

ĆWICZENIA UTRWALAJĄCE
ZAGADNIENIA GRAMATYCZNE
DLA
UCZNIÓW GIMNAZJUM

Opracowała: Anna Kargul

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

Ćwiczenie 6

Napisz zdania używając liczby mnogiej:

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.)

PLURAL (l. mn.)

1)

1) people

2) child

2)

3)

3) toys

4) country

4)

5) fox

5)

6)

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 / nothing* wrong.
- 15) There was *nothing / something* about him that I didn't like.
- 16) I would like to go *somewhere / nowhere* exotic 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 / PRZYŚLÓWKI

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 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.

.....

.....

3.
.....
.....

Ćwiczenie 22

Utwórz przysłówki od podanych przymiotników:

Przykład: carefulty – 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 GRAMATYCZNE

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 NOW

*study hard *work hard

*live with his parents *have his own house

*take the bus to university *drive to work in his car

*wear jeans and pullovers *wear suits

*shop at discount stores *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 wyrazów:

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”**:

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 theseaside.
- 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) Whatshe (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) awal.
- 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.

Ćwiczenie 53

Przekształć podane pytania na mowę zależną.

Przykład: "Are you happy, Carla?" asked Bob.

Bob asked Carla if/whether she was/were happy.

1 "Can they play the piano?" she asked.
.....

2 "Has Sarah ever been to Siena?" he asked.
.....

3 "Are they French or Canadian?" asked Charlie.
.....

4 "Where do bears live?" asked George.
.....

5 "Who wants some more yoghurt ice cream?" asked Mum.
.....

6 "Are we going out tonight?" asked Bob.
.....

7 "Can I use your mobile, John?" asked Sarah.
.....

8 "Have you ever been to Lisbon?" Luis asked Paul.
.....

9 "What has Daddy made for dinner?" asked Simon.
.....

10 "Is the Pope a Catholic," asked JK.
.....

11 "Who won the match?" asked Monica.
.....

12 "Have you fed the cat yet, Philip?" asked Letizia.
.....

13 "How much does it cost?" asked Carlos.
.....

14 "Do you like fried eggs?" Anne asked David.
.....