

1. Połącz.

Match. [meczh]

A

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Do [du] | A. the dishwasher [de dyszłoszer] |
| 2. Do [du] | B. the dishes [de dyszes] |
| 3. Wash [łosz] | C. the furniture [de fernyczer] |
| 4. Load [łotd] | D. the ironing [di ajenin] |
| 5. Make [mejł] | E. the laundry [de łondri] |
| 6. Mop [mop] | F. the bed [de bed] |
| 7. Water [łoter] | G. the floor [de flor] |
| 8. Dust [dast] | H. the flowers [de flaters] |

B

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Do [du] | A. the car [de kar] |
| 2. Mow [mot] | B. the washing up [de łoszin ap] |
| 3. Wash [łosz] | C. the rubbish [de rabisz] |
| 4. Set [set] | D. the carpet [de karpył] |
| 5. Take out [tejk att] | E. the table [de tejbł] |
| 6. Tidy [łajdi] | F. up [ap] |
| 7. Vacuum [wakjum] | G. the clothes [de klouwz] |
| 8. Fold [fold] | H. the lawn [de lon] |







2. Uzupełnij opis.

Complete the description.

[komplit de dyskrypszyn]



Hi! My name is Emma and I am a housekeeper. I like cleaning. Now, I professionally

help people keep their houses clean and tidy. What do I do? I ... vacuum ... the carpets and ... mop ...  the floors every day. I also ... wash ... the dishes and ... dust ...  furniture. I ... water ...  the plants atleast twice a week. Once a month, I clean the ... windows ... 

[haj! maj nejł is emma end aj em a hatskiper. aj lajk klinin. nał, aj profeszynali help pipl kip der hatyz klin end łajdi. łot du aj du? aj ... de karpyts end ... de flors ewri dej. aj łosł ... de dyszes end ... fernyczer. aj ... de plants et list łłajs e łik. łans e manł, aj klin de ...]

1. Utwórz zdania i dopasuj je do odpowiednich obrazków.
Make the sentences and match them to the correct pictures.

[mejk de sentensyz end mecz dem tu de korekt pykczers]



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Tom cleans
[tom klins] | a. the dog three times a day.
[de dog fri tajms e dej] |
| 2. Tina likes ironing
[tina lajks ajenin] | b. up your room regularly.
[ap jor rum <u>regjulerli</u>] |
| 3. Paula is vacuuming
[pola is <u>wakjumin</u>] | c. the plants every day.
[de plents <u>ewri</u> dej] |
| 4. You have to water
[ju hew tu <u>totet</u>] | d. the floors in the mornings.
[de flors in de <u>mornings</u>] |
| 5. You should tidy
[ju szud <u>tajdi</u>] | e. the windows at the weekends.
[de <u>tyndots</u> et de <u>tikends</u>] |
| 6. Rebecca sweeps
[rebeka stips] | f. the clothes.
[de klouwz] |
| 7. He usually takes
[hi <u>juzueli</u> tejs] | g. the carpet now.
[de <u>karpyt</u> nat] |
| 8. She has to feed
[szi hes tu fid] | h. laundry once a week.
[londri tans e tik] |
| 9. We do the
[ti du de] | i. out the rubbish after school.
[att de <u>rabysz</u> after skul] |
| 10. I hate
[aj hejt] | j. washing the floor.
[toszin de flor] |

1. Uzupełnij tekst wyrazami z ramki.

Complete the text using the words from the box.

[komplīt de tekst juz'in de terds from de boks]

clean

[klin]

hate

[hejt]

helps

[helps]

like

[lajk]

mops

[mops]

sweeps

[stips]

take

[tejk]

water

[toter]

washes

[tozys]



We **clean** the house together every Saturday. My mom usually **washes**
[ti ... de hats tuggeder ewri saterdej. maj mam juzueli ...]

the dishes and my sister **helps** her with that. I **hate** washing up.
[de dyszes end maj syster ... her tyf dat. aj ... tozsin ap]

I **take** out the rubbish and **water** the plants. My dad **sweeps**
[aj ... at de rabysz end ... de plents. maj ded ...]

the floor and then **mops** it. We all really **like** to have a clean kitchen.
[de flor end den ... it. ti ol ryli ... tu hew e klin kyczyn]

1. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w odpowiedniej formie.

Complete the sentences using the verbs in the correct form.

[kompliit de sentensyz juz'in de werbs in de korekt form]

- George *lives* (live) in London.
[dżordż ... (lyw) in london]
- We *don't speak* (not/speak) English very well.
[ti ... (not/spik) ynglysz weri tel]
- Alice *studies* (study) history at this university.
[alis ... (stadi) hystri et dis juniwersyti]
- Do* you *do* (do) your homework right after school?
[... ju ... (du) jor hotmterk rajt after skul?]
- Ben always *starts* (start) his day with a cup of coffee.
[ben oltejs ... (start) his dej tyf e kap of kofi]
- Does* your teacher *like* (like) chocolate?
[... jor ticzer ... (lajk) czoklyt?]
- How often *does* your grandma *bake* (bake) cakes?
[hať ofyn ... jor granma ... (bejk) kejks?]

2. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w odpowiedniej formie.

Complete the sentences using the verbs in the correct form.

[kompliit de sentensyz juz'in de werbs in de korekt form]

break [brejk] not eat [not it] play [plej] not speak [not spik] take [tejk] wear [ter]

- Vegetarians *don't eat* meat.
[wedżterjens ... mit]
- We *wear* uniforms at school.
[ti ... juniforms et skul]
- People in Brazil *don't speak* Spanish.
[pipl in brazil ... spenisz]
- Sarah *plays* the violin.
[sara ... de wajelin]
- Paul never *breaks* promises.
[pol newer ... promisy]
- I *take* my dog for a walk three times a day.
[aj ... maj dog for e tok fri tajms e dej]



1. Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań na język angielski.

Translate the fragments into English.

[translejt de fragments yntu ynglysz]

1. My aunt *bakes delicious cakes* (piecze pyszne ciasta).
[maj ant]
2. Patricia *hates cooking* (nienawidzi gotować).
[patriszja]
3. What *does Kate do* (Kate robi) in the afternoons?
[tot ... in di afternuns?]
4. Dad *never wears* (nigdy nie nosi) ties.
[ded ... tajs]
5. Where *do you like* (ty lubisz) spending your holidays?
[ter ... spendin jor holydejs?]

2. Wstaw czasowniki w odpowiedniej formie.

Put the verbs in the correct form.

[put de werbs in de korekt form]

Hello Daniel,

I wanted to tell you about my favourite singer – Ariana Grande. She *is* (be) very beautiful and successful. A lot of people *love* (love) her songs. She *gets up* (get up) early in the morning and *has* (have) a shower or a bath. She usually *has* (have) some green smoothie for breakfast. Physical activity *is* (be) very important for her and she *works out* (work out) almost every day. She *does* (do) a lot of things every day, but luckily there *are* (be) people who help her with that.

Who is your favourite singer or band? Let me know.

~Ashley

[helot daniel, aj tonted to tel ju ebatt maj fejwrt synger – ariana grande. szy ... (bi) weri bjutiful end seksesful. e lot of pipl ... (law) her songs. szy ... (get ap) erli in de mornin end ... (hew) e szater or e baf. szy jużueli ... (hew) sam grin smufi for brekfest. fizykol aktiwyti ... (bi) weri ymportant for her end szy ... (terk att) olmost ewri dej. szy ... (du) e lot of fyngs ewri dej, bat lakili der ... (bi) pipl hu help her tyf dat. hu is jor fejwrt synger or bend? let mi not. aszli]

1. Utóż zdania.

Make sentences.

[mejksentensyz]

1. work/parents/do/your/what time/to/go?

[tɜrk/pɛrɛnts/du/jɔr/ʔɒt taɪm/tu/ɡoʔ]

What time do your parents go to work?

2. never/make/bed/in/my/morning/I/the

[nevɜr/meɪk/bɛd/ɪn/maɪ/mɔrnɪn/aj/de]

I never make my bed in the morning.

3. doesn't/Stella/to/the/listen/radio

[dɑznt/stɛlə/tu/de/lɪsɪn/reɪdɪoʔ]

Stella doesn't listen to the radio.

4. Louisa/from/Canada/comes

[luɪsə/frɒm/kənədə/kʌms]

Louisa comes from Canada.

5. goes/bed/Nelly/to/late

[ɡoʊz/bɛd/nɛli/tu/leɪt]

Nelly goes to bed late.

6. does/she/what/do?

[dʌs/ʃi/ʔɒt/duʔ]

What does she do?

Przypomnij sobie!

Za pomocą czasu **Present Simple** (teraźniejszego prostego) opisujemy:

- sytuacje stałe i powtarzające się
- prawa natury
- przyzwyczajenia
- tabele czasowe (rozkłady jazdy, grafiki, plany zajęć)
- recenzje filmów, relacje sportowe

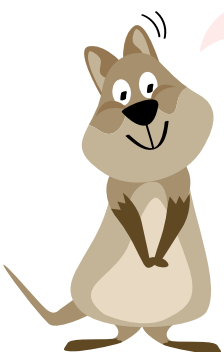
W zdaniach twierdzących czasu

Present Simple w trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej do tematu czasownika dodajemy końcówkę „-s” lub „-es”.

Zdania przeczące tworzymy za pomocą operatora **do** lub **does** i czasownika z przeczeniem:

I / You / We / They + do not + czasownik

He / She / It + does not + czasownik





ZADANIE TYPU EGZAMINACYJNEGO

1. Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród wyrazów podanych w ramce wybierz te, które poprawnie uzupełniają luki. Wpisz odpowiednią literę (A–F) obok numeru każdej luki. Trzy wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| A. part
[part] | B. on
[on] | C. care
[ker] | D. daily
[dejl] | E. in
[in] | F. day
[dej] |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|

Gordon Ramsay is a famous chef and he works really hard. His 1) ^D routine
[gordon ramsej is e fejmys szef end hi terk ryli hard. His 1) ... rutin]

is quite strict. What does he do every day? His day starts early in the morning.
[is kłajt strikt. tot das hi du ewri dej? his dej starts erli in de mornin]

He gets up at 5 am and goes to the gym. His breakfast usually consists of healthy
[hi gets ap et fajf ej em end gots tu de dzym. his brekfest jużueli kons'ists of helfi]

oatmeal. Then he takes 2) ^C of his businesses in America and in London.
[ottmil. den hi tejs 2) ... of his bizneses in amerika end in london]

He usually goes to sleep around 2 am. It is a really demanding schedule. But he follows
[hi jużueli gots tu slip eratnd tu ej em. it is e ryli dimandin szedjul. bat hi folots]

such a routine only 3) ^B weekdays.
[sacz e rutin onli 3) ... tikdejs]

Ramsay has his Saturdays and Sundays off.
[ramsej hes his saterdejs end sandejs of]

He doesn't work then.
[hi daznt terk den]



1. Ułóż literki w odpowiedniej kolejności i uzupełnij zdania.

Put the letters in the correct order and complete the sentences.

[put de leters in de korekt order end komplete de sentensenz]

NTEARCIVETI

BOWHARITDE

Our school is very modern and there is an *interactive* *whiteboard* ...
[ater skul is weri modern end der is en ...]

in every classroom.

[in ewri klasrum]

NEINTTRE

Nobody can imagine their life without the *internet* ... We do a lot of online
[notbadi ken ymedzyn der lajf tyfatt de ... ti du e lot of onlajn]

exercises, so it's definitely a must to have access to it in school.

[eksesajses, sot its definitely e mast tu hew akses tu it in skul]

IBLAYRR

We used to have a *library* ... in our school. Unfortunately, now we need to
[ti just tu hew e ... in ater skul. anforczunetli, nat ti nid tu]

go to the public one to borrow set books.

[got tu de pablik tan tu borow set buks]

YAOIICTDNR

I don't have to bring my *dictionary* ... to school anymore.
[aj dont hew tu brin maj ... tu skul enymor.]

We can translate words online during classes.

[ti ken translejt terds onlajn djurin klases]

1. Dopasuj opisy do odpowiednich wyrazów.

Match the descriptions to the correct words.

[mecz de dyskrypszyns tu de korekt terds]

1. You can have your lunch there.

[ju ken hew jor lancz der]

2. If you are not feeling well, a nurse can help you there.

[if ju ar not filin tel, e ners ken help ju der]

3. A room where students spend most of the time at school.

[e rum ter stjudents spend mo:st of de tajm et skul]

4. If you don't remember what lessons you have, you can look at it and check.

[if ju dont rymember tot lesns ju hew, ju ken luk et it end czek]

5. A classroom with laptops or computers.

[e klasrum tyf laptops or kompjuters]

6. This is a board where important information is posted.

[dis is e bord ter ymportant ynformejszyn is potsted]

A. classroom

[klasrum]

B. timetable

[tajmtejbl]

C. IT lab

[aj_ti le:b]

D. notice board

[nottis bord]

E. cafeteria

[kafetirja]

F. nurse's office

[nerses ofys]

1

2

3

4

5

6

E

F

A

B

C

D



1. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi wyrazami.

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

[kompliit de sentensyz tyf de korekt terds]

books

[buks]

studying

[stadin]

lessons

[lesns]

cloakroom

[klotkrum]

dictionary

[dykszeneri]

subject

[sabdžekt]

uniforms

[juniforms]

failed

[fejld]

teaches

[ticzyz]

pass

[pas]

1. Be quiet. Lana is *studying* for her biology test.
[bi kłajet. lana is ... for her bajolodži test]
2. I really want to *pass* this exam.
[aj ryli tont tu ... dis ygzem]
3. Close your *books*, please.
[klots jor ..., plis]
4. If you don't know what this word means, check it in the *dictionary*.
[if ju dont noť tot dis tord mins, czek it in de ...]
5. Mrs Davis *teaches* history. She's very nice.
[mysyz dejwis ... hystri. szis weri najs]
6. Mary *failed* her final exam and she has to take it again.
[mery ... her fajnal ygzem end szy hes tu tejk it egen]
7. Do you have to wear *uniforms* at school?
[du ju hew tu ter ... et skul?]
8. My favourite *subject* is Spanish.
[maj fejrwt ... is spenisz]
9. How many *lessons* do you have on Mondays?
[hať meni ... du ju hew on mandejs?]
10. Let's leave our jackets in a *cloakroom*. I don't want to carry it all day.
[lets liw aťer dżekyts in e ... aj dont tont tu keru it ol dej]

1. Wybierz poprawną opcję.

Choose the correct option.

[czus de korekt opszyn]

1. What is our next *lesson* ...? I think it's Polish.

[tot is ałer nekst ...? aj fynk its potlisz]

subject

[sabdzekt]

lesson

[lesn]

2. Our English lesson starts at *quarter* ... to ten.

[ałer ynglysz lesn starts et ... tu ten]

quarter

[ktoter]

half

[haf]

3. You mustn't *cheat* ... in exams.

[ju masnt ... in ygzems]

cheat

[czit]

write

[rajt]

4. You learn about plants, animals and the human body in *biology* ...

[ju lern ebatt plents, enymals end de hjuman badi in ...]

geography

[dziogrefi]

biology

[bajolodzi]

5. Let's go to the gym or we will be late for *physical* ... education.

[lets got tu de dzym or ti til bi lejt for ... edjukajszyn]

religious

[relidzys]

physical

[fyzikol]

6. Is this your *teacher* ...? Yes, we have PE with him.

[is dis jor ...? jes, ti hew pi i tyf him]

classmate

[klasmejt]

teacher

[ticzer]



1. Podpisz obrazki odpowiednimi czasownikami.

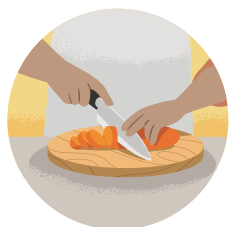
Name the activities with the correct verbs.

[nejm de aktywytis tyf de korekt werbs]

taste [tejtst]	grate [grejt]	chop [czop]	boil [bojl]	pour [por]	fry [fraj]	beat [bit]	dip [dip]	stir [ster]	season [s'izen]
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1. ... *stir* ...



2. ... *chop* ...



3. ... *boil* ...



4. ... *pour* ...



5. ... *fry* ...



6. ... *season* ...



7. ... *beat* ...



8. ... *grate* ...



9. ... *taste* ...

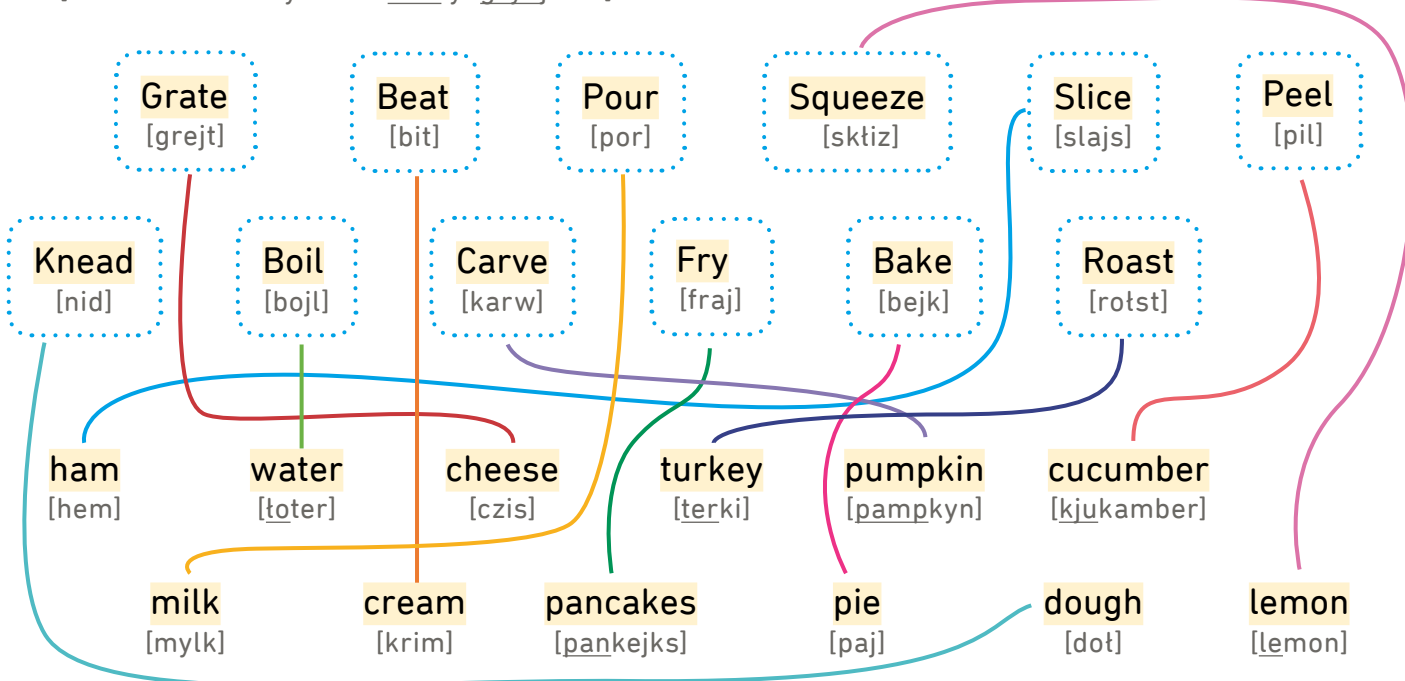


10. ... *dip* ...

2. Połącz czasowniki z odpowiednimi produktami.

Match the verbs with the correct ingredients.

[mecz de werbs tyf de korekt yngrydjents]



1. Uzupełnij opis odpowiednimi wyrazami.

Complete the text with the correct words.

[kompliit de tekst tyf de korekt terds]

add

[ed]

boil

[bojl]

dice

[dajs]

enjoy

[yndżoj]

boil

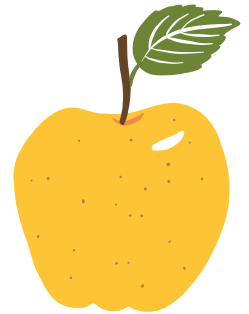
[bojl]

peel

[pil]

stir

[ster]



1) *Peel* potatoes, carrots and parsnip. 2) *Boil* them in salty water

[1) ... potejtots, karots end parsnyp. 2) ... dem in solti toter]

until soft (about 40 min), then strain the vegetables.

[antil soft (ebatt forti mynyts), den strejn de wedžtbls]



Wait until they are cool and 3) *dice* them. Put them in a big bowl.

[tejt antil dej ar kul end 3) ... dem. put dem in e big botl]

4) *Boil* eggs and then dice them, too. Add them to the vegetables.

[4) ... egs end den dajs dem, tu. ed dem tu de wedžtbls]

Peel pickles and the apple. Dice them. Chop the leak. 5) *Add* them all to the

[pil pykls end de epl. dajs dem. czop de lik. 5) ... dem ol tu de]

rest of the ingredients. Drain peas and put them into the bowl.

[rest of de yngrjdjents. drejn pis end put dem yntu de botl]

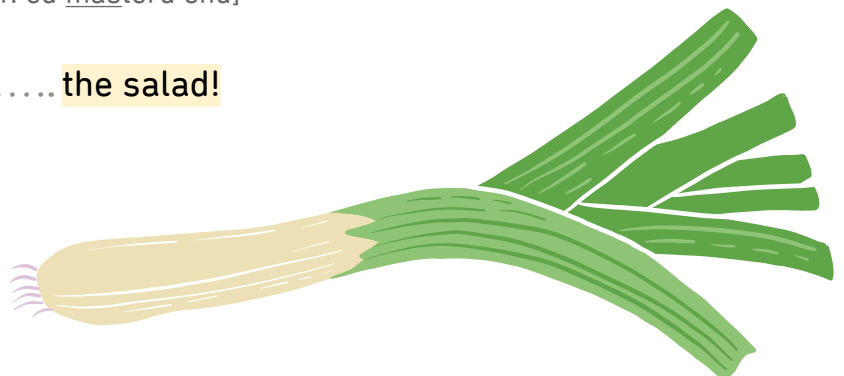
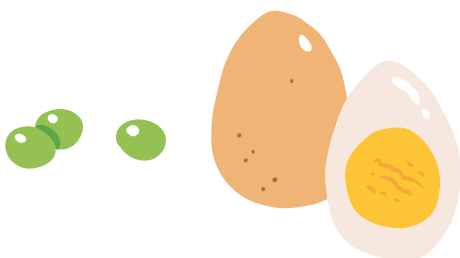


6) *Stir* everything. Season it with some salt and pepper. Add mustard and

[6) ... ewrifyn. s'izen it tyf sam salt end peper. ed masterd end]

mayonnaise. All done! 7) *Enjoy* the salad!

[majenejz. ol dan! 7) ... de salad!]



1. A. Popatrz na plan dnia Tomka i napisz zdania.
Look at Tomek's timetable and write sentences.

[luk et tomeks tajmtejbl end rajt sentensyz]

1. I'm getting up at 6.45 am today.
[ajm getin ap et kłoter tu sewen tudej]
2. *I'm going to school at 8.30 am.*
3. *I'm having lunch with Penny at 12 pm.*
4. *I'm taking a train to London at 1 pm.*
5. *I'm visiting granny at 2 pm.*
6. *I'm taking swimming classes at 5 pm.*
7. *I'm playing video games with friends at 7 pm.*

Plans for today:

[plens for tudej]

6.45 am - get up

[get ap]

8.30 am - go to school

[got tu skul]

12 pm - have lunch with Penny

[hew lancz tyf peni]

1 pm - train to London

[trejn tu london]

2 pm - visit granny

[wyzyt greni]

5 pm - swimming classes

[stymin klases]

7 pm - video games with friends

[widijot gejms tyf frends]

B. Udziel odpowiedzi na pytania.

Answer the questions.

[anser de kłesczyns]

What is Tomek doing at 7 pm? [tot is tomek duin et sewen pi em?]

He's playing video games with friends.

Where is Tomek going in the morning? [ter is tomek gotin in de mornin?]

He's going to school.

What time is he going to school? [tot tajm is hi gotin tu skul?]

He's going to school at 8.30 am.

Is he going to diving classes today? [is hi gotin tu dajwin klases tudej?]

No, he isn't.

Who is he having lunch with? [hu is hi hewin lancz tyf?]

He's having lunch with Penny.

1. Dopasuj czynności do osób. Napisz zdania.

Match the activities to the people. Make sentences.

[meczn de aktywytis tu de pipl. mejk sentensyz]

The boys

[de bojs]

Mr Jones

[myster džons]

Sue

[sju]

Tom and Rick

[tom end rik]

Betty and Jenny

[beti end dżeni]

Gloria

[gloria]



Example: The boys are watching TV.

[de bojs ar ɫoczin ti wi]

1. *Betty and Jenny are talking on the phone.*
2. *Mr Jones is mowing the lawn/cutting the grass.*
3. *Sue is reading a magazine.*
4. *Gloria is working on her computer.*
5. *Tom and Rick are putting up a tent.*

1. Wstaw czasowniki w odpowiedniej formie.

Put the verbs in the correct form.

[put de werbs in de korekt form]

1. *Is* ... your dad ... *working* ... (work) today? – No, he is at a conference.
[... jor ded ... (terk) tudej? noť, hi is et e konfrens]
2. **Hurry up!** Your friends ... *are waiting* ... (wait) for you.
[hari ap! jor frends ... (tejt) for ju]
3. I ... *am seeing* ... (see) my doctor in the afternoon.
[aj ... (s'i) maj doktor in de afternun]
4. **Why** ... *is* ... she ... *leaving* ... (leave) now? It's early.
[taj ... szy ... (liw) nat? its erli]
5. Our neighbour ... *is taking* ... (take) care of our dogs while we are away.
[ater nejber ... (tejk) ker of ater dogs tajl ti ar etej]
6. I ... *am not doing* ... (not/do) anything important right now. You can come!
[aj ... (not/du) enyfin ymportant rajt nať. ju ken kam!]
7. **Look!** They ... *are painting* ... (paint) the fence again.
[luk! dej ... (pejnt) de fens egen]
8. My siblings ... *are playing* ... (play) hide and seek in the garden.
[maj syblings ... (plej) hajd end s'ik in de garden]
9. She ... *isn't talking* ... (not/talk) to James. It's Chris.
[szy ... (not/tok) tu dzejms. its kris]
10. **Let's go home!** I ... *am not enjoying* ... (not/enjoy) this party.
[lets got hoťm! aj ... (not/yndźoj) dis parti]



1. Popatrz na obrazek i uzupełnij opis czasownikami w odpowiedniej formie.

Look at the picture and complete the description with verbs in the correct form.

[luk et de pykczers end komplit de dyskrypszyn tyf werbs in de korekt form]



This is us! We are best friends, Sandy, Tom and I. This *is* (be) our
[dis is as! ti ar best frends, sendi, tom end aj. dis ... (bi) ater]

last meeting in a while. Sandy ... *is moving* ... (move) to another city next weekend.
[last mitin in e tajl. sendi ... (muw) tu enader syti next tikend]

Tom ... *is taking* ... (take) a selfie, as you can see. He always *has* (have) his
[tom ... (tejk) e selfi, es ju ken s'i. hi oltejs ... (hew) his]

phone with him. And he *loves* (love) taking pictures. He *posts* (post)
[fofn tyf him. end hi ... (law) tejkin pykczers. hi ... (potst)]

them all on Instagram. I don't really like myself in the pictures. But this time
[dem ol on instagram. aj dont ryli lajk majself in de pykczers. bat dis tajm]

I ... *don't mind* ... (not/mind).
[aj ... (not/majnd)]

1. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w odpowiednim czasie.

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct form.

[kompliit de sentensyz tyf de werbs in de korekt form]

1. ... *Are* ... they ... *taking* ... (take) a selfie now?
[... dej ... (tejk) e selfi na?]
2. What ... *do* ... they usually ... *post* ... (post) on social media?
[tot ... dej jużueli ... (potst) on sołszol midja?]
3. We *are trying* ... (try) to help this poor cat now.
[ti ... (traj) tu help dis pur ket na]
4. Mike *doesn't reply* ... (not/reply) to his emails at all.
[majk ... (not/riplaj) tu his imejls et ol]
5. You can use my laptop. I *am not using* ... (not/use) it now.
[ju ken jus maj laptop. aj ... (not/jus) it na]
6. ... *Do* ... you ... *receive* ... (receive) a lot of letters?
[... ju ... (ris'iw) e lot of leters?]
7. My grandma ... *knows* ... (know) how to send emails.
[maj grenma ... (not) hat tu send imejls]
8. Be quiet, please! The baby *is sleeping* ... (sleep).
[bi kłajet, plis! de bejbi ... (slip)]
9. She *is having* ... (have) a bath now. She can't talk to you.
[szii ... (hew) e baf na. szii kent tok tu ju]
10. They ... *have* ... (have) a huge garden behind their house.
[dej ... (hew) e hjudz garden behajnd der hats]
11. This soup ... *tastes* ... (taste) weird. Don't you think?
[dis sup ... (tejst) tird. dont ju fynk?]
12. Why ... *are* ... you ... *tasting* ... (taste) the sauce? Is something wrong with it?
[taj ... ju ... (tejst) de sos? is samfyn ron tyf it?]
13. Wow! Look at her! She ... *looks* ... (look) like a princess.
[ta! luk et her! szii ... (luk) lajk e prynses]
14. What ... *are* ... you ... *looking* ... (look) for? – My pencil-case.
[tot ... ju ... (luk) for? maj pensyl kejs]
15. She ... *is thinking* ... (think) about going to Spain this year.
[szii ... (fynk) ebatt gotin tu spejn dis jer]

1. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami z ramki w odpowiedniej formie.
Complete the sentences with the words from the box in the correct form.

[kompliit de sentensyz tyf de terds from de boks in de korekt form]

have	kiss	know	learn	leave	try	start	watch
[hew]	[kis]	[not]	[lern]	[liw]	[traj]	[start]	[tocz]

1. Why *are* you *watching* this weird programme?
[taj ... ju ... dis tird program?]
2. I *am trying* to do this exercise, but it's very difficult.
[aj ... tu du dis eksersajz, bat its weri difikalt]
3. When *does* the train *leave* ?
[ten ... de trejn ...?]
4. We should hurry up. The film *starts* in 15 minutes.
[ti szud hari ap. de fylm ... in fiftin mynyts]
5. Look! Neil *is kissing* Karen again.
[luk! nil ... karen egen]
6. The students *are having* a party tonight.
[de stjudents ... e parti tunajt]
7. The boy *is learning* to ride his bike at the moment.
[de boj ... tu rajd his bajk et de moment]
8. I don't *know* him very well.
[aj dont ... him weri tel]

Przypomnij sobie!

I go to school by bus. – Jeżdżę do szkoły autobusem.
(Czynność regularna – czas Present Simple)

I'm going to school by bus. – Jadę do szkoły autobusem. (W chwili, gdy o tym mówię, lub wyjątkowo dzisiaj – czas Present Continuous)



1. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi wyrazami.

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

[kompliit de sentensyz tyf de korekt terds]

- The water *was* very cold.
[de toter ... weri kold]
- The boys *went* to the park.
[de bojs ... tu de park]
- They *explored* the city.
[dej ... de syti]
- Mary *left* the house in the morning.
[mery ... de hats in de mornin]
- The Thompsons *spent* their vacations on an island.
[de tompsons ... der wekejszys on en ajlend]
- Pamela *took* a lot of photos.
[pamela ... e lot of foftos]
- The kids *built* a sandcastle on the beach.
[de kids ... e sendkestl on de bicz]

built
[bylt]

explored
[eksplord]

left
[left]

spent
[spent]

took
[tuk]

was
[tos]

went
[tent]

2. Ułóż zdania przeczące do zdań z ćw. 1.

Make negatives to the sentences from ex. 1.

[mej negetyws tu de sentensyz from ekszersajz tan]

- The water wasn't very cold.*
- The boys didn't go to the park.*
- They didn't explore the city.*
- Mary didn't leave the house in the morning.*
- The Thompsons didn't spend their vacations on an island.*
- Pamela didn't take a lot of photos.*
- The kids didn't build a sandcastle on the beach.*

1. Uzupełnij zdania podanymi czasownikami w czasie przeszłym.
Complete the sentences using the verbs in the correct past form.

[kompliit de sentensyz juz'in de werbs in de korekt past form]

1. She *bought* *buy* a new laptop last Friday.
[sz*i* ... (baj) e nju laptop last frajdej]
2. *Did* you *meet* *meet* Tom at the party?
[... ju ... (mit) tom et de parti?]
3. We *didn't see* *not/see* her at school.
[ti ... (not/s'i) her et skul]
4. I *didn't take* *not/take* any pictures yesterday.
[aj ... (not/tejk) eny pykczers jesterdej]
5. My mom *made* *make* a delicious cake.
[maj mam ... (mejk) e dylyszes kejk]
6. We *installed* *install* this new app, but it *was* *be* a virus.
[ti ... (ynstol) dis nju ep, bat it ... (bi) a wajres]
7. *Did* she *find* *find* her glasses?
[... sz*i* ... (fajnd) her glasys?]
8. This film *was* *be* very interesting.
[dis fylm ... (bi) weri yntrestin]
9. He *didn't know* *not/know* the answer for the last question in the competition.
[hi ... (not/not) di anser for de last kłesczyn in de kompetyszn]
10. *Did* Susan *drive* *drive* you home?
[... suzan ... (drajw) ju hołm?]



1. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi czasownikami w czasie Past Simple.
Complete the sentences with correct verbs in Past Simple.

[kompliit de sentensyz tyf korekt werbs in past sympl]

be
[bi]

take
[tejk]

carry
[keri]

create
[krijejt]

pay
[pej]

set out
[set att]

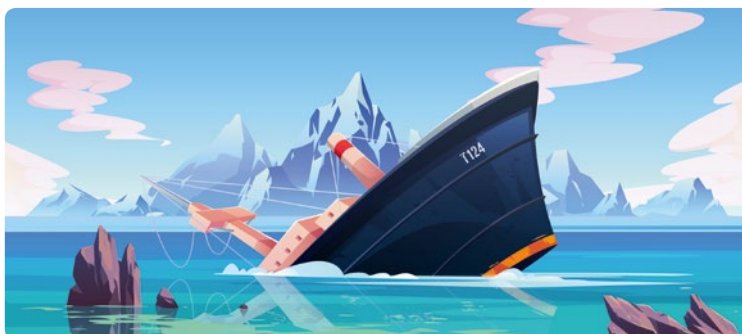
sink
[synk]

take
[tejk]

A FEW FACTS ABOUT TITANIC

[e fju fakts ebatt tajtanik]

- The Titanic *was* a luxury British steamship.
[de tajtanik ... e lakszeri britisz stimszyp]
- Around 3,000 workers *created* the Titanic.
[eratnd fri tatzend terkers ... de tajtanik]
- The Titanic *set out* on her very first big journey on 10 April 1912 and *took* passengers from Southampton, England to New York.
[de tajtanik ... on her weri ferst big dżerni on tenf ejpril najntin tłelf end ... pasyndżers from saufhempton, ynglend tu nju jork]
- People *paid* up to \$4350 for their tickets.
[pipl ... ap tu for tatzend tri handred fifti dolars for der tykyts]
- The ship *carried* 20 lifeboats.
[de szyp ... tłenti lajfbotts]
- The ship *sank* in the early hours of April 15, 1912, after hitting an iceberg.
[de szyp ... in di erli aters of ejpril fiftin, najntin tłelf, after hytin en ajsberg]
- It *took* only 2 hours and 40 minutes for the Titanic to sink.
[it ... onli tu aters end forti mynyts for de tajtanik tu synk]



1. A. Uzupełnij tekst czasownikami w czasie Past Simple.

Complete the text with the verbs in Past Simple.

[kompliit de tekst tyf de werbs in past sympl]

Hi Joe,

[haj džot]

Last week I ... *came* ... (come) back from a two-week survival camp. It ... *was* ... (be)
 [last tik aj ... (kam) bek from e tu tik serwajwol kemp. it ... (bi)]

amazing. At the beginning of the camp the teachers ... *asked* ... (ask) us to write
 [lemejz'in. et de bygynin of de kemp de ticzers ... (ask) as tu rajt]

a journal. I ... *described* ... (describe) all the activities and ... *drew* ... (draw) some
 [e džernol. aj ... (dyskrajb) ol di aktiwytis end ... (drot) sam]

pictures too. We ... *went* ... (go) hiking every day. We ... *had* ... (have) to
 [pykczers tu. ti ... (got) hajkin ewri dej. ti ... (hew) to]

prepare our own sandwiches in the morning and pack a map, water and food.
 [pnyper ater otn sendliczys in de mornin end pek e mep, toter end fud]

We ... *didn't have* ... (not/have) our phones with us. But we ... *read* ... (read) maps and
 [ti ... (not/hew) ater fołns tyf as. bat ti ... (rid) meps end]

... *used* ... (use) a compass. We ... *didn't get* ... (not/get) lost. Can you imagine? We
 [... (jus) e kompys. ti ... (not/get) lost. ken ju imadžin? ti]

learnt/learned ... (learn) how to use different tools safely. We ... *built* ... (build) a fire
 [... (lern) hał tu jus dyfrent tuls sejfli. ti ... (byld) e fajer]

and ... *cooked* ... (cook) food ourselves. One night we even ... *watched* ... (watch)
 [end ... (kuk) fud aterselfs. tan najt ti iwn ... (tocz)]

the stars. We ... *didn't sleep* ... (not/sleep) much that night. Now I know where some
 [de stars. ti ... (not/slip) macz dat najt. nał aj not ter sam]

constellations are. We ... *discovered* ... (discover) the local wildlife. I ... *saw* ... (see)
 [konstelejszys ar. ti ... (diskawer) de lołkol tajldlajf. aj ... (s'i)]

some unique animals for the first time. There's so much to tell you about the camp.
 [sam junik enymals for de ferst tajm. ders soł macz tu tel ju ebatt de kemp]

I hope to see you soon and show you my journal.

[aj hołp tu s'i ju sun end szoł ju maj džernol]

Take care!

[tejk ker!]

~Evan

[iwan]

B. Odpowiedz na pytania.

Answer the questions.

[anser de kłesczyns]

1. How many days did Evan spend at the camp?

[hať meni dejs did iwan spend et de kemp?]

He spent 14 days there.

2. What did he have to write?

[tot did hi hew tu rajt?]

He had to write a journal.

3. What did he do in the morning?

[tot did hi du in de mornin?]

He prepared his sandwiches and packed a map, water and food.

4. Did they get lost?

[did dej get lost?]

No, they didn't.

5. Did he use his phone?

[did hi jus his foťn?]

No, he didn't.

6. Did he learn anything at the camp?

[did hi lern enifyn et de kemp?]

Yes, he did.

7. What did he see for the first time?

[tot did hi s'i for de ferst tajm?]

He saw some unique animals for the first time.

1. Zapytaj o podkreśloną część zdania.

Ask about the underlined part of the sentence.

[ask ebatt de anderlajnd part of de sentens]

Mike tried snorkelling when he was in Egypt.

[majk trajd snorkelin ten hi tos in idżypt]

When did Mike try snorkelling?

Dad fell asleep on the sofa.

[ded fel eslip on de sofa]

Where did dad fall asleep?

We watched a great programme last night.

[ti toczd e grejt prołgram last najt]

What did you watch last night?

The lady checked the train timetable.

[de lejdi czekd de trejn tajmtejbl]

What did the lady do?

He took my phone because his battery was out.

[hi tuk maj fołn bykos his bateri tos att]

Why did he take your phone?

I met Brad Pitt in New York last year.

[aj met brad pit in nju jork last jer]

Who did you meet in New York last year?

Przypomnij sobie!


Za pomocą czasu **Past Simple** (przeszłego prostego) opisujemy:

- czynności przeszłe dokonane
- czynności, które wydarzyły się jedna po drugiej w przeszłości
- czynności krótkie, które przerwały czynność długą





ZADANIE TYPU EGZAMINACYJNEGO

1.  Usłyszysz dwukrotnie informację na temat szkolnej wystawy. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz krótko na pytania. Na pytania należy odpowiedzieć w języku angielskim.

1. When did Karl Benz invent the car?

[ten did karl benz inwent de kar?]

Karl Benz invented the car in 1885.

2. Why was the car revolutionary?

[taj tos de kar rewołuszyneri?]

The car was revolutionary because it was the first car with a gas engine.

3. How many wheels did the car have?

[hał meni tils did de kar hew?]

The car had three wheels.

4. How much did the car weigh?

[hał macz did de kar tej?]

It weighed about 100 kg.



Tu znajdziesz nagranie



1. Uzupełnij tabelę.

Complete the table.

[kompli_t de tejb_l]

ADJECTIVE [adżektyw]	ADVERB [adwerb]
slow [słot]	<i>slowly</i>
<i>loud</i>	loudly [latdli]
<i>quiet</i>	quietly [ktajetli]
easy [iz'i]	<i>easily</i>
<i>happy</i>	happily [hepili]
beautiful [bjutiful]	<i>beautifully</i>
<i>careful</i>	carefully [kerfuli]
serious [syrjes]	<i>seriously</i>
<i>sudden</i>	suddenly [sadenli]
heavy [hewi]	<i>heavily</i>
<i>sad</i>	sadly [sedli]
punctual [pankczuol]	<i>punctually</i>
fast [fast]	<i>fast</i>
<i>late</i>	late [lejt]
<i>hard</i>	hard [hard]
early [erli]	<i>early</i>
good [gud]	<i>well</i>

1. Połącz połowy zdań.

Match the halves of the sentences.

[mecz de halfz of de sentensyz]

1. We couldn't play outside...
[ti kudnt plej attsajd]
2. Only two people were seriously...
[onli tu pipl ter syrjesli]
3. The taxi driver drove...
[de taks'i drajwer drotw]
4. We got up very late...
[ti got ap weri lejt]
5. Tom waited patiently...
[tom tejtet pejszynthli]
- A. injured in the accident.
[indžerd in di eksydent]
- B. carefully along the narrow road.
[kerfuli elong de nerot rotd]
- C. because it was raining heavily all day.
[bykos it tos rejnin hewili ol dej]
- D. to dance with Katelyn.
[tu dans tyf kejtlin]
- E. and missed our school bus.
[end mysd ater skul bas]

2. Wybierz poprawny wyraz.

Choose the correct word.

[czus de korekt terd]

1. The students wrote the test quiet / quietly. They didn't say a word.
[de stjudents rott de test ktajet/ktajetli. dej didnt sej e terd]
2. He drove very careful / carefully, because the road was icy.
[hi drotw weri kerful/kerfuli, bykos de rotd tos ajsi]
3. I studied hard / hardly for the exam, but I didn't pass.
[aj stadid hard/hardli for di ygzem, bat aj didnt pas]
4. It was a wonderful / wonderfully day.
[it tos e tanderful/tanderfuli dej]
5. The dog jumped cheerful / cheerfully when it saw us.
[de dog džampd czirful/czirfuli ten it sot as]
6. The boy ran very fast / fastly and he won the race.
[de boj ran weri fast/fastli end hi ton de rejs]

1. Uzupełnij zdania podanymi czasownikami w czasie Past Continuous.
Complete the sentences with the given words using Past Continuous.

[komplit de sentensyz tyf de givn terds juz'in past kontinjus]

clean

[klin]

dance

[dans]

do

[du]

shine

[szajn]

talk

[tok]

watch

[tocz]

1. What *was* she *doing* when you called her?
[tot ... szy ... ten ju kold her?]
2. The sun *was shining* so bright when I woke up.
[de san ... so brajt ten aj totk ap]
3. My mom *was cleaning* the house all morning.
[maj mam ... de hats ol mornin]
4. We *were watching* a film when the lights went out.
[ti ... e fylm ten de lajts tent att]
5. Tina *was talking* to a stranger when I saw her.
[tina ... tu e strendżer ten aj sot her]
6. They *were dancing* all night.
[dej ... ol najt]



2. Ułóż wyrazy w odpowiedniej kolejności.

Put the words in the correct order.

[put de terds in de korekt order]

swimming/lake/were/they/the/in [stymin/lejk/ter/dej/de/in]

They were swimming in the lake.

she/for/bus/waiting/the/was [szy/for/bas/tejtin/de/tos]

She was waiting for the bus.

playing/outside/the/were/kids [plejin/attsajd/de/ter/kids]

The kids were playing outside.

doing/was/the/I/shopping [duin/tos/de/aj/szopin]

I was doing the shopping.

chef/preparing/the/the/dishes/was [szef/pryperin/de/de/dykses/tos]

The chef was preparing the dishes.

1. Stwórz pytania i udziel krótkich odpowiedzi.

Make questions and give short answers.

[mej kłɛsczyns end giw szort ʌnsɜrs]

the children/play/park?

[de czylɔdren/plej/park?]

Were the children playing in the park? Yes, *they were.*
[jes]

the teacher/drink/coffee?

[de ticzer/dryn k/kofi?]

Was the teacher drinking coffee? No, *he/she wasn't.*
[not]

you/ride/bike?

[ju/raj d/baj k?]

Were you riding a bike? No, *I wasn't.*
[not]

she/hang out/with friends?

[sz i/heng att/tyf frends?]

Was she hanging out with friends? Yes, *she was.*
[jes]

granddad/watch/TV?

[grended/tocz/tiwi?]

Was granddad watching TV? Yes, *he was.*
[jes]

The cats/run/garden?

[de kets/ran/garden?]

Were the cats running in the garden? No, *they weren't.*
[not]

1. Z podanych wyrazów ułóż zdania w czasie Past Continuous.
Make sentences in Past Continuous using the given words.

[mej k sentensyz in past kontinjus juz'in de giwn terds]

1. she/do/her homework/last evening

[sz i/du/her hołmterk/last iwnin]

She was doing her homework last evening.

2. we/talk/to the teacher

[ti/tok/tu de ticzer]

We were talking to the teacher.

3. what/you/do/last night?

[tot/ju/du/last najt?]

What were you doing last night?

4. I/not listen to/the radio/in the morning

[aj/not lysyn to/de rejdjoł/in de mornin]

I wasn't listening to the radio in the morning.

5. Pete/eat/a sandwich

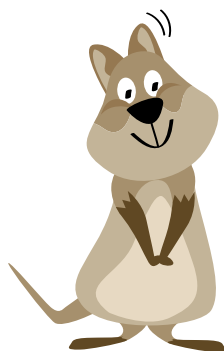
[pit/it/e sendticz]

Pete was eating a sandwich.

6. Cristina/use/my phone?

[kristina/jus/maj fołn?]

Was Cristina using my phone?



1. Wstaw czasowniki w odpowiedniej formie.

Put the verbs into the correct form.

[put de werbs yntu de korekt form]

1. He ... *cut* ... (cut) his finger while he ... *was preparing* ... (prepare) dinner.
[hi ... (kat) his fynger tajl hi ... (pryper) dyner]
2. I ... *saw* ... (see) my old friend when I ... *was doing* ... (do) the shopping.
[aj ... (s'i) maj otld friend ten aj ... (du) de szopin]
3. Tina *was watching* (watch) TV while her mom *was working* (work) in the garden.
[tina ... (tocz) tiwi tajl her mam ... (terk) in de garden]
4. We *were talking* (talk) to Benny when the accident *happened* (happen).
[ti ... (tok) tu beni ten di eksydent ... (hepyn)]
5. When my little sister *was sleeping* (sleep), my mom *was reading* ... (read) a book.
[ten maj lytl syster ... (slip), maj mam ... (rid) e buk]
6. While Betty *was riding* ... (ride) her bike, she ... *fell* ... (fall) and ... *broke* ... (break) her arm.
[tajl beti ... (rajd) her bajk, szy ... (fol) end ... (brejk) her arm]
7. Ruby *was going* (go) home when she ... *found* ... (find) somebody's wallet.
[rubi ... (got) hołm ten szy ... (fajnd) sambadis tolyt]
8. Mrs Connors ... *was carrying* ... (carry) heavy bags so I ... *decided* ... (decide) to help her.
[mysz konors ... (keri) hewi begs soł aj ... (dysajd) tu help her]
9. The doorbell ... *rang* ... (ring), when I ... *was getting* (get) dressed.
[de dorbel ... (rin), ten aj ... (get) dresd]
10. We ... *saw* ... (see) our English teacher in the mall yesterday. I think he ... *didn't see* ... (not/see) us. He *was buying* (buy) socks in this new shop.
[ti ... (s'i) ater ynglysz ticzer in de mol jesterdej. aj fynk hi] ... (not/s'i) us. hi ... (baj) soks in dis nju szop]
11. Gina *was walking* (walk) down the street when she ... *found* ... (find) £50.
[dżina ... (tok) datn de strit ten szy ... (fajnd) fifti patnds]
She ... *was* ... (be) very surprised.
[szy ... (bi) weri suprajzd]

1. Przetłumacz podane fragmenty zdań na język angielski.

Translate the fragments into English.

[translejt de fragments yntu ynglysz]

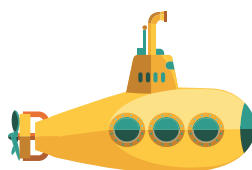
1. I **was watching an interesting film/movie** (oglądałam ciekawy film)
[aj ...]
when my parents entered my room.
[ten maj perents enterd maj rum]
2. She **was cooking** when **the phone rang** (zadzwoił telefon).
[szi tos kukin ten ...]
3. They **were playing football** when it **started to rain** (zaczęło padać).
[dej ter plejin futbol ten it ...]
4. He **was waiting at the station** (czekał na stacji) **when he saw her.**
[hi ... ten hi sot her]
5. My dad **fell off a ladder** (spadł z drabiny) **while he was painting the ceiling.**
[maj ded ... tajl hi tos]
[pejntin de s'ilin]
6. Susan **was doing her homework** (odrabiąta pracę domową)
[suzan ...]
while I was reading a book.
[tajl aj tos ridin e buk]
7. **What were you doing** (Co robieś) **yesterday at 5 pm?**
[... jesterdej et fajf pi em?]
8. Tina **saw her boyfriend** (zobaczyła swojego chłopaka)
[tina ...]
with another girl while she was waiting for the bus.
[tyf enader gerl tajl szi tos tejtin for de bas]



1. Wpisz nazwy środków transportu przedstawionych na obrazkach do odpowiedniej kolumny.

Write the names of means of transport shown in the pictures in the correct column.

[rajt de nejms of mins of transport szoŕn in de pykczers in de korekt kalemn]



AIR

[er]

Hot air balloon

Plane

Helicopter

WATER

[toter]

Boat

Submarine

Ship

GROUND

[gratnd]

Lorry

Bus

Train

1. Wybierz poprawny wyraz.

Choose the correct word. [czus de korekt terd]

1. I need to take a *bus* and go to the city centre.

[aj nid tu tejk e ... end got tu de syti senter]

plane [plejn]

bus [bas]

ship [szyp]

2. She would like to *drive* a car but first she has to buy one.

[szi tud lajk tu ... e kar bat ferst szi hes tu baj tan]

drive [drajw]

ride [rajd]

go [got]

3. You can discover the beauty of Budapest from the above in a *hot air balloon*...

[ju ken diskawer de bjuti of budapest from di ebaw in e ...]

tram [tram]

hot air balloon [hot er balun]

ferry [feri]

4. Have you ever *ridden* a camel?

[hew ju ewer ... e kaml?]

driven [driwn]

ridden [ridn]

gone [gon]

5. Is there a *taxi* stand near here?

[is der e ... stend nijer hijer?]

taxi [taks'i]

ferry [feri]

car [kar]

6. When in London, use the *underground* to get faster from one place to another.


[ten in london, jus de ... tu get faster from tan plejs tu enader]

taxi [taks'i]

bus [bas]

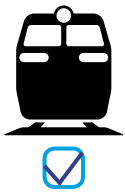
underground [andergratnd]



1.  A. Postępuj nagrania i zaznacz wymienione nazwy środków transportu. Zapisz ich nazwy.

Listen to the recording and tick all the means of transport that you will hear. Write their names.

[lysın tu de rikordin end tik ol de mins of transport dat ju til hir. rajt der nejms]



plane, train, car, buses, ferry, bike

.....
.....



1. B. Występuj nagrania jeszcze raz i odpowiedz na podane pytania.
Listen to the recording once again and answer the questions.

[lysın tu de rikordin tans egen end anser de kłesczyns]

1. **Where is Timmy going?**
[ter is timi gotin?]

He's going to Malta.

2. **How is he going to get to Gozo?**
[hat is hi gotin tu get tu gozo?]

He's going to take a ferry.

3. **When is he going to travel?**
[ten is hi gotin tu trawel?]

He's going to travel right after the school year ends.

1. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi wyrazami.

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

[kompliit de sentensyz tyf de korekt terds]

buses caught ferry gondola plane ride
[bases] [kot] [feri] [gondola] [plejn] [rajd]

1. They *caught* a morning train to London.
[dej ... e mornin trejn tu london]
2. I'm scared of flying but I hope I will travel by *plane* one day.
[ajm skerd of flajin bat aj hotp aj til trawel baj ... tan dej]
3. You can get to the island by *ferry*
[ju ken get tu de ajlend baj ...]
4. All the kids in our neighbourhood *ride* their bikes to school.
[ol de kids in ater nejberhud ... der bajks tu skul]
5. When we were in London, we had a chance to see the iconic red double-decker
buses
[ten ti ter in london, ti hed e czens tu s'i de ajkonik red dabl deker ...]
6. Our evening *gondola* ride in Venice was really romantic.
[ater iwnin ... rajd in wenis tos ryli rotmentik]



1. Ułóż litery w odpowiedniej kolejności, aby utworzyć wyrazy związane z transportem, następnie uzupełnij zdania.

Order the letters to make words connected with transport and complete the sentences.

[order de letters tu mejk terds konektyd tyf transport end kompli de sentensyz]

1. **MBLAUNCEA**

The *ambulance* arrived at the crash site very quickly.

[de ... erajwd et de krasz sajt weri ktikli]

2. **OOLLBAN**

We went up in the hot air *balloon* and saw the whole city from above.

[ti tent ap in de hot er ... end soł de hołl syti from ebaw]

3. **KIBSE**

This time we are taking our mountain *bikes* on our vacation.

[dis tajm ti ar tejkın ałer małntyn ... on ałer wejkejszyn]

4. **AOTB**

I never take a *boat* I get seasick.

[aj newer tejk e ... aj get s'isyk]

5. **SUB**

We missed the last *bus* home and had to walk.

[ti mysd de last ... hołm end hed tu łok]

6. **RCAS**

There are a lot of *cars* in the street and we got stuck in a traffic jam.

[der ar e lot of ... in de strit end ti got stak in e trefyk džem]

7. **AOCCH**

She really likes travelling by *coach* It's very comfortable.

[szi ryli lajks trawelin baj ... its weri kamftbl]

8. **RROLY**

My uncle is a *lorry* driver and he comes home every two weeks.

[maj ankl is e ... drajwer end hi kams hołm ewri tu tiks]

1. Dopisz stopień wyższy i najwyższy podanych przymiotników.
Write comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives.

[rajt komparatyw end superlatyw forms of diz adżektyws]

poisonous [pojzonys]

more poisonous *the most poisonous*

soft [soft]

softer *the softest*

small [smol]

smaller *the smallest*

heavy [hewi]

heavier *the heaviest*

happy [hepi]

happier *the happiest*

intelligent [yntelydżent]

more intelligent *the most intelligent*

big [big]

bigger *the biggest*

bad [bed]

worse *the worst*

good [gud]

better *the best*

hot [hot]

hotter *the hottest*

dangerous [dejnżeres]

more dangerous *the most dangerous*

nice [najs]

nicer *the nicest*

large [lardż]

larger *the largest*

colourful [kalerful]

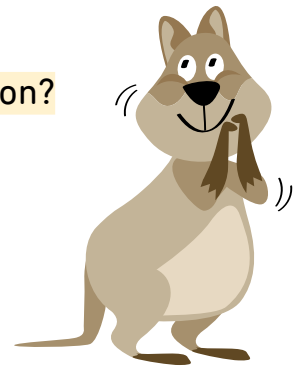
more colourful *the most colourful*

1. Uzupełnij zdania. Użyj stopnia wyższego lub najwyższego.
Complete the sentences. Use comparatives or superlatives.

[kompliit de sentensyz. jus komparatyws or superlatyws]

cold [kold] clever [klewer] expensive [ykspensyw] fast [fast] good [gud] high [haj]

- Neil is *the fastest* member of his football team. He can run really fast.
 [nil is ... member of his futbol tim. hi ken ran ryli fast]
- Alaska is one of *the coldest* places in the world.
 [alaska is tan of ... plejsys in de torld]
- What is the city with *the highest* rate of population?
 [tot is de syti tyf ... rejst of popjulejszyn?]
- Pizza here is *more expensive* than in Italy.
 [picca hijer is ... den in itali]
- Erica is *the most clever/the cleverest* in class.
 [erika is ... in klas]
- This day is much *better* than yesterday.
 [dis dej is macz ... den jesterdej]



2. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą przymiotników.
Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives.

[kompliit de sentensyz tyf de korekt form of de adżektyws]

- Tina is *the tallest* (tall) girl in class.
 [tina is ... (tol) gerl in klas]
- My dad is *older* (old) than my mom.
 [maj ded is ... (otld) den maj mam]
- The red suit was *more expensive* (expensive) than the blue one.
 [de red sjut tos ... (ykspensyw) den de blu tan]
- My uncle Jack tells *the funniest* (funny) jokes in my family.
 [maj ankl dzak tels ... (fani) dżotks in maj femyli]
- Your computer is as *good* (good) as mine.
 [jor kompjuter is es ... (gud) es majn]
- Rats are *more intelligent* (intelligent) than hamsters.
 [rats ar ... (yntelydżent) den hamsters]



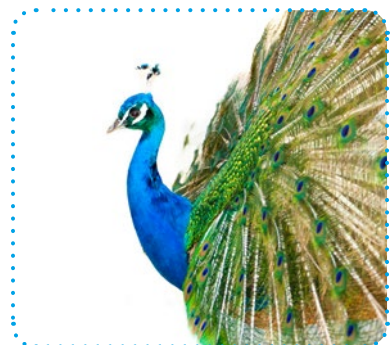
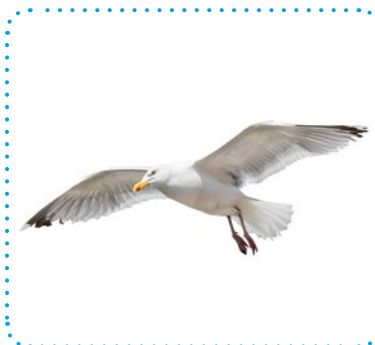
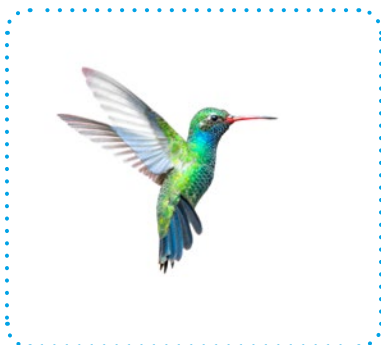
ZADANIA TYPU EGZAMINACYJNEGO

1. Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty podane w nawiasach, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.
1. Tigers are ... *more dangerous than* ... (bardziej niebezpieczne niż) cats.
[tajgərs ar ... kets]
 2. Warsaw is ... *the biggest city* ... (największym miastem) in Poland.
[wɔrsɔt is ... in pɔlənd]
 3. My phone was as ... *expensive as yours* ... (drogi jak twój).
[maj fəʊn təs es ...]
 4. I think bats ... *are uglier than* ... (są brzydsze niż) rats.
[aj fynk bats ... rats]
 5. What is ... *the driest place* ... (najsuchsze miejsce) in the world?
[wɔt is ... in de wɜ:ld?]
2. Wykorzystując wyrazy podane WIELKIMI literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.
- A. The Nile is longer than the Vistula. **LONG**
[de najl is ˈlɒŋɡər ðen ðe wɪstʊlə. lɒŋ]
The Vistula isn't ... *as long as* ... the Nile.
[de wɪstʊlə ɪsnt ... ðe najl]
 - B. There is no other mountain as tall as Mount Elbrus in Europe. **MOUNTAIN**
[ðer ɪz no ʌðər maʊntɪn əs təl əs maʊnt ɛlbrʊs ɪn jʊrɒp. maʊntɪn]
Mount Elbrus is ... *the tallest mountain* ... in Europe.
[maʊnt ɛlbrʊs ɪz ... ɪn jʊrɒp]
 - C. Toby isn't worse at English than Roy. **AS**
[təʊbi ɪsnt wɜ:rs et ɪŋɡlɪʃ ðen rɔɪ. əs]
Toby is ... *as good* ... at English as Roy.
[təʊbi ɪz ... et ɪŋɡlɪʃ əs rɔɪ]

1. Uzupełnij zdania na temat ptaków tak, aby były zgodne z prawdą. Wykorzystaj przymiotniki podane przy zdaniach.

Complete the sentences about birds so that they are true. Use the given adjectives.

[kompliit de sentensyz ebałt berds soł dat dej ar tru. jus de giwn ađżektyws]



hummingbird = koliber
[haminberd]

seagull = mewa
[s'igal]

peacock = paw
[pikok]

- The peacock is *the biggest* .. **BIG**
[de pikok is ... big]
- The hummingbird is *the smallest* .. **SMALL**
[de haminberd is ... smol]
- The seagull isn't as *small* .. as the hummingbird. **SMALL**
[de s'igal isnt es ... es de haminberd. smol]
- The hummingbird is as *colourful* .. as the peacock. **COLOURFUL**
[de haminberd is es ... es de pikok. kalerful]
- The seagull is *bigger* .. than the hummingbird. **BIG**
[de s'igal is ... den de haminberd. big]
- The seagull isn't as *colourful* .. as the hummingbird. **COLOURFUL**
[de s'igal isnt es ... es de haminberd. kalerful]

1. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikiem 'have' lub 'has'.

Complete the sentences with 'have' or 'has'.

[kompliit de sentensyz tyf hew or hes]

1. She *has* changed her hair colour and she looks amazing.
[szi ... czendźd her her kaler end szi luks emejzin]
2. What *have* you done?
[tot ... ju dan?]
3. Somebody *has* drunk my coffee.
[sambadi ... drank maj kofi]
4. Our neighbours *have* sold their house.
[ater nejbers ... sold der hats]
5. *Have* they seen it before?
[... dej s'in it bifor?]
6. You *have* done the shopping.
[ju ... dan de szopin]



2. Napisz, co Tomkowi udało się już zrobić, a czego jeszcze nie.

Write what Tomek has already done and what he hasn't done yet.

[rajt tot tomek hes olredi dan end tot hi hesnt dan jet]

1. *He has seen the Eiffel Tower.*
2. *He hasn't gone for a swim in the ocean.*
3. *He hasn't attended a festival.*
4. *He has ridden a roller coaster.*
5. *He hasn't read a new book.*
6. *He has watched a sunset.*
7. *He hasn't sent a postcard to a friend.*
8. *He has found a double rainbow.*
9. *He hasn't taken 100 selfies.*
10. *He has slept in a tent.*

SUMMER BUCKET LIST

- See the Eiffel Tower
- Go for a swim in the ocean
- Attend a festival
- Ride a roller coaster
- Read a new book
- Watch a sunset
- Send a postcard to a friend
- Find a double rainbow
- Take 100 selfies
- Sleep in a tent

1. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami z ramki.

Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

[kompliit de sentensyz tyf de terds from de boks]

be	buy	change	not finish	live	meet	read	not send	see	write
[bi]	[baj]	[czendź]	[not fynysz]	[lyw]	[mit]	[rid]	[not send]	[s'i]	[rajt]

- The party is next Saturday and we *haven't sent* the invitations yet.
[de parti is nekst saterdej end ti ... de ynwytejszns jet]
- We *have lived* in this house for ages.
[ti ... in dis hats for ejdżys]
- I can't find my bag. *Have* you *seen* it?
[aj kent fajnd maj beg. ... ju ... it?]
- Where *have* you *been* all this time?
[ter ... ju ... ol dis tajm?]
- Sorry, I *haven't finished* cooking dinner yet.
[sori, aj ... kukin dyner jet]
- This is the best book I *have read* in my life.
[dis is de best buk aj ... in maj lajf]
- I'm sure they *have met* before.
[ajm szur dej ... bifor]
- Somebody *has bought* this old house in the village.
[sambadi ... dis otld hats in de wylydź]
- They won't come. They *have changed* their plans.
[dej tont kam. dej ... der plens]
- We *have written* 5 tests this semester. Can you imagine?
[ti ... fajf tests dis semester. ken ju imadzin?]

1. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w czasie Present Perfect.

Complete the sentences using the verbs in Present Perfect.

[kompliit de sentensyz juz'in de werbs in preznt perfekt]

1. They ... *haven't eaten* ... (not/eat) anything since breakfast.
[dej ... (not/it) enifyn syns brekfest]
2. My dog ... *has ruined* ... (ruin) all the plants in my garden.
[maj dog ... (ruin) ol de plents in maj garden]
3. This is the best coffee I ... *have drunk* ... (drink) in my life.
[dis is de best kofi aj ... (drynk) in maj lajf]
4. I ... *have never been* ... (never/be) to Madrid before.
[aj ... (newer/bi) tu medrid bifor]
5. ... *Has* ... she ... *cleaned* ... (clean) her room?
[... szy ... (klin) her rum?]
6. What ... *have* ... you ... *won* ... (win)?
[tot ... ju ... (tyn)?]
7. How long ... *have* ... your grandparents ... *lived* ... (live) in this house?
[hat lon ... jor grenperents ... (lyw) in dis hats?]
8. Andrea ... *hasn't passed* ... (not/pass) her exam.
[andrija ... (not/pas) her ygzem]
9. We can go now. I ... *have finished* ... (finish) my work.
[ti ken got nat. aj ... (fynysz) maj terk]
10. Paul ... *has found* ... (find) a new job.
[pol ... (fajnd) e nju dzob]



1. Połącz.

Match.

[mecz]

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Don't take off your shoes.
[dɒnt teɪk ɒf jɔː szuːz] | A. He hasn't found one yet.
[hi hæznt faʊnd ʌn jet] |
| 2. The kids are really hungry.
[de kɪdz ɑː riːli ˈhʌŋɡri] | B. We have known each other for a long time.
[ti hew nɒtɪn ɪcz əðər fɔː e lɒŋ taɪm] |
| 3. Tina is very sad.
[tɪnə ɪz vɛri sɑːd] | C. She has gone to work.
[ʃiː hɛz ɡɒn tə wɜːk] |
| 4. Paul is still looking for a job.
[pɔːl ɪz stɪl lʊkɪŋ fɔː e dʒɒb] | D. I haven't vacuumed the floor yet.
[aɪ hewnt vəkjuːmd ðe flɔːr jet] |
| 5. Kate is not here.
[keɪt ɪz nɒt hɪə] | E. They haven't eaten their breakfast.
[deɪ hewnt ɪtn ðɛr brɛkfɛst] |
| 6. Molly and I are best friends.
[mɒli ɛnd aɪ ɑː bɛst frɛnds] | F. She has failed her driving test again.
[ʃiː hɛz feɪld hɛr draɪvɪŋ tɛst əɡeɪn] |

2. Uzupełnij opis czasownikami w odpowiedniej formie.

Complete the description with the correct form of the verbs.

[kompliɪt ðe dɪskrɪpsjɪn tyf ðe kɔːrɛkt form ɒf ðe wɜːbs]

be	buy	see	want	not visit
[bi]	[baɪ]	[sɪ]	[wɒnt]	[nɒt vɪzɪt]

Hello Vera!

[heləʊ vɛrə!]

Greetings from London. I love this city. We *have been* here for 5 days now.

[grɪtɪŋs frɒm lɒndən. aɪ lʌv ðɪs sɪti. ti ... hɪə fɔː faɪf deɪz naʊ.]

So far we *have seen* some of the most famous places, such as Buckingham

[sɒ fɑː ti ... sʌm ɒf ðe mɒst feɪməs pleɪsɪz, sʌtʃ es bʌkɪŋɡəm]

Palace, the London Eye and the National History Museum. We still *haven't visited*

[pæləs, ðe lɒndən aɪ ɛnd ðe nɛʃnəl hɪstri mjuzɪjəm. ti stɪl ...]

Madame Tussauds. As you know, I *have* always *wanted* to

[mædəm tusəʊ. ɛs ju nəʊ, aɪ ... ɒlweɪz ... tu]

take a selfie with James Bond. I will tell you more after I come home.

[teɪk e selfi wɪθ dʒeɪmz bɒnd. aɪ wɪl tel ju mɔː ɑːftər aɪ kʌm hoʊm]

P.S. I *have bought* you something!

[pi ɛs. aɪ ... ju sʌmfɪŋ!]

~Maria

[mɑːrɪə]

1. Udziel krótkich odpowiedzi.

Write short answers.

[rajt szort ansers]

1. Has Robert baked a cake? No, ... *he hasn't.*
[hes robert bejkd e kejk? no]
2. Have you and Philip ridden a camel? No, ... *we haven't.*
[hew ju end filip ridn e kaml? no]
3. Have you fed your hamster? Yes, ... *I have.*
[hew ju fed jor hamster? jes]
4. Has Mary seen this film? Yes, ... *she has.*
[hes mery s'in dis fylm? jes]
5. Have your parents come back from work? No, ... *they haven't.*
[hew jor perents kam bek from terk? no]



2. Uzupełnij zdania.

Complete the sentences.

[komplit de sentensyz]

1. I'm hungry. I ... *haven't eaten* ... anything since breakfast.
[ajm hangri. aj ... enifyn syns brekfest]
2. They are in New York. They ... *have been* ... there for two weeks.
[dej ar in nju jork. dej ... der for tu tiks]
3. We live in this city. We ... *have lived* ... here since last Easter.
[ti lyw in dis syti. ti ... hijer syns last ister]
4. Rob and Tina are together. They ... *have been* ... a couple for 3 months now.
[rob end tina ar tugeder. dej ... e kapl for fri manfs na]
5. Ivonne does karate. She ... *has done* ... it since last summer.
[iwon das karati. szi ... it syns last samer]
6. I have a beautiful dog. I ... *have had* ... it for a long time.
[aj hew e bjutiful dog. aj ... it for e lon tajm]
7. My sister knows your cousin. They ... *have known* ... each other for 3 years.
[maj syster nots jor kazn. dej ... icz ader for fri jers]
8. Sandra writes books. She ... *has written* ... more than 10 so far.
[sendra rajts buks. szi ... mor den ten so far]

1. Popatrz na obrazek i uzupełnij zdania formą twierdzącą lub przeczącą podanych czasowników.

Look at the picture and complete the sentences with affirmative or negative forms of the verbs.

[luk et de pykczer end komplit de sentensyz tyf efermetyw or negetyw forms of de werbs]



Danielle and Barbra are trying hard to get everything ready for the surprise

[daniel end barbra ar trajin hard tu get ewrifyn redi for de suprajz]

birthday party for their best friend. They still have some time left. So far,

[berfdej parti for der best friend. dej stil hew sam tajm left. so far]

they *have bought* (buy) some cupcakes. Barbra *has put* (put) almost all

[dej ... (baj) sam kapkejks. barbra ... (put) olmost ol]

the candles on the cake. The girls *haven't hung* (hang) the 'happy birthday'

[de kendls on de kejk. de gerls ... (heng) de 'hepi berfdej']

garland yet and they are waiting for dad to help them with it. Nobody *has blown* (blow)

[garlend jet end dej ar tejtin for ded tu help dem tyf it. notbadi ... (blot)]

the balloons and they *haven't prepared* (prepare) the presents yet. The girls

[de baluns end dej ... (pryper) de preznts jet. de gerls]

have invited (invite) some friends but they *haven't arrived* (arrive) yet.

[... (inwajt) sam frends bat dej ... (erajw) jet]

They should be there any minute. It's going to be a great party.

[dej szud bi der eny mynyt. its gotin tu bi e grejt parti]

1. Wstaw 'for' lub 'since'.

Complete with 'for' or 'since.'

[komplit tyf for or syns]

1. *Since* last Monday
[last mandej]
2. *For* ages
[ejdzys]
3. *For* a long time
[e lon tajm]
4. *For* two weeks
[tu tiks]
5. *Since* yesterday
[jesterdej]
6. *Since* breakfast
[brekfest]
7. *Since* 11 o'clock
[ilewen oklok]
8. *Since* 2020
[ttenti ttenti]
9. *Since* I graduated from school
[aj gradzuejted from skul]
10. *For* some time
[sam tajm]
11. *For* more than a month
[mor den e manf]
12. *For* a year
[e jer]
13. *Since* Easter
[ister]
14. *Since* December
[dyseMBER]

Zapamiętaj!

- Określenia **since** używamy, mówiąc o czymś, co ma miejsce od konkretnego momentu (np. od maja, od czwartku, od urodzin babci).
- Określenia **for** używamy, mówiąc o czymś, co ma miejsce przez konkretny przedział czasu (przez dwa miesiące, przez tydzień, przez pięć lat).



1. Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami 'for' lub 'since'.

Complete the sentences with 'for' or 'since.'

[kompliit de sentensyz tyf for or syns]

1. I haven't seen him *since* Christmas.
[aj hewnt s'in him ... krysmes]
2. We have lived here *since* last summer.
[ti hew lywd hijer ... last samer]
3. The Robinsons have had this car *for* eight years.
[de robinsons hew hed dis kar ... ejt jers]
4. This magazine has been published *for* at least 20 years.
[dis megezin hes bin pabliszd ... et list tłenti jers]
5. We have known each other *since* primary school.
[ti hew notn icz ader ... prajmeri skul]
6. The weather has been bad *for* a week.
[de teder hes bin bed ... e tik]
7. My uncle has been ill *for* a long time.
[maj ankl hes bin yl ... e lon tajm]
8. Michael has been on vacation *since* last Saturday.
[majkel hes bin on wejkejszyn ... last saterdej]
9. Michael has been on vacation *for* a few days.
[majkel hes bin on wejkejszyn ... e fju dejs]
10. Have you seen him *since* you both graduated from school?
[hew ju s'in him ... ju botf gradzuejted from skul?]
11. We have visited many places *since* we bought this car.
[ti hew wyzyted meni plejses ... ti bot dis kar]
12. Wanda has worked as a hairdresser *for* ages.
[tɔnda hes terkd es e herdreser ... ejdzys]

1. Uzupełnij zdania.

Complete the sentences.

[kompliit de sentensyz]

A. I am at school. I started lessons at 8.

[aj em et skul. aj started lesns et ejt]

I have been *at school* since 8.

[aj hew bin ... syns ejt]

B. They are married. They got married 5 years ago.

[dej ar merid. dej got merid fajf jers egot]

They *have been married for 5 years.*

[dej]

C. We have a summer house. We bought it in 2000.

[ti hew e samer hats. ti bot it in tu tatzend]

We *have had a summer house since 2000.*

[ti]

D. Ian works in Miami. He started his job last month.

[ijan terks in majami. hi started his dzob last manf]

Ian *has worked in Miami since last month.*

[ijan]

E. I can play the guitar. My dad taught me when I was 5.

[aj ken plej de gitar. maj ded tot mi ten aj tos fajf]

I *have played the guitar since I was 5.*

[aj]

F. Bonny teaches French. She started teaching last September.

[boni ticzyz frencz. szy started ticzin last september]

She *has taught French since last September.*

[szy]

1. Utóż pytania, używając podanych wyrazów oraz 'ever'. Udziel krótkich odpowiedzi zgodnie z prawdą.

Create sentences using the given words and 'ever.' Give short answers.

[krijejt sentensyz juz'in de giwn terds end ewer. giw szort ansers]

1. you/swim/in the ocean?

[ju/stym/in di 0tszyn?]

Have you ever swum in the ocean? Yes, I have/No, I haven't.

2. your best friend/eat/pizza?

[jor best frend/it/picca?]

Has your best friend ever eaten pizza? Yes, she/he has/No, she/he hasn't.

3. you/write/an email?

[ju/rajt/en imejl?]

Have you ever written an email? Yes, I have/No, I haven't.

4. it/snow/in your country?

[it/snot/in jor kantri?]

Has it ever snowed in your country? Yes, it has/No it hasn't.

5. you/have/a pet?

[ju/hew/e pet?]

Have you ever had a pet? Yes, I have/No, I haven't.

6. your English teacher/wear/pyjamas to school?

[jor ynglysz ticzer/ter/pydzamas tu skul?]

Has your English teacher ever worn pyjamas to school?

Yes, she/he has/No, she/he hasn't.



1. Uzupełnij zdania, wpisując 'ever', 'never' lub 'yet'.

Complete the sentences using 'ever', 'never' or 'yet.'

[kompliit de sentensyz juz'in ewer, newer or jet]

1. **Have you** *ever* **met anyone famous?**
[hew ju ... met enytan fejmes?]
2. **We have** *never* **been here before.**
[ti hew ... bin hijer bifor]
3. **I haven't seen this film** *yet*
[aj hewnt s'in dis fylm ...]
4. **Have you bought the flowers** *yet* ?
[hew ju bot de flaters ...?]
5. **Stanley has** *never* **lied to her.**
[stanli hes ... lajd tu her]
6. **Has she** *ever* **taken part in such a game?**
[hes szy ... tejken part in sacz e gejm?]



ZADANIE TYPU EGZAMINACYJNEGO

2. Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty podane w nawiasach, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.

1. **I have** *had this car* (mam ten samochód) **for almost 5 years.**
[aj hew ... for olmost fajf jers]
2. **Chris** *has just eaten* (właśnie zjadł) **dinner.**
[kris ... dyner]
3. *Have you ever* (Czy kiedykolwiek) **been to Paris?**
[... bin tu paris?]
4. **Where** *have you been* (byłeś) **all day long?**
[ter ... ol dej lon?]
5. **Greg** *hasn't found* (nie znalazł) **a job yet.**
[greg ... e dżob jet]
6. **Susan** .. *has already bought* ... (już kupiła) **vegetables.**
[suzan ... wedźtbls]
7. **Why** *have you taken* (wzięłeś) **my phone?**
[taj ... maj fołn?]

1. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

Choose the correct answer.

[czus de korekt anser]

1. We them since March. [ti ... dem syns marcz]

a didn't see [didnt s'i]

b haven't seen [hewent s'in]

2. The weather very nice this week. [de teder ... weri najns dis tik]

a was [tos]

b has been [hes bin]

3. It at all last month. [it ... et ol last manf]

a didn't rain [didnt rein]

b hasn't rained [hesnt rejnd]

4. watching this TV series? [toczin dis tiwi s'iriz?]

a Did you finish [did ju fynysz]

b Have you finished [hew ju fynysz]

5. I'm not hungry. I breakfast. [ajm not hangri. aj ... brekfest]

a ate [ejt]

b have eaten [hew itn]

6. They here 10 years ago. [dej ... hijer ten jers ego]

a moved [muwd]

b have moved [hew muwd]

7. My cousin her arm. We are going to the hospital.

[maj kazn ... her arm. ti ar gotin tu de hospital]

a broke [brotk]

b has broken [hes brotken]

8. travelled abroad? [traweld ebrod?]

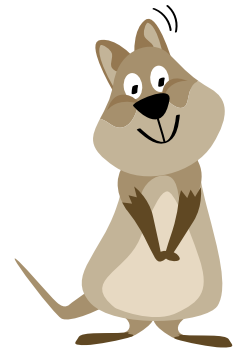
a Did she ever [did szy ewer]

b Has she ever [hes szy ewer]

9. He the competition in 2020. [hi ... de kompetyszni in tu tauzend tntenti]

a won [ton]

b has won [hes ton]



1. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą czasowników z nawiasów.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

[kompliit de sentensyz tyf de korekt form of de werbs in brakyts]

1. I *haven't drunk* (not/drink) anything today. I'm thirsty.
[aj ... (not/dryn)k enifyn tudej. ajm fersti]
2. She *invited* (invite) us to her birthday last week, but we *didn't go* (not/go).
[szi ... (inwajt) as tu her berfdej last tik, bat ti ... (not/got)]
3. *Have* you ever *flown* (fly) a plane?
[... ju ewer ... (flaj) e plejn?]
4. What is the most beautiful place you *have* ever *visited* (visit)?
[tot is de mošt bjutiful plejs ju ... ewer ... (wyzyt)?]
5. The accident *happened* (happen) last Friday.
[di eksydent ... (hepyn) last frajdej]
6. Nobody *told* (tell) us that the teacher *was* (be) absent yesterday.
[nołbadi ... (tel) as dat de ticzer ... (bi) ebsent jesterdej]
7. *Have* they *tasted* (taste) this soup before?
[... dej ... (tejst) dis sup bifor?]
8. William Shakespeare *wrote* (write) interesting poems.
[tılıjam szejkspija ... (rajt) yntrestin potems]
9. The guests *haven't finished* (not/finish) eating lunch yet.
[de gests ... (not/fynysz) itin lancz jet]
10. Nothing *has changed* (change) so far.
[nofin ... (czendź) sot far]



1. Wstaw czasowniki w odpowiedniej formie.

Put the verbs into the correct form.

[put de werbs yntu de korekt form]

1. – Where *have* you *been* (be) all day?

[ter ... ju... (bi) ol dej?]

– I *left* (leave) my phone on the table. I *visited* (visit) my friend in the hospital in the morning and then *went* (go) shopping.

[aj ... (liw) maj foŋn on de tejbl. aj ... (wyzyt) maj friend in de hospital in de mornin end den ... (got) szopin]

2. – *Have* you ever *visited* (visit) Spain?

[... ju ewer ... (wyzyt) spejn?]

– Yes, we *were* (be) there last year.

[jes, ti ... (bi) der last jer]

– Wow, which cities *did* you *see* (see)?

[taŋ, ticz sytis ... ju ... (s'i)?]

– Only Barcelona. We *spent* (spend) a week there.

[onli baseloŋna. ti ... (spend) e tik der]

3. – What a beautiful dog. When *did* you *get* (get) it?

[tot e bjuťiful dog. ten ... ju ... (get) it?]

– We *bought* (buy) it last year. It *has been* (be) with us for more than 6 months.

[ti ... (baj) it last jer. it ... (bi) tyf as for mor den siks manfs]

4. – Let me introduce you to Mary.

[let mi in introdjus ju tu mery]

– Oh, I know her. We *have known* (know) each other for a couple of months.We first *met* (meet) at Jack's party last December.

[oŋ, aj not her. ti ... (not) icz ader for e kapl of manfs. ti ferst ... (mit) et dzaks parti last dysember]

5. My dad *has changed* (change) his job. Now, he is a manager in a big company.He *has worked* (work) there for a month. Before that, he *was* (be)an office worker and really *liked* (like) the job. But unfortunately he*had* (have) to work even in the evenings and the salary *was* (be) bad.

[maj ded ... (czendź) his dżob. naŋ, hi is e manydżer in e big kampeni. hi ... (terk) der for e manf. bifor dat, hi ... (bi) en ofys terker end ryli ... (lajk) de dżob. bat anforczunetli hi ... (hew) tu terk iwn in de iwnings end de salari ... (bi) bed]



ZADANIE TYPU EGZAMINACYJNEGO

1. W poniższych zadaniach przetłumacz na język angielski podane w nawiasach fragmenty, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.

1. Thomas is in Barcelona, but he ... *hasn't seen* ... (nie widział) Sagrada Familia yet.
[tomas is in baselotna, bat hi ... sagrada familja jet]
2. My sister ... *has changed* ... (zmieniła) her hair colour. She is a blonde now.
[maj syster ... her her kaler. szis e blond nat]
3. *Have you ever* ... (Czy ty kiedykolwiek) ridden a camel?
[... ridn e kaml?]
4. Wisława Szymborska ... *wrote a lot* ... (napisała dużo) of poems.
[wisława szymborska ... of potems]
5. Remigiusz Mróz ... *has written* ... (napisał) a lot of page-turners. I hope he will write more!
[remigiusz mróz ... e lot of pejdż terners. aj hotp hi til rajt mor!]
6. My dad ... *hasn't fixed* ... (nie naprawił) my bike yet.
[maj ded ... maj bajk jet]
7. How long ... *have you had* ... (masz) this phone?
[hał lon ... dis fołn?]
8. When ... *did you buy* ... (kupiłaś) this fabulous dress?
[ten ... dis fabjulos dres?]
9. She ... *hasn't met* ... (nie spotkała) a celebrity before.
[szis ... e selebriti bifor]
10. I ... *got up* ... (wstałem) very early today.
[aj ... weri erli tudej]





ZADANIA TYPU EGZAMINACYJNEGO

1. Uzupełnij zdania, wykorzystując wyrazy podane w nawiasach. Nie należy zmieniać ich kolejności, trzeba natomiast (jeśli to konieczne) dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

1. He *arrived five minutes* (arrive / five / minute) ago.
[hi ... (erajw / fajw / mynyt) egot]
2. We *have known Tom* (know / Tom) since our childhood.
[ti ... (not / tom) syns ater czajldhud]
3. This is the worst film I *have ever seen* (ever / see).
[dis is de torst fylm aj ... (ewer / s'i)]
4. How long *have you lived* (you / live) here?
[hał lon ... (ju / lyw) hijer?]

2. Przeczytaj pary zdań. Uzupełnij luki, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

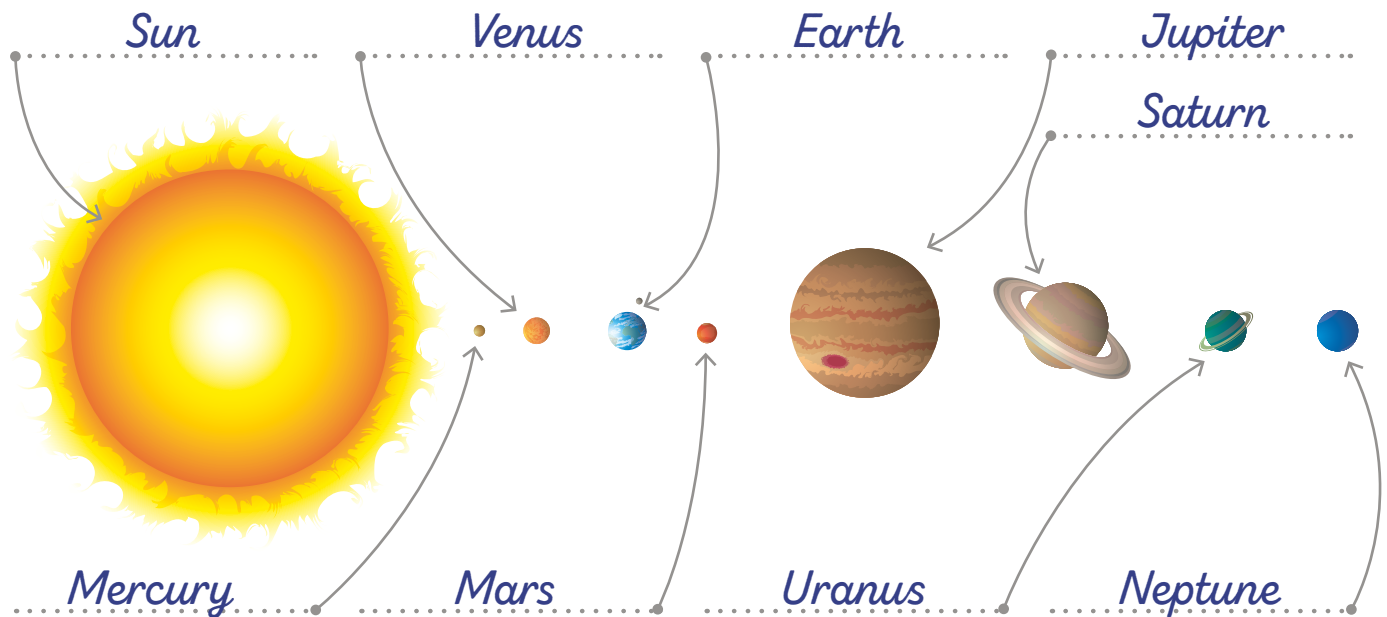
1. This is my second visit to London this year.
[dis is maj sekend wyzyt tu london dis jer]
I *have been to* London two times this year.
[aj ... london tu tajms dis jer]
2. Do you know this movie?
[du ju not dis muwi?]
Have *you ever seen/watched* this movie?
[hew ... dis muwi?]
3. I started working for this company in 1999.
[aj started terkin for dis kampeni in najntin najnti najn]
I *have worked* for this company since 1999.
[aj ... for dis kampeni syns najntin najnti najn]
4. This is the best concert I have ever been to.
[dis is de best konsert aj hew ewer bin tu]
I *have never been* to a better concert.
[aj ... tu a beter konsert]

1. Podpisz elementy Układu Słonecznego.

Name the elements of the Solar System.

[nejm de elements of de solar system]

Earth [erf] Jupiter [dʒʊpɪtər] Mars [mɑːs] Mercury [mɜːkjʊəri] Neptune [neɪptjʊn] Saturn [sætərn] Sun [sʌn] Uranus [jʊˈrænəs] Venus [vɪnəs]



2. Dopasuj.

Match. [mecz]

Black [blek]	shuttle [szatl]
Light [lajt]	Way [tej]
Milky [mylki]	saucer [soser]
Space [spejs]	System [system]
Flying [flajin]	station [stejszyn]
Space [spejs]	year [jer]
Solar [solar]	hole [hoł]

1. Wykreśl wyraz, który nie pasuje.

Cross the odd one out.

[kros di od tan att]

1. **the Sun** [de san] **the Moon** [de mun] ~~telescope~~ [teleskotp]
2. ~~stars~~ [stars] **astronomer** [estronomer] **astronaut** [astronot]
3. **spaceship** [spejsszyp] ~~space travel~~ [spejs trawel] **space shuttle** [spejs szatl]
4. **planets** [plenets] **Solar System** [solar system] ~~astronomer~~ [estronomer]
5. **Jupiter** [dżupiter] **Uranus** [juranus] ~~the Sun~~ [de san]

2. Dopasuj wyrazy do ich definicji.

Match the words to their definitions.

[mecz de terds tu der defynyszyns]

1. **The natural satellite of the Earth.**
[de naczuroł satelajt of di erf]
 2. **A device that allows us to look at the stars.**
[e diwajz dat elats as tu luk et de stars]
 3. **A person who is trained to travel in a spacecraft.**
[e person hu is trejnd tu trawel in e spejskraft]
 4. **A system of millions or billions of stars.**
[e system of miljens or biljens of stars]
 5. **The planet that we live on.**
[de planet dat ti lyw on]
 6. **A creature from another planet.**
[e kriczer from enader planet]
 7. **The Sun, and the eight planets that go around it.**
[de san end de ejt planets dat got erałnd it]
 8. **The fourth planet, called the Red Planet.**
[de forf planet, kold de red planet]
- Solar System** [solar system]
 - alien** [eljen]
 - Mars** [mars]
 - the Earth** [de erf]
 - galaxy** [galaks'i]
 - the Moon** [de mun]
 - astronaut** [astronot]
 - telescope** [teleskotp]
-

1. Uzupełnij zdania, używając podanych wyrazów.

Complete the sentences. Use the words given below.

[kompliit de sentensyz. jus de terds giwn był]

astronomer
[estronomer]

Moon
[mun]

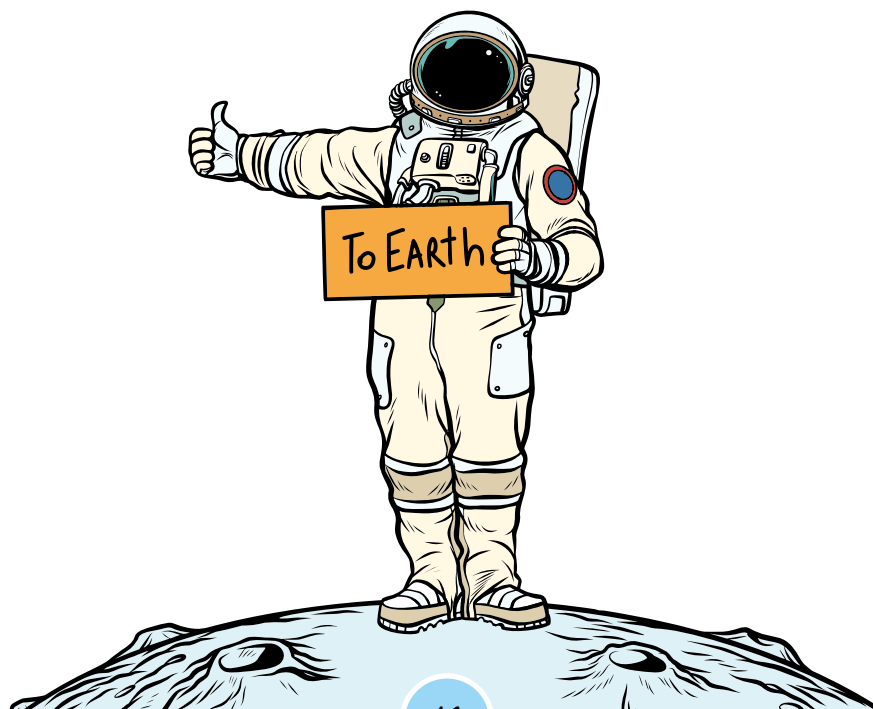
saucer
[soser]

shuttle
[szatl]

stars
[stars]

sky
[skaj]

- The *Moon* moves around the Earth.
[de ... muws eratnd di erf]
- Many people like looking at the night *sky*.
[meni pipl lajk lukin et de najt ...]
- It's difficult to see *stars* at night if the sky is cloudy.
[its difikalt tu s'i ... et najt if de skaj is klatdi]
- He wants to be an *astronomer* when he grows up.
[hi tonts tu bi en ... ten hi grots ap]
- A space *shuttle* can go into space and back to Earth.
[e spejs ... ken got yntu spejs end bek tu erf]
- Some people say they have seen a flying *saucer*.
[sam pipl sej dej hew s'in e flajin ...]



1. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednim czasownikiem we właściwej formie.
Complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct form.

[kompliit de sentensyz tyf de werbs in de korekt form]

not meet [not mit] do [du] not invite [not inwajt] help [help] not drive [not drajw] cook [kuk] be [bi] watch [tocz]

- I think we *will watch* the news at 6.
[aj fynk ti ... de njus et siks]
- She *will do* the shopping after work.
[szi ... de szopin after terk]
- *Will* you *help* me? I don't know how to do this exercise.
[... ju ... me? aj dont not hať tu du dis eksersajz]
- We are sure Betty *won't invite* us to her party.
[ti ar szur beti ... as tu her parti]
- I hope he *will cook* dinner. I don't want to do it.
[aj hoťp hi ... dyner. aj dont tont tu du it]
- Sorry, I *won't meet* you today. I don't have time.
[sori, aj ... ju tudej. aj dont hew tajm]
- In the future, we *won't drive* traditional cars anymore.
[in de fjuczer, ti ... tradyszynal kars enimor]
- I *will be* back soon. Just wait for me.
[aj ... bek sun. dzast tejt for mi]



Przypomnij sobie!

Za pomocą czasu **Future Simple** (przyszłego prostego) opisujemy:

- przewidywania oparte na tym, co myślimy
- decyzje spontaniczne
- groźby, prośby, obietnice

1. Połącz początek i koniec zdania.

Match the beginnings and endings of sentences.

[mecz be bygynings end endings of sentensyz]

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. She will go
[szi til got] | A. ...another restaurant soon.
[enader restront sun] |
| 2. They will open
[dej til o:pen] | B. ...this competition for sure.
[dis kompetytszn for szur] |
| 3. My dad will help
[maj ded til help] | C. ...you to the airport.
[ju tu di erport] |
| 4. The Browns will throw
[de bratns til fro:] | D. ...to the best university.
[tu de best juniwersyti] |
| 5. My older sister will win
[my older syster til tyn] | E. ...me with my homework.
[mi tyf maj hotmterk] |
| 6. Thomas will drive
[tomas til dra:jw] | F. ...a party next month.
[e parti nekst manf] |

2. Udziel krótkich odpowiedzi.

Give short answers.

[giw szort ansers]

- Will you water my plants next week? Yes, *I will.*
[til ju woter maj plents nekst tik? jes]
- Will it be a big problem? No, *it won't.*
[til it bi e big problem? not]
- Will we still go to school in the future? No, *we won't.*
[til ti stil got tu skul in de fju:cer? not]
- Will she travel to the Moon? Yes, *she will.*
[til szi trawel tu de mun? jes]
- Will humans live on another planet? No, *they won't.*
[til hjumens lyw on enader plenet? not]
- Will he tell you the truth? No, *he won't.*
[til hi tel ju de truf? not]
- Will your mother change her job? No, *she won't.*
[til jor mader czendz her dzob? not]
- Will it be sunny in the afternoon? Yes, *it will.*
[til it bi sani in de afternun? jes]
- Will you and I still be friends in the future? Yes, *we will.*
[til ju end aj stil bi frends in de fju:cer? jes]

1. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w odpowiedniej formie – twierdzącej lub przeczącej.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs – affirmative or negative.

[kompliit de sentensyz tyf de korekt form of de werbs – efermetyw or negetyw]

1. I think, we *won't have* (have) flying cars in the future. It's impossible.
[aj fynk, ti ... (hew) flajin kars in de fjučer. its imposybl]
2. It's possible that people *will spend* (spend) holidays on the Moon.
[its posybl dat pipl ... (spend) holydejs on de mun]
3. *Will* you still *live* (live) here next year?
[... ju stil ... (lyw) hijer nekst jer?]
4. People *will destroy* (destroy) our planet if they don't take care of the environment.
[pipl ... (dystroj) ałer płenet if dej dont tejk ker of de enwajronment]
5. Sorry, I *won't come* (come) to your party. I'm sick.
[sori, aj ... (kam) tu jor parti. ajm syk]
6. He promised he *will help* (help) me with this project.
[hi promysd hi ... (help) mi tyf dis prodżekt]
7. They say it *will rain* (rain) again tomorrow.
[dej sej it ... (rejn) egen tumorot]
8. This bag looks heavy. I *will carry* (carry) it for you.
[dis beg luks hewi. aj ... (keri) it for ju]



1. Ułóż zdania z podanych wyrazów.

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

[put de terds in de korekt order tu mejk sentensyz]

1. cake/bake/Amanda/will/a/birthday/your/for

[kej/k/bejk/amanda/til/a/berfdej/jor/for]

Amanda will bake a cake for your birthday.

2. we/do/together/will/it/?

[ti/du/tugeder/til/it/?]

Will we do it together?

3. won't/him/the/police/catch

[tont/him/de/polis/kecz]

The police won't catch him.

4. will/be/the/very/difficult/test

[til/bi/de/weri/difikalt/test]

The test will be very difficult.

2. Połącz połówki zdań.

Match the halves of the sentences.

[mecz de hafs of de sentensyz]

1. Will we have

[til ti hew]

A. ...a cure for cancer.

[e kjur for kenser]

2. Scientists will find

[sajentysts til fajnd]

B. ...will invade our planet?

[til inwejd ater planet?]

3. One day we will live

[tan dej ti til lyw]

C. ...possible in the future?

[posybl in de fjuczer?]

4. Do you think aliens

[du ju fynk eljens]

D. ...flying cars in the future?

[flajin kars in de fjuczer?]

5. Will teleportation be

[til teleportejszyn bi]

E. ...on another planet.

[on enader planet]

1. Połącz początek i koniec zdania.

Match the beginnings and endings of sentences.

[mecz de bygynings end endings of sentensyz]

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. If you eat too much,
[if ju it tu macz] | A. you will see Buckingham Palace.
[ju til s'i bʌkɪŋgəm pəlɪs] |
| 2. If you go to London,
[if ju ɡɔt tu lɒndən] | B. if the weather is fine.
[if de tɛdər ɪs faɪn] |
| 3. We will talk about it
[ti til tɔk əbʌt ɪt] | C. if I don't leave the house now.
[if əɪ dɒnt li:v de haʊs naʊ] |
| 4. They will make a bbq
[deɪ til meɪk ə bɑ:bekju] | D. you won't feel good.
[ju tɒnt fi:l ɡʊd] |
| 5. I will miss the train
[əɪ til mɪs de treɪn] | E. if he asks me about it.
[ɪf hi ɑ:ks mi əbʌt ɪt] |

2. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w odpowiedniej formie.

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct form.

[komplit de sentensyz tyf de werbs in de korekt form]

- If she *invites* (invite) me to her party, I *will buy* (buy) her a great present.
[ɪf ʃi ... (ɪnwaɪt) mi tu her pɑ:ti, əɪ ... (baɪ) her ə greɪt preznt]
- We *will spend* (spend) more time outside if it *doesn't rain* (not/rain).
[ti ... (spend) mɔ:tə taɪm aʊtsaɪd ɪf ɪt ... (nɒt/reɪn)]
- If you *are* (be) late again, you *will get* (get) fired.
[ɪf ju ... (bi) leɪt əɡeɪn, ju ... (ɡet) faɪəd]
- Dolly *will fail* (fail) this exam if she *doesn't study* (not/study) hard.
[dɒli ... (feɪl) dɪs ɪɡzəm ɪf ʃi ... (nɒt/staɪdɪ) hɑ:d]
- Will* you *cook* (cook) dinner if they *decide* (decide) to visit us tonight?
[... ju ... (kʊk) daɪnər ɪf deɪ ... (dɪsaɪd) tu vaɪzɪt əs tu naɪt?]
- If Ben *asks* (ask) me to help him, I *will do* (do) it.
[ɪf ben ... (ɑ:sk) mi tu help hɪm, əɪ ... (du) ɪt]
- The kids *won't go* (not/go) out if they *don't clean* (not/clean) their room.
[de kɪdz ... (nɒt/ɡoʊt) aʊt ɪf deɪ ... (nɒt/kli:n) deɪr ru:m]
- If he *wins* (win) the lottery, he *will buy* (buy) a better car.
[ɪf hi ... (wɪn) de lɒtəri, hi ... (baɪ) ə betər kɑ:]

1. Uzupełnij zdania, wykorzystując podane zwroty oraz 'will'.

Complete the sentences using the phrases and 'will.'

[kompliit de sentensyz juz'in de frejzes end til]

not let me go out

[not let mi got att]

get into university

[get yntu juniwersyti]

put on weight

[put on tejt]

be late for school again

[bi lejt for skul egen]

catch a cold

[kecz e kold]

be tired in the morning

[bi tajerd in de mornin]

buy a new house

[baj e nju hats]

have a headache

[hew e hedejk]

1. If Zoe passes her final exams, she *will get into university.*
[if zoti pases her fajnal ygzems, szi]
2. If they don't stop eating fast food, they *will put on weight.*
[if dej dont stop itin fast fud, dej]
3. If we don't hurry up, we *will be late for school again.*
[if ti dont hari ap, ti]
4. If Peter wins \$100,000, he *will buy a new house.*
[if piter tyns tan handred tażend dolars, hi]
5. If I don't clean my room, my parents *won't let me go out.*
[if aj dont klin maj rum, maj perents]
6. If Thomas doesn't go to bed now, he *will be tired in the morning.*
[if tomas daznt got tu bed nał, hi]
7. If you don't put on a warm coat, you *will catch a cold.*
[if ju dont put on e łorm kott, ju]
8. If Rita spends too much time in front of the screen, she *will have a headache.*
[if rita spends tu macz tajm in front of de skrin, szi]



1. Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań na język angielski.

Translate the fragments into English.

[translejt de fragments yntu ynglysz]

1. *What will you do* (Co zrobisz) if you fail the test?
[... if ju felj de test?]
2. We won't go to the beach *if it rains* (jeśli będzie padało).
[ti tont got tu de bicz ...]
3. *I will make pancakes* (Zrobię naleśniki) if you buy all the ingredients.
[... if ju baj ol de yngrydjents]
4. *If we buy tickets today* (Jeśli kupimy bilety dziś), they will be much cheaper.
[... dej til bi macz cziper]
5. If Carol works hard, *she will get a pay rise* (dostanie podwyżkę).
[if kerol terks hard, ...]
6. *If I am late again* (Jeśli znów się spóźnię), my mom will be very angry.
[... maj mam til bi weri engri]
7. We'll go for a walk *if the weather is still nice* (jeśli pogoda nadal będzie ładna) in the afternoon.
[til got for e tok ... in di afternun]
8. *I will call you* (Zadzwońię do ciebie) tomorrow if I don't forget.
[... tumoroł if aj dont forget]



Pamiętaj!

Pierwszego trybu warunkowego używamy do mówienia o **wydarzeniach, których zaistnienie w teraźniejszości lub przyszłości jest realne i prawdopodobne.**

W tym rodzaju zdań warunkowych w części po **if** używamy czasu Present Simple, a w drugiej części opisującej rezultat warunku używamy **will** oraz bezokolicznika.

Np. *If I don't do my homework, my teacher will be angry.* – Jeśli nie odrobuję pracy domowej, mój nauczyciel będzie zły.

1. Wpisz wyrazy do odpowiednich kolumn.
Write the words into the correct columns.

[rajt de terds yntu de korekt kalemns]

bee rabbit snake parrot cat beaver mosquito bat turtle shark tuna
[bi] [rabyt] [snejk] [parot] [ket] [biwer] [moskitot] [bat] [tertl] [szark] [tjuna]
flamingo salmon seahorse crocodile lizard eagle stork ladybug fly
[flamingot] [samyn] [s'ihors] [krokodajl] [lyzerd] [igl] [stork] [Lejdibag] [flaj]

MAMMALS

[mamols]

rabbit

cat

beaver

bat

BIRDS

[berds]

eagle

parrot

stork

flamingo

FISH

[fysz]

shark

tuna

seahorse

salmon

REPTILES

[reptajls]

snake

crocodile

lizard

turtle

INSECTS

[insekt]

ladybug

mosquito

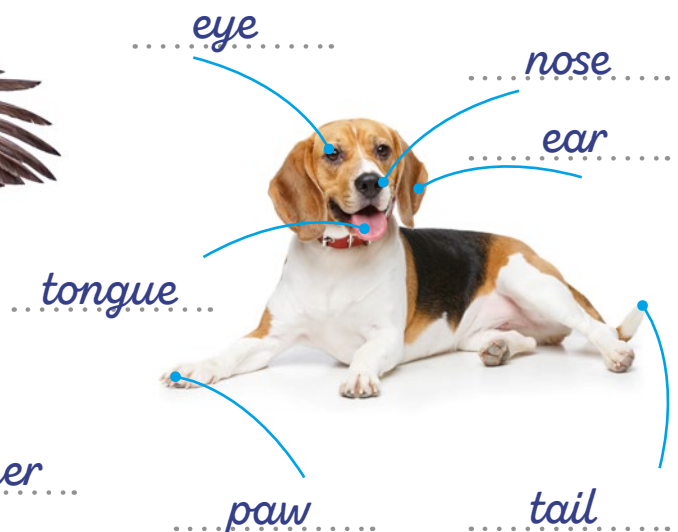
fly

bee

2. Podpisz części ciała zwierząt. Wykorzystaj wyrazy z ramki.
Write the names of animal body parts. Use the words from the box.

[rajt de nejms of enymal badi parts. jus de terds from de boks]

beak claw ear eye feather nose paw tail tongue wing
[bik] [klo] [ijer] [aj] [feder] [nots] [po] [tejl] [tong] [tyng]



1. Uzupełnij opisy odpowiednimi wyrazami. Pierwsze litery zostały podane.

Complete the descriptions with the correct words. The first letters were given.

[kompliit de dyskrypszyn tyf de korekt lęds. de ferst leters ter giwnl]

1. Flamingos are beautiful birds with long legs,

[flamingots ar bjutiful berds tyf lon ...]

large wings and short tails. They have pink

[lardż ... end szort ... dej hew pynk]

feathers. They eat a lot of shrimps, that's why

[... dej it e lot of szrimps, dats taj]

they are pink.

[dej ar pynk]



2. Clownfish live in tropical oceans. They usually

[klatnfysz lyw in tropikol ołszyns. dej jużueli]

have orange bodies with white stripes.

[hew oryndż ... tyf tajt ...]

They are quite small.

[dej ar ktajt ...]



3. Hamsters are small pets. They have thick, silky

[hamsters ar smol pets. dej hew fyk, sylki]

fur, short legs and small ears. Their tails are

[..., szort ... end smol ... der tejs are]

usually short. They are cute and funny.

[jużueli ... dej ar kjut end fani]



4. Whales are mammals, not fish. They are the

[tejs ar ..., not fysz. dej ar de]

largest animals in the world. They have

[... enymals in de torld. dej hew]

smooth skin and two big fins on the front

[smuw ... end tu big ... on de front]

of their body.

[of der badi]



1. Dopasuj opisy do zwierząt.

Match the descriptions to the animals.

[mecz de dyskrypszyns tu di enymals]

1. *Lions* are the second largest cats in the world. They live in
[... ar de sekend lardżest kets in de torld. dej lyw in]

groups of up to 30. They are very strong and powerful. They are yellow-gold.

[grups of ap tu ferti. dej ar weri strong end paterful. dej ar jelot gołtd]

2. *Dogs* are very friendly and loyal. They can understand our
[... ar weri frendli end lojal. dej ken anderstend ater]

emotions, that's why we call them man's best friends.

[imotyszyns, dats taj ti kol dem mens best frends]

3. *Rabbits* are small fluffy mammals. They can be kept at home as
[... ar smol flafi mamols. dej ken bi kept et hotm as]

pets. They are very active and friendly. They can live up to 15 years. They should
[pets. dej ar weri aktyw end frendli. dej ken lyw ap tu fiftin jers. dej szud]

eat a healthy diet.

[it e helfi dajet]

4. *Giant pandas* are black and white. They love bamboo. They are very
[... ar blek end tajt. dej law bambu. dej ar weri]

cute. They can climb and swim very well.

[kjut. dej ken klajm end stym weri tel]



1. Wybierz poprawną opcję.

Choose the correct option.

[czus de korekt opszyn]

1. If she wants to be good, she *has to* practise singing.

[if szy tonts tu bi gud, szy ... praktys singin]

A) has to

[hes tu]

B) have to

[hew tu]

2. *Does she have to* go now?

[... got nat?]

A) Does she have to

[das szy hew tu]

B) Does she has to

[das szy hes tu]

3. You *don't have to* feed the cats. I have already done it.

[ju ... fid de kets. aj hew olredi dan it]

A) don't have to

[dont hew tu]

B) have to

[hew tu]

4. My parents *don't have to* go to work today.

[maj perents ... got tu terk tudej]

A) has to

[hes tu]

B) don't have to

[dont hew tu]



2. Uzupełnij zdania, używając wyrazów z nawiasów oraz odpowiedniej formy 'have to'.

Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets and the correct form of 'have to.'

[kompli de sentensyz juz'in de werbs in brakyts end de korekt form of hew tu]

1. You *don't have to peel* (not peel) the cucumber.

[ju ... (not pil) de kjukamber]

2. My siblings *don't have to go* (not go) to school. They are 3 years old.

[maj syblings ... (not got) tu skul. dej ar fri jers otld]

3. The students *have to be* (be) prepared for the lessons.

[de stjudents ... (bi) priperd for de lesns]

4. Nurses *have to wear* (wear) special uniforms every day.

[nersys ... (ter) speszol uniforms ewri dej]

5. *Does* she *have to follow* (follow) us?

[... szy ... (folot) as?]

1. Dopasuj zdania do odpowiednich osób.

Match the sentences to the correct people.

[mecz de sentensyz tu de korekt pipl]

A



B



1. I have to look after kids every day.

[aj hew tu luk after kids ewri dej]

2. She has to make sure the food tastes good.

[szi hes tu mejk szur de fud tejsts gud]

3. Tina has to get up early in the morning.

[tina hes tu get ap erli in de mornin]

4. You have to keep your dog on a lead in the park.

[ti hew tu kip jor dog on e lid in de park]

5. We have to do exercises to keep fit.

[ti hew tu du eksersajz tu kip fit]

C



D



E



1. Uzupełnij zdania wybranym czasownikiem i odpowiednią formą 'have to'.
Complete the sentences using the given verbs and the correct form of 'have to.'

[kompliit de sentensyz juz'in de giwn werbs end de korekt form of hew tu]

be go listen take wait walk work vacuum
[bi] [got] [lɪsɪn] [tejk] [tejt] [tok] [terk] [wakjum]

1. *Do* you *have to walk* your dog in the mornings?
[... ju ... jor dog in de mornɪŋs?]
2. I *don't have to work* tomorrow. It's Christmas Day.
[aj ... tumorot. its krɪsməs deɪ]
3. She *doesn't have to listen* to this music if she doesn't like it.
[ʃi ... tu dis mju:zɪk ɪf ʃi da:nt laɪk ɪt]
4. The kids *have to be* quiet. I am working.
[de kɪdz ... kwaɪət. aj em wɜ:kɪŋ]
5. We *have to go* now. Our parents are waiting outside.
[ti ... naʊ. ɑ: pərɛnts ɑ: weɪtɪŋ aʊtsaɪd]
6. *Does* Greg *have to take* the bus to work?
[... greg ... de bas tu teɪk?]
7. Tom *has to wait*. The shop opens in 10 minutes.
[tom ... de ʃɒp ɒpənz ɪn ten mɪnɪts]
8. My mom *doesn't have to vacuum* the carpets today. I have done it!
[maj mam ... de kɑ:pɪts tudeɪ. aj hew dən ɪt!]



1. Popatrz na obrazki i uzupełnij zdania. Użyj zwrotu 'have to'.
Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use 'have to'.

[luk et de pykczers end kompliŋ de sentensyz. jus hew tu]

Timmy *has to take* (take) the rubbish out. The bin is full.
[timi ... (tejk) de rabysz att. de byn is ful]



My brother *has to study* (study)
[maj brader ... (stadi)]
hard for his exam.
[hard for dis ygzem]

I *don't have to go* (go) to bed now.
[aj ... (got) tu bed nat]

I don't go to school tomorrow.
[aj dont got tu skul tumorot]



The students *don't have to wear* (wear)
[de stjudents ... (ter)]
uniforms at university.
[juniforms et juniwersyti]

1. Połącz zdania.

Match the sentences.

[mecz de sentensyz]

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. It's your sister's birthday next week.
[its jor <u>systers</u> <u>berfdej</u> nekst tik] | A. We should study.
[ti szud <u>stadi</u>] |
| 2. Kimberly is very hungry.
[kimberli is <u>weri</u> <u>hangri</u>] | B. She should eat something.
[szu szud it <u>samfyn</u>] |
| 3. It's raining outside.
[its <u>rejin</u> <u>attsajd</u>] | C. You should buy her a present.
[ju szud baj her e preznt] |
| 4. Your room is dirty.
[jor rum is <u>derti</u>] | D. He should go to the dentist.
[hi szud got tu de <u>dentyst</u>] |
| 5. Max has a toothache.
[maks hes e <u>tufejk</u>] | E. You should clean it.
[ju szud klin it] |
| 6. We have a test tomorrow.
[ti hew e test <u>tumorot</u>] | F. I should take an umbrella.
[aj szud tejk en <u>ambrela</u>] |

2. Uzupełnij zdania słowami 'mustn't' lub 'don't/doesn't have to'.

Complete the sentences with 'mustn't' or 'don't/doesn't have to'.

[komplit de sentensyz tyf masnt, dont/daznt hew tu]

- I *don't have to* get up early tomorrow. It's Christmas Day.
[aj ... get ap erli tumorot. its krysmes dej]
- You *mustn't* tell it to anybody. It's a secret.
[ju tel it tu enibadi. its e s'ikret]
- Lisa *doesn't have to* cook dinner today. They are going to eat out.
[lisa ... kuk dyner tudej. dej ar gotin tu it att]
- You *don't have to* come with them if you don't want to.
[ju ... kam tyf dem if ju dont tont tu]
- We are lucky. We *don't have to* wear uniforms anymore.
[ti ar laki. ti ... ter uniforms enimor]
- You *don't have to* eat everything.
[ju ... it ewrifyn]
- We *mustn't* touch anything in the museum.
[ti ... tacz enifyn in de mjuzijem]



1. Utwórz zwroty i podpisz obrazki.
Make phrases and name the pictures.

[mejk frejzes end nejm de pykczers]

sore [sor] have [hew] runny [rani] feel [fil] cut [kat] broken [brotken] insect [ynsekt] take [tejk] call [kol] stay [stej]
 an ambulance [en embjulans] in bed [in bed] bite [bajt] finger [fynger] leg [leg] a temperature [e tempryczer] throat [frott]
 medicine [medysyn] nose [nots] sick [syk]



broken leg



sore throat



insect bite



cut finger



call an ambulance



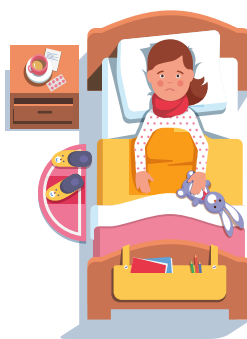
have a temperature



take medicine



runny nose



stay in bed



feel sick

1. Wybierz poprawny wyraz.

Choose the correct word.

[czus de korekt terd]

1. I need to take your temperature/medicine.

[aj nid tu tejk jor tempryczer/medysyn]

2. I think you caught a cold/temperature.

[aj fynk ju kot e kold/tempryczer]

3. You will get better/health soon.

[ju til get beter/helf sun]

4. You should eat less fast food or you will get a stomachache/headache.

[ju szud it les fast fud or ju til get e stamekej/hedejk]

5. She's got an earache/a toothache. She's going to the dentist tomorrow.

[szis got en ijerejk/e tufejk. szis gotin tu de dentyst tumorot]

6. I've broken my head/arm.

[ajw brotken maj hed/arm]



2. Uzupełnij zdania jednym wyrazem.

Complete each sentence with one word.

[komplit icz sentens tyf tan terd]

1. I spend too much time in front of a computer and my eyes hurt.

[aj spend tu macz tajm in front of e kompju~~t~~er end maj ... hert]

2. She needs a lot of tissues because she has a runny nose.

[szis nids e lot of tyszus bykos szis hes e ... nots]

3. I didn't sleep well and I am very tired today.

[aj didnt slip ... end aj em weri tajerd tudej]

4. My leg is broken and I can't walk.

[maj leg is ... end aj kent tok]

5. Do you have a plaster? I've cut my finger.

[du ju hew e ...? ajw kat maj fynger]

6. I need to take a painkiller. My head hurts so much.

[aj nid tu tejk e ... maj hed herts sot macz]

1. Dopasuj imiona do osób.
Match the names to the people.

[mecz de nejms tu de pipl]



- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Peter</i> | 4. <i>Ruby</i> | 7. <i>Troy</i> |
| 2. <i>Luke</i> | 5. <i>Mike</i> | 8. <i>Suzy</i> |
| 3. <i>Emilie</i> | 6. <i>Patty</i> | 9. <i>Paul</i> |

- a) Emilie is sneezing. She's allergic to dust.
[emili is sniz'in. szis alerdzik tu dast]
- b) Peter has a toothache.
[piter hes e tufejk]
- c) Mike ate too much and he has a stomachache.
[majk ejt tu macz end hi hes e stamekejk]
- d) Paul hurt his leg while riding his bike.
[pol hert his leg tajl rajdin his bajk]
- e) Ruby shouldn't speak too much. She has a terrible sore throat.
[rubi szudnt spik tu macz. szy hes e terybl sor frott]
- f) Suzy has a cold.
[suz'i hes e kold]
- g) Troy hit his head and now it hurts a lot.
[troj hyt his hed end nat it herts e lot]
- h) Patty's got an earache.
[patis got en ijerejk]
- i) Luke has a runny nose.
[luk hes e rani nots]



1. Uzupełnij zdania, wykorzystując podane zwroty w odpowiedniej formie.
Complete the sentences using the given phrases in the correct form.

[kompliit de sentensyz juz'in de giwn frejzes in de korekt form]

take a painkiller

[tejk e pejnkiller]

stay in bed

[stej in bed]

see her doctor

[s'i her dokter]

break his leg

[brejk his leg]

have a stomachache

[hew e stamekejk]

have a toothache

[hew e tufejk]

really hurt

[ryli hert]

give me a prescription

[giw mi e preskrypszyn]

1. I have a headache and I think I should *take a painkiller.*
[aj hew e hedejk end aj fynk aj szud ...]
2. You should *stay in bed* if you aren't feeling well.
[ju szud ... if ju arent filin tel]
3. Drink some mint tea if you *have a stomachache.*
[drynk sam mynt ti if ju ...]
4. She is seeing her dentist today. She *has a toothache.*
[szi is s'iin her dentyst tudej. szi ...]
5. I hit my head on the wall and it *really hurts.*
[aj hyt maj hed on de tol end it ...]
6. The doctor *gave me a prescription* for some medicine yesterday.
[de dokter ... for sam medysyn jesterdej]
7. Harry *has broken his leg* and now it's in plaster.
[hari ... end nat its in plaster]
8. Tina *is seeing her doctor* tomorrow.
[tina ... tumorot]



1. Uzupełnij dialog.

Complete the dialogue.

[kompli:t de ˈdʌɪləʒ]

Doctor: Hello. What seems to be the problem?

[ˈdɒktər: heləʊ. wɒt si:mz tu bi de ˈprɒbləm?]

Boy: I have a sore throat and I'm coughing.

[bɔɪ: əɪ hæv ə sɔːr θroʊt ænd aɪm ˈkɒfɪŋ]

Doctor: I see. *Do you have/Have you got* a temperature?

[ˈdɒktər: əɪ s'i. ... e ˈtɛmpɪtʃər?]

Boy: No.

[bɔɪ: nəʊ]

Doctor: Okay, take this syrup. *Stay in* bed for a few days and you should feel much better.

[ˈdɒktər: ɒˈkeɪ, teɪk dɪs ˈsɪrəp. ... beɪd fɔː e fju deɪs ænd ju ʃʊd fi:l mʌtʃ beɪtər]

2.  Wystuchaj nagrania i wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

Listen to the recording and choose the correct answer.

[lɪsɪn tu de ˈrɛkɔːrdɪŋ ænd tʃuz de ˈkɒrɪkt ˈɑːnsər]

What is true about Patrick:

[wɒt ɪz tru əbʌt ˈpærɪk]

A. He broke his leg on Friday.

[hi brəʊk hɪz leg ɒn ˈfraɪdeɪ]

B. He would like Rony to visit him.

[hi wʊd laɪk ˈrɒni tu ˈvɪzɪt hɪm]

C. He is going to go to Rony's party.

[hi ɪz ɡoʊɪŋ tu ɡoʊ tu ˈrɒnɪs ˈpɑːti]

NAGRANIE



1. Wybierz poprawny wyraz.
Choose the correct word.

[czus de korekt terd]

Upload an email **a video**

[aplɔtd en imejl/e widjo]

Read **instructions** the keyboard

[rid instrakszyns/de kibord]

Send a password **an email**

[send e pasterd/en imejl]

Delete laptop **apps**

[delit laptop/aps]

Change **the settings** the touchpad

[czendź de setings/de taczpad]

Empty the mouse **the bin**

[empti de mats/de byn]

2. Połącz zwroty.

Match the phrases.

[mecz de frejzes]

1. Make friends

[mejk frends]

2. Search the Internet

[sercz de internet]

3. Download files

[datnlotd fajls]

4. Log in

[log in]

5. Enter your password

[enter jor pasterd]

6. Receive emails

[ris'iw imejls]

7. Install apps

[instol aps]

8. Log out

[log att]

A. Instalować aplikacje

B. Wpisywać hasło

C. Odbierać emaile

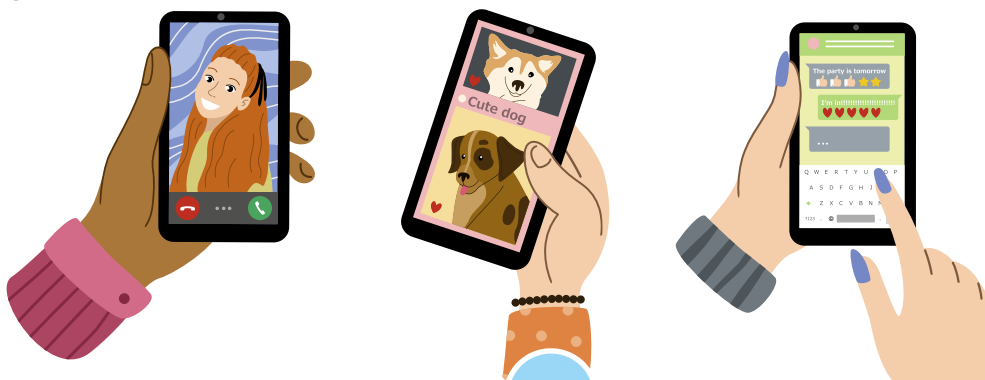
D. Przeszukiwać internet

E. Zaprzyjaźniać się

F. Pobierać pliki

G. Logować się

H. Wylogować się



1. Uzupełnij teksty podanymi wyrazami.

Complete the texts with the given words.

[kompliit de teksts tyf de giwn terds]

communicate [komjunktejt] **listen** [lisyln] **media** [midja] **share** [szer] **spend** [spend] **use** [jus]



Social **media** platforms are extremely popular with young

[soʃszol ... platforms ar ikstrimli popjular tyf jan]

people. A lot of teens **use** them practically every day. They

[pipl. e lot of tins ... dem praktikli ewri dej. dej]

share videos and photos and **communicate** with people

[... widjots end fottos end ... tyf pipl]

around the world easily. They also **listen** to music or play games.

[eraʃnd de toʃld izili. dej oʃsoʃ ... tu mjuzik or plej gejms]

In general, they **spend** a lot of their free time surfing the Internet,

[in dʒeneral, dej ... e lot of der fri tajm serfin de internet]

sometimes without any particular reason.

[samtajms tywaʃt eni partikjular rizen]

answer [anser] **easy** [iz'i] **make** [mejk] **play** [plej] **smartphone** [smartfotn] **receive** [ris'iw]

My grandma has just got her first **smartphone**. Everything is new for

[maj grenma hes dʒast got her ferst ... ewrifyn is nju for]

her. Well, she can **answer** the phone for sure. She can also look up

[her. tel, szy ken ... de fotn for szur. szy ken oʃsoʃ luk ap]

a phone number. And trust me, it wasn't **easy** for her to learn that.

[e fotn namber. end trast mi, it toʃnt ... for her tu lern dat]

So far, she has learnt to **receive** and send text messages. She also

[soʃ far, szy hes lernt tu ... end send tekst mesydzys. szy oʃsoʃ]

knows how to **make** a video call on Whatsapp. I think she won't

[nots haʃ tu ... e widjot kol on toʃsap. aj fynk szy toʃnt]

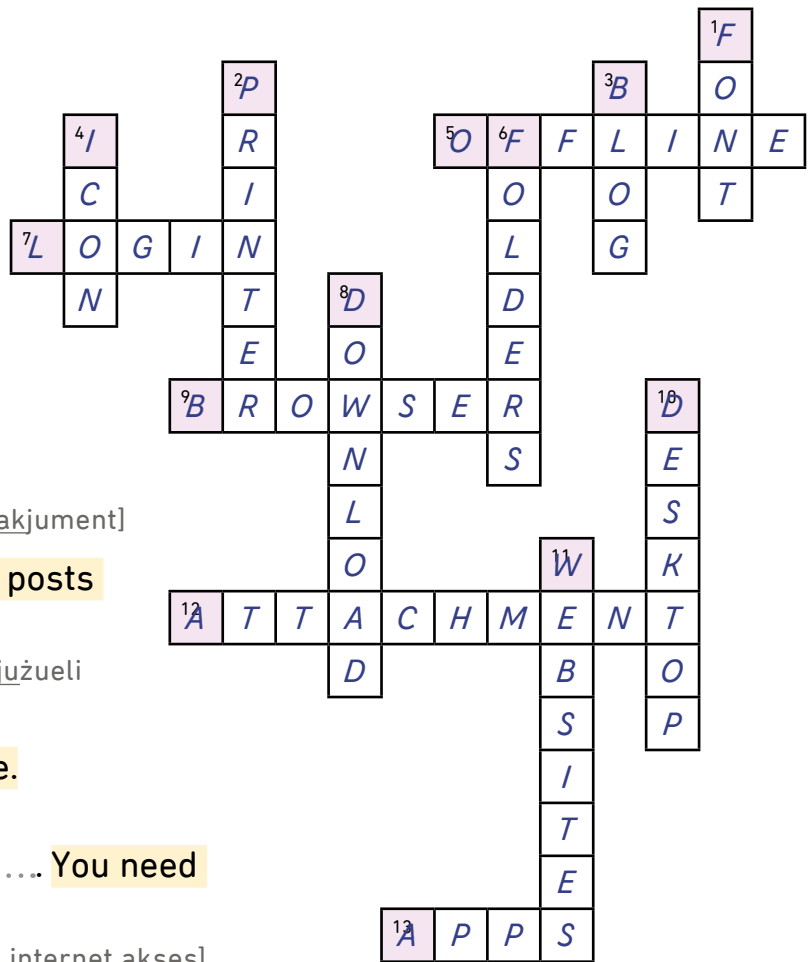
play any games or do online shopping soon.

[... eni gejms or du onlajn szopin sun]

1. Rozwiąż krzyżówkę.

Do the crossword.

[du de krosterd]



1. Please change the It's difficult to read your text.

[plis czendź de ... its difikalt tu rid jor tekst]

2. Can I use your? I have to print this document.

[ken aj jus jor ...? aj hew tu prynt dis dakjument]

3. My sister is running a Her posts are usually about fashion.

[maj syster is ranin e ... her posts ar jużueli ebatt feszyn]

4. Click on the to open the file.

[klik on di ... tu otpen de fajl]

5. A lot of programs don't work You need Internet access.

[e lot of programs dont terk ... ju nid internet akses]

6. I have a lot of with my pictures. They all have names after the places I have visited.

[aj hew e lot of ... tyf maj pykczers. dej ol hew nejms after de plejsys aj hew wyzyted]

7. If you want to access the platform, type your and then your password.

[if ju tont tu akses de platform, tajp jor ... end den jor pasterd]

8. I am very careful when I music from the Internet.

[aj em weri kerful ten aj ... mjuzik from de internet]

9. In my opinion, Google Chrome is the fastest

[in maj opinion, gugl krotm is de fastest]



10. I saved the file on my so that I can find it easily.

[aj sejwd de fajl on maj ... soł dat aj ken fajnd it iz'ili]

11. Google, Youtube and Facebook are the most visited in the world.

[gugl, jutub end fejsbuk ar de mołst wyzyted ... in de torld]

12. Viruses are often sent in an email

[wajreses ar ofyn sent in en imejl ...]

13. You can create documents, edit photos or listen to music using different


[ju ken krijejt dakjuments, edyt fottos or lysyzn tu mjuzik juz'in dyfrent ...]

1. Utwórz zwroty. Make phrases.

[mejk frejzes]



1. Uzupełnij zdania niektórymi zwrotami z poprzedniego ćwiczenia.
Complete the sentences using some of the phrases from the previous exercise. [komplit de sentensyz juz'in sam of de frejzes from de priwjes eksersajz]
- If we *educate others*, together we will do more!
[if ti ..., tuggeder ti til du mor!]
 - We should support farms in our neighbourhood by *buying locally grown products*
[ti szud saport farms in ater nejberhud baj ...]
 - We can all *recycle plastic*, paper and glass. [ti ken ol ..., pejper end glas]
 - Let's keep the environment clean and *stop littering* on the streets.
[lets kip di enwajronment klin end ... on de strits]
 - Our school *does a park clean-up* every year to make our green areas clean.
[ater skul ... ewri jer tu mejk ater grin erjes klin]
 - One of the ways that helps us *protect/save our planet* is to avoid buying too much.
[tan of de tejs dat helps as ... is tu ewojd bajin tu macz]

2.  Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę chłopców na temat szkolnego projektu. W zadaniach, na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu, z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

NAGRANIE



- How long did the project last?
[hał lon did de prodżekt last?]
- A. one year [tan jer] **B. three months** [fri manfs] C. one semester [tan semester]
- What was their second activity?
[tot łos der sekend aktywiti?]
- A. recycling** [rysaiklin] B. doing a street clean-up [duin e strit klin-ap] C. school picnic [skul pyknyk]
- What will they do next?
[tot til dej du nekst?]
- A. do more activities** [du mor aktywytis] B. finish the project [fynysz de prodżekt] C. organise an exchange shop [orgenajz en yksczejndż szop]

1. Uzupełnij zdania. Użyj odpowiednich czasowników oraz 'should' lub 'shouldn't'.

Complete the sentences using the correct verbs and 'should' or 'shouldn't.' [kompliit de sentensyz juz'in de korekt werbs end szud or szudnt]

WHAT CAN WE ALL DO TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT?

[tot ken ti ol du tu protekt di enwajronment?]

1. We *should recycle* bottles.
[ti ... botls]



2. We *should buy* more organic food.
[ti ... mor organyk fud]



3. We *shouldn't waste* water.
[ti ... toter]



4. We *should cycle* more.
[ti ... mor]



5. We *should walk* to school.
[ti ... tu skul]



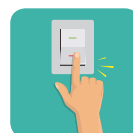
6. We *shouldn't drive* too much.
[ti ... tu macz]



7. We *shouldn't pollute* the air.
[ti ... di er]



8. We *should turn off* the light when we leave our room.
[ti ... de lajt ten ti liw ater rum]



SPIIS TREŚCI

- Chores (Obowiązki) **str. 1–3**
- Present Simple **str. 4–7**
- School (Szkoła) **str. 8–11**
- Food & cooking (Jedzenie i gotowanie) **str. 12–13**
- Present Continuous **str. 14–16**
- Present Simple vs. Present Continuous **str. 17–19**
- Past Simple **str. 20–26**
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- Means of transport (Środki transportu) **str. 34–38**
- Stopniowanie przymiotników **str. 39–42**
- Present Perfect **str. 43–48**
- Ever, never, just, yet, since, for **str. 49–53**
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- Animals (Zwierzęta) **str. 69–71**
- Modal verbs (Czasowniki modalne) **str. 72–76**
- Health (Zdrowie) **str. 77–81**
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Słowniczek i tabelę czasowników
znajdziesz pod kodem QR
karty.greg.pl/angielski6,4

