



ANGIELSKI

dla gimnazjalisty

Ćwiczenia

**Szybka
powtórka
z gramatyki**



eBOOK

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AGATA MIODUSZEWSKA

ANGIELSKI

DLA GIMNAZJALISTY

ĆWICZENIA

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Angielski dla gimnazjalisty. Ćwiczenia to doskonała książka do samodzielnej powtórki najważniejszych zagadnień gramatycznych z języka angielskiego dla uczniów gimnazjów.

Repetitorium składa się z dwunastu rozdziałów omawiających wybrane elementy gramatyki angielskiej, obejmujących angielskie czasy i najważniejsze części mowy.

Pierwsza część każdego rozdziału to zestaw ćwiczeń do samodzielnej pracy, dzięki któremu każdy uczeń może skontrolować znajomość zagadnień gramatycznych. W drugiej części zamieściliśmy teorię w pigułce – jeśli jakieś ćwiczenia sprawiały trudność, szybka powtórka pozwoli uporządkować wiedzę. Prawidłowe rozwiązania ćwiczeń znajdują się w kluczu na końcu książki i umożliwiają sprawdzenie własnych odpowiedzi.

Mamy nadzieję, że nasza książka ułatwi każdemu gimnazjaliście poznawanie i utrwalanie zasad angielskiej gramatyki.

mgr Joanna Bogusławska i redakcja wydawnictwa Lingo

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CZASY

ĆWICZENIA

Ćwiczenie 1. Ułóż słowa we właściwej kolejności, aby stworzyć poprawne zdania.

Przykład: never She plays at weekends games computer
→ She never plays computer games at weekends.

1. always she at six up o'clock gets
2. for late always I am class
3. a car have do you?
4. what school you usually time do finish?
5. morning in the hungry I am never
6. often I read don't the newspaper
7. milkshakes good usually very are from this cafe
8. drink you coffee do?
9. your does mother work?
10. go you where to do school?

Ćwiczenie 2. Wybierz właściwą formę czasownika.

Przykład: Samantha (like, **likes**) sushi.

1. We (live, lives) in Warsaw.
2. Mary (read, reads) a lot.
3. My coat (is, are) green.
4. They (drinks, drink) much coke.
5. The children (play, plays) in the morning.
6. He (know, knows) many poems.
7. My brother (say, says) she (is, are) a good actress.
8. We always (sleep, sleeps) well.
9. I (love, loves) to go to the theater.

10. Tom (go, goes) to school by train.

Ćwiczenie 3. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą czasu Present Simple.

Przykład: Susie's brother **doesn't study** (not/study) Spanish.

1. We (not/play) American football in our school.
2. My father (work) at the hospital. He's a doctor.
3. My friend usually (not/phone) me on Sundays.
4. They (study) at the university.
5. What time you (get up) on Saturdays?
6. I'm Italian. I (live) in Milan.

Ćwiczenie 4. Przerób podany tekst, aby zawierał tylko trzecią osobę liczby pojedynczej, a następnie odpowiedz, pełnymi zdaniami, na pytania do tekstu.

Przykład: I am a high school student in the USA.

→ She is a high school student in the USA.

1. I am a high school student in the USA. Every day I get up at 7.30 am. I take a shower, eat breakfast and I go to school, where I spend about 7 hours every day. I attend classes, talk to my friends, read books and do assignments. Around 1 am I go for lunch. I often eat fish and chips, but sometimes, when I am not hungry, I only drink soda or eat something sweet. I come back to classes at 2 pm.
 2. After school I come back home and eat dinner with my family. I love Italian food, especially spaghetti. After that I read some newspapers, watch TV, do homework or go out with my friends if it's Friday and I come back home around 11 pm. I get into bed and go to sleep.
- a) How many hours does she spend at school?

b) Where does she live?

c) What does she do at school?

.....

d) What is her favorite food?

.....

e) What time does she come back on Fridays?

.....

Ćwiczenie 5. Zdecyduj, do której kategorii przypisać każdy z czasowników (według sposobu tworzenia formy ciągłej).

Przykład:

+ -ing	Podwajanie spółgłoski	e → ing	ie → ying
resting	running	baking	dying

help, arrive, live, put, play, lie, decide, begin, wear, die, start, tie, cry, listen, stop, dance, have, win, dig, forget, work, make, write, rob

+ -ing	Podwajanie spółgłoski	e → ing	ie → ying

Ćwiczenie 6. Patrząc na plany Lary na jutrzejszy dzień, uzupełnij zdania, używając czasu Present Continuous.

Przykład: At 08:00 she is eating breakfast with her grandma.

09:00 – have meeting, 10:30 – visit new factory, 12:30 – meet Ali for shopping,

02:30 – Kate and Tom arrive, 04:15 – meet Kai at the train station,

08:00 – have dinner at Max's

1. At 09:00 she

2. She the new factory at 10:30.

3. At 12:30, she for shopping.
4. Kate and Tom at 02:30.
5. At 04:15 she at the train station.
6. At 08:00, they at Max's.

Ćwiczenie 7. Wstaw czasowniki z nawiasów w odpowiedniej formie Present Simple lub Present Continuous.

Przykład: Debbie **works** (work) as a secretary at school.

1. Debbie (work) as an administrator at school. She (organize) all the timetables and teaching schedules. She (work) very long hours at the moment because it's the start of the term but she (go) on a short holiday at the end of the month.
2. Simon and Sylvia (stay) in a cottage in the countryside this month. The cottage (belong) to Sylvia's cousin but he is away. They really (enjoy) going there.
3. The world population (increases) quickly. The population (grow) fastest in the poorest countries, where people (need) to have children to look after them in their old age and where many of their children (die) at a very young age.

Ćwiczenie 8. Uzupełnij, używając Present Simple lub Present Continuous.

Przykład: I can't help you because I **am making** (make) an important phone call at the moment.

- a) Can you pick up the phone? I (make) cake and I have my hands covered in flour.
- b) My dad (think) that I spend too much money on CDs but I don't agree.
- c) First you (fry) the potatoes, then onions. Next you (beat) eggs.

- d) My sister (get) fit because she regularly (go) to the gym.
- e) Why (no/go) to the MTV concert? I know you (like) music.
- f) This piano (weigh) more than 200 kilos.
- g) I (try) to call the videogame store to ask what time they (open) at the weekend.

Ćwiczenie 9. Wstaw czasowniki podane w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie czasu Present Simple lub Present Continuous.

Przykład: Brett **isn't listening** (not listen) to the radio now but he **listens** (listen) to it every evening.

1. We (see) our parents every week.
2. (You listen) to the radio now?
3. I (not get up) at seven o'clock every morning.
4. Peter (talk) to Susan now.
5. (They work) in the restaurant at the weekends?
6. She (listen) to the radio in her bedroom at the moment.
7. They (not come) to school every day.
8. (You work) now?
9. The children (go) to bed at eight o'clock.
10. I (leave) school every day at five.
11. I'm sorry I can't talk to you now. I (go) out.
12. (Peter and Jane work) in London at the moment?
13. (Mary and Susan drive) to the office every day?
14. We (go) to the beach now.
15. (John listen) to the radio at the moment?

Ćwiczenie 10. Przepisz podany tekst w formie Past Simple.

Przykład: In the morning I wake up and look at the clock which stands near my bed. → In the morning I woke up and looked at the clock...

In the morning I wake up and look at the clock which stands near my bed. I get up quickly, open the window, and switch on the radio. At half past seven I go to the bathroom and take a cold shower. Then I dress. At a quarter to eight, I sit down by the table and eat breakfast. Then I kiss my mom, put on my coat and shoes and I go to school. I get to the school at 9:00 in the morning. I eat lunch at 1:00 pm. I eat a sandwich and a salad and drink some coke. I finish school at 5:00 pm. I walk home to get some fresh air. When I come home I have dinner. After dinner I read a newspaper, watch TV, do homework and go for a walk with my family. I go to sleep around midnight.

Ćwiczenie 11. Uzupełnij zdania **was/wasn't/were/weren't** tak, aby były one prawdziwe.

Przykład: Adam Słodowy **was** a handyman.

1. Julius Caesar a Roman emperor.
2. The Olympic Games in Atlanta, USA in 1996.
3. Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in space.
4. Vincent Van Gogh an actor.
5. The Beatles from Liverpool.
6. George W. Bush the president of the USA.
7. The Vikings from Germany.

A. Utwórz pytania do zdań 1–7 i podaj do nich krótkie odpowiedzi.

Przykład: Was Che Guevara born in Cuba? Yes, he was.

1.
2.

3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

Ćwiczenie 12. Uzupełnij zdania w czasie Past Simple, używając podanych czasowników we właściwej formie.

Przykład: They **visited** their grandparents last Monday. (visit)

1. They at JFK Airport. (arrive)
2. They in. (check)
3. They for the plane. (wait)
4. They (not smoke)
5. They in Rome. (land)
6. They by bus to the hotel. (travel)
7. They at the hotel. (arrive)
8. They at the hotel for two nights. (stay)
9. They (not visit) the city.
10. They (exercise) for three hours.

Ćwiczenie 13. Uzupełnij tekst czasownikami w Past Simple w odpowiedniej formie.

Przykład: Meg **left** (leave) the house and **went** (go) to the shop.

Meg (go) into the Cafe Milan and (have) a coffee.
 The waiter's name (to be) James. He (to be) tall and handsome. The next day Meg (go) to the Café Paris again. „Do you want to go out for dinner?” she (ask) James. He
 (not/can), he (finish) work at 6. „But I can meet you after work”, he (say). Meg (go) back to the café at 6 and
 (meet) James again. They (drive) to the beach in James' car.

At the beach they (have) a drink and (dance) at a disco. They (get) home in the morning. Every day, Meg (go) to the café and they (drive) to the beach. They (to be) very happy. On his birthday, Meg (want) to surprise him. She (go) to the café in the morning. She (see) James, but he (not/see) her. He was with another girl. Meg (leave). She (not/see) James again.

A. Uzupełnij pytania do tekstu:

Przykład: Where **did you find this coin**? I found it in at the lake.

1. Where? They met at the Café Milan.
2. What? She had a coffee.
3. What time? She met James at 6.00.
4. Where? They drove to the beach.
5. What at the beach? They had a drink, had dinner and danced at the disco.
6. What time? They got home in the morning.
7. Where on James' birthday? She went to the café.
8. her? No, he didn't.
9. What? She left.
10. again? No, she didn't.

Ćwiczenie 14. Patrząc na tabelkę, uzupełnij zdania o czynności, które dane osoby robiły (lub nie) wcześniej (forma **used to**) i które robią teraz (Present Simple).

	Name	In the past		now	
Anna	Dan	meat	sport	fish	gym
Rick	Matylda	milk	white bread	milk	brown bread
Jeff	Laura	salt	margarine	salt	butter

Przykład: Matylda **used to like white bread**, but now she **prefers brown bread**.

1. Anna meat, but now she fish.
2. Dan brown bread now, but he white bread.
3. Rick do a lot of sport, but now he regularly to the gym.
4. Matylda drink milk now, but she do it.
5. Jeff use a lot of salt, but now he salt anymore.
6. Laura use margarine, but now she butter.

A. Sformułuj pytania dotyczące informacji z tabelki.

Przykład: **Did Matylda use to like white bread?** → Yes, she did but now she prefers brown bread.

1.? → Yes, she did, but now she prefers fish.
2.? → Yes, but now he doesn't use it anymore.
3.? → Yes, but now she uses butter.
4.? → Yes, but he used to eat white bread.

Ćwiczenie 15. Przepisz zdania w pełnej formie, używając w odpowiedniej formie (Past Simple lub **used to**) czasowników w nawiasach.

Przykład: I **used to watch a lot of movies** (watch a lot of movies), but I **stopped doing** (stop doing) it last year.

1. I (play computer games a lot), but I (give it up) last year.
.....
2. I (not like) him, but then I (change) my mind.
.....
3. He (live) in London before he (go) abroad.
.....

4. My brother (earn) a lot of money, but then he (lose) his job.

.....

5. I'm surprised that they (join) the tennis club. They (not like) tennis.

.....

Ćwiczenie 16. Uzupełnij zdania, używając formy **used to** oraz właściwych form czasowników.

Przykład: – The teacher is very cool nowadays. – He **used to be** (be) strict.

1. The city is very busy nowadays. – It (be) quiet.
2. There is a cinema in town. – There (be) a cinema in town.
3. That building is now a library. – It (be) a school.
4. We live at number 45 now. – We (live) at number 20.
5. The new shopping center is very popular among people.
– People (do) shopping at a local market.
6. The river is now clean. – The river (be) polluted.

Ćwiczenie 17*. Opisz, co robiłeś/robiłaś, kiedy miały miejsce wymienione wydarzenia.

Przykład: OPEN'ER FESTIVAL

During the last Open'er Festival I was working in a gift shop.

SEPTEMBER 11TH 2001 (WORLD TRADE CENTER ATTACK)

.....

WHEN THE POPE DIED

.....

WHEN MICHAEL JACKSON DIED

.....

DURING THE ANDRZEJKI PARTY

.....

DURING LAST HALLOWEEN

.....

DURING LAST WIELKA ORKIESTRA ŚWIĄTECZNEJ POMOCY

.....

DURING LAST NEW YEAR'S EVE

.....

DURING LAST VALENTINE'S DAY

.....

ON THE FIRST DAY OF SUMMER

.....

Ćwiczenie 18. Uzupełnij zdania, używając podanych czasowników w formie Past Continuous.

Przykład: I **was looking at the sky** when I dropped the wallet.

do, dream, have, read, not use, wait

- a) I for the taxi when you saw me.
- b) We a meeting when you phoned me.
- c) I the computer when it crashed.
- d) What you at 7 o'clock?
- e) I fell asleep while I a book last night.
- f) I about school when my alarm clock rang this morning.

Ćwiczenie 19. Wstaw czasowniki z nawiasów w odpowiedniej formie Past Simple oraz Past Continuous.

Przykład: My sister **studies** (study) English at the best university in the country.

- a) My mother (work) as a waitress when my dad (meet) her.
- b) I (wait) for the bus at the time of the parade.
- c) Sorry I (not say) hello to you at the party last night.
- d) I (see) you last night – you (come) out of that new café.

- e) What (you/do) when the accident (happen)?
- g) Yesterday at 9 o'clock in the evening I (sit) in a café.
- h) I (work) until 5 pm yesterday.
- i) Tom (wash) the dishes when she (break) a plate.
- j) The exam I (take) yesterday wasn't difficult.
- k) While I (take) the exam, my pen (stop working).

Ćwiczenie 20. Przepisz zdania, stosując prawidłową formę Present Perfect.

Przykład: to Gdynia? (she ever be) **Has she ever been to Gdynia?**

1. to Rome? (you ever be)
2. this film before. (I see)
3. in an office. (she never work)
4. in an airplane. (I never be)
5. to Germany? (he ever be)
6. my friends? (you met)
7. in the theatre? (you ever work)
8. to all the capital cities of Europe. (she be)
9. this book (I read)

10. that new film about aliens? (you see)
11. abroad. (we never be)
12. in a foreign country? (they ever live)
13. the President. (they meet)

Ćwiczenie 21. Wybierz **for** lub **since**.

Przykład: Samantha's known Alice (for/since) 1998.

- I've worked here (for/since) six years.
- I've lived here (for/since) three months.
- I've been in this school (for/since) 2014.
- He's been abroad (for/since) five years.
- I've studied French (for/since) twelve years.
- I've known her (for/since) 1982.
- I've lived here (for/since) I was a child.
- I've lived in Paris (for/since) my family moved there.
- I've known them (for/since) years.
- We've practiced (for/since) months.

Ćwiczenie 22. Słowa z nawiasów wstaw w odpowiednie miejsca w zdaniach.

Przykład: Mr. Black, I have already finished the task. (already)

- I'm sorry, she's gone – she went some time ago. (already)
- Have you finished? It's time to go. (yet)
- I haven't done my homework. (yet)

4. I've told her several times that I can't come. (already)

.....

5. You've missed her – if you hurry, you'll catch her in the street. (just)

.....

6. Have you finished painting the house? (yet)

.....

7. I've said that I'm not going to be here tomorrow. (already)

.....

8. I haven't explained. (yet)

.....

9. Have you got your passport? (already)

.....

10. He's told me that I've got the letter. (just)

.....

Ćwiczenie 23. Czasowniki w nawiasach napisz w czasie Present Perfect lub Past Simple.

Przykład: He (see) **has seen** the movie five times.

1. I (read) that book three times.

.....

2. She (go) home three days ago.

.....

3. I (meet) Mr and Mrs Shelley.

.....

4. She (start) school in 2013.

.....

5. I (leave) karate training early last night.

.....

6. He (see) the film before.

.....

7. (You be) to Austria?

.....

8. (You see) the film on TV last night?

.....

9. When (you arrive) in London?

.....

10. John (be) to Germany before.

.....

11. (You read) this book before?

.....

12. I (not see) him yesterday.

.....

13. I never (go) anywhere by plane before.

.....

14. (You hear) their new record? It's the best they've ever made.

.....

15. I (not know) about the disco last night.

.....

Ćwiczenie 24. Czasowniki w nawiasach napisz w czasie Present Perfect lub Past Simple.

Przykład: „Where's Amanda?” „I don't know. I haven't seen her since breakfast”. (see)

1. „Where's your key?” „I don't know, I it”. (lose)

2. Mary (go) to Australia for a while, but she's back now. „Where's Ken?” „He (go) out. He'll be back in about an hour”.

3. I (be) tired, so I went to bed.

4. I had German at school, but I (forget) it after I graduated.

5. I (want) to phone Diane last night.

6. I (had) a headache earlier but I feel fine now.

7. Look! There's an ambulance over there. There an accident. (be)
8. They're still building the new road. They it yet. (not/finish)
9. „Is Helen still there?” „No, she out”. (just/go)
10. The police (arrest) three people yesterday evening.
11. Ann (give) me her address on Monday, but I'm afraid
I (lose) it.
12. Where's my bike? It (is) outside the house, but now
it (disappear)!
13. What do you think of my English? Do you think I (improve)?
14. I don't know where Amy is. (see) her?
15. When I (get) home last night, I (be) very tired
and (go) straight to bed.
16. Your car looks very clean. (wash) it?
17. George (not/be) very well yesterday.
18. Molly lives in Dublin. She (live) there all her life.
19. Mr. Clark (work) in bank for 15 years. He gave it up.
20. „..... (you/go) to the cinema last night?” „Yes, but it
(be) a mistake, the movie (be) awful”.
21. My grandfather (die) 30 years ago. I
(never/meet) him.
22. I don't know Carol's husband. I (never/meet) him.

Ćwiczenie 25. Przetłumacz poniższe zdania na język angielski.

Przykład: Nikt nie widział, kiedy wyszła Anna.

→ **Nobody saw when Anna had gone.**

1. Nikt nie wiedział, dokąd poszła Meg.

.....

2. Moja rodzina skończyła już obiad, gdy przyjechalismy.

.....

3. Powiedziałam Jamesowi, że nigdy wcześniej nie spotkałam Anny.
.....
4. Podziękowałam Tomowi za piękne kwiaty, które przysłał mi na urodziny.
.....
5. Czy twój ojciec pracował w biurze, zanim przeprowadziliście się do innego miasta?
.....
6. Nie mogłam otworzyć drzwi, ponieważ zgubiłam klucze.
.....
7. Gdy przyjechalśmy do teatru, sztuka już się zaczęła.
.....
8. Zanim zmieniłam pracę, zaczęłam szukać nowej.
.....

Ćwiczenie 26. Połącz informacje z podanych niżej zdań, tak by dla każdej z par utworzyć zdanie w czasie Past Perfect. Użyj podanych w nawiasach spójników.

Przykład: Mark and Violet came to the party. The Smiths already left. (when)
→ When Mark and Violet came to the party, the Smiths had already gone.

1. Susan and Jack arrived at the cinema. The film already began. (when)
.....
2. The teacher came into the classroom. All the students already left. (when)
.....
3. The bride and groom sent out the invitations. They made a list of guests.
(after)
4. I ate a big bowl of soup. I had a terrible stomachache. (after)
.....
5. Jane was late for the meeting. Her car broke down. (because)
.....
6. I saw an amazing movie. I read the review. (after)
.....