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1.5. Present Perfect

Czas **Present Perfect** stosowany jest do opisu czynności:

(1) dokonanej - zakończonej niedawno lub w nieokreślonej przeszłości np.

*I have **just** finished installing the pipe. Five players have resigned **recently**.
We have hired two new accountants **lately**. Robert has booked tickets for the flight.*

Czynność dokonana opisana w czasie **Present Perfect** wskazuje na zauważalne lub istotne skutki istniejące w teraźniejszości. Czas wykonania takiej czynności nie jest znany lub istotny np.

*I've just missed my bus. I must wait for another.
You have spilt water on the floor. It's wet all around.
Gina has forgotten her credit card, so she cannot pay the bill.
Jack has broken his left leg and he's wearing it in plaster now.*

Stwierdzenia opisujące wydarzenia, zmiany lub dokonania, które miały miejsce niedawno, a wywierają określony wpływ na teraźniejszość są zwykle opisane w czasie **Present Perfect** np.

*The astronomer has discovered a new solar system millions of miles away from ours.
The pharmaceutical company have produced a new medicine for diabetes.
A new TV channel for children has been launched.*

(2) trwającej lub wykonywanej stale od określonego momentu w przeszłości do chwili obecnej. Moment rozpoczęcia wykonywania danej czynności opisany jest przy użyciu przyimka **since**, zaś długość trwania danej czynności opisuje przyimek **for** np.

*We've stayed in Berlin since last Monday. Peter has worked as a vet since 1999.
She's changed a lot since we met last time. I've had this headache since yesterday.
Tommy's been unemployed for three months. We've known each other for ages.
We've trained hard for the last six weeks. He's kept bees for many years.*

Zwykle zdanie opisujące moment lub czas rozpoczęcia wykonywania danej czynności po przyimku **since** opisane jest w czasie **Past Simple**, ponieważ odwołuje się ono do przeszłości. Jeżeli jednak moment lub okres czasu, przez który dana czynność jest wykonywana trwa nadal, wówczas po przyimku **since** należy użyć czasu **Present Perfect** np.

*I have met quite a few nice people since I have been here.
Frank has taken a lot of photos since he's had that new camera.*

Pytając o długość trwania lub moment rozpoczęcia wykonywania danej czynności, zakładając, że jest ona nadal wykonywana należy użyć czas **Present Perfect** np.

*How long have you had the dog? How long have you lived abroad?
How long have the Browns been married? How long has Betty taken care of you?*

*Since when have you known about it? Since when has Valerie worn earrings?
Since when has Mick played professionally? Since when have they advised you?*

Aby podkreślić ile razy dana czynność została powtórzona do chwili obecnej, należy użyć czas **Present Perfect**. Takie zastosowanie zakłada, iż czynność ta może zostać wykonana ponownie w przyszłości. Przyimkami często stosowanymi w tym znaczeniu są: **so far** oraz **up to now** np.

*We've built five hundred houses up to now.
Our grandfather has been in hospital twice since he retired.
So far, you have given me only twenty pounds. You still owe me eighty pounds.*

Trwającym okresem czasu, w przeciągu którego dana czynność została powtórzona pewną ilość razy, może być na przykład nie zakończony jeszcze dzień, pora dnia, tydzień, miesiąc, rok lub etap życia np.

*He's been married five times (in his life).
I have made a lot of new friends this year.
How many times has she phoned this morning?
Janet has been on sick leave three times this month.
The prices of food have gone up three times over the last two months.*

Przysłówki **always**, **every**, **frequently**, **often** lub **never** mogą być użyte z czasem **Present Perfect** dla podkreślenia, jak często dana czynność była wykonywana od określonej lub nieokreślonej przeszłości do chwili obecnej np.

*I have always loved you and I always will.
We've gone fishing every morning for the last week.
Mr Grant has often come for a visit since we moved in here.
We have never gone abroad; we don't know how people live in other countries.*

Powyższe zastosowanie przysłówka **never** może sugerować zmianę określonej sytuacji np.

*That's wonderful news you've told me. I've never heard anything more comforting.
This is my first time in France. I've never been here before.*

Zastosowanie przysłówka **yet** może służyć do utworzenia pytania, czy dana czynność została już lub też kiedykolwiek wykonana do chwili obecnej np.

*Have you been to Scotland yet? Have you met my husband yet?
Have you read the newspaper yet? Have you seen the film yet?*

Podobne znaczenie wyraża przysłówek **ever** np.

*Have you ever participated in a celebration like this?
Has your husband ever brought you flowers?
Have the Greys ever invited you?*

Przysłówek **yet** w zdaniu przeczącym może służyć do wyrażenia czynności, która do chwili obecnej nie została jeszcze wykonana np.

*We have not visited the gallery yet. John hasn't made up his mind yet.
I haven't finished writing my thesis yet. You haven't told me everything yet.*

Czas **Present Perfect** jest zwykle stosowany w zdaniu rozpoczynającym relację prasową, dotyczącą bieżących wydarzeń. Dalsze szczegóły odnoszące się do określonej informacji są zazwyczaj podawane w czasie **Past Simple** np.

*The first photographs of the surface of the planet Saturn have been sent by the probe
Voyager II. The probe approached the planet on Monday 14th at about 6 a.m. CET.*

*A number of people have lost their houses in floods that have occurred in Khashar in
India. The river Sithe burst its banks after the heavy rains that lasted two days.*

*Several people have been wounded in the riots that broke out in Madrid last night. It
is said that a group of football fans attacked fans of a rival team who were celebrating
their team's victory in one of the pubs downtown.*

Czas **Present Perfect** może wystąpić w konstrukcji:

It + is + określenie czasu + Present Perfect

It is seven years since I have visited Paris. = I haven't visited Paris for seven years.

It is ages since we have met. = We haven't met for ages.

W tej samej konstrukcji może wystąpić także czas **Past Simple** np.

It is two years since Tom last invited us. = Tom last invited us two years ago.

It is six months since we last talked. = We last talked six months ago.

EXERCISE BANK

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Since she **has taken / took** over, she **has introduced / introduces** a number of changes in the department.
2. **Have you seen / Did you see** my watch? I think I **lost / have lost** it.
3. I **have known / know** him for many years but I **never saw / have never seen** him behave like that before.
4. I **always want / have always wanted** to ask Julia for a date but I **have never had / never had** enough courage to do it.
5. 'Since when **did you live / have you lived** in separation?' 'We **have decided / decided** to go our separate ways two months ago.'
6. As a child Tom **never caused / has never caused** trouble but since he **turned / has turned** eighteen, he **is / has been** totally unruly.
7. You **were / have been** nowhere to be found yesterday. Where **have you been / were** you?
8. 'I **have bought / bought** these earrings for Susan.' 'They're lovely but I'm not sure if she **has worn / wears** earrings at all.'
9. This month we **receive / have received** a number of complaints from our customers but we **haven't dealt / don't deal** with them yet.
10. For many years, Mr Parker **has served / served** in the army but since he **retired / has retired**, he **hasn't put on / doesn't put on** his uniform once.

II. Put the verbs in the correct form **Present Simple**, **Present Perfect** or **Past Simple**.

1. try
 - a. How many times (Joe) to beat the world record so far?
 - b. No matter how hard I to win her approval, she never accepts my suggestions.
 - c. You never really to solve the puzzle and that's why you never succeeded.

2. make a. I haven't talked to Richard since he these critical remarks about me at the general meeting.
 b. Don't you think our new manager an impression of the right man at the right place?
 c. I am aware that I a few mistakes in the calculations and so I'm going to do them again.
3. rain a. Whenever we go to the seaside on holiday, it invariably
 b. It's been over two months since it last time in this area.
 c. It (not) for over two months in this area.
4. have a. We (not) any news from Brian for months. I wonder how he's doing.
 b. Honestly, I nothing to do with the occurrence. I wasn't even in the office when it took place.
 c. Wait a second! I something important to tell you.
5. see a. What an amazing view. I (never) anything like that before.
 b. Don't tell me you (not) where the problem lies. I've explained it to you a hundred times.
 c. Ever since he Mandy at the party, Jack's had a crush on her.

III. Put the verbs in the correct form Present Simple, Present Perfect or Past Simple.

Reporter: Mr Hubbard, how many times (you/climb) Mount Everest?

Hubbard: So far, I (make) at least ten attempts but I (reach) the peak only twice.

Reporter: When (be) the first time you (set) your foot on the top of the world?

Hubbard: In 1985, me and the other climbers from Germany and Holland (stand) at the summit of Mount Everest for the first time in our lives.

Reporter: And the second time (be) three years later. Am I right?

Hubbard: Perfectly right. Me and my Japanese mate (start) from

the eastern side and after a ten-day climb we (arrive) at the peak.

Reporter: Since that time you (try) to reach the peak again but you (fail). Why? What (go) wrong?

Hubbard: Everything (go) wrong. The weather (change) for worse and our oxygen supplies (run) out too fast. In addition to that, our Nepalese guides (give) up for financial reasons. They (ask) for more money but we (not have) it.

Reporter: And you (not try) again since your last failed attempt. Why? (you/give) up climbing?

Hubbard: Of course not. But you see. The losses we (make) last time (put) us in a bad financial condition which (continue) by this day. You know, it (take) some time to prepare an expedition like this and collect the money.

Reporter: Certainly. Thank you very much Mr Hubbard and good luck next time.

8. Gerund

Czasownik w formie **Gerund** przybiera końcówkę **-ing**, np.

driving, exploring, planning, revising, trimming, waiting

Forma **Gerund** może wystąpić w następujących postaciach:

- (1) **Gerund** np.

*Jason loves **reading** adventure books.
They don't mind our **playing** in their garden.*

- (2) **Perfect Gerund** - forma dokonana, opisująca czynność w czasie przeszłym, lub dokonaną wcześniej, niż inna czynność w przeszłości np.

*The boy denied **having stolen** the picture. =
The boy denied that he **had stolen** the picture*

- (3) **Gerund** - strona bierna (*passive*) np.

*I forgot **being asked** to perform this piece of music.
We were honoured by **being awarded** the main prize.*

- (4) **Perfect Gerund** - strona bierna (*passive*) np.

*The man was apologized to for **having been kept** waiting for so long.
The clerk denied **having been offered** a bribe.*

W zdaniu forma **Gerund** może wystąpić jako:

- (1) podmiot np.

***Climbing** the stairs can be exhausting.
Reading books at night may destroy your eyesight.
Finding the right woman to spend your life with is not an easy thing.*

Gerund może stanowić podmiot zdania po czasownikach typu:

believe, consider, discover, expect, find, regard ... as, think

*I believe that working at night is less effective. =
I believe working at night less effective.*

*Michael found that learning Japanese is hard. =
Michael found learning Japanese hard.*

Stosując te same czasowniki oraz zachowując **Gerund** jako podmiot zdania podrzędnego można wyrazić to samo znaczenie za pomocą konstrukcji bezokolicznikowej np.

*I believe working at night to be less effective.
Michael found learning Japanese to be hard.*

- (2) dopełnienie po głównym czasowniku. Poniższe zestawienie prezentuje czasowniki stosowane z formą **Gerund** w postaci dopełnienia.

acknowledge	envisage	pardon
admit	escape	postpone
advocate	excuse	practise
anticipate	fancy (= imagine)	prevent
appreciate	favour	prohibit
avoid	finish	propose (= suggest)
celebrate	foresee	recall
consider	forgive	recollect
contemplate	imagine	report
defer	include	resist
delay	involve	resume
deny	justify	risk
detest	keep	save
dislike	mean (= involve)	suffer
doubt	mention	suggest
dread	mind (= object to)	tolerate
enjoy	miss	understand

Forma **Gerund** występuje także po niektórych stałych zwrotach typu:

can't help
can't endure
can't stand
it's no good
it's no use
it's (not) worth

Fancy being as rich as Bill Gates!
I can't stand hearing Bob swear like that.
I'm afraid you can't avoid having to pay taxes.
The boy escaped being punished by telling lies.
We'll resume working when we are paid our salaries.
We kept walking in the south direction for four hours.
None of the suspects admitted having forged the money.
Somehow, I didn't recollect having met that woman before.
It's no use putting petrol in the car. The engine's broken down.
We're considering taking on more skilled employees next year.
I really miss chatting with my grandfather by the log fire at night.
You risk dying of hypothermia, if you spend too much time in icy water.

Forma **Gerund** występuje także po przyimkach, rzeczownikach, przymiotnikach lub czasownikach z przyimkami oraz po niektórych czasownikach złożonych (*phrasal verbs*). Przykładowe zwroty tego typu to m.in.:

accuse of	attempt at	accustomed to
apologize for	craving for	afraid of
blame for	danger of	fond of
consist in	fear of	good at
dream of	hope of	keen on
give up	interest in	instead of
insist on	reason for	involved in
long for	success in	responsible for
put off	trouble with	tired of

You must apologize for misbehaving.
My brother is really good at mimicking.
I'm so tired of reading these long reports.
The hope of tracking down the escaped convicts is high.
Unfortunately, we had trouble with installing the software.
Due to financial problems, we have had to put off staging the play.

Pomiędzy niektórymi czasownikami a formą **Gerund** można zastosować dopełnienie w postaci zaimka dzierżawczego, zaimka osobowego lub rzeczownika. Dzięki temu czynność opisana czasownikiem będzie odnosiła się nie do podmiotu zdania, ale do dopełnienia np.

*I can't remember **you** / **your** inviting us to your birthday party.
The mechanic suggested **my** changing the tyres.
I hate **his** / **him** behaving like that.*

Inne czasowniki często stosowane z dopełnieniem oraz formą **Gerund** to:

**agree to, approve of, catch, disapprove of, dislike, dread, fancy,
find, forget, hate, imagine, insist on, involve, keep, like, mean,
mind, notice, object to, propose, recall, recollect, remember,
resent, save, send, show, stop, suggest, tolerate, understand**

*Do you recollect her saying that?
I can't imagine your acting as an intermediary.
The guards caught two of them trespassing the area.
We don't approve of our children's coming late home.
I don't understand their being so unwilling to co-operate.*

Czasowniki **appreciate, excuse, forgive, pardon** oraz **prevent** zwykle wymagają zastosowania dopełnienia przed formą **Gerund** np.

*We do appreciate your being so helpful.
I couldn't prevent her falling down.
Excuse my being late, please.*

Zamiast zaimka dzierżawczego lub osobowego z niektórymi czasownikami w roli dopełnienia może wystąpić rzeczownik w formie dzierżawczej. Wyrażenie takie ma charakter formalny np.

*Why do you tolerate Adam('s) being so rude?
The policeman insisted on Mr Taylor('s) getting out of his car.
Mr Jackson objected to his neighbour('s) picking fruit in his garden.*

Czasowniki z przyimkiem 'to'

Szczególną uwagę warto zwrócić na czasowniki, rzeczowniki, przymiotniki oraz inne zwroty z przyimkiem **to**, po których używana jest forma **Gerund**, a nie bezokolicznik. Zasada ta dotyczy m.in.:

admit to
agree to
amount to
be accustomed to
be close to
be committed to
be/get used to
be limited/reduced to
be resigned to
be the key to
commit oneself to
devote to
feel up to
limit oneself to
look forward to
object to
resort to
swear to
take to

Hard work is the key to achieving success.

I'm sorry I don't feel up to carrying out the task.

I'm thinking of taking to practicing some martial art.

Frankly speaking, I am not accustomed to getting up at dawn.

Mrs Gallard objected to having her purse checked by the customs officer.

13. Zdania okolicznikowe czasowe - Adverbial time clauses

Zdania okolicznikowe czasowe rozpoczynają się od spójników:

after	once
as	since
as long as	the minute (that)
as soon as	the moment (that)
before	the next time
by the time	the sooner
hardly ... when / before	till / until
immediately	when
no sooner ... than	whenever
now (that)	while

Zdania te wprowadzają pewien określony typ realnego warunku czasowego, odnoszącego się do przyszłości i dlatego strukturą przypominają zdanie warunkowe trybu I. W zdaniu czasowym nie stosuje się czasu przyszłego (*Future*), lecz czas teraźniejszy (*Present*). W zdaniu głównym, natomiast, można zastosować dowolną formę czasową logicznie pasującą do kontekstu całej wypowiedzi, zwykle jest to forma czasu przyszłego np.

I am meeting Amanda tonight, so I will give her your invitation. →

When I meet Amanda tonight, I will give her your invitation.

Joe will arrive at five. By then, I will have prepared his lunch. →

I will prepare / will have prepared Joe's lunch before he arrives.

Mike will finish working soon. Then, he's visiting his wife in hospital. →

As soon as Mike finishes working, he's visiting his wife in hospital.

First, he's going to clean the house and then he is going to do the cooking. →

After he cleans the house, he's going to do the cooking.

Aby wyrazić czynność zakończoną lub też czynność trwającą przez dłuższy okres czasu, można w zdaniu czasowym zastosować czas *Present Perfect*. Najczęściej stosuje się go po spójnikach: **after, as soon as, when** np.

After we have installed the windows, we will start painting the walls.

As soon as we have returned, we will have the photographs developed.

When Steve has passed his exams, he will go on holiday.

Spójniki **as**, **when** oraz **while** mogą opisywać czynności wykonywane jednocześnie lub podkreślać fakt, iż czynność późniejsza wynika z czynności poprzedzającej ją np.

I will call on my cousin Greg while I am in New York.
While we're visiting the museum, don't make noise, children.
When we are back together, I will tell Lisa I love her more often.
As we pass by the city center, you will see the magnificent old buildings.

W zdaniach formalnych po spójnikach **when** oraz **while** można opuścić podmiot oraz orzeczenie **be** np.

While in the Palace, remember to behave in an appropriate manner. =
While you are in the Palace, remember ...

When spoken to by an adult, don't keep your hands in your pockets. =
When you are spoken to by an adult, don't ...

Spójnik **till** / **until** wyraża znaczenie 'dopóki nie'. Należy jednak pamiętać, że w zdaniu czasowym ze spójnikiem **till** / **untill** zaprzeczenia zwykle nie stosuje się np.

We will not resume climbing till the weather improves.
I am going to repeat it again and again until everyone believes me that I am innocent.

Spójnik **the sooner** wyraża znaczenie 'im szybciej'. Zwykle w zdaniu czasowym występuje on w kombinacji z innym przysłówkiem/przymiotnikiem w stopniu wyższym np.

The sooner you forget about the boy, the less you will suffer.
The sooner they arrive, the bigger a chance they will have to buy tickets.

Niekiedy spójniki czasowe są stosowane w zdaniach opisujących czynności regularne w czasie teraźniejszym. W takim przypadku w zdaniu czasowym oraz w zdaniu głównym można zastosować dowolny czas teraźniejszy np.

When they meet, they usually talk about football.
Why do we always have to wait until you get ready?
While the wind is blowing, our boat is sailing faster.
After you chop the onions, you put them in a pot. (a recipe)
She no sooner starts dating a boy than she finds him boring.
Before he goes out to work, he always has breakfast at home.

Spójniki czasowe występują także w zdaniach w czasie przeszłym np.

*Before they got married, they had quarreled and made it up at least ten times.
The moment I saw that girl, I knew she was born to be mine forever.
Whenever someone mentioned her husband's name, she wept.
After I had completed the course, I started looking for a job.
I heard someone crying while I was climbing the stairs.
Barry used to like pudding when he was a child.*

Spójniki **hardly ... when / before, scarcely ... when / before** oraz **no sooner ... than** często występują z czasem **Past Perfect** dla podkreślenia czynności zakończonej tuż przed rozpoczęciem kolejnej czynności np.

*I had hardly left the office when I heard the phone on my desk ringing.
Wendy had scarcely eaten lunch before she felt hungry again.
Tom had no sooner repaired the engine than it broke down.*

Konstrukcja ze spójnikiem 'since'.

Spójnik czasowy **since** zwykle występuje z czasem **Present Perfect (Continuous)** np.

*Freddie has changed a lot since the last time I saw him.
We have been preparing the performance since April.*

Jest on także stosowany z konstrukcją:

It + be + określenie czasu + since + Present Perfect / Past Simple / Past Perfect

*It is five months since we have met. =
We haven't met for five months.*

*It is many years since I have travelled abroad. =
I haven't travelled abroad for many years.*

*It is two years since Jonah last saw his son. =
Jonah last saw his son two years ago.*

*It is ages since Nicole last performed live. =
Nicole last performed live ages ago.*

*It was many years since she had spoken her native language. =
She hadn't spoken her native language for many years.*

EXERCISE BANK

I. Choose one correct answer.

1. We won't let you go **after/until** you tell us what has happened.
2. **While/Immediately** the accident victim is brought to hospital, he will be operated on.
3. I will have got better **by the time/as long as** you return from your business trip.
4. It is six months **when/since** you have gone to the dentist.
5. **As long as/Whenever** you keep silent, nothing wrong will happen to you.
6. The defender will have to be rehabilitated **as/before** he is allowed to play in another game.
7. **Once/While** the new flyover has been built, the traffic in the city center will become less congested.
8. **After/As long as** the storm has subsided, the rescue action will be resumed.
9. I will only feel safe **when/while** the blackmailer is caught and put in prison.
10. **Immediately/The sooner** the production is resumed, the less money the factory will lose.

II. Put the verbs in the correct form.

1. As soon as I (receive) my salary, I (pay) all the overdue bills.
2. Don't do anything until the ambulance (arrive).
3. I promise I (give) you a call immediately I (obtain) some news from the headquarters.
4. 'I'm going to France next week.' 'While you (be) in Paris, (you/buy) me a bottle of a French perfume?'
5. Why wait till five? The sooner we (go), the more time we (have) to find better seats in the stadium.
6. What (you/do) when you (retire)?
7. Once they (decorate) the stage, I (make) them arrange the chairs in the concert hall.
8. I've got a ready plan. After I (graduate) from university, I (set up) my own catering business.
9. When my brother..... (come) for a visit tonight, I (ask) him to fix the lamp on the wall.
10. As soon as the plane (land), its engines (inspect) by the technicians.