

Liczba mnoga rzeczownika

Tworzenie

- Do większości rzeczowników dodajemy końcówkę **-s**.
bag – bags, elephant – elephants, lesson – lessons
- Do rzeczowników zakończonych na **-s, -ss, -sh, -x, -o** dodajemy końcówkę **-es**.
bus – buses, class – classes, brush – brushes, box – boxes, potato – potatoes
- Do rzeczowników zakończonych samogłoską + **-y** dodajemy **-s**.
day – days, boy – boys
- W rzeczownikach zakończonych spółgłoską + **-y** opuszczamy **-y** i dodajemy **-ies**.
city – cities, cherry – cherries
- W rzeczownikach zakończonych na **-f** lub **-fe**, opuszczamy **-f** lub **-fe** i dodajemy **-ves**.
loaf – loaves, wife – wives (ALE roof – roofs)

Rzeczowniki nieregularne

L. poj.	L. mn.	L. poj.	L. mn.
man	men	ox	oxen
woman	women	deer	deer
child	children	goose	geese
foot	feet	sheep	sheep
tooth	teeth	person	people
mouse	mice		

1. Wpisz rzeczowniki w liczbie mnogiej.

- foot →
- ferry →
- mouse →
- leaf →
- puppy →
- sheep →
- fox →
- bench →
- knife →
- toy →
- person →
- glass →

Zaimki wskazujące *this/these – that/those*

- This** (l. poj.) / **these** (l. mn.) używamy, wskazując osoby, zwierzęta i rzeczy znajdujące się **blisko** nas.



This is my desk.



These are my trainers.

- That** (l. poj.) / **those** (l. mn.) używamy, wskazując osoby, zwierzęta i rzeczy znajdujące się **daleko** od nas.



That is a plane.



Those are birds.

2. Przepisz podane zdania, stosując liczbę mnogą.

- It is a tomato -
- It is a child -
- She is a lady -
- This is a leaf -
- It is a watch -
- That is a box -
- It is a potato -
- It is a tooth -
- She is a woman -
- It is a sheep -
- He is a boy -
- This is a brush -

3. Wybierz odpowiedni wyraz.



a) is my bike.



b) are my favourite posters.



c) is my car.



d) are my books.



e) is my sister.



f) is my dog.



g) are helicopters.



h) are my new shoes.

Czas future simple

Forma

Zdania twierdzące

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They will/'ll go.

Zdania przeczące

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They will not/won't go.

Zdania pytające

Will I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they go?

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Yes, I/you will. – No, I/you won't.

Yes, he/she/it will. – No, he/she/it won't.

Yes, we/you/they will. – No, we/you/they won't.

Zastosowanie

Czasu **future simple** (**will** + bezokolicznik bez **to**) używamy do wyrażenia:

- spontanicznych decyzji podjętych w chwili mówienia.
We've run out of bread. I'll go to the baker's.
- przewidywań na temat przyszłości – na podstawie tego, co sądzimy, w co wierzymy lub co sobie wyobrażamy – z użyciem określonych czasowników (**think, believe, expect** itd.), wyrażań (**be sure, be afraid** itd.) oraz przysłówków (**probably, certainly, perhaps** itd.).
I think Jill will become a famous pianist.
- obietnic, gróźb, ostrzeżeń, prośb, oczekiwań i propozycji.
I'll help you paint your room. (obietnica)
Will you help me find my jeans? (prośba)
- czynności, zdarzeń oraz sytuacji, co do których jesteśmy pewni, że nastąpią, i nie mamy na to wpływu.
It's Mary's birthday tomorrow. She'll be fifteen.

4. Uzupełnij zdania.

'll pass

'll hurt

'll drive

'll go

won't do

will do

'll wake

- a) I saved up some money. I think on a trip with my family.
- b) People everything online in the year 2100.
- c) Be careful! You yourself with that knife.
- d) I'm sorry I lied to you. I it again.
- e) Don't shout! You the neighbours.
- f) I you to the airport if you like.
- g) Sue is sure she her driving test.

Konstrukcja *be going to*

Forma

Zdania twierdzące

I am/'m going to travel. He/She/It is/'s going to travel.
We/You/They are/'re going to travel.

Zdania przeczące

I am not/'m not going to travel.
He/She/It is not/isn't going to travel.
We/You/They are not/aren't going to travel.

Zdania pytające

Am I going to travel? Is he/she/it going to travel?
Are we/you/they going to travel?

Krótkie odpowiedzi

Yes, I am. – No, I'm not.
Yes, he/she/it is. – No, he/she/it isn't.
Yes, we/you/they are. – No, we/you/they aren't.

5. Co zamierzają zrobić osoby przedstawione na zdjęciach? Uzupełnij zdania podanymi czasownikami.

buy drink jump make take travel



- a) She a taxi to work.



- b) He coffee.



- c) He



- d) She a salad.



- e) They abroad.



- f) She some bread.

6. Wybierz właściwe wyrażenie.

- a) I'm afraid Paul **isn't going to speak / won't speak** to you after what you did.
- b) **Will they look / Are they going to look** for a new car next month?

- c) Be careful! The pan is hot! You **will burn / are going to burn** your fingers!
- d) I didn't do well in the last Maths exam; I **am going to do / will do** better in the next one.
- e) Turn the music down or I'll **call / I'm going to call** the police.

7. **Wstaw *are going to, am going to lub will*.**

- a) A: It's sunny outside.
B: Really? I put on some sunscreen.
- b) A: We haven't got any pasta.
B: I know. I buy some when I go shopping!
- c) A: Why are you taking the car keys?
B: I give Ann a lift to school.
- d) A: I don't know how to use this camera.
B: Don't worry. I show you.
- e) A: Look out! You burn the dress.
B: Sorry.
- f) A: What would you like to drink?
B: I think I have a coffee.
- g) A: Why have you bought milk and eggs?
B: I make a cake.
- h) A: Did you take the rubbish out?
B: Sorry. I do it now.

8. **Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.**

- a) We'll visit you as soon as we **will arrive / arrive** in Rome.
- b) Is it a long way to Brian's? When **will we get / we get** there?
- c) Meg will work on her project when she **returns / will return** from holidays.
- d) The doctor will call once she **will have / has** the results.
- e) Will you see Patrick before he **leaves / will leave**?
- f) She'll buy a new car as soon as she **will save / saves** up enough money.

9. **Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.**

- a) It's very cold now! I think it ... tonight.
A is snowing B snows C will snow
- b) Will you send me an email when you ... in Poland?
A will land B land C are landing
- c) She ... a computer now that she has the money.
A is going to buy B is buying C will buy
- d) ... me a favour?
A Will you do B Are you going to do C Are you doing
- e) My friends and I ... ice-skating tonight.
A are going to B are going C will go
- f) We ... against your volleyball team this Friday.
A will play B playing C are playing
- g) Tom promised he ..., when the plane lands.
A will call B is going call to C is calling
- h) I ... the washing up, mum. Please have a rest.
A doing B will do C am going to