

BE vs AE grammar

1 Często w AE past simple zamiast present perfect w jęz. mówionym

BE	AE
I can't find the car keys. Have you seen them anywhere?	I can't find the car keys. Did you see them anywhere?
Billy feels sick. He's eaten too much chocolate.	Billy feels sick. He ate too much chocolate.

dochodzi użycie already, just i yet

BE	AE
A: Are you going to the cinema tonight? B: No. I've already seen the film.	A: Are you going to the cinema tonight? B: No. I already saw the film.
A: Jason, Is Mary here? B: No, she's just left.	A: Jason, Is Mary here? B: No, she just left.
A: Can we go now? B: No, I haven't finished yet. Wait a sec.	A: Can we go now? B: No, I didn't finish yet. Wait a sec.

2 W BE rzeczowniki grupowe są z liczbą pojedynczą lub mnogą. W AE zawsze pojedyncza.

Rzeczowniki zbiorowe: staff, government, class, team, family, Committee, Choir

BE	AE
The audience are getting antsy.	The audience is getting antsy.
The Committee are considering your application.	The Committee is considering your application.
Our team are/ is winning.	Our team is winning.
Family is important. Our family are coming to dinner.	Our family is(are) coming to dinner. Family is important.

3 have vs take in expressions

BE	AE
Amy's having a shower.	Amy's taking a shower.
I'd like to have a bath.	I'd like to take a bath.
Let's have a short holiday.	Let's take a short vacation.
Why don't we have a rest now?	Why don't we take a rest now?

4 W BE używamy często needn't; w AE don't need

BE	AE
Jamie needn't go to work today.	Jamie doesn't need to go to work today.
We needn't cook today.	We don't need to cook today.

Chcesz uczyć się z nami?

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5 In BE we use shall; in AE will

BE	AE
Shall we invite Bob to dinner?	Will we invite Bob to dinner? Should we invite Bob to dinner?
I shall be looking forward to it. [a bit old fashioned]	I will be looking forward to it.
When we receive your instructions, we shall act accordingly.	

6 Różnice w użyciu przyimków

BE	AE
We met at Christmas	We met on Christmas
Will they still be there at the weekend?	Will they still be there on the weekend?
Betty be coming home at weekends.	Betty be coming home on weekends.
This place is different from/to anything I've seen before.	This place is different from/than anything I've seen before.
I promised to write to Amy every day.	I promised to write Amy every day.
I haven't seen Jamie for years.	I haven't seen Jamy in years.
They lived in Brown Street.	They lived on Brown Street.
The course is going to take place from Monday to Wednesday.	The course is going to take place Monday The course is going to take place Monday through Wednesday.

7 Formy przeszłe niec inne bywają

BE	AE
dive dived dived	dive dove dived
get got got	get got gotten
plead pleaded pleaded	plead pled pled
saw sawed sawn	saw sawed sawed
learn learnt learnt	leant learned learned
smell smelt smelt	smell smelled smelled
dream dreamt dreamt	dream dreamed dreamed

8 Kiedy podajemy kierunki w BE zwykle tryb rozkazujący, w AE często gonna

BE	AE
Go straight on and then turn left. On the left you'll see the bank.	You're gonna go straight on and then turn left. On the left you're gonna see the bank.

9 W AE zwykle have mieć; w mówionym angielskim najczęściej have got

BE	AE
I've got family in Washington.	I have family in Washington.
Have you got a car?	Do you have a car?

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10 W AE czasami przymiotniki zamiast przysłówki

BE	AE
The film was really funny.	The film was real funny.
I'm well.	I'm good.
It all worked out for me really well. I got the loan.	It all worked out for me real good. I got the loan.

11 tzw. question tagi bywają odwrotnie 😊

BE	AE
A: Molly still lives with her mom. B: Does she?	A: Molly still lives with her mom. B: She does?
Brian works really hard, he does.	Brian works really hard, yeah.

12 po since past simple w BE, a często present perfect w AE

BE	AE
Since I met Isla, I've never seen her lose her temper.	Since I've met Isla, I've never seen her lose her temper.
It's been weeks since I last took a hot shower.	It's been weeks since I've taken a hot shower.

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