

[TEST 1]

TO BE

Choose the right form of the verb to be.

Wybierz odpowiednią formę czasownika to be.

1. Julia are / is a bank manager.
2. We are / am always busy on Mondays.
3. There is / are three plates on the table.
4. He and Tim is / are good friends.
5. Yellow isn't / aren't my favourite colour.
6. My flat aren't / isn't very quiet.
7. I are / am an excellent cook.
8. Jim and his girlfriend are / is usually on time.
9. Sundays is / are very lazy.
10. Hank and Bill is / are very funny.

THERE IS & THERE ARE

Complete the text with there is, there isn't, there are, there aren't.

Uzupełnij tekst odpowiednią konstrukcją there is, there isn't, there are, there aren't.

2-BEDROOM FLAT TO LET

This big 2-bedroom apartment is located a short walk from the city centre. It's nice and sunny and in a quiet area. (1) two bedrooms, a living room, a bathroom, a kitchen and a small hall.

The property is fully furnished. In the living room (2) two sofas, and coffee and TV tables. In the kitchen (3) a dining table but (4) any chairs. In the bedrooms (5) double beds and two large built-in wardrobes. (6) also new curtains on the windows.

The flat is near the city centre and (7) any parking available but (8) good access to transport links.

Task 1

Task 3

Match the questions with the answers.

Połącz pytania z odpowiedziami.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Where do you do your shopping? | a) They are three months old. |
| 2. How old are these puppies? | b) No, it goes to Poznań. |
| 3. Where do you sleep? | c) In the shop round the corner. |
| 4. Can I return this tie? | d) Of course they do! |
| 5. Does this train go to Warsaw? | e) There's a soap opera. |
| 6. What's on TV at 8. | f) In the bedroom at the end of the hall. |
| 7. How do we get to the centre? | g) It's best to take a tram. |
| 8. Is it far away? | h) It's only 10-minute walk. |
| 9. Do you think they like us? | i) At half past five. |
| 10. What time does the film start? | j) Yes, if you have the receipt. |

Task 4

Complete the sentences with suitable words.

Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi słowami.

1. It is a fruit. It's long and yellow. It comes from Africa. It's a n .
2. It's a round vegetable. It's white inside and yellow outside. When you cut it you cry. It's an on .
3. It's a drink. It's brown and very sweet. It comes from the USA. It's e .
4. It's a dairy product. It's made from milk. It's white or yellow. It's e .
5. It's long and orange. It's a vegetable but it's sweet. It's a rr .
6. It's round and it grows in Asia and South America. It is used for making desserts. It has milk inside its shell. It's a n .
7. It's made from milk and it comes in many flavours: chocolate, strawberry or vanilla. It's cold. It's c .
8. You can cook it, slice it or make a salad with it. It's round, red and it's a very popular vegetable. It's a t .
9. It's brown and it gives you energy. You can drink it with milk and sugar. It's ee .
10. It's a small, green or purple fruit. You make wine from it. It's a r .

[TEST 2]

TO BE

Put in the correct form: am, 'm not, is, isn't, are, aren't.

Wstaw odpowiednią formę: am, 'm not, is, isn't, are, aren't.

- Where my keys? Have you seen them?
- This radio too loud. Please turn it down.
- Your mobile on the kitchen table.
- I'm sorry, she here at the moment.
- How much that postcard?
- Sue and her brother very happy - they've missed their bus.
- The dinner ready yet but you can help me make it.
- The backpack under the table.
- I hungry - I've just eaten a sandwich.
- the sofa and armchairs comfortable?

PREPOSITIONS

Choose the correct answer: a, b or c.

Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź: a, b lub c.

- They always do the shopping the same supermarket.
a. in b. on c. at
- The cat is ill - we must take her the vet.
a. with b. to c. at
- I go for a pint them every Saturday.
a. for b. from c. with
- They are always late: why can't they be time?
a. at b. on c. to
- I'll be waiting for you the entrance.
a. in b. to c. at
- She would like to finish work early Fridays.
a. on b. in c. at
- Could you please put the knives the drawer?
a. in b. on c. at
- How many friends can I bring the party?
a. from b. with c. to
- He has a doctor's appointment five, so he won't be back before seven.
a. in b. on c. at
- We're going skiing March because it's cheaper and not so cold.
a. at b. on c. in

[8] dla początkujących



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Task 3

Complete the text with suitable verbs from the box.

Uzupełnij tekst czasownikami z ramki.

be are sleep run live weigh work see learn lie

Horses (1) fascinating animals. They can (2) very fast and escape from danger. They (3) about 25-30 years. They (4) from 380 to 1,000 kilograms and they can (5) brown, grey, white or black colour. They can (6) very well at day and night but they don't see all the colours. They are very intelligent animals and they (7) fast. Horses can (8) both standing up and lying down. They only have to (9) down for an hour or two every few days. Horses live in groups to protect themselves. Farmers, sportsmen and sportswomen, and police officers often (10) with horses.

Task 4

Complete the sentences with suitable form of Saxon Genitive ('s).

Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą Saxon Genitive ('s).

Example: Tim has a new mobile. This is Tim's mobile.

- Adrian has a dog. It's dog.
- My sister has a new laptop. It's my laptop.
- Their friends have a cottage. It's their cottage.
- Our boss has an assistant. It's our assistant.
- Toby has his birthday on Friday. birthday is on Friday.
- The doctor has a briefcase. It's the briefcase.
- Sue and Bill have a big garden. It's garden.
- Tracey's neighbour has a balcony. It's balcony.
- Her students have notebooks. They're notebooks.
- Jill and Kim have a day off tomorrow. Tomorrow is day off.

SAXON GENITIVE

[9]

[TEST 3]

PREPOSITIONS

Complete the sentences with suitable prepositions from the box.
Wstaw przyimki i uzupełnij poniższą zasadę gramatyczną.

for with about about from about for for in to

- What is that film _____?
- Who are you going to the cinema _____?
- What do you need my car _____?
- Would you like to come _____?
- What are they looking _____?
- What are your colleagues worried _____?
- Which shop do you usually go _____?
- Where is Jill _____?
- Which company does he work _____?
- What are they talking _____?

In questions we put prepositions **at the beginning / in the middle / at the end** of the sentence.

PRESENT SIMPLE

Choose the correct answer.
Wybierz właściwą formę.

- My friends *don't / doesn't* want to go to that festival.
- This laptop *don't / doesn't* have Bluetooth.
- Don't / Doesn't* you know what the smell is? Somebody is baking a cake.
- Their children *don't / doesn't* go to nursery school – they're too small.
- In summer we *don't / doesn't* spend so much time at home.
- I think Jimmy *don't / doesn't* know the news.
- Trains *don't / doesn't* always come on time.
- I *don't / doesn't* cook at home – I usually eat out.
- Don't / Doesn't* you just love this place?
- I'm sorry – this coffee machine *don't / doesn't* work.

[10] dla początkujących



Task 3

Complete the text with suitable word or phrase from the list.
Uzupełnij tekst odpowiednim słowem lub wyrażeniem z listy.

click power IT specialist surf computer system page
mouse website address window

HOW TO GET YOUR COMPUTER STARTED?

First, turn on the computer. To do this, press the button with the (1) _____ symbol. Wait some time for the operating (2) _____ to start working. It takes about one or two minutes. Use the (3) _____ and cursor to move around the screen. Click on the symbol of your browser if you want to (4) _____ the Internet. Write in the (5) _____ and then hit ENTER. The computer will now open the (6) _____ that you want to see. (7) _____ on the 'X' symbol in the top right corner to close the (8) _____. Sometimes your (9) _____ stops working. We say that it 'freezes'. You can try to 'restart' it. It means to switch it off and then on again. It doesn't always work. If your problem is more serious, ask an (10) _____ to help you with it.

Task 4

Rewrite the sentences depending on the punctuation marks at the end of the sentence.
[?] stands for a question, [-] stands for a negative sentence. In questions use *do* or *does* and *don't* or *doesn't* in negative sentences.

Przekształć zdania w zależności od znaku, który znajduje się na końcu. [?] oznacza pytanie, [-] przeczenie. Użyj *do* lub *does* do pytań oraz *don't* lub *doesn't* do zdań przeczących.

Examples

He studies medicine. [?]
We want to go with them. [-]

Does he study medicine?
We **don't** want to go with them!

- They usually go abroad in autumn. [?]
- Giraffes eat meat. [-]
- Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. [?]
- He wears a suit to work. [-]
- This building has air conditioning. [?]
- Trees become green in winter. [-]
- He listens to reggae music. [?]
- It opens automatically. [-]
- A dove symbolises peace. [?]
- You and your friend don't have the same surname. [?]

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[11]

TEST 4

TOO & ENOUGH

Put too or enough.

Wstaw too lub enough.

- There's not room to put in another armchair.
- You have many cosmetics – use up the old ones before you buy something new.
- There are many commercials on TV nowadays.
- Will that dress be smart for the wedding?
- There's not bread for everyone – why don't you go to the shop?
- You've bought many eggs – what are we going to do with them?
- These trousers are big for me. I won't wear them!
- Your daughter is twelve now – she's old to do her homework by herself!
- This colour is bright. Do you have this top in brown?
- Don't add more salt – the soup is salty

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Complete the sentences with suitable forms of the verbs from the list.

Wstaw czasowniki z ramki w odpowiedniej formie.

eat wash walk do (x2) drive play write make
have go sit happen cover shine read (x2) take

People are (1) different things right now. Somebody is (2) to work and somebody else is (3) back home. Some people are (4) a book and some are (5) dinner. Somebody is (6) a shower; another person is (7) a bath. Some pet owners are (8) their dogs and others are (9) on the sofa with their cats. Maybe the sun is (10) or maybe clouds are (11) the sky. The neighbour's daughter is (12) her homework, or (13) with her dolls. Her brother is (14) a cheese sandwich and their mother is (15) the dishes. You are (16) this text and I'm maybe (17) another.

Can you imagine how many things are (18) right now?

[12] dla początkujących

EDGARD

Task 3

Match the family members with their definitions.

Połącz nazwy członków rodziny z ich definicjami.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. brother | a) the brother of your mother or father |
| 2. mother-in-law | b) the wife of your son |
| 3. uncle | c) a boy or man who has the same mother or father |
| 4. grandmother | d) the sister of your father or mother |
| 5. aunt | e) the mother of your father or mother |
| 6. stepfather | f) the man who is married to your mother but is not your real father |
| 7. daughter-in-law | g) a person's mother or father |
| 8. cousin | h) the son of your son or daughter |
| 9. grandson | i) a child of your aunt or uncle |
| 10. parent | j) the mother of your husband or wife |

Task 4

Choose the correct answer: a, b or c.

Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź: a, b lub c.

- I'm learning Spanish and I want on holiday to Spain.
a. to go b. going c. go
- I love my bike – I can't imagine summer without it.
a. ride b. to ride c. riding
- You can't here – it's a hospital.
a. to smoke b. smoking c. smoke
- Please stop We are in the library.
a. talk b. talking c. to talk
- I'm tired. Let's early today.
a. finishing b. finish c. to finish
- My friends want away for the weekend. Shall we go with them?
a. going b. go c. to go
- My husband would like a bigger TV set but I don't think we need one.
a. to buy b. buy c. buying
- He is amazing – he can 100 telephone numbers!
a. to remember b. remembering c. remember
- I'm sorry. I can't meet you tonight – I must a presentation for tomorrow.
a. prepare b. to prepare c. preparing
- Let's a film, shall we?
a. watching b. to watch c. watch

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[13]

[TEST 5]

LIFE IN THE CITY

Complete the text with suitable words from the box.

Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi słowami z ramki.

speed limit capital trees paths open pedestrians
park gates cyclists tourist attractions

Richmond Park is a 955-hectare urban (1) and National Nature Reserve in London. It is almost three times as large as New York City's Central Park. There are many plants, old (2) and wild animals. The park is famous for its deer, which you can see walking around freely. It is surrounded by a high wall with several (3). One of them is called Robin Hood Gate. The gates for cars are (4) only during daylight hours, and the (5) is 20 mph (about 32 km/h). (6) can enter the park 24 hours a day, so you can find (7), walkers and runners using the park at all times of the day and night. There are special (8) for horse riders and cyclists. Richmond Park is one of London's main (9). You must see it when you visit the (10) of England!

PRESENT SIMPLE

Choose the correct answer.

Wybierz właściwą formę.

1. Do / Does your son help you with housework?
2. What time do / does you want to come and visit us?
3. How much do / does these trousers cost?
4. How much do / does this jumper cost?
5. How often do / does Tony and Michael play football?
6. Where do / does your husband work?
7. Do / Does you want some help?
8. How many exams do / does they have?
9. Do / Does your girlfriend know about it?
10. What do / does Nick usually do after work?

[14] dla początkujących

EDGARD

Task 3

Put the words in correct order.

Ułóż słowa w odpowiedniej kolejności.

Example: have / I / interesting / books / some

I have some interesting books.

1. have / do / you / dictionary / a / ?
2. lot / time / don't / a / of / we / have
3. we / a / washing / have / machine / broken
4. Italy / many / buildings / old / has
5. the / lot / his / postman / bag / does / a / have / letters / of / in / ?
6. a / car / does / she / have / not
7. problems / he / doesn't / any / have
8. girlfriend / have / son / a / your / does / ?
9. for / have / a / have / new / but / they / don't / it / toy / batteries
10. breakfast / kitchen / you / always / have / in / the / do / ?

Task 4

Match the sentence beginnings with the correct endings.

Połącz części zdań.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. You're Ben, | a) will she? |
| 2. Your friend will help us with the removal, | b) can they? |
| 3. Sebastian should be at home by now, | c) couldn't you? |
| 4. Mum, basketball players can jump very high, | d) won't she? |
| 5. It's raining, | e) aren't you? |
| 6. Your parents can't speak Italian, | f) isn't it? |
| 7. The lift isn't working, | g) shouldn't he? |
| 8. You aren't married, | h) shall we? |
| 9. Please, move a bit, | i) can't they? |
| 10. She won't notice the change, | j) is it? |
| 11. You could be more polite to me, | k) will you? |
| 12. Let's get on with it, | l) are you? |

QUESTION TAGS

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[15]

[TEST 5]

LIFE IN THE CITY

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14 dla początkujących

EDGARD

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Ułóż słowa w odpowiedniej kolejności.

Example: have / I / interesting / books / some I have some interesting books.

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Task 4

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Połącz części zadań.

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| 10. She won't notice the change. | j) is it? |
| 11. You could be more polite to me. | k) will you? |
| 12. Let's get on with it. | l) are you? |

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