

**1 Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.**

- 1 I haven't got enough money to buy these shoes. **TOO**  
These shoes \_\_\_\_\_ for me.
- 2 Shopping for clothes is very exciting. Shopping for food is quite boring.  
**EXCITING**  
Shopping for food isn't \_\_\_\_\_ shopping for clothes.
- 3 The red trainers cost only £20. The blue ones cost almost £40! **THAN**  
The blue trainers are \_\_\_\_\_ the red ones.
- 4 No other shop in the town centre has such an interesting collection of clothes as this shop. **THE**  
This shop has \_\_\_\_\_ collection of clothes in the town centre.
- 5 We haven't got much money, so we can't go on holiday to Hawaii. **ENOUGH**  
We can't go on holiday to Hawaii. We are \_\_\_\_\_.

**2 Uzupełnij wyrażenia brakującymi wyrazami, tak aby otrzymać logiczne zdania.**

- 1 I sometimes go to our local street market to buy some **hand**\_\_\_\_\_ ornaments.
- 2 My grandmother wears **old**-\_\_\_\_\_ clothes that were probably trendy back in the 1990s.
- 3 I'm going to buy a \_\_\_\_\_-**hand** electric guitar because it's cheaper than buying a new one.
- 4 These garden chairs are very \_\_\_\_\_ **made**. Some of them are already broken.
- 5 Our new TV is really \_\_\_\_\_-**tech**. It's got lots of modern functions.

**3 Uzupełnij zdania słowami utworzonymi od wyrazów podanych w nawiasach.**

- 1 You can throw these things away. They're completely \_\_\_\_\_ (**use**).
- 2 This new sofa is very \_\_\_\_\_ (**comfort**). I could sit on it the whole day.
- 3 Some bloggers are claiming that yellow is a very \_\_\_\_\_ (**fashion**) colour this summer.
- 4 Our car might be old, but it's always \_\_\_\_\_ (**rely**). It never breaks down.
- 5 I've bought a set a of \_\_\_\_\_ (**wire**) headphones for my mobile phone. They don't need to be connected with a cable.

**4 Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi przysłówkami, utworzonymi od przymiotników podanych w ramce.**

easy • good • quick • bad • early

- 6 I fell off my bike and hurt myself quite \_\_\_\_\_ - my knee was bleeding.
- 7 He's speaking so \_\_\_\_\_ that I can't understand much. He could slow down a little.
- 8 My sister can already cook very \_\_\_\_\_. She can make some delicious meals.
- 9 We decided to set off \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning in order to avoid any traffic jams.
- 10 Stop worrying about the exam. I'm sure you'll pass it \_\_\_\_\_.

**5 Uzupełnij zdania przysłówkami podanymi w nawiasach, stosując je w odpowiedniej formie.**

- 1 You can buy fruit and vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ (**cheaply**) here. They've got the lowest prices in this town.

- 2 I'm taking my school-leaving exams next month, so I'm going to have to work \_\_\_\_\_ (**hard**) than ever if I want to get good results.
- 3 You can travel \_\_\_\_\_ (**far**) with the car than the scooter.
- 4 I'm quite good at tennis, but Mike plays \_\_\_\_\_ (**well**) in our class.
- 5 This supermarket is not as \_\_\_\_\_ (**big**) as the one in Leeds.