

ZESTAW ĆWICZEŃ UTRWALAJĄCYCH

ZAGADNIENIA GRAMATYCZNE

DLA

UCZNIÓW GIMNAZJUM

Opracowała: Dorota Namiotko

Spis treści

PRZYIMKI

Ćw 1

Ćw 2

PRZEDIMKI

Ćw 3

Ćw 4

LICZBA MNOGA

Ćw 5

Ćw 6

Ćw 7

CZASOWNIK 'TO BE'

Ćw 8

CZASOWNIK 'HAVE GOT'

Ćw 9

ZAIMKI OSOBOWE / PRZYMIOTNIKI / ZAIMKI DZIERŻAWCZE

Ćw 10

SOME / ANY / A / AN

Ćw 11

A LOT OF / MANY / MUCH / A LITTLE / A FEW

Ćw 12

CAN / COULD / SHOULD / MUST / MUSTN'T / (DON'T/DOESN'T) HAVE TO

Ćw 13

Ćw 14

BEZOKOLICZNIK / "- ing" FORM

Ćw 15

QUESTION TAGS

Ćw 16

"SOME -"; "ANY -"; "NO -"; "EVERY -"

Ćw 17

Ćw 18

PRZYMIOTNIKI / PRZYSŁÓWKI

Ćw 19

Ćw 20

Ćw 21

Ćw 22

Ćw 23

Ćw 24

CZASY

Ćw 25 (Present Simple)

Ćw 26 (Present Simple)

Ćw 27 (Present Continuous)

Ćw 28 (Present Simple/Present Continuous)

Ćw 29 (Present Simple/Present Continuous)

Ćw 30 (Past Simple)

Ćw 31 (Past Continuous)

Ćw 32 (Past Simple/Past Continuous)

Ćw 33 („used to”)

Ćw 34 („used to”)

Ćw 35 (Present Perfect Simple)

Ćw 36 (Present Perfect Simple – „for”/”since”)

Ćw 37 (Present Perfect/Past Simple)

Ćw 38 (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect)

Ćw 39 („to be going to”)

Ćw 40 (Present Continuous/”to be going to”)

Ćw 41 (Future Simple/”to be going to”)

Ćw 42 (Future Simple/Present Continuous/”to be going to”)

OKRESY WARUNKOWE

Ćw 43

Ćw 44

Ćw 45

Ćw 46

Ćw 47

STRONA BIERNA

Ćw 48

Ćw 49

Ćw 50

MOWA ZALEŻNA

Ćw 51

Ćw 52

KLUCZ

PRZYIMKI

Ćwiczenie 1

Wstaw "at", "on" lub "in":

Przykład: *in* the afternoon

- 1) 6:30a.m.
- 2) May
- 3) night
- 4) Monday
- 5) 26th September
- 6) the morning
- 7) 1998
- 8) weekend
- 9) weekdays
- 10) Saturday morning

Ćwiczenie 2

Wstaw odpowiednie przyimki:

Przykład: I am good *at* Maths.

- 1) I am keen biology.
- 2) Please, come Tuesday.
- 3) We never go away August.
- 4) Do you like skiing winter?
- 5) My sister is standing the queue to the shop.
- 6) John sits his desk all day long!
- 7) Here we are last
- 8) He buys a newspaper the way to the station.
- 9) Then he reads it train.
- 10) Let's put this box the corner of the room.
- 11) He listens to the radio the evening.
- 12) Why are you looking me in such a strange way?
- 13) Mary is interested chemistry.
- 14) Bob is trying to concentrate his work.
- 15) It depends you only.
- 16) I often watch interesting programmes TV.
- 17) She never stays home alone.
- 18) Put your coat! It's cold.
- 19) Somebody is knocking the door.
- 20) He gets up 6 o'clock every day.

PRZEDIMKI

Ćwiczenie 3

Użyj odpowiedniego przedimka nieokreślonego „a” lub „an”:

Przykład: **a** hand

- 1) ___ eye
- 2) ___ dress
- 3) ___ orange
- 4) ___ desk
- 5) ___ hour
- 6) ___ university
- 7) ___ umbrella
- 8) ___ hairdresser
- 9) ___ big apple
- 10) ___ MP

Ćwiczenie 4

Wstaw „the”, „a”, „an” lub „-,,:”

Przykład: **The** Smiths live at 3, Apple Street.

- 1) Ann came back from Himalayas yesterday.
- 2) My sister works inGermany.
- 3) My parents are on holiday in..... South Africa.
- 4) Here's a photo of Max in USA.
- 5) She is working as doctor.
- 6) I want a house with big garden.
- 7) Do you play guitar?
- 8) I usually have sandwiches and coffee for breakfast.
- 9) Spanish are very friendly people.
- 10) I saw Queen Elizabeth II when I was in England.
- 11) Nile is longest river in the world.
- 12) Who is it? It's girl nextdoor.
- 13) Yesterday I bought beautiful necklace. necklace is made of silver.
- 14) Mount Everest is in Himalayas.
- 15) Many people visit UK every year.
- 16) cinema is a good way to relax.
- 17)Sahara desert is the hottest place in the world.
- 18) I never drink tea in morning.

- 19) John broke his leg and went to hospital.
- 20) Where are you? I'm on bus.
- 21) She often gets to school by tram.
- 22) Norman can play piano very well.
- 23) Browns usually spend holidays in Greece.
- 24) Have you seen Leaning Tower.
- 25) My brother loves playing table tennis.
- 26) Look! There is man standing at the door.
- 27) dolphin lives in the sea.
- 28) Can I try on blue dress, please?
- 29) Queen will visit our country next year.
- 30) Tom is most intelligent boy in the class.

LICZBA MNOGA

Ćwiczenie 5

Utwórz liczbę mnogą od podanych rzeczowników:

Przykład: apple – apples

- 1) cherry –
- 2) boy –
- 3) tomato –
- 4) loaf –
- 5) radio –
- 6) car –
- 7) box –
- 8) fly –
- 9) mouse –
- 10) foot –
- 11) photo –
- 12) wife –
- 13) toy –
- 14) bus –
- 15) man –
- 16) story –
- 17) knife –
- 18) dress –
- 19) piano –
- 20) goose –
- 21) key –
- 22) watch –
- 23) wolf –
- 24) city –
- 25) half –
- 26) day -

Ćwiczenie 6

Utwórz liczbę mnogą:

Przykład: It is an orange.

They are oranges.

1) It is a dog.

.....

2) It is an apple

.....

3) It is a bird.

.....

4) It is a potato.

.....

5) It is a baby.

.....

Ćwiczenie 7

Utwórz liczbę mnogą lub pojedynczą od podanych rzeczowników:

SINGULAR (l. poj.)

1)

2) child

3)

4) country

5) fox

6)

PLURAL (l. mn.)

1) people

2)

3) toys

4)

5)

6) glasses

CZASOWNIK 'TO BE'

Ćwiczenie 8

Uzupełnij pytania i odpowiedzi właściwą formą czasownika "to be":

- 1) he your friend?
No, he isn't.
- 2) Bob fourteen?
Yes, he
- 3) you in the classroom?
No, I
- 4) you doctors?
Yes, we
- 5) they Polish?
No, they

CZASOWNIK 'HAVE GOT'

Ćwiczenie 9

Uzupełnij zdania właściwą formą czasownika:

- 1) I two cats.
- 2) A: you a car?
B: No, I
- 3) She (not) brown hair.
- 4) Bob and Ann some pencils.
- 5) A: Tom a rubber?
B: Yes, he

ZAIMKI OSOBOWE / PRZYMIOTNIKI / ZAIMKI DZIERŻAWCZE

Ćwiczenie 10

Wybierz odpowiednio:

- 1) This is pencil.
A) he B) he's C) his
- 2) What's postcode?
A) your B) you C) you're
- 3) This is schoolbag.
A) mine B) my C) I
- 4) This is a table. a big table.
A) Its B) It's C) It
- 5) Paul and Mary are friends.
A) our B) ours C) we
- 6) a clown.
A) Its B) It's C) It
- 7) Do like swimming.
A) your B) you C) yours
- 8) John and went to Greece last weekend.
A) he B) his C) him
- 9) Ann lost keys two days ago.
A) her B) hers C) his
- 10) The coat isn't
A) my B) me C) mine
- 11) Their house is bigger than
A) our B) ours C) my
- 12) got up very late this morning.
A) my B) mine C) I
- 13) Listen to !
A) me B) I C) my
- 14) Don't give any more homework!", said the students.
A) our B) us C) ours
- 15) often wears the dress.
A) Her B) They C) She

SOME / ANY / A / AN

Ćwiczenie 11

Wstaw odpowiednio "a", "an", "some" lub "any":

Przykład: There is **an** apple on the desk.

- 1) Is there guitar in the room?
- 2) There aren't books on the desk.
- 3) There is orange on the table.
- 4) There is milk in the fridge.
- 5) There aren't pictures on the wall.
- 6) Have we got lemons?
- 7) Would you like sugar in your coffee?
- 8) I'd like soup.
- 9) There is peach on the table.
- 10) There are lemons in the basket.
- 11) There isn't water in the bottle.
- 12) She is doctor.
- 13) She hasn't got children.
- 14) I have got ties.
- 15) Are there red shoes in your wardrobe?
- 16) Is there key in the bag?
- 17) My brother is electrician.
- 18) Molly hasn't got big nose.
- 19) Would you like coffee?
- 20) We didn't buy cheese.
- 21) Can you pass me salt, please?

A LOT OF / MANY / MUCH / A LITTLE / A FEW

Ćwiczenie 12

Zakreśl właściwy zwrot:

Przykład: I know **a little** / **a few** English.

- 1) I speak **a little** / **a few** words in Spanish.
- 2) We've got **much** / **a little** food in the fridge.
- 3) There was **a lot of** / **much** water on the mountain.
- 4) She doesn't buy **a lot of** / **many** clothes.
- 5) We haven't got **much** / **many** money.
- 6) Do you get **much** / **a little** snow in winter?
- 7) Ann will be ready in **a few** / **many** minutes.
- 8) Have you travelled to **many** / **a lot of** countries?
- 9) **How much** / **How many** milk do you want?
- 10) **A lot of** / **Much** things need to change.

CAN / COULD / SHOULD / MUST / MUSTN'T / /(DON'T/DOESN'T) HAVE TO

Ćwiczenie 13

Wybierz odpowiednio:

Przykład: You *mustn't / shouldn't / don't have to* take pictures here.

- 1) *Can / Should / Mustn't* I help you?
- 2) If you travel to Morania you *can / should / must* have a visa.
- 3) Passangers *must / mustn't / should* smoke in the toilets.
- 4) You *shouldn't / have to / don't have to* laugh at old people.
- 5) I think you *should / must / can* eat less and take more exercise.
- 6) You *mustn't / can't / don't have to* tell me if you don't want to.
- 7) You *can / have to* drive on the left in Britain.
- 8) She doesn't answer the phone. She *mustn't / can't / shouldn't* be in her office.
- 9) In a big city you *can / should / don't have to* be careful with your money.
- 10) I *can / should / don't have to* take more exercise, but I'm too busy.
- 11) We *can't / mustn't / don't have to* hurry – we are early.
- 12) We *can't / mustn't / don't have to* leave the door open – Peter has got a key.
- 13) An army officer *mustn't / can / has to* wear a uniform.
- 14) The sign says we *shouldn't / mustn't / don't have to* smoke here

Ćwiczenie 14

Wstaw odpowiednio (nie wszystkie wyrażenia mają być użyte, a niektóre powinny być użyte więcej niż raz): „can” / „can't”, „must”/”mustn't”, „should”/”shouldn't” „have to”/”don't (doesn't) have to” :

Przykład: You *mustn't* smoke in here.

- 1) You play music in the library.
- 2) You take the dog for a walk. I'll do it later.
- 3) If you don't feel well, I think you stay at home.
- 4) Mum, I have a party for my birthday?
- 5) You wake up early tomorrow because it's Sunday.
- 6) A: I feed the animals at the zoo?
B: No, you Read the sign.
- 7) A: I've put on weight.
B: Well, you eat so many sweets.
- A: I've got a toothache.
B: Well, I think you see the dentist.
- 8) If you have a headache, you lie down.

BEZOKOLICZNIK / “- ing” FORM

Ćwiczenie 15

Wstaw odpowiednią formę czasownika (“infinitive”, lub “-ing form”):

Przykład : I would love **to go** there. (go)

- 1) The boss refused to me. (talk)
- 2) I don't mind late if my boss asks me. (work)
- 3) She'll be looking forward to..... from you . (hear)
- 4) I want again. (come).
- 5) I expect the Jonsons our lawn-mower. (return)
- 6) I hateearly. (get up)
- 7) Ann has decided a car. (buy)
- 8) She won't let me(read) her diary.
- 9) Can youme with the dishes, please? (help)
- 10) Would you like to the concert with us tonight ? (go)
- 11) I promiseyou every day. (phone).
- 12) We agreed together. (work)
- 13) I didn't expect John there. (see)
- 14) I'm really going to stop (smoke).
- 15) I can't help when someone falls over. (laugh)
- 16) Ann has decided a car. (buy)
- 17) They refused us. (help)
- 18) Bill doesn't want with us. (come)
- 19) He seems happy. (be)
- 20) I forgot sugar, so my apple pie tasted horrible. (add)
- 21) I love early. (get up)
- 22) She pretends interested in the subject. (not / be)
- 23) I don't feel like to the cinema tonight. (go)
- 24) How did you manage it? (do)

QUESTION TAGS

Ćwiczenie 16

Wstaw odpowiedni “question tag”:

Przykład: Ann is sad, **isn't she?**

- 1) That is the answer,?
- 2) Your brother can tell us that, ?
- 3) They don't need much water,?
- 4) Remember to call me,?
- 5) He left early,?
- 6) There are six more lessons this year,?
- 7) It didn't rain all week,?
- 8) Margaret likes brown bread,?

- 9) You have done it,
- 10) Ann won't be here tomorrow,
- 11) She wasn't at the meeting yesterday,
- 12) Mary can't type,
- 13) Do it for me,
- 14) Let's go out for dinner,
- 15) There is a cushion on the sofa,
- 16) I am quick,
- 17) He has got a huge house,
- 18) Your father is a farmer,
- 19) John met Sally at school,
- 20) Paul will come to my party,

“SOME –“; “ANY –“; “NO –“; “EVERY –“

Ćwiczenie 17

Zaznacz poprawne słowo w każdym zdaniu:

Przykład: I'm sure I put my keys down somewhere/*anywhere* here.

- 1) We didn't see *nothing/anything*.
- 2) I've got *something/anything* to tell you.
- 3) Our holiday in the country was OK, but there wasn't *anywhere/somewhere* to go in the evening.
- 4) I'm sorry but there's *nothing/anything* I can do.
- 5) Is there *any/some* salt in the kitchen?
- 6) I don't think *someone/anyone* knows the answer to that question.
- 7) *Anyone / Someone* is hiding in the house. I heard a strange noise.
- 8) I met *someone / anybody* interesting at the party last night.
- 9) You don't look well. Is *anything / nothing* wrong?
- 10) Doesn't *anybody / nobody* know Jake's address?
- 11) A: Where's dictionary?
B: It's *somewhere / nowhere* around here.
- 12) Are you going *anywhere / somewhere* tonight?
- 13) *Someone / Anyone* sent me flowers on my birthday, but I don't know who it was.
- 14) I hope I haven't done *anything / nothig* wrong.
- 15) There was *nothing / something* about him that I didn't like.
- 16) I would like to go *somewhere / nowhere* exotix for my holiday.

Ćwiczenie 18

Uzupełnij zdania używając "some-", "any-", "no-", "every-":

Przykład: *Everyone* knew that.

- 1) Is at home?
- 2) "What did you say?" ,,"
- 3) I haven't seen Ann
- 4) There's at the door.
- 5) Can I doto help you?
- 6) You can find Coca-Cola
- 7) It's easy can do it.
- 8) It wasn't a secret. knew that.
- 9) is O.K.
- 10) understands me.
- 11) "Where did you go at the weekend?"
" – we stayed at home"
- 12) I want to tell you
- 13) in my family has blue eyes.
- 14) I don't know who plays rugby.
- 15)..... in this shop is expensive.
- 16) I want to live warm.
- 17) Does want to speak about that?
- 18) The poor woman has to go.
- 19) It doesn't cost
- 20) said "thank you": not one man.
- 21) Ten people in one room with no bath, no water,
- 22) What can you buy for a woman who has ?
- 23) telephoned you.
- 24) I've got for you.
- 25) He lives in London.
- 26) happened. I was really bored.
- 27) Has seen my keys?
- 28) Do you want from the shops?
- 29) Have you seen John?
- 30) She never says
- 31) She didn't speak to
- 32) I didn't say
- 33) There isn't in the room.
- 34) I didn't know at the wedding except for the bride and groom.
- 35) Call me when you get home. I have to tell you very important.
- 36) Did Mandy find on the shops on Saturday?
- 37) knew the woman's name.
- 38) We didn't go last night.
- 39) Is there I can do to help you?

- 40) I want to go this weekend but don't know where.
 41) was using the phone so I couldn't call you.
 42) I would like to buy trendy for the party.
 43) It's already 12:00 and I haven't done
- 44) We went this weekend because I wasn't feeling well.
 45) I didn't see yesterday.
 46) Do you want to go to eat today?
 47) There was interesting to see in the town so we left.

PRZYMIOTNIKI / PRZYSIÓWKI

Ćwiczenie 19

Wstaw przymiotniki w stopniu wyższym lub najwyższym:

Przykład: Josh is *more handsome* (handsome) than George.

- 1) Travelling by car is (comfortable) than travelling by train.
- 2) It's (bad) neighbourhood in London.
- 3) Maths is (easy) than Science.
- 4) Tony is one of my (good) friends.
- 5) The air in the country is (clean) than the air in the city.
- 6) Antonio is (old) than Maria.

Ćwiczenie 20

Dokonaj porównań:

Przykład: My car/your car. (fast)

My car is faster than your car.

Ann/Eve. (pretty)

.....

Tom/Bob. (intelligent)

.....

Her voice/mine. (bad)

.....

Tom's house/Steve's house. (big)

.....

Silver/gold. (cheap)

.....

His sister/Adam's sister. (beautiful)

.....

Ćwiczenie 21

Porównaj tygrysa, niedźwiedzia i lampata używając przymiotników w stopniu wyższym, równym i najwyższym, jak w przykładzie:

	big	fast	heavy
Tiger	**	**	**
Bear	***	*	***
Leopard	*	***	**

Przykład: 1. A tiger is bigger than a leopard.
A leopard is not as big as a tiger.
A bear is the biggest of all.

2.
.....
.....
.....
3.
.....
.....

Ćwiczenie 22

Utwórz przysłowki od podanych przymiotników:

Przykład: carefuly – carefully

- 1) happy –
- 2) late –
- 3) safe –
- 4) quick –
- 5) terrible –
- 6) fast –
- 7) real –
- 8) possible –
- 9) hard –
- 10) good -

Ćwiczenie 23

Wybierz odpowiednio przysłówek lub przymiotnik :

- 1) I have got an *easy* / *easily* job for you.
- 2) I sing very *bad* / *badly*.
- 3) Ann is a *strong* / *strongly* swimmer.
- 4) Could you talk more *quiet* / *quietly*, please?
- 5) Cook the soup *slow* / *slowly*.
- 6) She speaks very *well* / *good*.
- 7) I feel *happily* / *happy*.
- 8) This is a very *noisy* / *noisily* class.
- 9) The boy crossed the street *careful* / *carefully*.
- 10) Mary waited *patient* / *patiently* in the car.

Ćwiczenie 24

Podaj stopień wyższy i najwyższy od podanych przymiotników i przysłówek:

- 1) tall –
- 2) interesting -
- 3) thin –
- 4) cheap –
- 5) easy –
- 6) bad –
- 7) far –
- 8) well –
- 9) many –
- 10) slowly –

CZASY

Ćwiczenie 25

Wstaw czasowniki w czasie **Present Simple**:

Przykład: I *don't play* (not / play) chess.

- 1)Barbara (work) in London?
- 2) Henry and Lisa (like) old books.
- 3) John (not / live) near me.
- 4) you (know) her?
- 5) I (not / play) the piano very well.
- 6) Where you (live)?
- 7) It (not / snow) very often in San Francisco.
- 8) He (speak) Spanish.
- 9) I (be) tired.
- 10) We (know) him very well.

Ćwiczenie 26

Wstaw czasowniki w czasie **Present Simple**:

Ann wakes up at 7 o'clock every Saturday. She has breakfast and then she (1)..... (go) shopping . When she comes back home, she (2)..... (clean) the house. She (3).....(have) lunch at about 1 o'clock, then she (4)..... (read) a newspaper. Ann (5)..... (not cook) dinner because her mother (6)..... (do) it. In the evening she (7)..... (walk) the dog but she (8)..... (not water) the plants. Sometimes, she (9)..... (meet) her friends and they (10)..... (go) to the cinema or have dinner together.

Ćwiczenie 27

Wstaw czasowniki w czasie **Present Continuous**:

Przykład: I **am eating** dinner at the moment.

- 1) What you (wait) for?
- 2) Jenny (leave) tomorrow.
- 3) They (not / work) now.
- 4) We (stay) at the hotel this month.
- 5) Cathy (read) a book now?
- 6) What Ron (do) at the moment.
- 7) Lucy and Monique (ride) horses.
- 8) He (watch) TV at the moment.
- 9) it (rain) ?
- 10) the children (play) in the garden?

Ćwiczenie 28

Wybierz czasownik w odpowiednim czasie (**Present Simple** lub **Present Continuous**):

Przykład: How much does it cost / *is it costing*?

- 1) Alice *doesn't often drink* / *isn't often drinking* coffee.
- 2) Look! They *are laughing* / *laugh* at you.
- 3) *Are you liking* / *Do you like* the new Victoria Beckham CD?
- 4) Bob *isn't sleeping* / *doesn't sleep*. He is watching TV.
- 5) *Is Peter seeing* / *Does Peter see* his girlfriend tonight?
- 6) What kind of things *does our cousin hate* / *is our cousin hating* ?
- 7) How often *are she and her friends going* / *do she and her friends go* to the cinema?
- 8) I *am listening* / *listen* to my favourite radio right now.
- 9) I *always do* / *I am always doing* my homework.
- 10) They *are listening* / *listen* to music at the moment.

Ćwiczenie 29

Uzupełnij dialogi, używając właściwej formy czasu **Present Simple** lub **Present Continuous** czasowników podanych w nawiasach:

Przykład: You can turn off the TV. I **am not watching** (not watch) it.
I sometimes **watch** (watch) TV in the morning.

- 1) A: How often (you / read) books?
B: Quite often. I (read) a good one at the moment.
- 2) A: Where is Kate?
B: She (play) with the children. She (play) with them almost every day.
- 3) A: Why (your parents / eat) in the kitchen?
B: They (not / like) eating with television on and we are watching cartoons.
- 4) A: What time (Conrad / finish) work every day?
B: He usually finishes at five o'clock but today he (work) late.
- 5) A: You (not / usually / drink) milk for breakfast.
Why (you / drink) milk today?
B: Because the doctor says I must.

Ćwiczenie 30

Wstaw czasowniki w czasie **Past Simple**:

Przykład: Jack **didn't open** (not open) the letter by mistake.

- 1) He(remember) her birthday last week.
- 2) the baby (cry) last night?
- 3) They (be) at home all day yesterday.
- 4) Jack (read) the letter by mistake.

- 5) it (rain) last Monday?
No, it
- 6) Bill (tidy) his bedroom yesterday.
- 7) My friends and I (not play) basketball last weekend.
- 8) It (stop) raining an hour ago.
- 9) When you (meet) your friends last time?
- 10) I (break) a cup yesterday.
- 11) Ann (not / play) tennis this morning.
- 12) Harry (work) last Saturday.
- 13) They (not / feel) well last night.
- 14) they (arrive) on time.
- 15) We (like) the party.
- 16) (can) you swim when you were a child?

- 17) She (be) very happy when I met her.
- 18) Who (eat) the vegetables?
- 19) What time you (wake) up this morning?
- 20) I (take) my mother to the mountains.
- 21) Bill (cook) the potatoes.
- 22) Mary..... (like) the teacher?
- 23) I (see) Bill at the party.
- 24) We (not / tell) our parents about the secret.
- 25) I(not / be) tired yesterday.
- 26) We (not / can) believe our eyes.

Ćwiczenie 31

Wstaw czasowniki w czasie **Past Continuous**:

Przykład: I **was sleeping** all day yesterday.

- 1) I (read) a newspaper at 10 a.m.
- 2) What he (eat) when you saw him?
- 3) the children (play) all day?
No, they
- 4) he and his sister (watch) TV all night?
- 5) While I (shop), somebody stole my car.
- 6) My father (work) hard all his life.
- 7) We (not / sleep) when you phoned us.
- 8) Sally broke her leg while she (ski).
- 9) Bill (live) in France when his uncle died.
- 10) The wind (not / blow) when the accident happened.

Ćwiczenie 32

Wstaw czasowniki w czasie **Past Simple** lub **Past Continuous**:

Przykład: When I **walked** in, the children **were fighting**.

- 1) Sam (run) down the street when he (fall).
- 2) She (do) her shopping when I(see) her.
- 3) They (sing) while we (dance),
- 4) Tom (watch) TV while I (cook).
- 5) The cat (jump) onto the table while I
(read) the newspaper.
- 6) While I (wait) for you, I (listen) to the news on TV.
- 7) What they (do) you when you (phone) them?
- 8) I (not / use) the computer between six and ten o'clock.
- 9) At 3 p.m last Wednesday, our team (practise)
- 10) That car (not / go) fast when it(crash) into
a tree.
- 11) It (start) raining when I (water) flowers.
- 12) I (see) John as I (buy) some books

in the bookshop round the corner.

- 13) I (go) in and (buy) it.
14) As I (clean) the window, a flower pot(fall) down.
15) He (come) in, I (give) him a drink and
we (start) talking about old times.

Ćwiczenie 33

Ułóż zdania z “used to” wykorzystując podane wyrażenia:

Przykład: Mary / not read / a lot.

Mary didn't use to read a lot.

- 1) Diana / drink / a lot of coffee
.....
2) you / read / a lot?
.....
3) I / play / football
.....
4) Tom / play / the piano ?
.....
5) Bill / not ride / horses
.....

Ćwiczenie 34

Ułóż pytania dotyczące Johna i udziel na nie odpowiedzi. Użyj „used to” i podanych wyrażen.

THEN

- *study hard
- *live with his parents
- *take the bus to university
- *wear jeans and pullovers
- *shop at discount stores

NOW

- *work hard
- *have his own house
- *drive to work in his car
- *wear suits
- *shop at expensive stores

Przykład: A: ***Did John use to work hard?***

B: ***No, he didn't. He used to study hard.***

- 1) A:
B:
2) A:
B:
3) A:
B:
4) A:
B:

Ćwiczenie 35

Wstaw czasowniki i podane w niektórych nawiasach okoliczniki w czasie **Present Perfect**

Simple:

Przykład: **Have** you ever **visited** Dublin?

- 1) Jane her leg. (break)
- 2) I my breakfast. (eat / already)
- 3) We abroad before. (be / never)
- 4) my sister ? (phone / yet)
- 5) Alice a cup of coffee. (drink / just)
- 6) How long your friends (work) for the company?
- 7) Tom and Joe the car for a very long time. (not / have)
- 8) They Molly since 1998 (know)
- 9) We the film yet. (not / see)
- 10) you her lately? (meet)

Ćwiczenie 36

Wstaw **“for”** lub **“since”**:

Przykład: **for** two days

- 1) six weeks
- 2) Sunday
- 3) ten years
- 4) yesterday
- 5) 2003
- 6) a long time
- 7) last week
- 8) a week
- 9) breakfast
- 10) January

Ćwiczenie 37

Wstaw czasowniki w czasie **Present Perfect lub Past Simple**:

- 1) They (go) to Paris last year.
- 2) I (not / see) Tony yesterday.
- 3) I (not / drink) coffee for a long time.
- 4) How long you (know) Max?
- 5) When they (see) Agnes?
- 6) We (not / visit) them so far.
- 7) She..... (visit) two restaurants in our town lately.
- 8) The plane (land) an hour ago.
- 9) Betty (not / be) to Wales since 1998.
- 10) you (see) the doctor yesterday?
- 11) We (visit) the Smiths on Monday.
- 12) John (refuse) to help me when we work together.
- 13) A: Why is the room so untidy?
B: I (have) no time to tidy it up.
- 14) A: you (read) this book?
B: I (read) it when I (be) at school.
- 15) What time you (get) up?

Ćwiczenie 38

Wstaw czasowniki w odpowiednim czasie (**Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple , Past Continuous, Present Perfect**):

- 1) Why (you / wear) your fur coat today? It's warm.
- 2) "What (you / do)?" "I'm a driver"
- 3) I don't understand the word "mutual". What ("mutual" / mean).?
- 4) Where (Jim / work)?
- 5) Where (you / go) for your winter holiday last year?
- 6) These flowers (smell) beautifully.
- 7) Somebody (steal) my watch when I (not / watch).
- 8) Last night I (read) in bed when suddenly I (hear) a scream.
- 9) (you / watch) TV when I (phone) you?
- 10) Ann (wait) for me when I (arrive).
- 11) I (not drive) fast when the accident (happen).
- 12) I (break) the plate last night. I (do) the washing up when it (slip) out of my hand.
- 13) Tom (take) a photograph of me while I (not / look)
- 14) We (not/go) out because it (rain).
- 15) What (you / go) at this time yesterday?

- 16) I (see) Carol at the party. She (wear) a really beautiful dress.
- 17) You are late again! You (already / be) late twice this week.
- 18) What (you / do) this evening, John?
- 19) We (go) to the theatre tonight.
- 20) Mr Brown (spend) his last holiday at the seaside.
- 21) Look! It's Francis! I (not / see) him for ages.
- 22) I (sleep) while my brother
(watch) TV.
- 23) We normally (live) with our parents but for these two months
we (live) in our aunt's flat. She (go) away on business.
- 24) Where (you / be) last night?
- 25) I (not / see) John since we both (leave) college.
- 26) I (not decide) yet.
- 27) Why are you so sad? What (you / think) about?
- 28) What (you / think) about him?
- 29) She always (eat) sandwiches for breakfast.
- 30) Nothing (change) since you (leave).
- 31) I (see) him last week, but I (not / see) him since then.
- 32) Paul (study) in Warsaw when we first (meet).
- 33) While the president (fly) to Canada his plane (fall) into the sea.
- 34) Look at the boy! He is dirty all over his face. I think he (eat) chocolate.
- 35) It (get) late. Let's go home.
- 36) I (believe) the woman is stronger than the man.
- 37) Who (help) you?
- 38) (they / know) you?
- 39) The weather (be) awful yesterday.
- 40) When they (come) into the kitchen, they (be) dirty because
they (play) in the garden.
- 41) Sheila (not have) a holiday since she (come) to Bristol.
- 42) Ben (not write) to us since he (change) his address
- 43) (you / hear) Mary divorced her husband?
- 44) (you / remember) ?
- 45) I can't talk to you now, I (have) an appointment.
- 46) When you (phone), I (have) a bath.
- 47) I (be) three times to the USA.
- 48) He (just / leave).
- 49) He (leave) two hours ago.
- 50) She (speak) German very well.

Ćwiczenie 39

Ułóż zdania z konstrukcją „to be going to” z podanych wyrażień:

Przykład: you / cook supper?

Are you going to cook supper?

1) you / change / your school?

.....

2) Bob / not play / football / tomorrow.

.....

3) she / not / stop / smoking.

.....

4) Alice / drink / some coffee.

.....

5) she / drive / to Italy?

.....

6) I / study / chemistry

.....

Ćwiczenie 40

Wybierz czasowniki w czasie **Present Continuous** lub z konstrukcją “to be going to”:

Przykład: A: Where's Susan?

B: In her bedroom. She is doing / *is going to do* her homework.

1) A: Is Mary in bed?

B: No, she isn't. She *is watching* / *is going to watch* TV.

2) We *are having* / *are going to have* a barbecue on Sunday. Would you like to come over?

3) A: Sally loves children.

B: Yes, she *is going to be* / *is being* a teacher.

4) A: When *are they leaving* / *are they going to leave* to Warsaw?

B: At 10:30 p.m. tomorrow.

5) A: Shall we have lunch together?

B: Sorry, I can't. I *am meeting* / *am going to meet* Bob at 2 o'clock.

6) Look at those black clouds. It *is raining* / *is going to rain*.

7) A: Hey Mum, look at me!

B: Come down from the tree. You *are falling* / *are going to fall*.

8) A: I'm going to the theatre tonight.

B: What *are you wearing* / *are you going to wear* ?

Ćwiczenie 41

Wstaw czasownik w odpowiedniej formie (**Future Simple lub „to be going to”**):

Przykład: Oh no! Look at the time! I **am going to be** (be) late..

1) A: Somebody is knocking at the door.

B: I (open) it.

2) Look at Mary! She (have) a baby.

3) A: Dave isn't good at accounting.

B: No, he isn't. I don't think he (get) this job

4) I suppose it (be) too late to do anything.

5) I think you (love) Scotland.

6) They (leave) tomorrow.

7) Molly (drive) to Italy next summer.

8) I think it (rain) today.

9) Oh no! Look at the time! I (be) late.

10) Susan has bought some tomatoes. She(cook) tomato soup for her family.

Ćwiczenie 42

Wybierz najbardziej odpowiednią formę:

Przykład: Oh no! Look at the time! I **will be / am being / am going to be** late.

1) A: I haven't got any money.

B: OK. I **will pay / am going to pay / am paying**.

2) I **am going to go / am going / will go** into this town this afternoon. Can I get you anything?

3) A: **Will you hold / Are you holding / Are you going to hold** this box for a moment while I unpack it?

B: Of course.

4) I am sure they **will help / are going to help / are helping** you.

5) I **won't drive / am not going to drive / am not driving** too fast, I promise.

6) They **are going to leave / are leaving / will leave** at 8 o'clock tomorrow.

7) This car sounds terrible. It **isn't going to get / won't get / isn't getting** there.

8) I hope she **will pass / is going to pass / is passing** the driving exam this time.

9) Look at those clouds – it **will rain / is going to rain / is raining**.

10) Perhaps we **will meet / are going to meet / are meeting** one day.

11) I'm so happy. My brother **will come / is coming / is going to come** home on Monday.

12) They **will get married / are getting married / are going to get married** next week.

13) Look – Andy **is going to fall off / will fall / is falling** off his bike.

14) Don't worry about the CD player. I **will repair / am repairing / am going to repair** it.

15) Look at the boy's faces! They **are going to fight / will fight / are fighting soon..**

16) Ann: "Do you think we **will see / are seeing / are going to see** Bill tomorrow?"

Rob: "I hope so."

17) We **are going to leave / are leaving / will leave** at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

18) Look out! That plant pot **is falling / is going to fall / will fall** on your head.

19) I am sure he **will come / is coming / is going to come**.

20) They **are going to get / are getting / will get** married soon.

OKRESY WARUNKOWE

Ćwiczenie 43

Wstaw czasowniki w **0 okresie warunkowym**:

Przykład: If you *leave* meat in the oven for a long time, it *burns*.

- 1) If the weather (be) fine, lots of people (go) to the seaside.
- 2) Ice (melt) if you (put) salt on it.
- 3) it (ring) when you (press) it?
- 4) If the temperature (fall) below 0°C, water (turn) into ice
- 5) When the sun (shine), snow (melt).
- 6) If you (put) money in this machine, it (give) you a ticket.
- 7) What colour you (get) when you (mix) yellow and blue?
- 8) When Mary (not / have) some time after work, she (not / play) basketball with her friends.
- 9) Tom (take) an aspirin when he (have) a headache
- 10) When it (rain), people (carry) umbrellas.

Ćwiczenie 44

Wstaw czasowniki w **I okresie warunkowym**:

Przykład: If it *rains*, we *will have* the party inside.

- 1) Unless John (try) harder, he (not get) this job.
- 2) If you (peel) the potatoes, I (chop) the carrots.
- 3) If you (come) to the party next week, you (meet) a charming girl.
- 4) Everyone (be) very surprised if he (pass) the examination.
- 5) If I (need) any help, I (ask) you.
- 6) I (be) surprised if he (not get) the job.
- 7) When I (have) a car, I (give) you a lift.
- 8) When I (be) at home, I (call) you.
- 9) they (feel) offended if we (not go) there?
- 10) The chair (break) if you (stand) on it.
- 11) We (not get) a prize unless we (sell) more cars.
- 12) What you (do) if you (win) the money?
- 13) I (help) him if he (ask) me to.
- 14) If the weather (be) fine, we (go) on a picnic.
- 15) he (get) the job if he (learn) two foreign languages?
- 16) If he (meet) Anna, he (be) the happiest man in the world.

Ćwiczenie 45

Przepisz zdania używając **“if” lub “unless”** zachowując znaczenie:

Przykład: I will go to the police *if you don't give me my money*.

I will go to the police *unless you give me my money*.

- 1) Prices will go up if the government doesn't take action.
.....
- 2) Lilian won't tell you about her trip to Rome if you don't ask her.
.....
- 3) I get up late on Sundays unless I go fishing.
.....
- 4) You will miss your train if you don't start at once.
.....
- 5) We won't go to the cinema if my friends aren't at home.
.....
- 6) He won't earn any money unless he gets the job
.....
- 7) He won't go to the theatre if he doesn't finish work early.
.....
- 8) It will seem a long way if you don't walk quickly.
.....
- 9) I won't buy a new dress if Sally doesn't buy a new one.
.....
- 10) He won't help us if it isn't necessary.
.....

Ćwiczenie 46

Wstaw czasowniki w **II okresie warunkowym**:

Przykład: If people *had* four arms, life *would be* easier.

- 1) I (ring) him if I (know) his telephone number.
- 2) If John (write) to you, you (answer) at once?
- 3) If I (be) young again, I (become) a pilot.
- 4) He (be) one of my best students if he (work) harder.
- 5) I (not / like) him if he (not / be) so kind.
- 6) She (not / mind) if we (borrow) this tape.
- 7) I (not / ask) to borrow money from you if I
(not / know) you so well
- 8) If he (have) a bike, he (can) save money
on his bus fare.
- 9) If I (be) you, I(not / dive) off that rock.
- 10) She (look) nicer if she (cut) her hair
- 11) If she (eat) a lot, she(be) overweight.
- 12) We (cut) down and build a hut if we(have)
an axe.
- 13) If someone (play) loud music late at night, I(complain)
- 14) Tom (become) a basketball player if he(be) taller
- 15) If they(have) a dog, they(name) it “Irma”.

Ćwiczenie 47

Wstaw czasowniki w **III okresie warunkowym**:

Przykład: If you **had asked** me, I **would have helped** you.

- 1) Alice (not marry) Jim if he (be) poor.
- 2) If the driver (not see) the boy on time, he (run) him over
- 3) What you (do) if you (know) it was wrong?
- 4) They (come) if it (not rain) yesterday.
- 5) If they (not notice) Agnes, they (not stop) him.
- 6) If I (have) time, I (go) for a walk.
- 7) We (not / be) late if we (go) by plane.
- 8) If they (send) for a doctor, the patient (not / die).
- 9) If it (be) late, we (hurry).
- 10) What she (do) if she (have) enough money?
- 11) If Allan and Betty (not / notice) Tom, they (not / stop) him.
- 12) If you (listen) to what I said, this (not / happen)
- 13) They (come) if it (not / rain) yesterday.
- 14) If we (know) it was wrong, we (not / do) it.
- 15) he (finish) parking so quickly if you (not / help) him?

STRONA BIERNA

Ćwiczenie 48

Wstaw podane w nawiasach czasowniki w **stronie biernej** w czasie **Present Simple**:

Przykład: What **is** it **called** in English?

- 1) The windows (not / clean) very often.
- 2) English (speak) everywhere In Poland.
- 3) The keys (not / keep) here.
- 4) How ice cream (make)?
- 5) When dinner (serve)?
- 6) Tea (grow) in India.
- 7) Newspapers (deliver) every morning.
- 8) cricket (play) in our country?
- 9) The post (collect) four times a day.
- 10) Cars (not / repair) here.

Ćwiczenie 49

Wstaw podane w nawiasach czasowniki w stronie biernej w czasie **Past Simple**:

Przykład: She *was seen* in Belfast.

- 1) When the first TV programme (show)?
- 2) The first patrol-driven car (build) in 1885.
- 3) the first paper (produce) in China?
- 4) Paper clips (invent) a hundred years ago.
- 5) Hamburgers (eat) for the first time in the USA in 1900.
- 6) The book "The Wizard of Oz" (not / publish) five years ago.
- 7) you (recognise) by them?
- 8) You (call) today at 3.30.
- 9) The dishes (not / put) away.
- 10) The match (play) in terrible conditions.

Ćwiczenie 50

Wstaw podane w nawiasach czasowniki w stronie biernej w czasie **Present Simple lub Past Simple**:

Przykład: I *am paid* on the first of every month.

- 1) The telephone (invent) by Alexander Graham Bell.
- 2) A new hospital (build) in the town centre.
- 3) The man (not / call) by the police yesterday.
- 4) Where the ring (find) ?
- 5) How X rays (discover)?
- 6) the gates (close) every night?
- 7) Football (play) all over the world.
- 8) A lot of oil (use) in Greek cooking. (use).
- 9) Our windows (clean) once a month.
- 10) My sister(not / pay) very well.

MOWA ZALEŻNA

Ćwiczenie 51

Napisz podane zdanie w **mowie zależnej** w czasie **Present Simple**:

Przykład: „I am tired”, she said. → *She said (that) she was tired.*

- 1) „I am fifty years old”, she said.
.....
- 2) “I love art”, he said to me.
.....
- 3) “My brother doesn’ t play any instruments”, Bob said to his friend.
.....
- 4) “Agnes lives in Florida”, Molly said.
.....
- 5) “We don’ t have any money”, they said.
.....
- 6) “Do you get up early?”, she asked me.
.....
- 7) “ I want to stop”, Molly said to the driver.
.....
- 8) “My sister needs a car”, Ann said.
.....
- 9) “The lessons are very good”, the students said.
.....
- 10) “The radio doesn’ t work”, Bill said to his sister.
.....

Ćwiczenie 52

Napisz podane zdanie w **mowie zależnej** w czasie **Past Simple**:

Przykład: „I loved this place”, he said to me” → *He told me (that) he had loved that place.*

- 1) „Did John phone?”, they asked.
.....
- 2) “Where did you park the car?”, Ann asked me.
.....
- 3) “I left home last week”, I said to Sally.
.....
- 4) “We recorded our first song at the age of 20”, they said
.....
- 5) “He broke my heart”, she said.
.....
- 6) “There were a lot of people on the boat”, David said
.....
- 7) “He didn’ t return home by plane”, I said.
.....
- 8) “I met a lot of interesting people”, Agnes said to her friend.
.....
- 9) “We found a nice hotel”, they said.
.....
- 10) “When did she leave?”, he asked.

KLUCZ

PRZYIMKI

Ćwiczenie 1

Wstaw "at", "on" lub "in":

Przykład: *in* the afternoon

- 1) at 6:30a.m.
- 2) in May
- 3) at night
- 4) on Monday
- 5) on 26th September
- 6) in the morning
- 7) in 1998
- 8) at weekend
- 9) on weekdays
- 10) on Saturday morning

Ćwiczenie 2

Wstaw odpowiednie przyimki:

Przykład: I am good *at* Maths.

- 1) I am keen on biology.
- 2) Please, come on Tuesday.
- 3) We never go away in August.
- 4) Do you like skiing in winter?
- 5) My sister is standing in the queue to the shop.
- 6) John sits at his desk all day long!
- 7) Here we are at last
- 8) He buys a newspaper on the way to the station.
- 9) Then he reads it on train.
- 10) Let's put this box in the corner of the room.
- 11) He listens to the radio in the evening.
- 12) Why are you looking at me in such a strange way?
- 13) Mary is interested in chemistry.
- 14) Bob is trying to concentrate on his work.
- 15) It depends on you only.
- 16) I often watch interesting programmes on TV.
- 17) She never stays at home alone.
- 18) Put on your coat! It's cold.
- 19) Somebody is knocking at the door.
- 20) He gets up at 6 o'clock every day.

PRZEDIMKI

Ćwiczenie 3

Użyj odpowiedniego przedimka nieokreślonego „a” lub „an”:

Przykład: **a** hand

- 1) an eye
- 2) a dress
- 3) an orange
- 4) a desk
- 5) an hour
- 6) a university
- 7) an umbrella
- 8) a hairdresser
- 9) a big apple
- 10) an MP

Ćwiczenie 4

Wstaw „the”, „a”, „an” lub „-”,:

Przykład: **The** Smiths live at 3, Apple Street.

- 1) Ann came back from the Himalayas yesterday.
- 2) My sister works in - Germany.
- 3) My parents are on holiday in - South Africa.
- 4) Here's a photo of Max in the USA.
- 5) She is working as a doctor.
- 6) I want a house with a big garden.
- 7) Do you play the guitar?
- 8) I usually have sandwiches and coffee for - breakfast.
- 9) The Spanish are very friendly people.
- 10) I saw - Queen Elizabeth II when I was in England.
- 11) The Nile is the longest river in the world.
- 12) Who is it? It's a girl nextdoor.
- 13) Yesterday I bought a beautiful necklace. The necklace is made of silver.
- 14) - Mount Everest is in the Himalayas.
- 15) Many people visit the UK every year.
- 16) The cinema is a good way to relax.
- 17) The Sahara desert is the hottest place in the world.
- 18) I never drink tea in the morning.
- 19) John broke his leg and went to the hospital.
- 20) Where are you? I'm on the bus.
- 21) She often gets to school by - tram.

- 22) Norman can play the piano very well.
- 23) The Browns usually spend holidays in Greece.
- 24) Have you seen the Leaning Tower.
- 25) My brother loves playing - table tennis.
- 26) Look! There is a man standing at the door.
- 27) A dolphin lives in the sea.
- 28) Can I try on the blue dress, please?
- 29) The Queen will visit our country next year.
- 30) Tom is the most intelligent boy in the class.

LICZBA MNOGA

Ćwiczenie 5

Utwórz liczbę mnogą od podanych rzeczowników:

Przykład: apple – apples

- 1) charry – charries
- 2) boy – boys
- 3) tomato – tomatoes
- 4) loaf – loaves
- 5) radio – radios
- 6) car – cars
- 7) box – boxes
- 8) fly – flies
- 9) mouse – mice
- 10) foot – feet
- 11) photo – photos
- 12) wife – wives
- 13) toy – toys
- 14) bus – buses
- 15) man – men
- 16) story – stories
- 17) knife – knives
- 18) dress – dresses
- 19) piano – pianos
- 20) goose – geese
- 21) key – keys
- 22) watch – watches
- 23) wolf – wolves
- 24) city – cities
- 25) half – halves
- 26) day – days

Ćwiczenie 6

Utwórz liczbę mnogą:

Przykład: It is an orange.

They are oranges.

- 1) It is a dog.
They are dogs.
- 2) It is an apple
They are apples.
- 3) It is a bird.
They are birds
- 4) It is a potato.
They are potatoes
- 5) It is a baby.
They are babies.

Ćwiczenie 7

Utwórz liczbę mnogą lub pojedynczą od podanych rzeczowników:

SINGULAR (1. poj.)

- 1) person
- 2) child
- 3) toy
- 4) country
- 5) fox
- 6) glass

PLURAL (1. mn.)

- 1) people
- 2) children
- 3) toys
- 4) countries
- 5) foxes
- 6) glasses

CZASOWNIK 'TO BE'

Ćwiczenie 8

Uzupełnij pytania i odpowiedzi właściwą formą czasownika "to be":

- 1) Is he your friend?
No, he isn't.
- 2) Is Bob fourteen?
Yes, he is
- 3) Are you in the classroom?
No, I'm not
- 4) Are you doctors?
Yes, we are
- 5) Are they Polish?
No, they aren't

CZASOWNIK 'HAVE GOT'

Ćwiczenie 9

Uzupełnij zdania właściwą formą czasownika:

- 1) I have got two cats.
- 2) A: Have you got a car?
B: No, I haven't
- 3) She hasn't got (not) brown hair.
- 4) Bob and Ann have got some pencils.
- 5) A: Has Tom got a rubber?
B: Yes, he has

ZAIMKI OSOBOWE / PRZYMIOTNIKI / ZAIMKI DZIERŻAWCZE

Ćwiczenie 10

Wybierz odpowiednio:

- 1) This is pencil.
A) he B) he's **C) his**
- 2) What's postcode?
A) your B) you C) you're
- 3) This is schoolbag.
A) mine **B) my** C) I
- 4) This is a table. a big table.
A) Its **B) It's** C) It
- 5) Paul and Mary are friends.
A) our B) ours C) we
- 6) a clown.
A) Its **B) It's** C) It
- 7) Do like swimming.
A) your **B) you** C) yours
- 8) John and went to Greece last weekend.
A) he B) his C) him
- 9) Ann lost keys two days ago.
A) her B) hers C) his
- 10) The coat isn't
A) my B) me **C) mine**
- 11) Their house is bigger than
A) our **B) ours** C) my
- 12) got up very late this morning.
A) my B) mine **C) I**
- 13) Listen to !
A) me B) I C) my
- 14) Don't give any more homework!", said the students.
A) our **B) us** C) ours
- 15) often wears the dress.
A) Her B) They **C) She**

SOME / ANY / A / AN

Ćwiczenie 11

Wstaw odpowiednio "a", "an", "some" lub "any":

Przykład: There is **an** apple on the desk.

- 1) Is there a guitar in the room?
- 2) There aren't any books on the desk.
- 3) There is an orange on the table.
- 4) There is some milk in the fridge.
- 5) There aren't any pictures on the wall.
- 6) Have we got any lemons?
- 7) Would you like some sugar in your coffee?
- 8) I'd like some soup.
- 9) There is a peach on the table.
- 10) There are some lemons in the basket.
- 11) There isn't any water in the bottle.
- 12) She is a doctor.
- 13) She hasn't got any children.
- 14) I have got some ties.
- 15) Are there any red shoes in your wardrobe?
- 16) Is there a key in the bag?
- 17) My brother is an electrician.
- 18) Molly hasn't got a big nose.
- 19) Would you like some coffee?
- 20) We didn't buy any cheese.
- 21) Can you pass me some salt, please?

A LOT OF / MANY / MUCH / A LITTLE / A FEW

Ćwiczenie 12

Zakreśl właściwy zwrot:

Przykład: I know a little / a few English.

- 1) I speak a little / a few words in Spanish.
- 2) We've got **much** / **a little** food in the fridge.
- 3) There was a lot of / much water on the mountain.
- 4) She doesn't buy a lot of / many clothes.
- 5) We haven't got much / many money.
- 6) Do you get much / a little snow in winter?
- 7) Ann will be ready in a few / many minutes.
- 8) Have you travelled to many / a lot of countries?
- 9) How much / How many milk do you want?
- 10) A lot of / Much things need to change.

CAN / COULD / SHOULD / MUST / MUSTN'T / /(DON'T/DOESN'T) HAVE TO

Ćwiczenie 13

Wybierz odpowiednio:

Przykład: You mustn't / shouldn't / don't have to take pictures here.

- 1) Can / Should / Mustn't I help you?
- 2) If you travel to Morania, you can / should / must have a visa.
- 3) Passangers must / mustn't / should smoke in the toilets.
- 4) You shouldn't / have to / don't have to laugh at old people.
- 5) I think you should / must / can eat less and take more exercise.
- 6) You mustn't / can't / don't have to tell me if you don't want to.
- 7) You can / have to drive on the left in Britain.
- 8) She doesn't answer the phone. She mustn't / can't / shouldn't be in her office.
- 9) In a big city you can / should / don't have to be careful with your money.
- 10) I can / should / don't have to take more exercise, but I'm too busy.
- 11) We can't / mustn't / don't have to hurry – we are early.
- 12) We can't / mustn't / don't have to leave the door open – Peter has got a key.
- 13) An army officer mustn't / can / has to wear a uniform.
- 14) The sign says we shouldn't / mustn't / don't have to smoke here

Ćwiczenie 14

Wstaw odpowiednio (nie wszystkie wyrażenia mają być użyte, a niektóre powinny być użyte więcej niż raz): „can” / „can't”, „must”/”mustn't”, „should”/”shouldn't” „have to”/”don't (doesn't) have to” :

Przykład: You mustn't smoke in here.

- 1) You mustn't play music in the library.
- 2) You don't have to take the dog for a walk. I'll do it later.
- 3) If you don't feel well, I think you should stay at home.
- 4) Mum, Can I have to have a party for my birthday?
- 5) You don't have to wake up early tomorrow because it's Sunday.
- 6) A: Can I feed the animals at the zoo?
B: No, you mustn't . Read the sign.
- 7) A: I've put on weight.
B: Well, you shouldn't eat so many sweets.
- A: I've got a toothache.
B: Well, I think you should see the dentist.
- 8) If you have a headache, you should lie down.

BEZOKOLICZNIK / “- ing” FORM

Ćwiczenie 15

Wstaw odpowiednią formę czasownika (“infinitive”, lub “-ing form”):

Przykład : I would love **to go** there. (go)

- 1) The boss refused to talk to me. (talk)
- 2) I don't mind working late if my boss asks me. (work)
- 3) She'll be looking forward to hearing from you . (hear)
- 4) I want to come again. (come).
- 5) I expect the Jonsons to return our lawn-mower. (return)
- 6) I hate getting up early. (get up)
- 7) Ann has decided to buy a car. (buy)
- 8) She won't let me read (read) her diary.
- 9) Can you help me with the dishes, please? (help)
- 10) Would you like to go to the concert with us tonight ? (go)
- 11) I promise to phone you every day. (phone).
- 12) We agreed to work together. (work)
- 13) I didn't expect to see John there. (see)
- 14) I'm really going to stop smoking (smoke).
- 15) I can't help laughing when someone falls over. (laugh)
- 16) Ann has decided to buy a car. (buy)
- 17) They refused to help us. (help)
- 18) Bill doesn't want to come with us. (come)
- 19) He seems to be happy. (be)
- 20) I forgot to add sugar, so my apple pie tasted horrible. (add)
- 21) I love getting up early. (get up)
- 22) She pretends not to be interested in the subject. (not / be)
- 23) I don't feel like going to the cinema tonight. (go)
- 24) How did you manage to do it? (do)

QUESTION TAGS

Ćwiczenie 16

Wstaw odpowiedni “question tag”:

Przykład: Ann is sad, **isn't she?**

- 1) That is the answer, isn't it?
- 2) Your brother can tell us that, can't he ?
- 3) They don't need much water, do they?
- 4) Remember to call me, will you?
- 5) He left early, didn't he?
- 6) There are six more lessons this year, aren't there?
- 7) It didn't rain all week, did it?
- 8) Margaret likes brown bread, doesn't she?

- 9) You have done it, haven't you?
- 10) Ann won't be here tomorrow, will she?
- 11) She wasn't at the meeting yesterday, was she?
- 12) Mary can't type, can she?
- 13) Do it for me, will you?
- 14) Let's go out for dinner, shall we?
- 15) There is a cushion on the sofa, isn't there?
- 16) I am quick, aren't I?
- 17) He has got a huge house, hasn't he?
- 18) Your father is a farmer, isn't he?
- 19) John met Sally at school, didn't he?
- 20) Paul will come to my party, won't he?

“SOME –“; “ANY –“; “NO –“; “EVERY –“

Ćwiczenie 17

Zaznacz poprawne słowo w każdym zdaniu:

Przykład: I'm sure I put my keys down somewhere/anywhere here.

- 1) We didn't see nothing/anything.
- 2) I've got something/anything to tell you.
- 3) Our holiday in the country was OK, but there wasn't anywhere/somewhere to go in the evening.
- 4) I'm sorry but there's nothing/anything I can do.
- 5) Is there any/some salt in the kitchen?
- 6) I don't think someone/anyone knows the answer to that question.
- 7) Anyone / Someone is hiding in the house. I heard a strange noise.
- 8) I met someone / anybody interesting at the party last night.
- 9) You don't look well. Is anything / nothing wrong?
- 10) Doesn't anybody / nobody know Jake's address?
- 11) A: Where's dictionary?
B: It's somewhere / nowhere around here.
- 12) Are you going anywhere / somewhere tonight?
- 13) Someone / Anyone sent me flowers on my birthday, but I don't know who it was.
- 14) I hope I haven't done anything / nothig wrong.
- 15) There was nothing / something about him that I didn't like.
- 16) I would like to go somewhere / nowhere exotix for my holiday.

Ćwiczenie 18

Uzupełnij zdania używając "some-", "any-", "no-", "every-":

Przykład: **Everyone** knew that.

- 1) Is anybody at home?
- 2) "What did you say?" „ Nothing."
- 3) I haven't seen Ann anywhere.
- 4) There's someone at the door.
- 5) Can I do anything to help you?
- 6) You can find Coca-Cola everywhere.
- 7) It's easy. Anybody can do it.
- 8) It wasn't a secret. Everybody knew that.
- 9) Everything is O.K.
- 10) Nobody understands me.
- 11) "Where did you go at the weekend?"
" Nowhere – we stayed at home"
- 12) I want to tell you something.
- 13) Everybody in my family has blue eyes.
- 14) I don't know anybody who plays rugby.
- 15) Everything in this shop is expensive.
- 16) I want to live somewhere warm.
- 17) Does anybody want to speak about that?
- 18) The poor woman has nowhere to go.
- 19) It doesn't cost anything.
- 20) Nobody said "thank you": not one man.
- 21) Ten people in one room with no bath, no water, nothing.
- 22) What can you buy for a woman who has everything ?
- 23) Someone telephoned you.
- 24) I've got something for you.
- 25) He lives somewhere in London.
- 26) Nothing happened. I was really bored.
- 27) Has anybody seen my keys?
- 28) Do you want something from the shops?
- 29) Have you seen John anywhere ?
- 30) She never says anything.
- 31) She didn't speak to anybody
- 32) I didn't say anything
- 33) There isn't anything in the room.
- 34) I didn't know anybody at the wedding except for the bride and groom.
- 35) Call me when you get home. I have to tell you something very important.
- 36) Did Mandy find anything on the shops on Saturday?
- 37) Nobody knew the woman's name.
- 38) We didn't go anywhere last night.
- 39) Is there anything I can do to help you?
- 40) I want to go somewhere this weekend but don't know where.
- 41) Someone was using the phone so I couldn't call you.

- 42) I would like to buy something trendy for the party.
 43) It's already 12:00 and I haven't done anything
 44) We went nowhere this weekend because I wasn't feeling well.
 45) I didn't see anybody yesterday.
 46) Do you want to go somewhere to eat today?
 47) There was nothing interesting to see in the town so we left.

PRZYMIOTNIKI / PRZYSIÓWKI

Ćwiczenie 19

Wstaw przymiotniki w stopniu wyższym lub najwyższym:

Przykład: Josh is *more handsome* (handsome) than George.

- 1) Travelling by car is more comfortable (comfortable) than travelling by train.
- 2) It's the worst (bad) neighbourhood in London.
- 3) Maths is easier (easy) than Science.
- 4) Tony is one of my best (good) friends.
- 5) The air in the country is cleaner (clean) than the air in the city.
- 6) Antonio is older (old) than Maria.

Ćwiczenie 20

Dokonaj porównań:

Przykład: My car/your car. (fast)
My car is faster than your car.

Ann/Eve. (pretty)
 Ann is prettier than Eve
 Tom/Bob. (intelligent)
 Tom is more intelligent than Bob
 Her voice/mine. (bad)
 Her voice is worse than mine
 Tom's house/Steve's house. (big)
 Tom's house is bigger than Steve's house
 Silver/gold. (cheap)
 Silver is cheaper than gold
 His sister/Adam's sister. (beautiful)
 His sister is more beautiful than Adam's sister

Ćwiczenie 21

Porównaj tygrysa, niedźwiedzia i lamparta używając przymiotników w stopniu wyższym, równym i najwyższym, jak w przykładzie:

	big	fast	heavy
Tiger	**	**	**
Bear	***	*	***
Leopard	*	***	**

Przykład: 1. A tiger is bigger than a leopard.
A leopard is not as big as a tiger.
A bear is the biggest of all.

2. A tiger is faster than a bear.
A bear is not as fast as a tiger.
A leopard is the fastest of all.
3. A bear is heavier than a tiger and a leopard.
A tiger is as heavy as a leopard.
A bear is the heaviest of all.

Ćwiczenie 22

Utwórz przysłowki od podanych przymiotników:

Przykład: carefulty – carefully

- 1) happy – happily
- 2) late – late
- 3) safe – safely
- 4) quick – quickly
- 5) terrible – terribly
- 6) fast – fast
- 7) real – really
- 8) possible – possibly
- 9) hard – hard
- 10) good - well

Ćwiczenie 23

Wybierz odpowiednio przysłówek lub przymiotnik :

- 1) I have got an easy / easily job for you.
- 2) I sing very bad / badly.
- 3) Ann is a strong / strongly swimmer.
- 4) Could you talk more quiet / quietly, please?
- 5) Cook the soup slow / slowly.
- 6) She speaks very well / good.
- 7) I feel happily / happy.
- 8) This is a very noisy / noisily class.
- 9) The boy crossed the street careful / carefully.
- 10) Mary waited patient / patiently in the car.

Ćwiczenie 24

Podaj stopień wyższy i najwyższy od podanych przymiotników i przysłówków:

- 1) tall – taller – the tallest
- 2) interesting – more interesting – the most interesting
- 3) thin – thinner – the thinnest
- 4) cheap – cheaper - the cheapest
- 5) easy – easier – the easiest
- 6) bad – worse – the worst
- 7) far – farther – the farthest
- 8) well – better – the best
- 9) many – more – the most
- 10) slowly – more slowly – the most slowly

CZASY

Ćwiczenie 25

Wstaw czasowniki w czasie **Present Simple**:

Przykład: I *don't play* (not / play) chess.

- 1) Does Barbara work (work) in London?
- 2) Henry and Lisa like (like) old books.
- 3) John doesn't live (not / live) near me.
- 4) Do you know (know) her?
- 5) I don't play (not / play) the piano very well.
- 6) Where do you live (live)?
- 7) It doesn't snow (not / snow) very often in San Francisco.
- 8) He speaks (speak) Spanish.
- 9) I am (be) tired.
- 10) We know (know) him very well.

Ćwiczenie 26

Wstaw czasowniki w czasie **Present Simple**:

Ann wakes up at 7 o'clock every Saturday. She has breakfast and then she (1) goes (go) shopping . When she comes back home, she (2) cleans (clean) the house. She (3) has (have) lunch at about 1 o'clock, then she (4) reads (read) a newspaper. Ann (5) doesn't cook (not cook) dinner because her mother (6) does (do) it. In the evening she (7) walks (walk) the dog but she (8) doesn't water (not water) the plants. Sometimes, she (9) meets (meet) her friends and they (10) go (go) to the cinema or have dinner together.

Ćwiczenie 27

Wstaw czasowniki w czasie **Present Continuous**:

Przykład: I *am eating* dinner at the moment.

- 1) What are you waiting (wait) for?
- 2) Jenny is leaving (leave) tomorrow.
- 3) They aren't working (not / work) now.
- 4) We are staying (stay) at the hotel this month.
- 5) Is Cathy reading (read) a book now?
- 6) What is Ron doing (do) at the moment.
- 7) Lucy and Monique are riding (ride) horses.
- 8) He is watching (watch) TV at the moment.
- 9) Is it raining (rain) ?
- 10) Are the children playing (play) in the garden?

Ćwiczenie 28

Wybierz czasownik w odpowiednim czasie (**Present Simple lub Present Continuous**):

Przykład: How much does it cost / *is it costing*?

- 1) Alice doesn't often drink / *isn't often drinking* coffee.
- 2) Look! They are laughing / *laugh* at you.
- 3) Are you liking / Do you like the new Victoria Beckham CD?
- 4) Bob isn't sleeping / *doesn't sleep*. He is watching TV.
- 5) Is Peter seeing / *Does Peter see* his girlfriend tonight?
- 6) What kind of things does our cousin hate / *is our cousin hating* ?
- 7) How often are she and her friends going / do she and her friends go to the cinema?
- 8) I am listening / *listen* to my favourite radio right now.
- 9) I always do / *I am always doing* my homework.
- 10) They are listening / *listen* to music at the moment.

Ćwiczenie 29

Uzupełnij dialogi, używając właściwej formy czasu **Present Simple lub Present Continuous** czasowników podanych w nawiasach:

Przykład: You can turn off the TV. I **am not watching** (not watch) it.
I sometimes **watch** (watch) TV in the morning.

- 1) A: How often do you read (you / read) books?
B: Quite often. I am reading (read) a good one at the moment.
- 2) A: Where is Kate?
B: She is playing (play) with the children. She plays (play) with them almost every day.
- 3) A: Why are your parents eating (your parents / eat) in the kitchen?
B: They don't like (not / like) eating with television on and we are watching cartoons.
- 4) A: What time does Conrad finish (Conrad / finish) work every day?
B: He usually finishes at five o'clock but today he is working (work) late.
- 5) A: You don't usually drink (not / usually / drink) milk for breakfast.
Why are you drinking (you / drink) milk today?
B: Because the doctor says I must.

Ćwiczenie 30

Wstaw czasowniki w czasie **Past Simple**:

Przykład: Jack **didn't open** (not open) the letter by mistake.

- 1) He remembered (remember) her birthday last week.
- 2) Did the baby cry (cry) last night?
- 3) They were (be) at home all day yesterday.
- 4) Jack read (read) the letter by mistake.
- 5) Did it rain (rain) last Monday?
No, it didn't
- 6) Bill tidied (tidy) his bedroom yesterday.
- 7) My friends and I didn't play (not play) basketball last weekend.
- 8) It stopped (stop) raining an hour ago.
- 9) When did you meet (meet) your friends last time?
- 10) I broke (break) a cup yesterday.
- 11) Ann didn't play (not / play) tennis this morning.
- 12) Harry worked (work) last Saturday.
- 13) They didn't feel (not / feel) well last night.
- 14) Did they arrive (arrive) on time.
- 15) We liked (like) the party.
- 16) Could (can) you swim when you were a child?
- 17) She was (be) very happy when I met her.
- 18) Who ate (eat) the vegetables?
- 19) What time did you wake (wake) up this morning?
- 20) I took (take) my mother to the mountains.
- 21) Bill cooked (cook) the potatoes.
- 22) Did Mary like (like) the teacher?
- 23) I saw (see) Bill at the party.
- 24) We didn't tell (not / tell) our parents about the secret.
- 25) I wasn't (not / be) tired yesterday.
- 26) We couldn't (not / can) believe our eyes.

Ćwiczenie 31

Wstaw czasowniki w czasie **Past Continuous**:

Przykład: I **was sleeping** all day yesterday.

- 1) I was reading (read) a newspaper at 10 a.m.
- 2) What was he eating (eat) when you saw him?
- 3) Were the children playing (play) all day?
No, they weren't
- 4) Were he and his sister watching (watch) TV all night?
- 5) While I was shopping (shop), somebody stole my car.
- 6) My father was working (work) hard all his life.
- 7) We weren't sleeping (not / sleep) when you phoned us.
- 8) Sally broke her leg while she was skiing (ski).
- 9) Bill was living (live) in France when his uncle died.
- 10) The wind wasn't blowing (not / blow) when the accident happened.

Ćwiczenie 32

Wstaw czasowniki w czasie **Past Simple** lub **Past Continuous**:

Przykład: When I *walked* in, the children *were fighting*.

- 1) Sam was running (run) down the street when he fell (fall).
- 2) She was doing (do) her shopping when I saw (see) her.
- 3) They were singing (sing) while we were dancing (dance),
- 4) Tom was watching (watch) TV while I was cooking (cook).
- 5) The cat jumped (jump) onto the table while I was reading (read) the newspaper.
- 6) While I was waiting (wait) for you, I was listening (listen) to the news on TV.
- 7) What were they doing (do) you when you phoned (phone) them?
- 8) I wasn't using (not / use) the computer between six and ten o'clock.
- 9) At 3 p.m last Wednesday, our team was practising (practise)
- 10) That car wasn't going (not / go) fast when it crashed (crash) into a tree.
- 11) It started (start) raining when I was watering (water) flowers.
- 12) I saw (see) John as I was buying (buy) some books
in the bookshop round the corner.
- 13) I went (go) in and bought (buy) it.
- 14) As I was cleaning (clean) the window, a flower pot fell (fall) down.
- 15) He came (come) in, I gave (give) him a drink and we started (start) talking about old times.

Ćwiczenie 33

Ułóż zdania z "**used to**" wykorzystując podane wyrażenia:

Przykład: Mary / not read / a lot.

Mary didn't use to read a lot.

- 1) Diana / drink / a lot of coffee
Diana used to drink a lot of coffee
- 2) you / read / a lot?
Did you use to read a lot?
- 3) I / play/ football
I used to play football
- 4) Tom / play / the piano ?
Did Tom use to play the piano?
- 5) Bill / not ride / horses
Bill didn't use to ride horses

Ćwiczenie 34

Ułóż pytania dotyczące Johna i udziel na nie odpowiedzi. Użyj „used to” i podanych wyrażen.

THEN

- *study hard
- *live with his parents
- *take the bus to university
- *wear jeans and pullovers
- *shop at discount stores

NOW

- *work hard
- *have his own house
- *drive to work in his car
- *wear suits
- *shop at expensive stores

Przykład: A: *Did John use to work hard?*

B: *No, he didn't. He used to study hard.*

5) A: *Did John use to have his own house?*

B: *No, he didn't. He used to live with his parents.*

6) A: *Did John use to drive to work in his car?*

B: *No, he didn't. He used to take the bus to university.*

5) A: *Did John use to wear suits?*

B: *No, he didn't. He used to wear jeans and pullovers*

6) A: *Did John use to shop at expensive stores?*

B: *No, he didn't. He used to shop at discount stores*

Ćwiczenie 35

Wstaw czasowniki i podane w niektórych nawiasach okoliczniki w czasie **Present Perfect Simple**:

Przykład: *Have* you ever *visited* Dublin?

- 1) Jane has broken her leg. (break)
- 2) I have already eaten my breakfast. (eat / already)
- 3) We have never been abroad before. (be / never)
- 4) Has my sister phoned yet? (phone / yet)
- 5) Alice has just drunk a cup of coffee. (drink / just)
- 6) How long have your friends worked (work) for the company?
- 7) Tom and Joe haven't had the car for a very long time. (not / have)
- 8) They have known Molly since 1998 (know)
- 9) We haven't seen the film yet. (not / see)
- 10) Have you met her lately? (meet)

Ćwiczenie 36

Wstaw **“for”** lub **“since”**:

Przykład: **for** two days

- 1) for six weeks
- 2) since Sunday
- 3) for ten years
- 4) since yesterday
- 5) since 2003
- 6) for a long time
- 7) since last week
- 8) for a week
- 9) since breakfast
- 10) since January

Ćwiczenie 37

Wstaw czasowniki w czasie **Present Perfect** lub **Past Simple**:

- 1) They went (go) to Paris last year.
- 2) I didn't see (not / see) Tony yesterday.
- 3) I haven't drunk (not / drink) coffee for a long time.
- 4) How long have you known (know) Max?
- 5) When did they see (see) Agnes?
- 6) We haven't visited (not / visit) them so far.
- 7) She has visied (visit) two restaurants in our town lately.
- 8) The plane landed (land) an hour ago.
- 9) Betty hasn't been (not / be) to Wales since 1998.
- 10) Did you see (see) the doctor yesterday?
- 11) We visied (visit) the Smiths on Monday.
- 12) John refused (refuse) to help me when we work together.
- 13) A: Why is the room so untidy?
B: I have had (have) no time to tidy it up.
- 14) A: Have you read (read) this book?
B: I read (read) it when I was (be) at school.
- 15) What time did you get (get) up?

Ćwiczenie 38

Wstaw czasowniki w odpowiednim czasie (**Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect**):

- 1) Why are you wearing (you / wear) your fur coat today? It's warm.
- 2) "What do you do (you / do)?" "I'm a driver"
- 3) I don't understand the word "mutual". What does "mutual" mean ("mutual" / mean).?
- 4) Where does Jim work (Jim / work)?
- 5) Where did you go (you / go) for your winter holiday last year?
- 6) These flowers smell (smell) beautifully.
- 7) Somebody stole (steal) my watch when I wasn't watching (not / watch).
- 8) Last night I was reading (read) in bed when suddenly I heard (hear) a scream.
- 9) Were you watching (you / watch) TV when I phoned (phone) you?
- 10) Ann was waiting (wait) for me when I arrived (arrive).
- 11) I wasn't driving (not drive) fast when the accident happened (happen).
- 12) I broke (break) the plate last night. I was doing (do) the washing up when it slipped (slip) out of my hand.
- 13) Tom took (take) a photograph of me while I wasn't looking (not / look)
- 14) We didn't go (not/go) out because it was raining (rain).
- 15) What were you doing (you / go) at this time yesterday?
- 16) I saw (see) Carol at the party. She was wearing (wear) a really beautiful dress.
- 17) You are late again! You have already been (already / be) late twice this week.
- 18) What are you doing (you / do) this evening, John?
- 19) We are going (go) to the theatre tonight.
- 20) Mr Brown spent (spend) his last holiday at the seaside.
- 21) Look! It's Francis! I haven't seen (not / see) him for ages.
- 22) I was sleeping (sleep) while my brother was watching (watch) TV.
- 23) We normally live (live) with our parents but for these two months we are living (live) in our aunt's flat. She has gone (go) away on business.
- 24) Where were you (you / be) last night?
- 25) I haven't seen (not / see) John since we both left (leave) college.
- 26) I haven't decided (not decide) yet.
- 27) Why are you so sad? What are you thinking (you / think) about?
- 28) What do you think (you / think) about him?
- 29) She always eats (eat) sandwiches for breakfast.
- 30) Nothing has changed (change) since you left (leave).
- 31) I saw (see) him last week, but I haven't seen (not / see) him since then.
- 32) Paul was studying (study) in Warsaw when we first met (meet).
- 33) While the president was flying (fly) to Canada his plane fell (fall) into the sea.
- 34) Look at the boy! He is dirty all over his face. I think he has eaten (eat) chocolate.
- 35) It is getting (get) late. Let's go home.
- 36) I believe (believe) the woman is stronger than the man.
- 37) Who helped (help) you?
- 38) Do they know you (they / know) you?
- 39) The weather was (be) awful yesterday.

- 40) When they came (come) into the kitchen, they were (be) dirty because they played (play) in the garden.
- 41) Sheila hasn't had (not have) a holiday since she came (come) to Bristol.
- 42) Ben hasn't written (not write) to us since he changed (change) his address
- 43) Have you heard (you / hear) Mary divorced her husband?
- 44) Do you remember (you / remember) ?
- 45) I can't talk to you now, I am having (have) an appointment.
- 46) When you phoned (phone), I was having (have) a bath.
- 47) I have been (be) three times to the USA.
- 48) He has just left (just / leave).
- 49) He left (leave) two hours ago.
- 50) She speaks (speak) German very well.

Ćwiczenie 39

Ułóż zdania z konstrukcją „to be going to” z podanych wyrażień:

Przykład: you / cook supper?

Are you going to cook supper?

- 1) you / change / your school?
Are you going to change your school?
- 2) Bob / not play / football / tomorrow.
Bob isn't going to play football tomorrow
- 3) she / not / stop / smoking.
She isn't going to stop smoking
- 4) Alice / drink / some coffee.
Alice is going to drink some coffee
- 5) she / drive / to Italy?
Is she going to drive to Italy?
- 6) I / study / chemistry
I am going to study chemistry

Ćwiczenie 40

Wybierz czasowniki w czasie **Present Continuous** lub z konstrukcją “to be going to”:

Przykład: A: Where's Susan?

B: In her bedroom. She is doing / *is going to do* her homework.

1) A: Is Mary in bed?

B: No, she isn't. She is watching / *is going to watch* TV.

2) We are having / *are going to have* a barbecue on Sunday. Would you like to come over?

3) A: Sally loves children.

B: Yes, she is going to be / *is being* a teacher.

- 4) A: When are they leaving / are they going to leave to Warsaw?
B: At 10:30 p.m. tomorrow.
- 5) A: Shall we have lunch together?
B: Sorry, I can't. I am meeting / am going to meet Bob at 2 o'clock.
- 6) Look at those black clouds. It is raining / is going to rain.
- 7) A: Hey Mum, look at me!
B: Come down from the tree. You are falling / are going to fall.
- 8) A: I'm going to the theatre tonight.
B: What are you wearing / are you going to wear ?

Ćwiczenie 41

Wstaw czasownik w odpowiedniej formie (Future Simple lub „to be going to”):

Przykład: Oh no! Look at the time! I am going to be (be) late..

- 1) A: Somebody is knocking at the door.
B: I will open (open) it.
- 2) Look at Mary! She is going to have (have) a baby.
- 3) A: Dave isn't good at accounting.
B: No, he isn't. I don't think he won't get (get) this job
- 4) I suppose it will be (be) too late to do anything.
- 5) I think you will love (love) Scotland.
- 6) They are going to leave (leave) tomorrow.
- 7) Molly is going to drive (drive) to Italy next summer.
- 8) I think it will rain (rain) today.
- 9) Oh no! Look at the time! I am going to be (be) late.
- 10) Susan has bought some tomatoes. She is going to cook (cook) tomato soup for her family.

Ćwiczenie 42

Wybierz najbardziej odpowiednią formę:

Przykład: Oh no! Look at the time! I will be / am being / am going to be late.

- 1) A: I haven't got any money.
B: OK. I will pay / am going to pay / am paying.
- 2) I am going to go / am going / will go into this town this afternoon. Can I get you anything?
- 3) A: Will you hold / Are you holding / Are you going to hold this box for a moment while I unpack it?
B: Of course.
- 4) I am sure they will help / are going to help / are helping you.
- 5) I won't drive / am not going to drive / am not driving too fast, I promise.
- 6) They are going to leave / are leaving / will leave at 8 o'clock tomorrow.
- 7) This car sounds terrible. It isn't going to get / won't get / isn't getting there.

- 8) I hope she will pass / is going to pass / is passing the driving exam this time.
- 9) Look at those clouds – it will rain / is going to rain / is raining.
- 10) Perhaps we will meet / are going to meet / are meeting one day.
- 11) I'm so happy. My brother will come / is coming / is going to come home on Monday.
- 12) They will get married / are getting married / are going to get married next week.
- 13) Look – Andy is going to fall off / will fall / is falling off his bike.
- 14) Don't worry about the CD player. I will repair / am repairing / am going to repair it.
- 15) Look at the boy's faces! They are going to fight / will fight / are fighting soon.
- 16) Ann: "Do you think we will see / are seeing / are going to see Bill tomorrow?"
Rob: "I hope so."
- 17) We are going to leave / are leaving / will leave at 10 o'clock tomorrow.
- 18) Look out! That plant pot is falling / is going to fall / will fall on your head.
- 19) I am sure he will come / is coming / is going to come.
- 20) They are going to get / are getting / will get married soon.

OKRESY WARUNKOWE

Ćwiczenie 43

Wstaw czasowniki w **0** okresie warunkowym:

Przykład: If you *leave* meat in the oven for a long time, it *burns*.

- 1) If the weather is (be) fine, lots of people go (go) to the seaside.
- 2) Ice melts (melt) if you put (put) salt on it.
- 3) Does it ring (ring) when you press (press) it?
- 4) If the temperature falls (fall) below 0°C, water turns (turn) into ice
- 5) When the sun shines (shine), snow melts (melt).
- 6) If you put (put) money in this machine, it gives (give) you a ticket.
- 7) What colour do you get (get) when you mix (mix) yellow and blue?
- 8) When Mary has (have) some time after work, she plays (play) basketball with her friends.
- 9) Tom takes (take) an aspirin when he has (have) a headache
- 10) When it rains (rain), people carry (carry) umbrellas.

Ćwiczenie 44

Wstaw czasowniki w **I** okresie warunkowym:

Przykład: If it *rains*, we *will have* the party inside.

- 1) Unless John tries (try) harder, he won't get (not get) this job.
- 2) If you peel (peel) the potatoes, I will chop (chop) the carrots.
- 3) If you come (come) to the party next week, you will meet (meet) a charming girl.
- 4) Everyone will be (be) very surprised if he passes (pass) the examination.
- 5) If I need (need) any help, I will ask (ask) you.

- 6) I will be (be) surprised if he doesn't get (not get) the job.
- 7) When I have (have) a car, I will give (give) you a lift.
- 8) When I am (be) at home, I will call (call) you.
- 9) Will they feel (feel) offended if we don't go (not go) there?
- 10) The chair will break (break) if you stand (stand) on it.
- 11) We won't get (not get) a prize unless we sell (sell) more cars.
- 12) What will you do (do) if you win (win) the money?
- 13) I will help (help) him if he asks (ask) me to.
- 14) If the weather is (be) fine, we will go (go) on a picnic.
- 15) Will he get (get) the job if he learns (learn) two foreign languages?
- 16) If he meets (meet) Anna, he will be (be) the happiest man in the world.

Ćwiczenie 45

Przepisz zdania używając **“if”** lub **“unless”** zachowując znaczenie:

Przykład: I will go to the police *if you don't give me my money*.
I will go to the police *unless you give me my money*.

- 1) Prices will go up if the government doesn't take action.
Prices will go up unless the government takes action
- 2) Lilian won't tell you about her trip to Rome if you don't ask her.
Lilian won't tell you about her trip to Rome unless you ask her.
- 3) I get up late on Sundays unless I go fishing.
I get up late on Sundays if I don't go fishing.
- 4) You will miss your train if you don't start at once.
You will miss your train unless you start at once.
- 5) We won't go to the cinema if my friends aren't at home.
We won't go to the cinema unless my friends are at home.
- 6) He won't earn any money unless he gets the job
He won't earn any money if he doesn't get the job
- 7) He won't go to the theatre if he doesn't finish work early.
He won't go to the theatre unless he finishes work early.
- 8) It will seem a long way if you don't walk quickly.
It will seem a long way unless you walk quickly.
- 9) I won't buy a new dress if Sally doesn't buy a new one.
I won't buy a new dress unless Sally buys a new one.
- 10) He won't help us if it isn't necessary.
He won't help us unless it is necessary.

Ćwiczenie 46

Wstaw czasowniki w **II okresie warunkowym**:

Przykład: If people *had* four arms, life *would be* easier.

- 1) I would ring (ring) him if I knew (know) his telephone number.
- 2) If John wrote (write) to you, would you answer (answer) at once?
- 3) If I were (be) young again, I would become (become) a pilot.
- 4) He would be (be) one of my best students if he worked (work) harder.
- 5) I wouldn't like (not / like) him if he weren't (not / be) so kind.
- 6) She wouldn't mind (not / mind) if we borrowed (borrow) this tape.
- 7) I wouldn't ask (not / ask) to borrow money from you if I didn't know (not / know) you so well
- 8) If he had (have) a bike, he could (can) save money on his bus fare.
- 9) If I were (be) you, I wouldn't drive (not / dive) off that rock.
- 10) She would look (look) nicer if she cut (cut) her hair
- 11) If she ate (eat) a lot, she would be (be) overweight.
- 12) We would cut (cut) down and build a hut if we had (have) an axe.
- 13) If someone played (play) loud music late at night, I would complain (complain)
- 14) Tom would become (become) a basketball player if he were (be) taller
- 15) If they had (have) a dog, they would name (name) it "Irma".

Ćwiczenie 47

Wstaw czasowniki w **III okresie warunkowym**:

Przykład: If you *had asked* me, I *would have helped* you.

- 1) Alice wouldn't have married (not marry) Jim if he had been (be) poor.
- 2) If the driver hadn't seen (not see) the boy on time, he would have run (run) him over
- 3) What would you have done (do) if you had known (know) it was wrong?
- 4) They would have come (come) if it hadn't rained (not rain) yesterday.
- 5) If they hadn't noticed (not notice) Agnes, they wouldn't have stopped (not stop) him.
- 6) If I had had (have) time, I would have gone (go) for a walk.
- 7) We wouldn't have been (not / be) late if we had gone (go) by plane.
- 8) If they had sent (send) for a doctor, the patient wouldn't have died (not / die).
- 9) If it hadn't been (be) late, we wouldn't have hurried (hurry).
- 10) What would she have done (do) if she hadn't had (have) enough money?
- 11) If Allan and Betty hadn't noticed (not / notice) Tom, they wouldn't have stopped (not / stop) him.

- 12) If you had listened (listen) to what I said, this wouldn't have happened (not / happen)
- 13) They would have come (come) if it hadn't rained (not / rain) yesterday.
- 14) If we had known (know) it was wrong, we wouldn't have done (not / do) it.
- 15) Would he have finished (finish) parking so quickly if you hadn't helped (not / help) him?

STRONA BIERNA

Ćwiczenie 48

Wstaw podane w nawiasach czasowniki w stronie biernej w czasie **Present Simple**:

Przykład: What *is* it *called* in English?

- 1) The windows aren't cleaned (not / clean) very often.
- 2) English is spoken (speak) everywhere In Poland.
- 3) The keys aren't kept (not / keep) here.
- 4) How is ice cream made (make)?
- 5) When is dinner served (serve)?
- 6) Tea is grown (grow) in India.
- 7) Newspapers are delivered (deliver) every morning.
- 8) Is cricket played (play) in our country?
- 9) The post is collected. (collect) four times a day.
- 10) Cars aren't repaired (not / repair) here.

Ćwiczenie 49

Wstaw podane w nawiasach czasowniki w stronie biernej w czasie **Past Simple**:

Przykład: She *was seen* in Belfast.

- 1) When was the first TV programme shown (show)?
- 2) The first patrol-driven car was built (build) in 1885.
- 3) Was the first paper produced (produce) in China?
- 4) Paper clips were invented (invent) a hundred years ago.
- 5) Hamburgers were eaten (eat) for the first time in the USA in 1900.
- 6) The book "The Wizard of Oz" wasn't published (not / publish) five years ago.
- 7) Were you recognised (recognise) by them?
- 8) You were called (call) today at 3.30.
- 9) The dishes weren't put(not / put) away.
- 10) The match was played (play) in terrible conditions.

Ćwiczenie 50

Wstaw podane w nawiasach czasowniki w stronie biernej w czasie **Present Simple** lub **Past Simple**:

Przykład: I *am paid* on the first of every month.

- 1) The telephone was invented (invent) by Alexander Graham Bell.
- 2) A new hospital was built (build) in the town centre.
- 3) The man wasn't called (not / call) by the police yesterday.
- 4) Where was the ring found (find) ?
- 5) How were X rays discovered (discover)?
- 6) Are the gates closed (close) every night?
- 7) Football is played (play) all over the world.
- 8) A lot of oil is used (use) in Greek cooking. (use).
- 9) Our windows are cleaned (clean) once a month.
- 10) My sister isn't paid.(not / pay) very well.

MOWA ZALEŻNA

Ćwiczenie 51

Napisz podane zdanie w mowie zależnej w czasie **Present Simple**:

Przykład: „I am tired”, she said. → *She said (that) she was tired.*

- 11) „I am fifty years old”, she said.
She said she was fifty years old.
- 12) “I love art”, he said to me.
He told me he loved art.
- 13) “My brother doesn't play any instruments”, Bob said to his friend.
Bob told his friend his brother didn't play any instruments.
- 14) “Agnes lives in Florida”, Molly said.
Molly said Agnes lived in Florida.
- 15) “We don't have any money”, they said.
They said they didn't have any money.
- 16) “Do you get up early?”, she asked me.
She asked me if I got up early.

- 17) "I want to stop", Molly said to the driver.
Molly told the driver she wanted to stop.
- 18) "My sister needs a car", Ann said.
Ann said her sister needed a car.
- 19) "The lessons are very good", the students said.
The students said the lessons were very good
- 20) "The radio doesn't work", Bill said to his sister.
Bill told his sister the radio didn't work

Ćwiczenie 52

Napisz podane zdanie **w mowie zależnej** w czasie **Past Simple**:

Przykład: „I loved this place”, he said to me” → *He told me (that) he had loved that place.*

- 6) „Did John phone?”, they asked.
They asked if John had phoned.
- 7) “Where did you park the car?”, Ann asked me.
Ann asked me where I had parked the car
- 8) “I left home last week”, I said to Sally.
I told Sally I had left home the previous week.
- 9) “We recorded our first song at the age of 20”, they said
They said they had recorded their first song at the age of 20
- 10) “He broke my heart”, she said.
She said he had broken her heart
- 6) “There were a lot of people on the boat”, David said
David said there had been a lot of people on the boat
- 7) “He didn't return home by plane”, I said.
I said he hadn't returned home by plane
- 8) “I met a lot of interesting people”, Agnes said to her friend.
Agnes told her friend she had met a lot of interesting people
- 9) “We found a nice hotel”, they said.
They said they had found a nice hotel
- 10) “When did she leave?”, he asked.
He asked when she had left

