

## Czasowniki modalne

### ĆWICZENIE 1

Z podanych wyrazów ułóż poprawne zdania.

Przykład

when he was / couldn't / Tom / 3 years old / ride a bike

**Tom couldn't ride a bike when he was 3 years old.**

1. please / Can / some water / I / have / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. use mobile phones / Pupils / during lessons / mustn't

\_\_\_\_\_

3. dance / May / with / I / you / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. may / discover / scientists / a cure for AIDS / One day

\_\_\_\_\_

5. to the dentist's / should / this week / Mary / go

\_\_\_\_\_

### ĆWICZENIE 2

W zdaniach 1–5 wybierz poprawną odpowiedź A, B lub C.

Przykład

... I have a cheeseburger, please?

A. Should      B. Must      C. Can

1. Parents ... read books to their children. It is very important.

A. should      B. shouldn't      C. mustn't

2. Alice ... go on the trip with us but she isn't sure.

A. must      B. may      C. mustn't

3. Gorillas and orangutans ... climb trees very well.

A. mustn't      B. can      C. couldn't

4. You ... take sharp objects onto a plane. It is forbidden.

A. must      B. mustn't      C. may

5. Alan and Ann ... count when they were 5 years old.

A. can      B. may      C. could

## Konstrukcja „have to”, konstrukcja „would like to”, tryb rozkazujący

### ĆWICZENIE 1

Uzupełnij poniższe zdania czasownikami z ramki.

Buy • Drive • Give • Go • Help • Make

Przykład:

Help me with my homework

- \_\_\_\_\_ me some tea, please!
- \_\_\_\_\_ me a hot dog, please!
- \_\_\_\_\_ John to work.
- \_\_\_\_\_ to the dentist.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Susan an apple!

### ĆWICZENIE 2

Zamień nakazy w zakazy.

Przykład

Listen to her. Don't listen to her.

- Tell John! \_\_\_\_\_
- Call Susan! \_\_\_\_\_
- Eat this pizza! \_\_\_\_\_
- Kiss the baby! \_\_\_\_\_
- Help me with my homework! \_\_\_\_\_

### ĆWICZENIE 3

Dokończ poniższe zdania. Skorzystaj z czasowników znajdujących się w ramce.

be drink • go to school • make his bed • share tidy work

Przykład

I don't have to share a room with

- I don't have to \_\_\_\_\_ during the summer.
- My friend does not have to \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.
- Babies have to \_\_\_\_\_ milk.
- Chris does not have to \_\_\_\_\_ his room today.
- Soldiers have to \_\_\_\_\_ brave.
- Why do adults have to \_\_\_\_\_?

## Zdania z podmiotem „there”

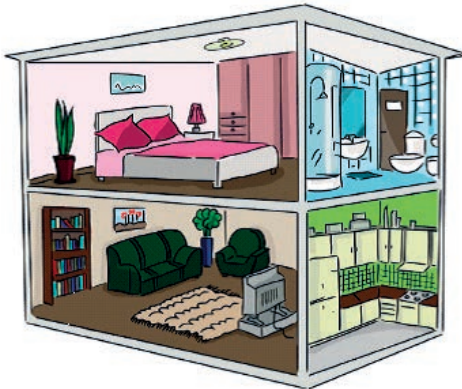
### ĆWICZENIE 1

Przyjrzyj się rysunkowi, a następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe T (True), czy fałszywe F (False).

Przykład:

There is a cooker in the kitchen. T

There isn't a plant in the living room. F



1. There are two floors in the house.
2. There is a bed in the bedroom.
3. There isn't a sofa in the living room.
4. There is a TV set in the kitchen.
5. There isn't a shower or a mirror in the bathroom.
6. There are two carpets in the living room.
7. There is a bookcase in the bathroom.
8. There is a wardrobe in the bedroom.
9. There is a fridge in the kitchen.
10. There are two pillows on the bed.

### ĆWICZENIE 2

1. Is there a magazine on the coffee table?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are there owers in your aunt's garden?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is there a bus station next to your house?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is there milk in the fridge?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
5. Are there lakes in Poland?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
6. Is there soap on the washbasin?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_
7. Is there an art gallery in your city?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_
8. Are there swimmers in the pool?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
9. Are there orangutans in Polish forests?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_
10. Is there a playground next to your school?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

### ĆWICZENIE 3

Przeczytaj poniższe zadania, a następnie podkreśl odpowiedź, która wydaje ci się prawdziwa i logiczna.

Przykład

There were / weren't dinosaurs living on Earth many years ago.

1. There were / weren't as many cars in the streets 100 years ago.
2. There were / weren't any computers 100 years ago.
3. There was / wasn't any pollution a year ago.
4. There was / wasn't any cola 1000 years ago.
5. There were / weren't any smartphones 100 years ago.
6. There was / wasn't the internet in people's homes 10 years ago.

### ĆWICZENIE 4

Użyj wyrazów podanych w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie i uzupełnij pytania. Następnie udziel na nie krótkich odpowiedzi.

Przykład

Were there (there, be) laptops 100 years ago?

No, there weren't.

Were there laptops 5 years ago?

Yes, there were.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (there, be) fast food 1000 years ago?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (there, be) planes 10 years ago?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (there, be) tea 100 years ago?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (there, be) cinemas 20 years ago?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (there, be) the Internet 100 years ago?  
\_\_\_\_\_