraz czas na rozwiązanie tej zagadki :-)



**MUST -
WEWNĘTRZNA KONIECZNOŚĆ**

Przykład:

- I must buy some new clothes. Mine look so old. - moja wewnętrzna konieczność kupienia sobie nowych ubrań.



**HAVE TO -
PRZYMUS Z ZEWNĄTRZ**

Przykład:

- I've got to buy some new clothes. I'm starting a new job as a teacher and we have to wear formal clothes. - przymus wynika z nowego miejsca zatrudnienia

MODAL VERBS



**MUSTN'T, DON'T HAVE TO
UWAGA!!!!**

Mustn't nie oznacza - nie musisz!
To bardzo popularny błąd.



**MUSTN'T - NIE WOLNO CI,
TO JEST ZABRONIONE**

Przykłady:

- You must not give my credit card details to anyone.
- You mustn't tell this to anyone. It's a secret.



DON'T HAVE TO - NIE MUSISZ

Przykłady:

- You don't have to tell anyone. I will email everyone.
- We haven't got to wear a uniform to work.

MODAL VERBS



CAN, CANNOT (CAN'T)

Czyli o naszych umiejętnościach, albo ich braku ;-)

Przykłady:

- I can sing one song in Polish.
- Can you sleep on your back?
- We can go swimming after school tomorrow, if you like.



**W CZASIE PRZESZŁYM PAST SIMPLE CAN
ZMIENIA SIĘ W COULD**

Przykłady:

- In those days, you could buy everything in the local shop. Now we have to go to the big supermarket for everything.
- We asked the security guards if we could go backstage to meet the band.

MODAL VERBS



**W INNYCH CZASACH ZAMIAST CAN
MUSIMY UŻYĆ BE ABLE TO**

Be odmienia się jak zwykle przez osoby i czasy.

Przykłady:

- She won't be able to concentrate.
Not: She won't can concentrate.
- He should be able to work in a team.
Not: He should can work in a team.



**BE ABLE TO JEST BARDZIEJ
FORMALNE NIŻ CAN**

Przykład:

- I am very sorry but I am not able to give you that information. (or, less formal: I cannot give you that information.)



**COULD - UMIAŁEM COŚ ZROBIĆ
WAS/WERE ABLE TO - UDAŁO MI SIĘ COŚ ZROBIĆ**

Przykład:

- Only one person was able to beat the record.
- Not: Only one person could beat the record.

MODAL VERBS



**W INNYCH CZASACH ZAMIAST CAN MUSIMY
UŻYĆ BE ABLE TO**

Be odmienia się jak zwykle przez osoby i czasy.

Przykłady:

- She won't be able to concentrate.
Not: She won't can concentrate.
- He should be able to work in a team.
Not: He should can work in a team.



**BE ABLE TO JEST BARDZIEJ
FORMALNE NIŻ CAN**

Przykład:

- I am very sorry but I am not able to give you that information. (or, less formal: I cannot give you that information.)



**COULD - UMIAŁEM COŚ ZROBIĆ
WAS/WERE ABLE TO - UDAŁO MI SIĘ COŚ ZROBIĆ**

Przykład:

- Only one person was able to beat the record.
- Not: Only one person could beat the record.

MODAL VERBS



**CZY CAN ZAWSZE MÓWI
O UMIEJĘTNOŚCIACH?**

Nie, właśnie chyba największy problem z tymi modalnymi jest taki, że jeden czasownik może mieć wiele znaczeń i użyć.

Can może też oznaczać, że ma się pozwolenie lub możliwość zrobienia czegoś.

Przykłady:

- Can I take Daisy for a walk?
- Students can use calculators during the exam.



BRAK POZWOLENIA - MUSTN'T LUB CAN'T

Przykład:

- You can't park there.
- You can't just take the day off work. You have to have permission in advance.

MODAL VERBS



ZAMIAST CAN W TYM UŻYCIU MOŻNA UŻYĆ
MAY LUB MIGHT (BARDZIEJ OFICJALNE)

Przykłady:

- May I leave the room? Yes, you may. No, you may not.
- May we use your phone?
- Might I ask your name?
- Might I interrupt you for a moment?



PRZEWIDYWANIE, SPEKULACJA
NA TEMAT JAKIEGOŚ FAKTU

Aby powiedzieć "chyba" lub "na pewno" mamy naprawdę wiele możliwości: may, might, must, can't.

Przykłady:

- The economy may go up or down in the next year.
- I might go to Japan for a month to study Japanese.
- The dog might bark when we pass by the gate.
- They might not like very hot food.
- That must be a fake!
- A: Who owns this blue coat? It must be yours.
- B: It can't be mine. It's too big.

MODAL VERBS



O MODALNYCH MOŻNA BY JAK
WIDZISZ JESZCZE DUŻO
ZACHĘCAM DO POCZYTANIA O NEED,
DARE I INNYCH:

O need:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/need>



Need - English Grammar Today - Cambridge Dictionary
Need - English Grammar Today - a reference to written and spoken English grammar and usage - Cambridg...
cambridge.org

▶ sb didn't need to



used to say either that someone did a particular thing although they did not have to, or that someone did not do it because they did not have to:

- *I gave her some extra money - I know I didn't need to but I thought it would be kind.*
- *"Did you ask Sophia to help?" "I didn't need to - I managed perfectly well on my own."*

▶ sb needn't have done sth ^{UK}




it was not necessary for someone to have done a particular thing, although they did do it:

- *You needn't have washed all those dishes, you know - I'd have done them myself when I got home.*
- *You needn't have worried about the dinner - it was delicious!*

MODAL VERBS

O dare:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/dare>



Dare - English Grammar Today - Cambridge Dictionary

Dare - English Grammar Today - a reference to written and spoken English grammar and usage - Cambridge...

dictionary.cambridge.org



#JUSTTAKEALESSON
AND
LISTEN

USŁYSZYSZ NAGRANIE
ROZMOWY
DOTYCZĄCEJ
PODRÓŻOWANIA.
ZDECYDUJ, KTÓRE
ZDANIA SĄ ZGODNE Z
TREŚCIĄ (TRUE),
A KTÓRE NIE (FALSE).





1. ALEX HAS JUST
BEGUN HIS YEAR
OF TRAVELLING.



2. THIS ISN'T THE
FIRST TIME THAT
ALEX HAS TRAVELLED
BY HIMSELF.





3. ALEX DOESN'T
FIND TRAVELLING
ALONE A PROBLEM.





4. ALEX PLANS TO LEARN SOME OF THE LOCAL LANGUAGE.





To już koniec na dziś.

Będę wdzięczna za każdą informację zwrotną. Jednym słowem—daj proszę znać, jakie są Twoje wrażenia. Jeśli masz ochotę kupić wcześniejsze e-booki oraz video z ich objaśnieniami, zapraszam do naszego sklepu:

[HTTPS://JUSTTAKEABREAK.PL/SKLEP/](https://justtakeabreak.pl/sklep/)



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Wydanie I

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