

## Grammar Short Test 6A

## 1 Zaznacz poprawne opcje.

- 1 **Will / Are** you close the window, please? It's cold.
- 2 What **they're going / are they going** to do next weekend?
- 3 I **am not / won't** do that! It's silly.
- 4 **They / There** are a lot of people in this restaurant.
- 5 I'll go jogging **although / so** it's a bit cold.
- 6 I think **it / there** is very difficult to learn to surf. \_\_\_\_\_ / 6

## 2 Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 1–5. Zakreśl literę: A, B albo C.

Hi Debra,

Just a quick email to check on our plans for the weekend. You (1) \_\_\_\_\_ by train on Friday afternoon, right? I've got my piano class then, but I'll finish it earlier (2) \_\_\_\_\_ come and meet you at the station. I've planned a nice trip for us on Saturday. We (3) \_\_\_\_\_ ski running in the hills. I know you haven't done that yet, but I think you (4) \_\_\_\_\_ very quickly. I can't wait to see you. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ will be a great time for both of us!

See you on Friday!

Liz

- |                             |                      |                       |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 <b>A</b> arrive           | <b>B</b> will arrive | <b>C</b> are arriving |
| 2 <b>A</b> although         | <b>B</b> in order to | <b>C</b> so           |
| 3 <b>A</b> are going to try | <b>B</b> try         | <b>C</b> have tried   |
| 4 <b>A</b> are learning     | <b>B</b> will learn  | <b>C</b> learn        |
| 5 <b>A</b> There            | <b>B</b> They        | <b>C</b> It           |
- \_\_\_\_\_ / 5

## 3 Wykorzystując wyrazy podane na końcu zdań, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego 1–4. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga! Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.

- 1 The room's too small, so we can't have the party in it. **IS**  
We can't have the party in this room \_\_\_\_\_ not enough space.
- 2 It's my plan to see this film next weekend. **TO**  
I'm \_\_\_\_\_ this film next weekend.
- 3 Mum asked me to look after my sister tonight and I said 'OK'. **LOOKING**  
I \_\_\_\_\_ my sister tonight.
- 4 I haven't got much free time tomorrow, but I'll help you. **AM**  
I'll help you \_\_\_\_\_ quite busy tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_ / 4

## Grammar Short Test 6B

## 1 Zaznacz poprawne opcje.

- 1 **Will / Are** you going to see Mark tomorrow?
- 2 I'm not sure about tomorrow. Maybe, I **will go / am going** to a disco.
- 3 I work in a shop at weekends **so / in order to** earn some money.
- 4 Is **there / it** three p.m. yet?
- 5 Sorry, but I **don't / won't** lend you any money again!
- 6 I think **it / there** is a nice café near the station. \_\_\_\_\_ / 6

## 2 Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 1–5. Zakreśl literę: A, B albo C.

Hi Liz,

Just a quick email to check on our plans for the weekend. Me and Sandra (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus at 3.30. Sandra's dad has promised to drive us to the bus station (2) \_\_\_\_\_ we could easily get there on foot. It's only a 15-minute walk and we (3) \_\_\_\_\_ much luggage anyway. Do you think you (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the time to meet us at the bus station in your town? If not, don't worry, we can get to your place on our own. I think (5) \_\_\_\_\_ will be a great weekend. See you on Friday afternoon!

Alicia

- |                       |                               |                     |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 <b>A</b> get        | <b>B</b> are getting          | <b>C</b> will get   |
| 2 <b>A</b> although   | <b>B</b> in order to          | <b>C</b> so         |
| 3 <b>A</b> don't take | <b>B</b> aren't going to take | <b>C</b> won't take |
| 4 <b>A</b> are having | <b>B</b> have                 | <b>C</b> will have  |
| 5 <b>A</b> it         | <b>B</b> they                 | <b>C</b> there      |
- \_\_\_\_\_ / 5

## 3 Wykorzystując wyrazy podane na końcu zdań, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego 1–4. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga! Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.

- 1 It's Paul's plan to do a computer course next month. **TO**  
Paul's \_\_\_\_\_ a computer course next month.
- 2 This café is always full of people but I still love it. **ARE**  
I love this café \_\_\_\_\_ always a lot of people here.
- 3 We hope for sunny weather next weekend. **RAIN**  
We hope it \_\_\_\_\_ next weekend.
- 4 I've asked John to come and help me in the garden on Saturday and he said 'OK'. **IS**  
John \_\_\_\_\_ order to help in the garden on Saturday. \_\_\_\_\_ / 4