Focus on grammar

ĆWICZENIE 1. Przekształć zdania. Na bazie zdań **1–12** utwórz określenia z dopełniaczem saksońskim.

Wzór: **A ring that belongs to my mother. → My mother's ring.**

1. My nephew has a new car. → ______
2. A relationship that lasted two years. → ______
3. A book for children. → ______
4. A photo that belongs to my brother. → ______
5. My elder sister has a room. → ______
6. Our cousin has a wedding. → ______
7. A phone call made by my mother-in-law. → ______
8. Problems that their daughter has to face. → ______
9. The offer made by my boss. → ______
10. A story that my grandpa told. → ______
11. Weather for tomorrow. → ______
12. A rose garden that belongs to our neighbours. → ______

ĆWICZENIE 2. W podkreślonych częściach zdania zastosuj formę dopełniacza eliptycznego (*genitive with ellipsis*) i opuść zbędne wyrażenia.

Wzór: **We met** at the place where my aunt lives **→ We met at my aunt's.**

1. Whose jacket is this? It's one belonging to Jim. → ______
2. Peggy must be at the house that belongs to her friend. → ______
3. I parked my car next to Greg's car. → ______
4. Our dog is more dangerous than Mrs Connor's dog. → ______
5. Bob's story was even funnier than the story told by Mark. → ______
6. They got married at the Cathedral named after St. Paul. → ______
7. Their family budget is bigger than that of their friends. → ______
8. Let's meet where Ellen lives tomorrow. → ______
9. Wendy's memory is like that of a goldfish.
   She easily forgets things. → ______
10. His flat is very modern. Tim's house is not as modern. → ______

ĆWICZENIE 3. Utwórz zdania z podwójnym dopełniaczem.

1. I heard about it through one of my colleagues. → ______
2. One of my classmates has failed the history exam. → ______
3. One of your ex-boyfriends has phoned you. → ______
4. My younger brother is reading one of Tolkien's books. → ______
5. I've borrowed one of Kate and Tom's umbrellas. → ______
6. One of the family's friends is coming to dinner. → ______
7. I got rid of one of my small sweaters. → ______
8. That boy over there is one of my cousin's children. → ______
9. One of his books has been published recently. → ______
10. One of Bob's sisters is coming to stay with us. → ______

ĆWICZENIE 4. W miejsca wolne wstaw odpowiednią formę dopełniacza (forma *'s*, konstrukcja z *of*, dopełniacz eliptyczny).

My family haven't had a proper reunion since I was a little child. Now I'm 35 and I'm planning to throw one, but I don't know really how to get down to organising it. My family is very big – it has more than fifty members. I have five aunts and eight uncles from my ______ (1) side/mother, and nearly as many from my ______ (2) father. I myself am the third of five children. All of my siblings and me are married, so I have three sisters and one brother-in-law. My sister has two children, my two elder brothers have one daughter each, and I'm expecting a child in May. ______ (3) wife/my youngest brother is also having a baby soon, so we are all very excited. We live together in my ______ (4) spacious house/parents, just ______ (5) ten minute/drive from my ______ (6) place/grandparents. I also have a few distant relatives who live within twenty miles from us, however I keep touch only with my great-aunt Veronica, ______ (7) sister/my grandmother. Anyway, I want to get a reunion going and I'm trying to figure out how to start. Should I include all relations or narrow it down to only my immediate family? So far, I've listed only ______ (8) my relatives/the names who are close to me.

ĆWICZENIE 5. Uzupełnij test czasownikami frazowymi z ramek. w odpowiedniej formie.

look after | move away | attend to | account for | end up | care for | consist of

The American family isn't exactly what it used to be decades ago. Households with three generations within the same family lineages – grandparents, parents and children – living under one roof ______ (1) a small slice of American life. Today, one in six Americans lives in multigenerational households (MGHs). As with everything, such a structure has its advantages and disadvantages, however, many experts say that advantages outweigh disadvantages. On the plus side, it allows families to cope better with the challenges they face, such as raising and ______ (2) a child, ______ (3) the elderly, single parenthood, low incomes, or high cost of living and housing. But family closeness can also create strains due to a lack of privacy, lack of space or noise. Families must establish new rules for chores and adapt to one another's tastes in food, clothes, way of life, etc.

Although multigenerational households are growing faster than any other type of housing arrangement, the basic family unit nowadays is still a nuclear family. The nuclear family is a family unit ______ (4) only parents and children. People's preference to live in such families is dictated by their need to live independently. They are more mobile, they have more personal space and they devote more time and resources to each person. However, living in a nuclear family reduces contact with relatives such as grandparents, aunts and uncles. What's more, if two parents work, there is no one to ______ (5) the children's needs. It is important to recognise that apart from multigenerational and nuclear households there are other family structures such as single-parent families or so called „skip-generation" families, where grandparents live with their grandchildren without the parents, because they either died, ______ (6) or ______ (7) in prison.

ĆWICZENIE 6. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednim czasownikiem frazowym.

1. They ______ their children in a supportive and loving environment.
2. The couple ______ due to personal differences.
3. Henry ______ in a well-to-do family in Libya.
4. Our financial situation allows my wife to be a stay-at-home mother to ______ our two children.
5. She dumped him once before and he practically ______ her ______ getting back with him.
6. Brenda ______ with people for the stupidest reasons ever.
7. Alice used to date Nick, but she ______ with Adam now.
8. She ______ him ______ the first time he proposed. It was only a matter of time, however, before her feelings started to change.
9. Tom was apparently interested in Alison, but he was too shy to ______ her ______.
10. Jill didn't want anything to do with Tony at first, but he eventually ______ her ______.

ĆWICZENIE 7. Przekształć rzeczowniki rodzaju męskiego na rodzaj żeński.

1. A new actor was hired for the role of the shepherd.
2. He claims to be an heir to the throne.
3. The emperor of Japan paid a visit to Poland.
4. Ryan is an old bachelor. Since he was dumped by his fiancée, he has never been in a relationship again.
5. The conductor pressed the button and the door opened.
6. I can't cook as well as my uncle.
7. This is my father, my nephew, my elder brother, my eldest brother's boy and a distant cousin.
8. The steward brought me a cup of coffee and a muffin.
9. Sir, you've dropped your keys.
10. An elderly gentleman helped us find our way to the hotel.

ĆWICZENIE 8. Wybierz odpowiedni czasownik.

1. Where does / do your family live?
2. The family is / are the fundamental unit of the society.
3. My class is / are going on a trip to an amusement park next week.
4. My class has / have 20 pupils in it.
5. Police is / are still investigating the murder of the lawyer.
6. Police works / work to combat crime.
7. The team is / are going to win the tournament.
8. A football team is / are made up of eleven players.
9. „Queens" is / are my favourite band.
10. When is / are the band playing live again?
11. Although it was raining, the audience was / were bigger than expected.
12. Look, the audience is / are clearly enjoying the performance.
13. The staff is / are complaining about the company policy.
14. The staff was / were increased up to 30 employees.
15. A large number of students has / have already taken the exam.
16. More than half the students in my class has / have an iPhone.
17. Fifty thousand euro was / were donated to help flood victims.
18. One thousand dollars is / are a lot of money.

ĆWICZENIE 9. Utwórz liczbę mnogą następujących rzeczowników.

1. grown-up	10. notary public	19. alumnus
2. woman	11. woman driver	20. paparazzo
3. brother-in-law	12. manservant	21. minister-president
4. baby	13. old beau	22. man-child
5. woman doctor	14. hero	23. people person
6. child	15. boy	24. stepbrother
7. lady	16. thief	25. ex
8. gentleman	17. cherub	
9. Governor-General	18. brother	

ĆWICZENIE 10. Dobierz odpowiednie rzeczowniki zbiorowe z ramek do grup osób wymienionych w **1–7**.

a team | a bevy | a board | a panel | a crowd | hordes | a gang

1. ______ of beautiful girls, ladies
2. ______ of directors
3. ______ of tourists, sightseers, people
4. ______ of people, fans, supporters, protesters, spectators, onlookers
5. ______ of youths, thieves, robbers, labourers
6. ______ of experts
7. ______ of footballers

ĆWICZENIE 11. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednim zaimkiem pytającym.

1. A: ______ class is your favourite so far?
   B: I don't really have a favourite class.
2. A: ______ is your wife?
   B: She is a dentist.
3. A: ______ is your wife in the photo?
   B: The one with long hair.
4. A: ______ is his wife?
   B: His wife? I even didn't know he's married.
5. A: ______ is her nationality?
   B: I think she is Korean by birth.
6. A: ______ neighbour are you talking about?
   B: Ms Jennings. The woman who lives next door.
7. A: ______ wedding is it?
   B: No idea. I just looked out of the window and took some photos of them.
8. A: ______ girl is your type?
   B: The one in blue on the left.
9. A: ______ is your ideal flatmate?
   B: I think I'd want someone who is fun to be with.
10. A: ______ flatmate do you like best?
    B: I don't know. I like both of them.

ĆWICZENIE 12. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednim zaimkiem wzajemnym (jeśli trzeba, to w formie dzierżawczej) lub zwrotnym.

1. Everyone in his family soon despised ______.
2. The twins are very fond of ______.
3. They blame ______ for the accident, saying they shouldn't have been driving in that weather in the first place.
4. They blame ______ for the accident. Paul thinks it was Peter's fault, and Peter thinks it was Paul's.
5. The teacher encouraged the students to use ______ ideas.
6. Children, take care of ______. Jackie, make sure that Joe washes his teeth. Joe, make sure that Jackie goes to bed before 10 o'clock.
7. Mum, I can look after ______.
8. No worry here. We trust ______.
9. Look at the couple. They must be in love with ______.
10. Tim and Chloe enjoyed ______ company at Audrey's party.

ĆWICZENIE 13. Wybierz właściwy zaimek.

1. She was so surprised that she raised her / hers eyebrows.
2. The house is not my / mine. I'm only renting it.
3. I am sorry Steve. I took your / yours suitcase by mistake.
4. The Republicans claimed the idea was their / theirs.
5. And that boss of your / yours – is he nice?
6. The twins are so alike that even their / theirs mother can't tell them apart.
7. My mobile doesn't work. Can I borrow your / yours?
8. Despite her / hers lack of experience, she got the job.
9. This is not our car. Our / Ours is in the garage.
10. When my car broke down, Ken and Meg let me use their / theirs.

ĆWICZENIE 14. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednim zaimkiem zwrotnym bądź emfatycznym.

1. Behave ______ when you are at the cinema. Don't talk loudly and don't throw popcorn!
2. I'm new to this forum, so let me introduce ______.
3. Jack keeps ______ to ______ most of the time.
4. Look at Kate and Steve's house. They built it ______.
5. Tim, stop killing ______ with work!
6. Renee smiled to ______, pleased with the result.
7. Our cooks pride ______ on being able to satisfy even the fussiest eaters.
8. His real name is Raymond, but he calls ______ Ray.
9. Jane went out, muttering to ______.
10. Kim looked at ______ reflected in the bathroom mirror.

ĆWICZENIE 15. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi zaimkami i określnikami wskazującymi.

1. Dad, ______ is my flatmate Roger.
2. ______ is my bag. ______ is yours.
3. Can I speak to Jack, please? ______ is Michelle speaking.
4. Hello everyone. ______ is Jay Daniels, and you are listening to Radio Rock.
5. I've never liked ______ colleague of yours.
6. Look at ______ tall man across the street. He is my boss.
7. Mum, who are ______ children in the picture?
8. Hey, isn't ______ your brother over there or just someone that looks like him?
9. Miguel's brothers are a part of a local gang. I don't like boys like ______.
10. ______ who work with me know what I'm capable of.

ĆWICZENIE 16. Utwórz zdania przydawkowe ograniczające (*defining relative clauses*) i rozwijające (*non-defining relative clauses*), stosując odpowiedni zaimek względny. Tam, gdzie to możliwe, zastosuj dwa zaimki.

1. A girl is talking with Bob. Do you know the girl?
2. She often visits her grandma. Her grandma is over 80.
3. Everyone will receive an in-school suspension. Everyone who regularly plays truant.
4. He is the person. He helped me with my career.
5. I want to marry a man. He will love me with all his heart.
6. She was talking about her brother. He is in the army now.
7. Yesterday we saw a house. Its windows were all broken.
8. She lives in a small town. Everyone knows each other there.
9. Alec gave me a present. He made it himself.
10. Give me a reason. You have broken up with Adam.
11. This is the place. I feel at home here.
12. 1980 is the year. I was born then.
13. My roommate hasn't paid his rent yet. He is very untidy.
14. My grandparents' cottage has been damaged recently by a gale. I usually spend my holidays there.
15. Ms Green is a very nosy person. She lives above us.

ĆWICZENIE 17. Zdaniom **1–2** przyporządkuj objaśnienia z punktów **a–b**.

I. 1. My aunt, who lives in Oslo, is coming to visit us tomorrow.
   2. My aunt who lives in Oslo is coming to visit us tomorrow.
   a) I have many aunts. One of them lives in Oslo.
   b) I have one aunt and she lives in Oslo.

II. 1. Relations, which are built on trust, should be strong.
   2. Relations which are built on trust should be strong.
   a) Relations should be strong. They are built on trust.
   b) Relations which are built on trust should be strong. Other relations shouldn't be as strong.

III. 1. The passengers who were not wearing their seat belts were injured in a crash.
   2. The passengers, who were not wearing their seat belts, were injured in a crash.
   a) Only those passengers who weren't wearing their seat belts were injured in a crash.
   b) Because all the passengers weren't wearing their seat belts, they were injured in a crash.

IV. 1. The students, who cheated in exams, were excluded from school.
   2. The students who cheated in exams were excluded from school.
   a) All students cheated in exams and therefore they were excluded from school.
   b) Only the students who cheated in exams were excluded from school.

V. 1. My elder sister, who has two children, is a homely person.
   2. My elder sister who has two children is a homely person.
   a) I have more than one sister. The one with two children is a homely person.
   b) I have one elder sister and she is a homely person.

VI 1. The parties, thrown by Jim, were great.
   2. The parties thrown by Jim were great.
   a) Only the parties thrown by Jim were great. Others were not.
   b) The parties were great. They were thrown by Jim.

ĆWICZENIE 18. Odpowiedz, które ze zdań **a–b** jest zgodne ze zdaniami oznaczanymi każdorazowo cyfrą arabską.

1. I have many sisters.
   a) My sister, who smokes, is a medical doctor.
   b) My sister who smokes is a medical doctor.
2. I have only French friends.
   a) My friends, who are French, came to my birthday party.
   b) My friends who are French came to my birthday party.
3. My brother has got two cars.
   a) My brother's car, which is parked behind the house, is very economical to run.
   b) My brother's car which is parked behind the house is very economical to run.
4. She kept all her money in a safe.
   a) The money, which she kept in a safe, was stolen.
   b) The money which she kept in a safe was stolen.
5. I have two cousins who go by the name of Joe.
   a) My cousin Joe, who has just got married, lives in Austria.
   b) My cousin Joe who has just got married lives in Austria.

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