

ANALYSE I

Zapoznaj się z poniższymi przykładami A – C. Zastanów się, dlaczego niektóre z podanych odpowiedzi są niepoprawne. Następnie odpowiedz na pytania w chmurkach.

Przykład A

He decided to being a player at the age of 36.

We had to to buy some petrol and something to drink.

- A. cease
- B. stop
- C. break

W którym zdaniu można byłoby użyć czasownika *cease* – pierwszym czy drugim?

Przykład B

We to inform you that your application was not accepted.

I spending so little time studying German at school.

- A. sorry
- B. wish
- C. regret

Czy czasownika *wish* można użyć w pierwszym zdaniu?

Przykład C

Would you me put the suitcase on the rack, please?

I couldn't laughing out loud – the film was so funny.

- A. care
- B. stop
- C. help

Czy czasownik *help* można łączyć z bezokolicznikiem i słówkiem *to* (*Would you help me to put...*)?

Zadanie 1.

W zdaniach 1.1. – 1.6. wybierz wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia luki w obu zdaniach. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

1.1. I my grandma baking special cookies for me.

I didn't to do the shopping because I had a lot of homework.

- A. recall
- B. remember
- C. remind

1.2. I don't helping at home, but I hate ironing.

I was wondering what was on his

- A. like
- B. head
- C. mind

1.3. Security measures were introduced in to ensure passengers' safety.

What did the doctor you to do?

- A. case
- B. order
- C. command

1.4. Changing school would commuting two hours a day.

The teacher asked Bill, "What do you?"

- A. mean
- B. involve
- C. want

1.5. The doctor him to do more exercise.

My English teacher us to watch TV series and films in English.

- A. told
- B. recommended
- C. advised

1.6. My parents were to know that I had passed all the exams.

I don't like books which don't have a ending.

- A. pleased
- B. good
- C. happy