



ANGIELSKI

dla uczniów szkół
podstawowych

Klasy IV-VI
Ćwiczenia



eBOOK

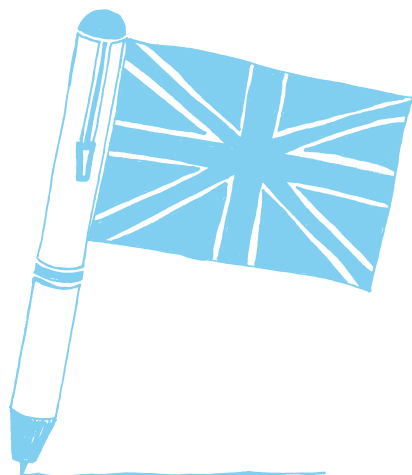
JOANNA BOGUSŁAWSKA

ANGIELSKI

dla uczniów szkół podstawowych
Ćwiczenia

KLASY IV-VI

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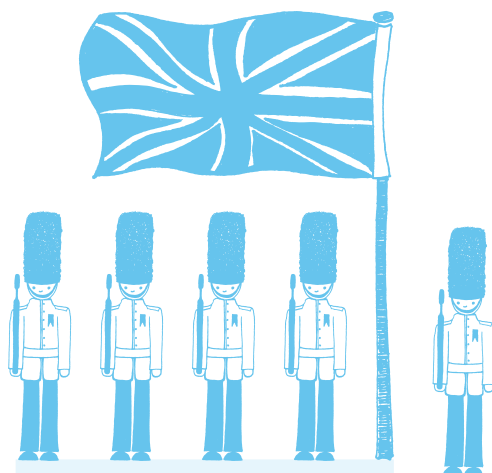
KLUCZ DO ĆWICZEŃ GRAMATYCZNYCH 124**KLUCZ DO ĆWICZEŃ LEKSYKALNYCH 143**

OLDSCHOOL

• STARA DOBRASZKOŁA •

Angielski dla uczniów szkół podstawowych to książka zawierająca zestaw ćwiczeń do samodzielnej powtórki najważniejszych zagadnień gramatycznych i leksykalnych z języka angielskiego dla uczniów klas IV-VI.

Pierwsza część to ćwiczenia z gramatyki obejmujące angielskie czasy i najważniejszych części mowy. W drugiej części skupiamy się na powtórzeniu słownictwa obejmującego najważniejsze sfery życia, dotyczącego m.in. rodziny i przyjaciół, szkoły, zdrowia, sposobów spędzania wolnego czasu. Zadania nieco trudniejsze oznaczone są gwiazdką.

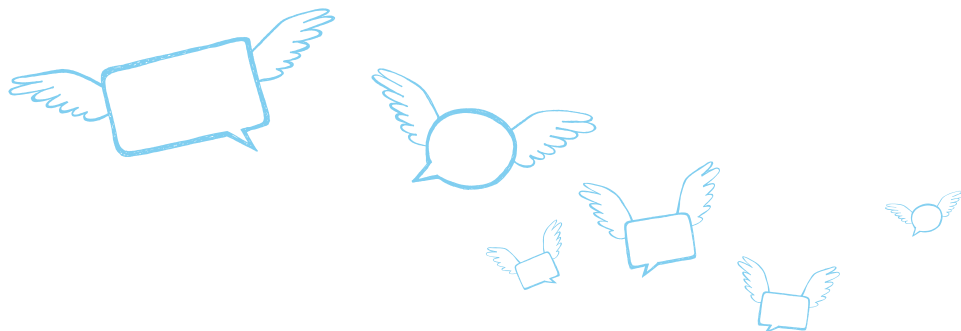


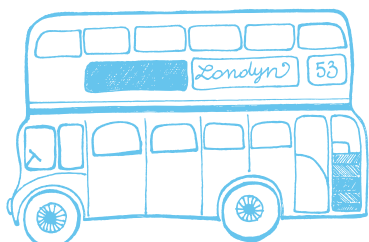
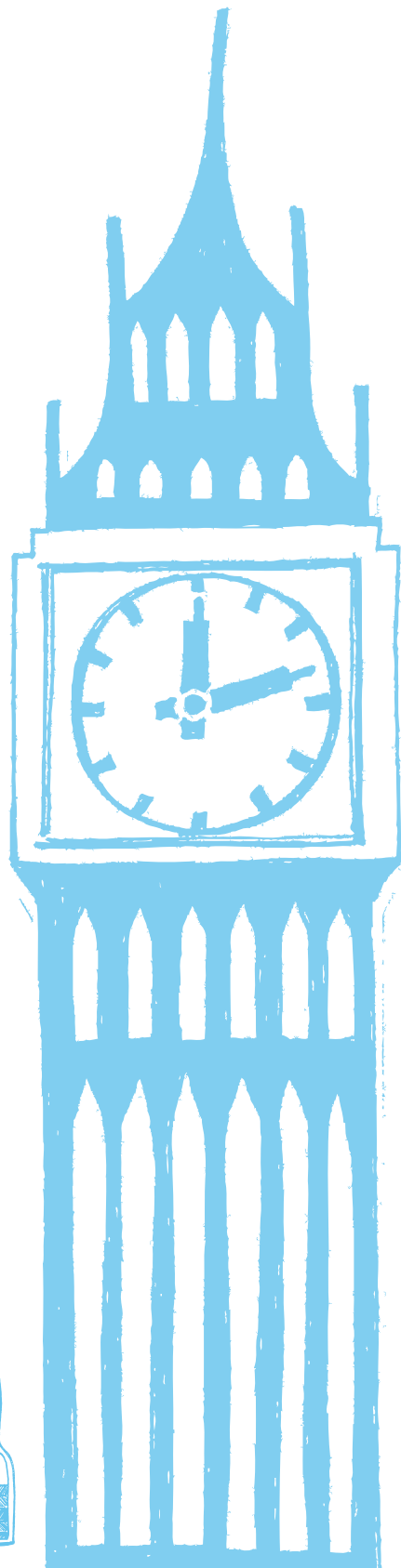
Prawidłowe rozwiązania znajdują się w kluczu na końcu książki i umożliwiają skontrolowanie własnych odpowiedzi.

Zależało nam na tym, aby korzystanie z naszej publikacji było nie tylko pożyteczne, ale i przyjemne – zadbaliśmy o przejrzysty układ oraz staranną szatę graficzną z ilustracjami.

Mamy nadzieję, że nasza książka ułatwi każdemu uczniowi utrwalenie angielskiej gramatyki i słownictwa.

mgr Joanna Bogusławska i redakcja wydawnictwa Lingo





CZĘŚĆ I.

GRAMATYKA W ĆWICZENIACH

1. CZASY

1.1. PRESENT SIMPLE

Ćwiczenie 1.

Ułóż słowa we właściwej kolejności, aby stworzyć poprawne zdanie.

Przykład:

never He at computer games plays weekends – He never plays computer games at weekends.

1. **never a.m. she at six gets o'clock up 5** –
2. **for never she class is late** –
3. **do PlayStation have you a?** –
4. **what school you usually time do finish?** –
5. **evening in hungry the always am I** –
6. **place milkshakes this best the has** –
7. **drink you coke do?** –

8. **your does father work where?** –
9. **often I read in summertime books** –
10. **when you go school do to?** –

Ćwiczenie 2.

Wybierz właściwą formę czasownika.

Przykład:

Caroline (**drink/drinks**) a lot of orange juice.

1. We (**live/lives**) in Poland.
2. Tom (**don't read/doesn't reads/doesn't read**) a lot.
3. My favorite T-shirt (**is/are/am**) green and yellow.
4. They (**drink/drinks**) too much coke.
5. My best friend (**come/comes**) from Kraków.
6. He (**know/knows**) many videogames.
7. My sister (**think/thinks**) Taylor Swift (**is/are/am**) a great singer.
8. We always (**wash/washes**) the dishes after dinner.
9. I (**love/loves**) Ryan Gosling. He (**is/am**) super handsome.
10. Tom (**go/goes**) to school by bus.
11. In the "Twilight" books, the vampire Edward (**love/loves**) Bella.

Ćwiczenie 3.

Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą czasu Present Simple.

Przykład:

Mark's sister (doesn't learn/not learn) French.

We (not play) baseball at school.

My father (work) as a bus driver.

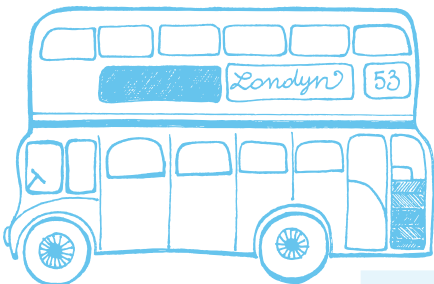
My best friend often (call) me during the weekends.

I always (do) my homework after school.

What time (you) (wake up) on Sundays?

I'm Polish, and I (live) in Poland.

Harry Potter (is/are) a young magician.



Ćwiczenie 4.

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

Przykład:

I go to school in Warsaw. → **She goes to school in Warsaw.** – Chodzę do szkoły w Warszawie. → Ona chodzi do szkoły w Warszawie.

I'm Paula and I go to an elementary school in Poland. I am thirteen years old. Every day I get up at 7 o'clock a.m., I have a shower and eat breakfast and then I go to school at 7.30. I am at school by 7.45 and I spend about seven hours every day there. I often eat lunch at school, usually soup in the school canteen and I always eat a sandwich and drink a bottle of water at school. After lessons, I do homework at school and wait for my dad. I come back home about 3 p.m. After school I eat dinner with my parents and my brother Marek. Later, I watch TV, read books and see friends. I go to bed around 10 or 11 p.m.

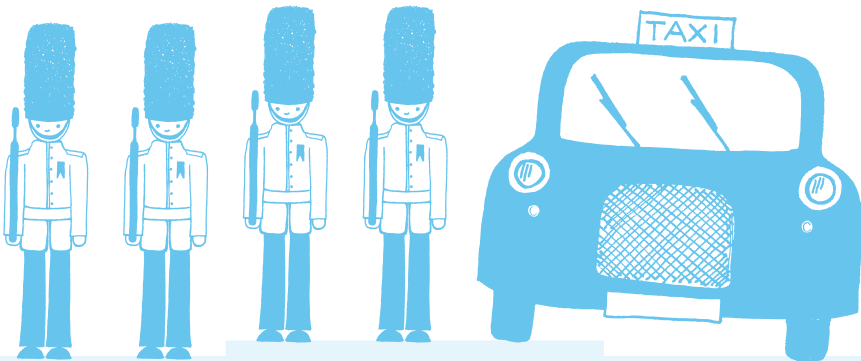
1. What time does Paula get up every day?

2. What time does she get to school?

3. How many hours does she spend at school?

4. When does Paula do her homework?

5. What time does she come back home?



1.2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Ćwiczenie 5.

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

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 |
|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|
| resting | running | baking | dying |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Ćwiczenie 6.

Patrząc na plany Lucy na jutrzejszy dzień, uzupełnij zdania, używając czasu Present Continuous.

Przykład:

At 08:00 Lucy is eating breakfast with her grandma.

09:00 – go to school 10:30 – have a lunch break 12:30 – go home

02:30 – have dinner with parents 04:15 – do homework

08:00 – watch TV 09:00 – go to sleep

1. At 09:00 she
2. She a lunch break at 10:30.
3. At 12:30, she home.
4. Lucy at 02:30.
5. At 04:15 she homework.
6. At 08:00, she TV.
7. At 09:00, she to sleep.

Ćwiczenie 7.

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

Przykład:

Debbie works (work) as a secretary at school.

- a. Hanna (work) as a nurse school. She
(help) children who do not feel well. She (work) every
day from 8.00 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- b. Tom and Kate (go) to Greece next month. The (do
shopping) to prepare for their trip. Usually they
(go) to Croatia, but this year they want to see some
new places.

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) Sue, can you pick up the phone? I (cook) dinner and my hands are dirty.
- b) First you (fry) the potatoes, then onions. Next you (beat) eggs.
- c) My sister (go) to the cinema in the evening. She regularly (watch) new films.
- d) This dog (weigh) more than 70 kilos.
- e) I (try) to call the videogames store to ask what time they (open) at weekends.

Ćwiczenie 9.

Uzupełnij podane minidialogi, wybierając właściwą wypowiedź.

- a) **What is Michael doing?** b) **What does Michael do?**
 c) **Where is Michael?**

1. A) ?
 B) He's polishing his shoes.

- a) **What is your mother doing?** b) **Where is your mother?**
 c) **What does your mother do?**

2. A) _____ ?

B) She's a shop assistant.

- a) **Yes, they are** b) **Yes, it is** c) **No, she isn't.**

3. A) Is your job dangerous?

B) _____

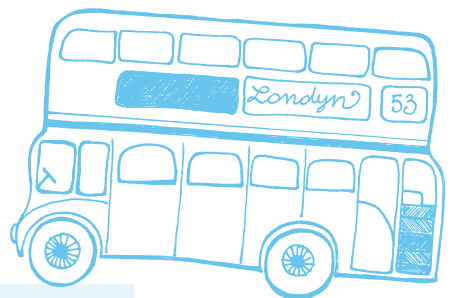
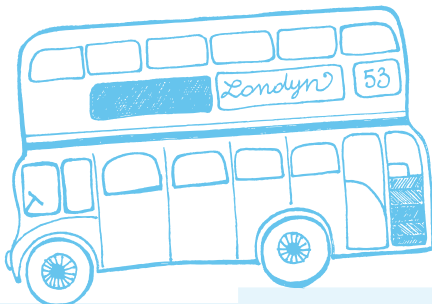
- a) **He is cooking every day in a restaurant.**

b) **Every day he cooks in a restaurant.** c) **He was cooking in a restaurant.**

4. A) My brother is a chef.

B) What does he do at work?

A) _____



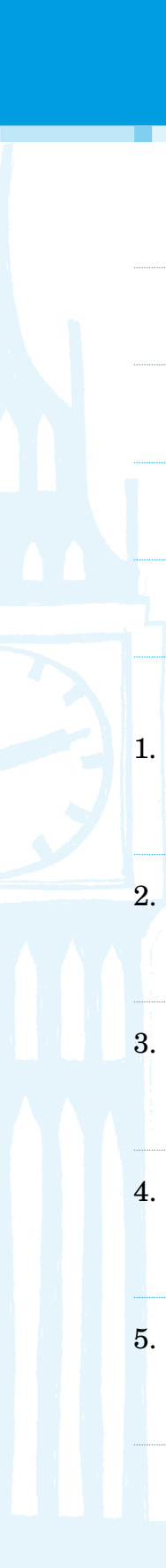
1.4 PAST SIMPLE**Ćwiczenie 10.**

Przepisz podany tekst w formie Past Simple, a następnie odpowiedz na pytania do tekstu.

Przykład:

In the morning I wake up and look at the clock. – In the morning I woke up and looked at the clock.

In the morning 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 come 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 at around midnight.



1. What time did he go to the bathroom?

2. What did he do before he went to school?

3. What did he eat for lunch?

4. What time did he finish school?

5. What did he do after dinner?

Ćwiczenie 11.

Wybierz właściwą formę zaprzeczeń.

- a) I came to work by bus.
- b) I didn't come to work by bus.
- c) I wasn't come to work by bus.

1. I come to work by bus.

- a) I didn't speak to him about his future.
- b) I didn't spoke to him about his future.
- c) I wasn't spoke to him about his future.

2. I spoke to him about his future.

- a) I don't read this book last year.
- b) I wasn't read this book last year.
- c) I didn't read this book last year.

3. I read this book last year.

- a) I didn't write a letter to Joan.
- b) I wasn't wrote a letter to Joan.
- c) I don't write a letter to Joan.

4. I wrote a letter to Joan.

- a) He didn't fly across the Atlantic last year.
- b) He wasn't fly across the Atlantic last year.
- c) He wasn't flew across the Atlantic last year.

5. He flew across the Atlantic last year.

Ćwiczenie 12.

Wybierz właściwą formę twierdzącą.

- a) He spoke about the conference.
- b) He speaks about the conference.
- c) He was speak about the conference.

1. He didn't speak about the conference.

- a) **We was read the newspaper on Saturday.**
b) **We do read the newspaper on Saturday.**
c) **We read the newspaper on Saturday.**

2. We didn't read the newspaper on Saturday.

- a) **I didn't was absent at school on Friday.**
b) **I did was at school on Friday.** c) **was absent at school on Friday.**

3. I wasn't absent at school on Friday.

- a) **We knew him well.** b) **We did knew him well.** c) **We were know him well.**

4. We didn't know him well.

- a) **We were in the cinema during the weekend.**
b) **We did were in the cinema during the weekend.**
c) **We did was in the cinema during the weekend.**

5. We weren't in the cinema during the weekend.

1.5 PRESENT PERFECT

Ćwiczenie 13.

Przepisz zdania, stosując czas 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 airplane. (*I never be*)

4. to Germany? (*he ever be*)

5. my friends? (*you met*)

6. in the theatre? (*you ever be*)

7. to all the capital cities of Europe. (*she be*)

8. this book (**I read**)

9. that new film about cowboys? (**you see**)

10. abroad, (**we never be**)

11. in a foreign country? (**they ever live**)

12. the President, (**they meet**)

Ćwiczenie 14.

Wybierz **for** lub **since**.

Przykład:

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

1. I've worked here (**for / since**) six years.
2. I've lived here (**for / since**) three months.
3. I've been in this school (**for / since**) 2014.
4. He's been abroad (**for / since**) five years.
5. I've studied French (**for / since**) twelve years.
6. I've known her (**for / since**) 1982.
7. I've lived here (**for / since**) I was a child.

8. I've lived in Paris (**for** / **since**) my family moved there.
9. I've known them (**for** / **since**) years.
10. We've practiced (**for** / **since**) months.



1.6. PRESENT PERFECT I PAST SIMPLE

Ćwiczenie 15.

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 2006.

5. I (**leave**) the karate lesson early last night.

6. He (**see**) the film before.

7. (**You be**) to Austria?

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

9. John (**be**) to Germany before.

10. (**You read**) this book before?

11. I (**not see**) him yesterday.

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

