

# ENGLISH WORLD

**Make your English phenomenal**

## **You will learn:**

To be

To have got

Present Simple –

Questions,

Negative,

Affirmative forms

Countries and

nationalities

Sports

Prepositions of

place

Nouns – Plural

forms

Vocabulary practise

Crossword

Find words

To be - być

I am - I'm - I am not- Am I ?

You are - You're - You aren't- Are you?

He is - He's - He isn't- Is he?

She is - She's - She isn't - Is she?

It is - It's - It isn't- Is it?

We are - We're - We aren't- Are we?

You are - You're - You aren't- Are you?

They are - They're - They aren't- Are they?

## to have got - mieć

I

• have got

You

• have got

He

• has got

She

• has got

It

• has got

We

• have got

You

• have got

They

• have got

W przeczeniach używamy **haven't/hasn't got**

W pytaniach **Have/ Has** + noun + **got?**

### Exercises:



When you describe a person you can give personal details about this person like the length of hair, the colour of eyes, the shape of face, you can also use adjectives to write about the appearance and personality. Moreover you can write about her or his family and hobbies.

Ex. 1 Describe yourself:

My name is .....

I am ..... years old.

I live in ..... in a .....  
(flat, house, detached house, semidetached house, apartment ).

In my family there are ..... people.

I have got .....

(blue/green/brown grey eyes)

(long/short/curly/straight/dark/blonde/  
red hair)

(many friends/animals/siblings)

I am .....

(tall/short/plump/slim/fat/pretty/thin/  
handsome/beautiful)

(hard-working/creative/lazy/ talkative).

Ex.2 Describe your friend.

His/Her name is .....

He/she lives in ..... in a .....

In his/her family there are .....

He/She has got

.....

.....

.....

.....

He/ she is

.....

.....

.....

.....

He/She likes/hates

.....

.....

**Ex. 3 Put the correct form of „to be”:**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ hungry.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ tired.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ tall.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ clever.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ amazing.
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ dark.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ thirsty.

**Ex. 4 Put the correct form of „to have got”:**

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ an old dog.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ a fast car.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ a fat cat.
4. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ a long tail.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ a big house.

**Ex. 5 Write negative forms and questions:**

**(use „to be” or „to have got”)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a new bike?

2. \_\_\_\_\_ you tired?

3. We \_\_\_\_\_ hungry.

4. We \_\_\_\_\_ a flat.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ a friend?

6. \_\_\_\_\_ he fast?

7. She \_\_\_\_\_ many books.

8. She \_\_\_\_\_ young.

9. I \_\_\_\_\_ a boat.

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ happy.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ a garden?

12. \_\_\_\_\_ they thirsty?



# PRESENT SIMPLE



**Czas teraźniejszy prosty, używamy go, gdy mówimy o czymś co się powtarza, jest naszym nawykiem.**

## Określenia czasu:

ALWAYS – ZAWSZE

USUALLY – ZAZWYCZAJ

OFTEN – CZĘSTO

SOMETIMES – CZASAMI

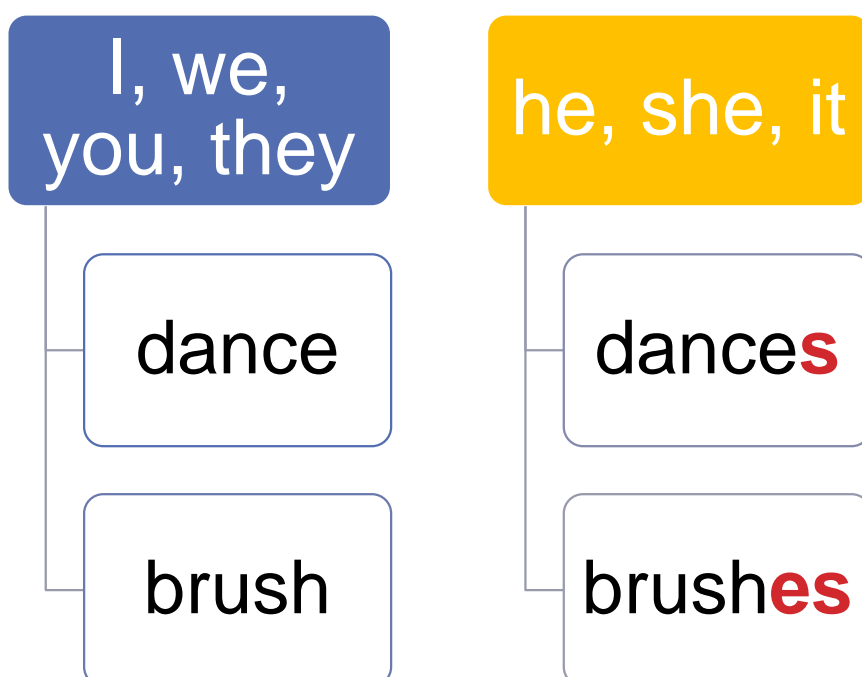
SELDOM – RZADKO

HARDLY EVER – PRAWIE NIGDY

NEVER – NIGDY

EVERY - KAŻDEGO

## Affirmative – zdania twierdzące



## Negative - przeczenia

I, we ,  
you, they

don't  
dance

don't  
brush

he, she, it

doesn't  
dance

doesn't  
brush

## Questions – pytania

Do  
I, we, you, they

dance?

brush?

Does  
he, she, it

dance?

brush?

## **Ex.6 Make sentences.**

**1./ dances /party /He /often /at /the /**

.....

**2. / don't / tidy / we / always / room / our /**

.....

**3. / ? / listen / Do / every week / to / music / you**

.....

**4. / snow / ? / Does / here / it /**

.....

**5./ washes / her / she / car / old / never**

.....

**6./ eat / We / don't / fish / every day /**

.....

**7./ prepares / She / seldom / meals / tasty.**

.....

**8./ like / Do / school / you / your / ?**

.....\

**Ex. 7 Uzupełnij poprawną formą:**

**1. I often \_\_\_\_\_ (run).**

**2. You hardly ever \_\_\_\_\_ (smile).**

**3. He sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) his room.**

**4. Sara seldom \_\_\_\_\_ (read).**

**5. They never \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) water.**

**6. She always \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) her car.**

**7. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not exercise).**

**8. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ (not drink) tea.**

**9. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not rain) here.**

**10. \_\_\_\_\_ you often \_\_\_\_\_ (swim)?**

**11. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (do) homework every day?**

**12. \_\_\_\_\_ they sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (watch tv)?**

**13. \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) here.**

**14. The child usually \_\_\_\_\_ (play).**

# COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES

POLAND	POLISH
GERMANY	GERMAN
RUSSIA	RUSSIAN
SLOVAKIA	SLOVAKIAN
THE CZECH REPUBLIC	CZECH
ITALY	ITALIAN
FRANCE	FRENCH
SPAIN	SPANISH
GREECE	GREEK
PORTUGAL	PORTUGUESE
THE UNITED KINGDOM	BRITISH
THE UNITED STATES	AMERICAN
TURKEY	TURKISH
IRELAND	IRISH
SCOTLAND	SCOTTISH
CANADA	CANADIAN
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIAN
JAPAN	JAPANESE
CHINA	CHINESE
LITHUANIA	LITHUANIAN
LATVIA	LATVIAN

When you say about the  
country you use :

I am from ... / I come from ...

I live in ...

When you say about  
nationality you use:

I am .....

### Ex. 8 Write country or nationality

1. Where are you from? I am from .....(Litwa),  
but I live in .....(Hiszpania).
2. What is your nationality? I am .....(Francuz).
3. Where do they come from? They're from  
.....(Niemcy). They are .....
4. Is he .....(Włoszka)? Yes, she is from  
.....
5. Are you .....(Polak)? No, I am from  
.....(Rosja), I am .....

**Ex. 9 Write country or nationality:**

country	nationality
	CZECH
IRELAND	
	GREEK
FRANCE	
	SPANISH
PORTUGAL	
	BRITISH
RUSSIA	
	AMERICAN

**Ex.10 Write down the suffixes**

Japan ....., Turk ....., Austral....., Ital .....,

Scott....., Chin ....., German ....., Pol .....

Japan ....., Latv....., Lithuan....., Slovak.....

**Ex. 11 Write about you and your friends.**

*I come from ..... I am .....*

*I live in ..... It is a very nice country. I live with my*

*..... They are amazing. My friends live in*

*..... They are .....*

*We .....*

# Sports

players

equipment

verbs

basketball

basketball player  
match  
court  
game

play  
throw  
catch

football

football player  
match  
goal  
score

win  
lose

swimming

swimmer  
cap  
goggles  
pool

swim  
diving  
snorkeling

running

runner  
race  
competition  
track

run  
rest  
make an effort



cycling

cyclist  
bicycle  
helmet

ride a bike  
cycle

sailing

sailor  
boat  
wind  
harbour

sail

ice  
skating

ice skater  
rink  
cold

ice skate

skiing

skier  
mountain  
freezing

ski

### Ex. 12 Who am i?

1. I wear helmet. I often go to park. I use special paths.

I am .....

2. I wear a cap and goggles. I like when I am wet.

I am .....

3. I like kicking ball. I wear special shoes. I play on the pitch. I am

.....

# PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

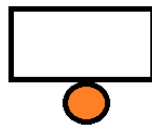
**IN – W**



**ON – NA**



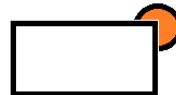
**UNDER – POD**



**IN FRONT OF – PRZED**



**BEHIND – ZA**



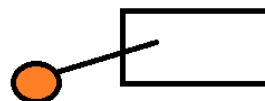
**NEXT TO – OBOK**



**BETWEEN – POMIĘDZY**



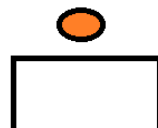
**OPPOSITE – NAPRZECIW**



**NEAR – W POBLIŻU**



**OVER/ ABOVE - NAD**



## EX.13 WHERE IS IT?

I HAVE MY PENCIL \_\_\_\_\_ MY BAG.

YOU HAVE YOUR PEN \_\_\_\_\_ THE DESK.

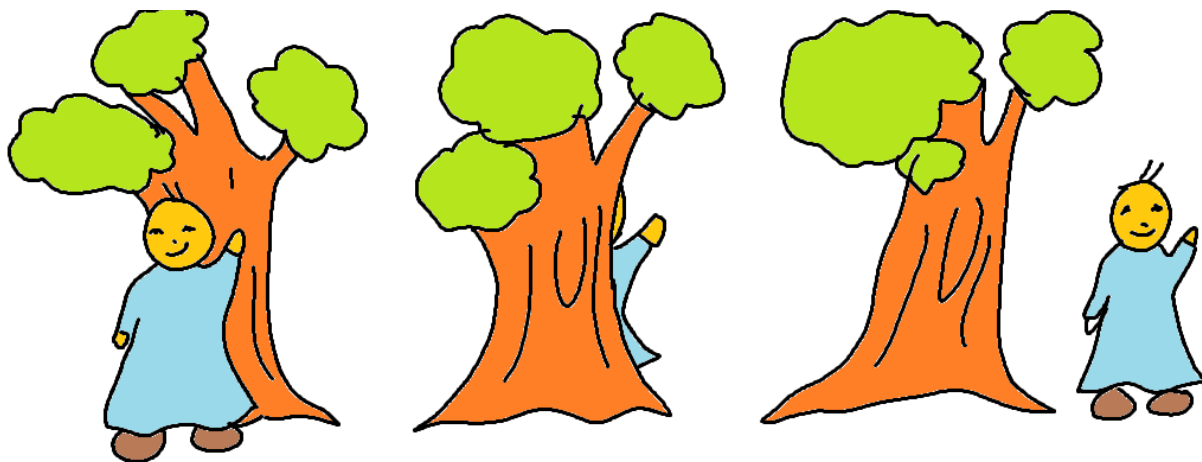
HIS BAG IS \_\_\_\_\_ THE CHAIR.

THE FLOWER IS \_\_\_\_\_ THE WINDOW.

THE BIN IS \_\_\_\_\_ THE DOOR.

THE CHAIR IS \_\_\_\_\_ THE DESK.

### Ex. 14 WRITE THE CORRECT ANSWERS:



*I am standing:*

\_\_\_\_\_ *the tree*

\_\_\_\_\_ *the tree*

\_\_\_\_\_ *the tree*

*next to*

*in front of*

*behind*

# NOUNS – PLURAL

Liczbę mnogą rzeczowników tworzymy dodając odpowiednie końcówki:

1. "s"

- dogs, days, boys, desks, boys
- walls, bins, cans, chairs, toys

2. "es"

- potatoes, boxes, tomatoes, bushes,
- classes, watches, foxes

3. "y- ies"

- story-stories, lorry- lorries
- dictionary- dictionaries

4. "f/fe - ves"

- wolf- wolves, knife - knives
- wife - wives, leaf - leaves

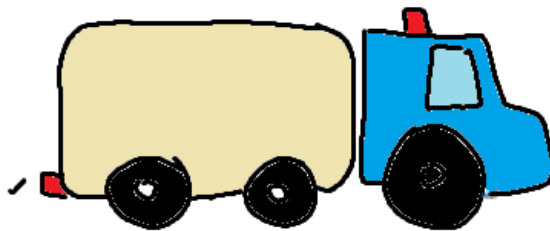
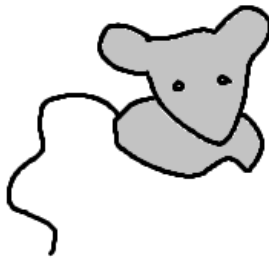
5. Irregular

- man - men, woman - women
- child-children, tooth - teeth

irregular

- foot - feet, mouse - mice,
- goose-geese, person-people

**Ex. 15 Write the correct words:**



1. There are five \_\_\_\_\_ in the playground
2. The cat likes chasing \_\_\_\_\_.
3. You can find the word in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Big cars are called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ fall from the trees in Autumn.

**Ex. 16 Describe the picture use prepositions of place, plural forms, verbs. (in the picture I can see....)**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



## Exercise:

sports

F	L	B	M	E	J	J	L	S	H	F	W	M	H	R	F	R	T
W	B	S	K	Z	U	P	H	G	U	B	A	R	E	S	N	U	I
K	Z	D	F	B	M	H	J	A	O	O	Z	C	J	W	I	N	Y
E	Z	H	R	D	Z	M	F	B	D	L	O	S	K	I	I	N	G
T	F	O	E	M	M	I	I	E	G	T	H	E	I	M	E	I	N
G	I	B	A	A	L	I	F	U	J	T	R	T	O	M	T	N	U
M	E	W	D	A	Z	J	B	O	P	S	A	I	L	I	N	G	K
K	N	U	S	Z	P	L	A	W	O	B	Z	O	Y	N	C	W	Y
P	D	D	S	H	O	R	S	E	R	I	D	I	N	G	J	G	R
M	T	D	A	S	S	C	K	I	M	Y	D	C	Z	I	O	I	J
B	N	Z	R	M	Z	E	E	E	C	Y	N	E	S	O	B	E	H
I	S	S	J	Y	M	U	T	D	Y	D	F	S	G	Z	P	W	H
Z	C	D	Y	N	D	O	B	E	C	Z	M	K	G	E	A	B	R
V	O	L	L	E	Y	B	A	L	L	F	T	A	B	N	M	R	U
F	L	H	Z	R	J	D	L	Y	I	R	K	T	R	N	E	M	F
F	O	O	T	B	A	L	L	A	N	I	T	I	A	T	U	J	T
U	R	O	S	F	R	J	U	W	G	E	Y	N	Y	C	M	N	P
E	K	B	S	C	A	F	M	C	O	B	E	G	T	Z	M	C	G

BASKETBALL  
FOOTBALL  
CYCLING  
SWIMMING  
SAILING  
HORSE RIDING  
RUNNING  
ICESKATING  
SKIING  
VOLLEYBALL

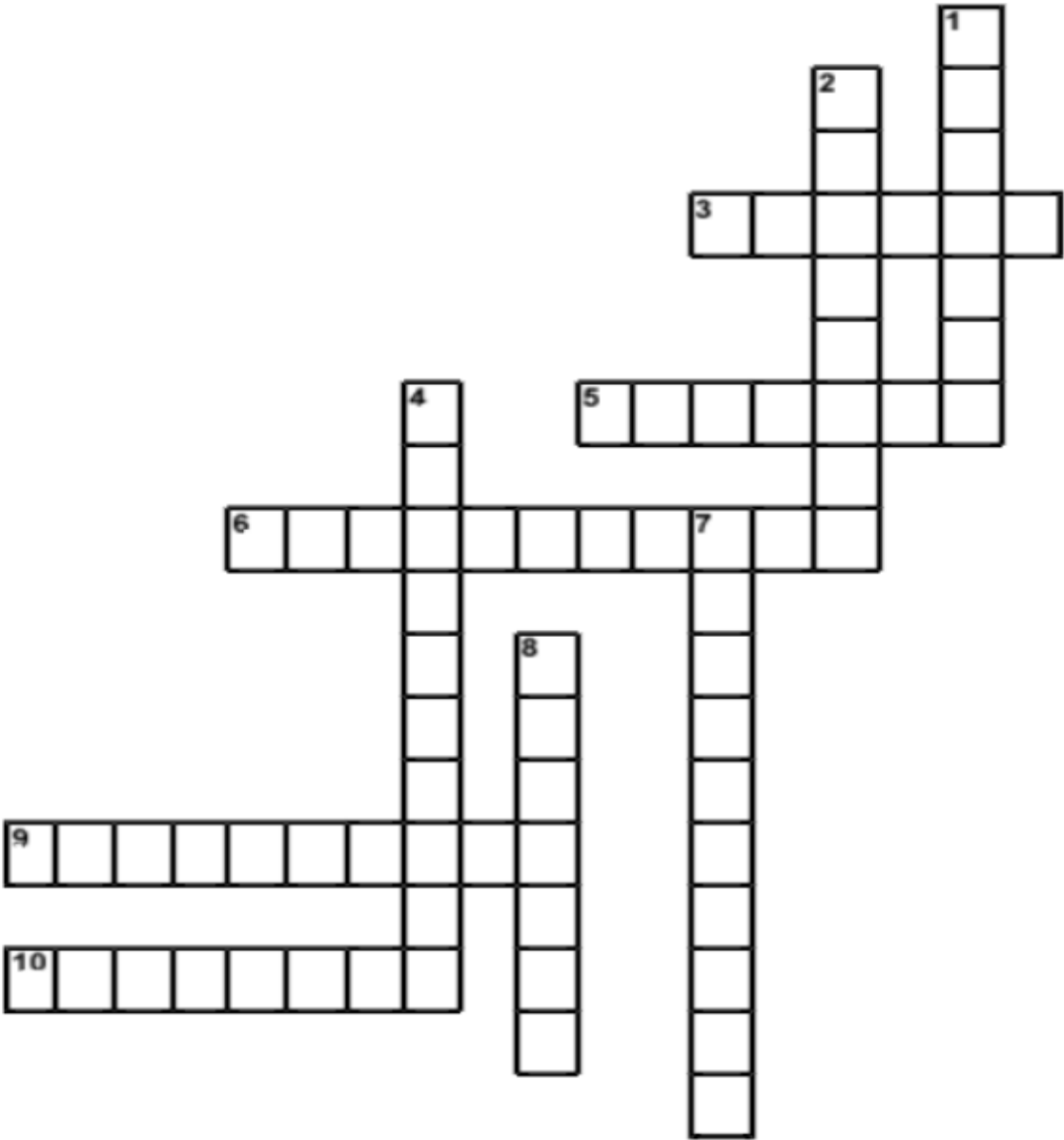
## crossword

*Poziomo:*

3. a sport in which participants must travel on skis
5. the departure of a boat from a harbour
6. the way of travelling on the horse
9. a game in which two teams hit an inflated ball over a high net using their hands
10. a game played on the pitch by two teams, points are scored by kicking the ball

*Pionowo:*

1. when you travel on foot at a fast pace
2. you can do this in the water, in the pool
4. a game played on a court by two opposing teams of 5 players; points are scored by throwing the ball through an elevated horizontal hoop
7. skating on ice
8. the sport of traveling on a bicycle or motorcycle





Thank you for doing exercises, hope it was useful.