

ANGIELSKI

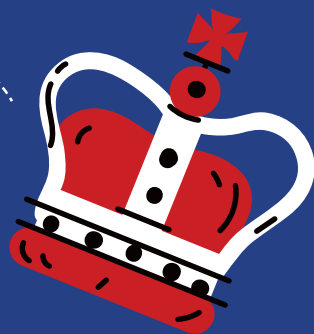
ZDANIE DO ZDANIA

GRAMATYKA DLA POCZĄTKUJĄCYCH

A1



HOW ARE YOU?



YOU CAN DO IT!

LET'S GO!



Minimum teorii,
maksimum praktyki

EDGARD
JEZYKIOBCE.PL

VERBS 'CAN' AND 'HAVE GOT'

CZASOWNIKI „CAN” I „HAVE GOT”

CAN



Josh **can** play football.

I **can** drive a car.



We **can** dance.



She **can't** cook.



You **can't** swim here.



They **can't** run.



Can you help me?



Can you see it?



Can they read?

She **has got** a teddy bear.



I **have got** a new sweater.



We **have got** a cat.



She **hasn't got** friends.



We **haven't got** time!



They **haven't got** any money.



Have you got the tickets?



Has she got her books?



Have they got children?



HAVE GOT

7. Uzupełnij dialog brakującymi słowami (*some* lub *any*).



Alice, are you in the kitchen?
I need **1** _____ help from you.

Yes, mum. How can I help you?



I'm making a shopping list. Open the fridge.
Have we got **2** _____ butter?

Yes, we have **3** _____, but not much.



OK, so we need to buy **4** _____ butter for this week.

And we haven't got **5** _____ milk.
The carton is empty.



Oh, that's important.
I need **6** _____ milk to make a cake.

Can you buy me **7** _____ crisps, please?



No way, Alice. You know you can't eat
8 _____ unhealthy snacks.



3. Uzupełnij zdania właściwym zwrotem: **there is** lub **there are** w formie twierdzącej (✓), przeczącej (X) lub pytającej (?). Tłumaczenia zdań znajdziesz w kluczu.

1. (✓) _____ too much salt in this dish.
2. (✓) _____ some nice clothes in this shop.
3. (X) _____ a newspaper on my desk.
4. (X) _____ any people at the bus stop.
5. (✓) _____ an error in this program.
6. (?) _____ any funny comedies on TV tonight?
7. (?) _____ any butter in the fridge?
8. (X) _____ a cinema in my town.

4. Przepisz zaznaczone zdania, korzystając konstrukcji **there is/are** tak, aby miały to samo znaczenie, co oryginalne zdania.

I live in a nice clean town. ① I have got a nice park in my town. ② Many people visit the park every day. I like this park. ③ You can find many places to sit in the park. ④ It hasn't got many trees. ⑤ Next to the park, we have got a small river. But ⑥ we haven't got a lake and that's sad. How about your city? ⑦ Has it got any fresh air?

1. There _____ in my town.
2. _____ in the park every day.
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____ ?

1. Umieść podane zwroty w odpowiednich kolumnach tabeli.

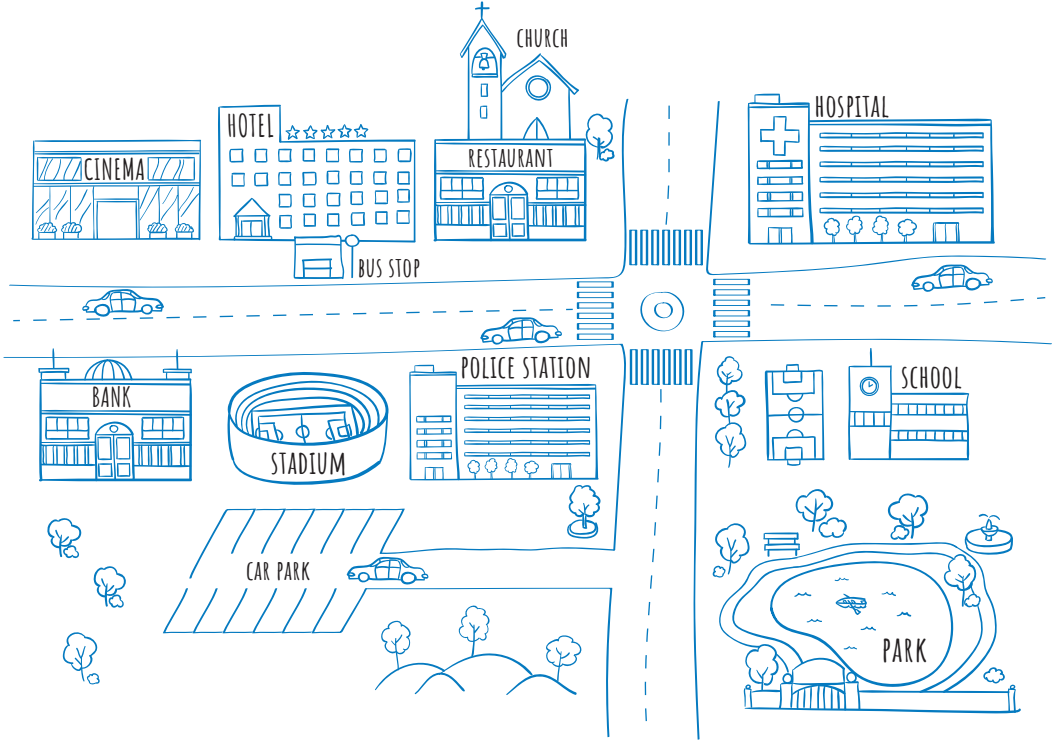
7.45 Friday MARCH spring CHRISTMAS Christmas Eve
 the afternoon NOON 3 pm lunch time
 SUNDAY AFTERNOON 2023 the first of January

at	on	in

2. Wybierz właściwy przyimek. Tłumaczenia zdań znajdziesz w kluczu.

- The concert starts **at / in** eight o'clock.
- My birthday is **on / at** the fifth of June.
- The park is always empty **in / on** Monday morning.
- The best music festivals are **in / at** June.
- The weather isn't always good **at / on** Easter.
- This film is about the world **on / in** the year 2035.
- I have got two tickets for the concert **at / on** Saturday.
- I'm always scared when I watch a horror **on / at** night.

3. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi przyimkami na podstawie mapy.



1. The hospital is _____ the school.
2. The hotel is _____ the cinema and the restaurant.
3. The police station is _____ the stadium.
4. The bus stop is _____ the hotel.
5. The church is _____ the restaurant.
6. The cinema is _____ the bank.
7. The restaurant is _____ the hotel.
8. The lake is _____ the park.



1. Ułóż zdania z podanych słów. Tłumaczenia zdań znajdziesz w kluczu.

1. late / be / Don't / meeting / the / for

2. that / Look / girl / at

3. seven / meet / o'clock / Let's / at

4. touch / not / my / phone / Do

5. discussion / start / the / Let's

6. these / with / Help / please / me / bags

7. not / Let's / waste / time / our

8. open / the / Don't / me / without / box

2. Uzupelnij zdania podanymi słowami. Tłumaczenia zdań znajdziesz w kluczu.

be check DO don't LET'S not PLEASE

1. _____ play a game together, just you and me, OK?

2. _____ not go there without me!

3. Let's _____ leave our cars here.

4. Show me your ID, _____.

5. Let's _____ the timetable.

6. _____ tell him anything, please.

7. Don't _____ angry with me, please.





1. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź. Tłumaczenia zdań znajdziesz w kluczu.

1. Are / Is there a quiet place where we can talk?
2. How much / many questions are there in the quiz?
3. Let's / Let take our phones with us.
4. We haven't got some / any food for supper.
5. There's a strange car in front / opposite of my office.
6. There's a fast train to Warsaw on / in Tuesday morning.
7. How much soup / sandwiches do you want?
8. Not / Don't leave your things here.

2. Uzupełnij dialog podanymi słowami. Dwa słowa podane są dodatkowo.

any ARE at DON'T is let's much near ON some



1 _____ buy a house!

Why? Are there 2 _____ problems with our flat?



Yes! There are too many noisy neighbours who have parties even 3 _____ night.

That's true. 4 _____ neighbours are irritating. Where would you like to move?




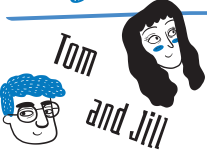
The place where there 5 _____ some fresh air, maybe in a forest, 6 _____ a river or a lake.

I like this idea. But a house is expensive. How 7 _____ money do we need for a house?



8 _____ ask me, I don't know. Let's check the offers on the Internet

4. Na podstawie tabeli napisz, co robią, a czego nie robią dane osoby.

	listen to music	tidy the room	fix the laptop
 Anna	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
 Tom and Jill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- Anna _____ and _____.
- Anna _____.
- Tom and Jill _____.
- Tom and Jill _____ or _____.
- I _____ and _____.
- I _____.
- Anna and I _____.

5. Uzupełnij tekst podanymi słowami.

are NOT isn't IS am he THEY he's

It's a boring day. I ❶ _____ sitting in my room and watching funny cats on the internet. I'd like to go to the cinema but all my friends are busy today. ❷ _____ they doing something important? Let's see. My best friends Lisa and Amanda are studying for their exams. My other friend Anika ❸ _____ finishing an important project for her boss. Chris ❹ _____ answering the phone (I'm trying to call him right now). Is ❺ _____ working? No, he is ❻ _____. I guess ❼ _____ in a car with his family. Maybe ❽ _____ are going on a picnic or a short trip.



15



PRESENT SIMPLE VS PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PORÓWNANIE CZASÓW PRESENT SIMPLE I PRESENT CONTINUOUS



I walk to work every day.

Megan usually doesn't eat meat.



She always works in the office.



We rarely watch TV.



Hannah and Josh often go to France for holidays.

I'm riding my bike today.



Today Megan is eating a hamburger.

At present she is working from home.



BUT



We are watching a comedy now.



This year Hannah and Josh are going to Italy for holidays.



ROZDZIAŁ 15. PRESENT SIMPLE I PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Present Simple

- czynności wykonywane regularnie lub trwające długo

I always take a shower in the morning.

She lives in a big city.

- z czasownikami wyrażającymi stany, a nie czynności

Poland belongs to the European Union.



Present Continuous

- czynności właśnie wykonywane

The man is opening the window.

- czynności tymczasowe oraz rozpoczęte, lecz jeszcze nie zakończone

I'm reading an interesting book.

We're studying ancient Rome at school this month.

Czasowników **like, love, hate, know, want, need, understand, remember, prefer** używamy w czasie **Present Simple**.

- She **isn't** understanding these instructions.
- She **doesn't** understand these instructions.



Określenia czasu stosowane z czasem

Present Simple

always - zawsze

usually - zwykle

often - często

sometimes - czasami

never - nigdy

every day/week/month/year
- codziennie / co tydzień/miesiąc/rok

on Tuesdays - we wtorki

Present Continuous

now - teraz

at the moment - teraz, w tej chwili

at present - obecnie

today - dzisiaj

Słowo **never** ma znaczenie przeczące, dlatego konstrukcja zdania nie zawiera już **don't/doesn't**.

- She **never** listens to me.



Znasz już trochę angielskich słówek, ale ciągle masz problem z łączeniem ich w zdania? Tradycyjne podręczniki do gramatyki cię nudzą? Mamy na to sposób! Ucz się gramatyki w kontekście – z teorią ograniczoną do minimum.

ANGIELSKI ZDANIE DO ZDANIA

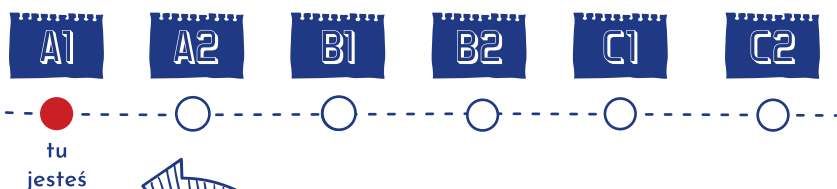
GRAMATYKA DLA POCZĄTKUJĄCYCH



- gramatyka od podstaw – tylko to, czego potrzebujesz na poziomie A1
- nauka krok po kroku – stopniowo poznajesz najbardziej potrzebne zagadnienia
- zwięźle przedstawiona teoria – bez skomplikowanych formułek, długich list wyjątków oraz zbędnych zagadnień
- gramatyka w praktyce – ćwiczenia, dzięki którym przyswajasz przydatne wyrażenia i struktury gramatyczne w kontekście
- naturalne zwroty używane w codziennych rozmowach
- mapy myśli i ilustracje, które pobudzają wyobraźnię i wzmacniają skojarzenia



Zanim się obejrzyysz, wskoczysz na wyższy poziom.
A potem jeszcze wyżej, bo z tym kursem
wspieramy cię na każdym etapie nauki.



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Ucz się z nami
i obserwuj  

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