

ĆWICZENIA „TO BE”

Positive	Negative	Question
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I am.• You are.• We are.• They are.• He is.• She is.• It is.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I am not.• You are not.• We are not.• They are not.• He is not.• She is not.• It is not.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Am I?• Are you?• Are we?• Are they?• Is he?• Is she?• Is it?

Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą czasownika „TO BE”

1. I _____ (be) happy.
2. They _____ (be) hungry.
3. My brother _____ (not / be) at home.
4. His friends _____ (not / be) tired.
5. Tom and I _____ (be) friends.
6. Her sister _____ (not /be) tall.
7. These trousers _____ (be) new.
8. Miss Brown _____ (be) nice

Przekształć zdania oznajmujące w zdania pytające:

1. We're students.

2. Oscar's hungry.

3. I'm ready.

4. Tom, Jane and Susan are friends.

5. Alan Rickman is my favourite actor.

Uzupełnij zdania prawidłową formą czasownika „to be”

1. I Polish.
2. They French.
3. He my friend.
4. We happy.
5. She ready.
6. You my friend.
7. It a dog.
8. They doctors.
9. Ben ready.
10. My sister at home.
11. My dogs very young.
12. His brother happy.
13. My friend French.
14. Elephants big.
15. Jeff happy.
16. Susan my friend.
17. Olga and Helena Polish.
18. My dog very young.
19. My grandma a doctor.
20. You my friend.
21. you ready?
22. your sister at home?
23. your mum happy?
24. you and Tom friends?
25. Tom happy?
26. I your friend?

27. he a doctor?
28.you Polish?
29. they friends?
30. Susan happy?
31. Ben and Matt French?
32. What it?
33. Where he?
34. Who you?
35. What your name?

CZASOWNIK HAVE GOT/ HAS GOT – MIEĆ



Verb "to have" Present Simple

	affirmative	negative	question
I	I have got	I haven't got	Have I got?
he/she/it	He has got	He hasn't got	Has he got?
you/we/they	You have got	You haven't got	Have you got?

Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą czasownika have got.

1. I a cat.
2. They a new computer
3. Ola new shoes.
4. My friend two parrots.
5. Our neighbours a yellow car.

Uzupełnij zdania tak, aby powstały prawidłowe pytania. Wpisz have lub has.

1. you got scissors?
2. they got a new teacher?
3. your mum got a black skirt?

4. Ola and Tomek got any friends?
5. your dog got black ears?
6. your cousins got a hamster?

Dokończ zdania wpisując formy przeczące: hasn't got lub haven't got.

1. I've got a computer but I a car.
2. My sister has got a pencil but she a pencil case
3. My aunt and my uncle have got three cats but they any dogs.
4. Ola has got a beautiful doll but she any board games.
5. This house has got eight windows but it a balcony.
6. My friends have got new skateboards but they any rollerskates.

Ułóż zdania z rozsypanych wyrazów.

1. has got / my father / a dog.
.....
2. hasn't got / any brothers / Tom.
.....
3. four windows / this house / has got
.....
4. have / Tom / got / and / new books / I
.....

Udziel krótkich odpowiedzi twierdzących i przeczących na poniższe pytania.

1. Have they got a hamster?
Yes,
No,

2. Has she got new shoes?

Yes,

No,

3. Has your brother got friends?

Yes,

No,

4. Have Ola and Monica got new crayons?

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