

## 2. Past simple vs Past continuous

	Past simple	Past continuous
Zdanie twierdzące	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>osoba</li> <li>czasownik + ed lub nieregularna druga forma z tabeli</li> <li>reszta zdania</li> </ol> <p>I worked there for five years. You smiled at her. She went to the shop yesterday. He slept the whole night. It went wrong. They were unhappy. You decided about your vacation. They wanted to be free.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>osoba</li> <li>was (I, he, she, it) lub were (you, we, you, they)</li> <li>czasownik + ing</li> <li>reszta zdania</li> </ol> <p>I was reading a book. You were looking at her. She was cleaning the flat. He was driving a car. We were talking. You were working. They were fixing the car.</p>
Zdania przeczące	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>osoba</li> <li>did not (didn't)</li> <li>czasownik w bezokoliczniku</li> <li>reszta zdania</li> </ol> <p>I didn't go to work yesterday. You didn't know about it. She didn't stay at home last night. He didn't enjoy the trip. It didn't rain yesterday. We didn't visit our parents last month. They didn't make breakfast this morning.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>osoba</li> <li>was not (wasn't) lub were not (weren't)</li> <li>czasownik z końcówką -ing</li> <li>reszta zdania</li> </ol> <p>I wasn't looking at her. You weren't driving. He wasn't watching TV. She wasn't reading a book. It wasn't raining for the whole day. We weren't talking on the phone. You weren't working. They weren't singing.</p>
Zdania pytające	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Słówko pytające na w: why, where, when, who, what, which, how</li> <li>did</li> <li>osoba</li> <li>czasownik w bezokoliczniku</li> <li>reszta zdania</li> </ol> <p>Did I say something wrong? Did you know about it? Did she like the trip? Did he say sorry? Did it start at 7?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Słówko pytające na w: why, where, when, who, what, which, how</li> <li>was (I, he, she, it) lub were (you, we, you, they)</li> <li>osoba</li> <li>czasownik + ing</li> <li>reszta zdania</li> </ol> <p>Was I shouting at you? Were you looking at her? Was he reading a book? Was she listening to music?</p>



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	<p>Did we sell it last year? Did you want to come? Did they lend you some money?</p> <p>Jeśli <b>who</b> znaczy <b>kto</b> to zamiast <b>did</b> dajemy odmieniony czasownik.</p> <p>Jeśli <b>who</b> znaczy <b>kogo</b> to wzór zdania jest jak powyżej.</p>	<p>Was it raining? Were we talking on the phone? Were you working? Were they dancing?</p>
Odmiana czasownika <u>to be</u>	<p>I was You were he / she / it was we were you were they were</p> <p>I wasn't hungry. They weren't nice</p>	
Zastosowanie:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>wymienianie czynności, które miały miejsce w przeszłości jedna po drugiej</li> <li>czynności regularne w przeszłości</li> <li>krótsza czynność, która przerwała dłuższą czynność (krótsza czynność jest w czasie Past simple, a dłuższa w czasie Past continuous)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Czynności, które były w trakcie trwania w jakimś konkretnym czasie w przeszłości</li> <li>dłuższa czynność, która została przerwana przez krótszą.</li> <li>Kiedy chcemy podkreślić, że coś trwało długo.</li> </ol>
Charakterystyczne zwroty	<p>last month, two weeks ago the day before yesterday yesterday on the 1st of September</p>	<p>all day for the whole week for twelve hours from... to... from... until... (from the morning until the evening) while when (czasami po tym słowie mamy czas Past continuous)</p>



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Czasowniki, które nigdy nie występują w continuous lub nie występują w continuousie kiedy nie oznaczają czynności (I am thinking... - myślę = wykonuję czynność myślenia, I think = sądzę, uważam)		
like	know	belong
love	realise	fit
hate	suppose	contain
want	mean	consist
need	understand	seem
prefer	believe	depend
agree	remember	matter
mind	recognise	see
own	appear	look (=seem)
sound	taste	smell
hear	astonish	deny
disagree	please	impress
satisfy	promise	surprise
doubt	think (=have an opinion)	feel (=have an opinion)
wish	imagine	concern
dislike	be	have
deserve	involve	include
lack	measure (=have length etc)	possess
owe	weigh (=have weight)	

