

SPIS TREŚCI

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I. Utwórz pytania do podanych zdań:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr Palmer lives in Leeds. | Where | ? |
| 2. George went on holiday to Acapulco. | Who | ? |
| 3. I have bought a new pair of glasses. | What | ? |
| 4. We were cleaning the attic yesterday. | When | ? |
| 5. Only Michael can speak Italian. | Which of you | ? |
| 6. They will arrive by plane. | How | ? |
| 7. She is looking at the picture. | What | ? |
| 8. We believe Brian. | Whom | ? |
| 9. The train was late. | Why | ? |
| 10. The message made him very angry. | What | ? |

II. Ułóż pytanie dotyczące wytłuszczonej części zdania.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Robert preferred to stay at home . |? |
| 2. I met Sally in a department store. |? |
| 3. She goes to the disco twice a week . |? |
| 4. We were having dinner at two p.m. |? |
| 5. Mike has damaged his tendon. |? |
| 6. My son is returning in three days . |? |
| 7. Brian's project was the best. |? |
| 8. Mrs Taylor is a hairdresser . |? |
| 9. Jack's brother is seven years old. |? |
| 10. I will ask you ten questions. |? |

III. Wstaw odpowiednie zaimki pytające.

- | |
|--|
| 1. '..... does Betty keep her money?' 'In her purse.' |
| 2. '..... have you been friends?' 'For ten years.' |
| 3. '..... didn't she buy any food?' 'Because, the shops were closed.' |
| 4. '..... are you going to visit your relatives in Venice?' 'Next month.' |
| 5. '..... do you like my new shoes?' 'They are nice, indeed.' |
| 6. '..... has she had that car?' 'Since last year.' |
| 7. '..... coffee do they drink in the morning?' 'They really drink a lot.' |
| 8. '..... of them likes jogging?' 'Peter does.' |
| 9. '..... far is the nearest bus stop?' 'About one mile from here.' |
| 10. '..... people were infected with flu?' 'About one hundred.' |

I. Napisz poprawne pytania do podanych odpowiedzi.

- POLICEMAN:?
- SUSPECT: My name is Jeffrey MacAlister, sir.
- POLICEMAN:?
- SUSPECT: I come from Manchester.
- POLICEMAN:?
- SUSPECT: I live with my wife and my four children.
- POLICEMAN:?
- SUSPECT: Yesterday evening? I was at a swimming pool.
- POLICEMAN:?
- SUSPECT: I was with my best friend Thomas Dalton.
- POLICEMAN:?
- SUSPECT: After that? We both went for a meal.
- POLICEMAN:?
- SUSPECT: We took the same. Fried chicken and mushrooms.
- POLICEMAN:?
- SUSPECT: No, not very often. We only meet each other once a week.
- POLICEMAN:?
- SUSPECT: His telephone number? It's 607846123
- POLICEMAN:?
- SUSPECT: Tomorrow, sir. I will certainly see Thomas tomorrow.

II. Napisz pytania dotyczące wytłuszczonych części zdań w tekście.

John Johnson is **a traffic warden**. He works in **Arlington Police Department**. He has worked in this profession **for about twenty years**. John likes his job **very much** and he says he would never change it. **All his colleagues** say that John is a very decent man and a good policeman. **Last month**, he was given an honourable award **for his perfect duty**. **The Chief Constable** thanked him warmly and even promised him **a promotion**. John's younger son, Mark, **is also going to work for the Department** when he grows up.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1.? | 6.? |
| 2.? | 7.? |
| 3.? | 8.? |
| 4.? | 9.? |
| 5.? | 10.? |

I. Wstaw przymyki **at**, **in** lub **on**.

A: Sony, you weren't a party last Sunday, were you?

B: No, I spent the evening my room the boarding house.

A: I thought you were home Gloucester.

B: Unfortunately, there was a big commotion the bus station and no buses departed, so I had to go back.

A: What was the commotion about?

B: I saw two policemen right the entrance door and even more of them the main hall.

A: Were there any civilian people inside?

B: Yes, a few of them were lying the floor the waiting room.

I must say they looked strange. They were wearing masks Their faces and black gloves their hands.

A: Were they terrorists?

B: I suppose so, but there were too many people the place to see everything clearly.

II. Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi wyrażeniami wraz z przymkami **at**, **in** lub **on**.

the blackboard the casino the cinema the hairdresser's the map
the mountains the office the post-office stage the taxi

1. This is the first time the young actress will be performing live
2. Mary is She's having her hair cut.
3. Let's spend the evening There's a good film on this week.
4. 'Where's my wallet? I can't find it anywhere.' 'You must have left it after paying the driver for the ride.'
5. The place that we're heading for is so small that I cannot find it
6. I hope to win a few pounds at a roulette this night.
7. 'Where can I get stamps for my letters?'
'For sure, you'll get some
8. John is a passionate climber. He spends his every weekend
9. There was no chalk in the classroom, so the teacher couldn't write anything
10. 'Has the director gone home yet?' 'No, he's still

I. Wstaw at, in lub on.

..... Monday	..... night	..... Friday evening
..... the morning	..... winter	..... the 17th century
..... four o'clock	..... Sunday	..... spring
..... August	..... the afternoon	..... 28 September
..... 1492	..... the weekend	..... midnight

II. Uzupełnij tekst przymykami at, in lub on.

..... Saturdays our family always works hard. the morning, we get up
..... eight o'clock and have breakfast half past eight. summer,
we all go to the garden and pick fruit, but autumn we clean the backyard and
burn the fallen leaves. noon, our mother brings lunch. winter, we take
meals in the house, of course. Then, about one p.m. we start cleaning our
rooms and our father washes the car. Late the afternoon, we either stay at
home or visit our friends. summer evenings, we have barbecues and go to
sleep midnight, but colder days we stay inside and play cards or
scrabble. the evening, we sometimes go to the cinema and come back
..... about ten p.m. Our father always goes to bed eleven sharp, so we
must keep silent night not to wake him up.

III. Wstaw at, in lub on.

1. Thomas Wolfe was born 1900.
2. Christmas Eve is 24 December.
3. Our father often reads a newspaper breakfast time.
4. I'll be waiting for you in front of the school half past four.
5. The Industrial Revolution began the 19th century.
6. Easter, we always visit our family in Leeds.
7. The school starts 1 September.
8. What do you usually do Sundays?
9. November, we are moving out to Greece.
10. There's little to do a rainy day like this.
11. I must say I was rather busy the last weekend.
12. The bus leaves a quarter to ten.
13. Early the morning, the telephone rang again.
14. midday, we went to the beach.
15. Where will you be your birthday?

I. Uzupełnij zdania za pomocą **can (not)** lub **could (not)**.

1. A: Why didn't you come to the meeting yesterday?
B: I'm sorry, I come because I was having guests at home.
A: you come tomorrow?
B: Certainly, I also bring my best friend with me.
2. A: How about tennis?
B: Well, I play it well a few years ago, but I'm afraid I now.
A: What other games we play together?
B: I think we play chess.
3. A: you look after my baby this evening?
B: I'm sorry, I
A: you come tomorrow then?
B: No. I I am having an appointment with my dentist.

II. Wstaw **can**, **could** lub właściwą formę **be able to**.

1. We (not) escape through the fire exit as the door was locked.
2. I (not) see your radio at the moment. I do it tomorrow.
3. Tony is a good cook. He prepare delicious meals.
4. He (not) walk since he broke his leg at the skiing camp.
5. I'm sorry, I (not) arrive earlier. I had to stay longer in the office.
6. (you) run fast when you were a schoolboy?
7. Don't bother to mend the socks. I do it for you.
8. Although I had little time, I leave a message for my roommate.
9. If you keep talking, you (not) take notes during the lecture.
10. We operate the panel since the training that we went through.

III. Zastosuj poprawną formę **be able to** wraz z podanymi czasownikami.

defeat learn pay recognise set write

1. When I was younger I foreign languages faster than now.
2. I haven't seen Debbie for so many years that I'm afraid I her at the station tomorrow.
3. Rob used to computer programs when I knew him.
4. You your debts back unless you start working hard.
5. The king his enemy because his army was much stronger.
6. If you hope to make a good policeman you must a good example.

I. Napisz zdania przypuszczające stosując czasownik **may.**

- A: I wonder who the tall man is.
B: He / be / our new copywriter
- A: Do you know where Mr Webber lives?
B: He / live / in the next village
- A: Have you decided about your holidays yet?
B: I / go to the mountains
- A: What is she doing in front of the gate?
B: She / wait for someone
- A: It's interesting when the new opera building will be ready.
B: It / be ready / next month

II. Przepisz zdania stosując czasownik **might.**

- Perhaps, they will not arrive on time. **They**
- I'm not sure if he is for our suggestions. **He**
- It's possible that he is a spy. **He**
- It's not sure if the place is safe or not. **The place**
- Perhaps, it's some trick. **It**
- It's possible that they are in danger. **They**
- We aren't sure if we will win. **We**
- Perhaps, this plant is poisonous. **This plant**
- I don't know if it belongs to me. **It**
- They are likely to mistake my name. **They**

III. Uzupełnij zdania przy pomocy **may lub **might**.**

- A: Do you know when Jerry is going to phone?
B: He said he phone the following week.
- A: What do you call someone who can speak without moving their lips?
B: I'm not sure but it be a ventriloquist.
- A: Shall I take the oil lamps?
B: Sure. They come in handy when the night falls.
- A: How long will the festival last?
B: They say that it last for a few days.
- A: Did she tell you anything interesting?
B: She wasn't sure but she said I get a promotion soon.
- A: What did they write in the note?
B: They wrote that the workers be preparing a strike.

I. Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

1. If it *starts / will start* raining, we *won't / didn't* go surfing in the sea.
2. He *would have bought / had bought* the trousers if I *didn't show / hadn't shown* him the flaw.
3. We *wouldn't / didn't* insulate the house if we *didn't / wouldn't* have to.
4. The company *collapses / will collapse* if it *won't / doesn't* take large credits.
5. You *wouldn't have got / hadn't got* food poisoning if you *didn't eat / hadn't eaten* some stale food.
6. If I *would be / were* in your place, I *wouldn't / didn't* break up with Andrew.
7. I *would tip / tipped* waiters more often if they *would be / were* more polite.
8. The risk *hadn't been / wouldn't have been* so big if we *wouldn't have been / hadn't been climbing* in foggy weather.
9. If someone *will see / sees* you here, they *raise / will raise* an alarm.
10. If Ted *hadn't / wouldn't have* beaten the younger boy up, he *wouldn't have been / hadn't been* expelled from school.

II. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w poprawnej formie.

1. If he calls me a liar again, I (not speak) to him.
2. The audience (be) bigger yesterday if you had given away more free tickets.
3. She wouldn't have died if the ambulance (arrive) earlier.
4. You will have to explain everything to the boss if he (ask) for it.
5. If Mike (move) abroad, we would miss him a lot.
6. The girl wouldn't have screamed if she (not be) in danger.
7. Will I have to pay higher taxes if I (take) the other job?
8. He says he'll be disappointed if he (not receive) any answer to his love letter.
9. We (stay) at the seaside longer if we hadn't had to return to work.
10. If Terry had been listening to the teacher, he (know) what the lesson was about.

III. Dokończ zdania.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Dinosaurs wouldn't have died out if | 6. If I were the President, |
| 2. I would be happier if | 7. If it rains tomorrow, |
| 3. If I had been born in a foreign country, | 8. People will feel safer if |
| 4. If the Titanic hadn't struck the iceberg, | 9. If holidays were longer, |
| 5. My parents will be angry if | 10. If I had more money, |

I. Przepisz zdania stosując *unless*.

1. I will never talk to you again if you don't tell me the truth.
I
2. If the storm doesn't subside, we'll have to give up going sailing.
Unless
3. John will go to prison if he doesn't start paying alimony.
John
4. There will be disturbances if the workers don't get higher wages.
Unless
5. If your behaviour doesn't change, you will be punished.
You
6. Our plans will turn into a failure if we don't find any sponsors.
Unless
7. If rain doesn't fall, all crops will go waste.
All crops
8. You won't find out anything if you don't ask more questions.
Unless
9. We'll arrive late if we don't speed up.
We
10. If she doesn't make progress, she will be moved to a lower group.
Unless

II. Wstaw *if* lub *unless*.

1. you apologise to Nick, he will take offence with you.
2. Our shares will go down we don't change our economic policy.
3. I go abroad, I will learn to speak foreign languages.
4. Don't switch on the alarm it's really necessary.
5. We'll lose the game we score two more points.
6. You'll get wet you don't put on your raincoat.
7. he stops smoking, his condition won't improve.
8. I pass my last exam tomorrow, I'll go on holiday.
9. Ann will never find true friends she goes on criticising everybody.
10. our father catches some fish, we'll have only biscuits to live on.
11. The baby will cry you don't give her toys back.
12. You will get a new Identity Card you lose this one.

What - 'co' jest słowem pytającym odnoszącym się zasadniczo do rzeczowników 'nieożywionych' np.

What is there in the fridge? What music do you like?

'What' może jednak wystąpić w konstrukcjach pytających odnoszących się do osób np.

- *What is the man?* - pytanie to równoznaczne jest z pytaniem dotyczącym zawodu danej osoby np.

'What is your father?' 'He is a dentist.'

- *What is ... like?* - 'Jaki jest ...?' - pytanie to wymaga odpowiedzi za pomocą przymiotnika, gdyż odnosi się do opisu wyglądu zewnętrznego lub cech charakteru np.

'What is Debbie like?' 'She is very attractive.'

'What is Harry like?' 'He is very intelligent.'

To samo pytanie można jednocześnie użyć w odniesieniu do rzeczowników 'nieożywionych' np.

'What was the concert like?' 'Oh, it was unforgettable.'

Podobne pytanie z użyciem czasownika 'look' ogranicza się tylko do wyglądu zewnętrznego np.

'What does the new teacher look like?' 'He's tall and handsome.'

- *'What is ... for?'* jest pytaniem analogicznym do pytania z zaimkiem 'Why' np.

What are you carrying the plates for? = Why are you carrying the plates?

Where - 'gdzie, w jakim miejscu' może wystąpić w konstrukcjach:

- *Where ... be / come from?* - jest pytaniem o pochodzenie np.

'Where do the people come from?' lub 'Where are the people from?'

'They come / are from Wales.'

How - 'jak' jest słowem stosowanym w pytaniach o sposób wykonania danej czynności.

W odpowiedzi 'how' wymaga przysłówka lub wyrażenia przysłówkowego np.

'How do you like my coat?' 'I like it very much.'

'How do they live?' 'They live very comfortably.'

- 'How' może również wystąpić w pytaniach z przymiotnikami np.

How dangerous can this disease be?

How real do you think the story is?

- 'How' występuje w pytaniach o ilość wraz z przysłówkami 'much / many' np.

How much money do you need?

How many places have you visited?

- 'How' oraz 'What' mogą wystąpić w pytaniach dotyczących określeń wymiaru lub wieku. 'What' występuje z rzeczownikami typu **'age / depth / height / length / width'** podczas gdy 'how' używany jest z odpowiadającymi im przymiotnikami tj. **'old / deep / high / long / wide'** np.

What is the length of this rope? lub How long is the rope?

What is the depth of the river? lub How deep is the river?

What is the age of the minister? lub How old is the minister?

When - 'kiedy' występuje w pytaniach o czas, porę lub datę np.

'When do you usually go fishing?' 'On Saturday.'

'When does Mary come from work?' 'At five p.m.'

Inną formą pytania o określenie czasowe jest 'What time ...?' np.

'What time does this train leave?' 'At seven thirty.'

Why - 'dlaczego' występuje w pytaniach o powód. W odpowiedzi najczęściej stosuje się spójnik 'because - ponieważ' np.

'Why are you leaving the party?' 'Because, I am tired.'

Zaimki pytające **'Who / Which / Whose / What'** mogą wystąpić w pytaniach w roli podmiotu. Szyk takiego pytania przypomina zdanie twierdzące np.

Who lives here?

Which car broke down?

What made you angry?

Whose children cried?

Zaimki **'who / whom / whose / which / what'** mogą wystąpić w pytaniach w roli dopełnienia, gdzie szyk zdania jest taki sam, jak w standardowym pytaniu np.

Who do you like?

konstrukcja formalna - *Whom do you like?*

Whose money did they steal?

What radio are you going to buy?

Zaimki pytające **'who / whom / which / what'** mogą wystąpić w konstrukcji pytającej w roli dopełnienia przyimkowego. W pytaniach tego typu przyimek występuje przeważnie na końcu zdania np.

***Who** are you looking **at**? **What** did he speak **about**?*

***Which** book are you interested **in**? **Who** do they rely **on**?*

Jedynie w zdaniach formalnych przyimek poprzedza słowo pytające np.

***To whom** are you going to write?*

***For what** reason did they leave?*

Zaimek pytający **'which'** nie może stanowić podmiotu zdania w odniesieniu do osób.

Może on jednak wystąpić w tej roli wraz z przyimkiem 'of' lub rzeczownikiem określającym daną grupę osób np.

Which of them came first, Eric or David?

Which teacher do you like the most?

'Which' stosowany jest w pytaniach dotyczących rzeczy jeżeli ich liczba jest określona, w przeciwnym przypadku, używa się zaimka 'what' np.

We have apples and pears. Which (of them) would you like?

What fruit are your favourite?

Many, much, a lot of, (a) little, (a) few

⇒ 11-12

Much oraz **many** występują przed rzeczownikami w roli zaimka nieokreślonego.

- **much** - 'dużo, wiele, mnóstwo' - występuje z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi np.
She doesn't eat much ice-cream. I don't have much time.

- **many** - 'dużo, wiele, mnóstwo' - występuje z rzeczownikami policzalnymi np.
Do you have many friends in Scotland?
She didn't ask many questions.

Much oraz **many** stosowane są przeważnie w zdaniach pytających i przeczących.

W twierdzeniach występują najczęściej z modyfikatorami typu 'so / too' np.

She spends too much time watching TV.

We know so many foreigners here.

Many w zdaniach twierdzących może również wystąpić w złożeńiach z 'a good / a great' w znaczeniu 'wiele, mnóstwo' np.

She reads a good many books. John knows a great many actors.

Wyrażenie przysłówkowe **very much** - 'bardzo' - występuje po czasownikach typu admire / enjoy / like / love / thank / want np.

We liked the show very much.

Fred loves his pets very much.

A lot of / lots of - 'dużo, wiele, mnóstwo' - występują zarówno z rzeczownikami policzalnymi jak i niepoliczalnymi głównie w zdaniach twierdzących np.

They waste a lot of money. This dog needs lots of food.

- **a lot of** może wystąpić w przeczeniach oraz pytaniach jeżeli spodziewamy się pozytywnej odpowiedzi np.

'Did you meet a lot of people?' 'Of course, dozens of them.'

A little / little - występują z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi.

- **a little** - 'trochę' - określa niewielką ilość np.

'How much flour do you want to borrow?' 'Just a little.'

- **little** - 'niewiele, mało' - określa niedostateczną ilość, często występuje z modyfikatorami 'so / too' np.

She eats too little food. She is very thin.

He learns so little. His marks are really poor.