

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?

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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?

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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...?*)

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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