

## **Zakres materiału do sprawdzianu kompetencji językowych:**

### CZASOWNIK

1. Bezokolicznik i formy osobowe, np. to work, works.
2. Czasowniki posiłkowe, np. be, do.
3. Czasowniki modalne:
  - can, np. Can you help me? I can speak English. I can't swim. I can't see him.
  - could, np. Could you speak more slowly? I couldn't help him with the exercise.
  - may, np. May I speak to Sam? It may be too late
  - must, np. I must finish it today. You mustn't smoke here. It must be Tom.
  - should, np. You shouldn't smoke. Where should I get off?
  - will, np. I'll wash up later. The train will be late.
4. Tryb rozkazujący, np. Come here! Don't touch that!
5. Czasowniki regularne i nieregularne, np. work – worked – worked; do – did – done.
6. Imiesłów czynny i bierny, np. speaking, spoken.
7. Czasowniki wyrażające stany, np. I want to be a singer. I believe you are right. I see what you mean. i czynności, np. She is dancing. I am seeing my dentist tomorrow. 8. Czasowniki złożone (phrasal verbs), np. get up, break down, look for.
9. Czasy gramatyczne:
  - Present Simple, np. She often visits her grandparents. The train leaves at seven.
  - Present Continuous, np. She is working in the garden at the moment. We are going to the cinema tomorrow.
  - Present Perfect, np. I've just seen my teacher. He hasn't visited me since May.
  - Past Simple, np. Columbus discovered America in 1492. I saw him two days ago.
  - Past Continuous, np. We were watching TV at ten o'clock last night.
  - Past Perfect, np. He had already gone home when we arrived at the party.
  - Future Simple, np. I will call you tomorrow. I think he will win.
10. Konstrukcja be going to, np. I'm going to give a party on Saturday.
11. Konstrukcja have to, np. He has to go there. I don't have to do it.
12. Konstrukcja would like to, np. I would like to meet him.

## RZECZOWNIK

1. Rzeczowniki policzalne i niepoliczalne, np. a cat, rice, information, money
2. Liczba mnoga regularna i nieregularna, np. a dog – dogs, a woman – women
3. Forma dzierżawcza, np. the manager's office, the colour of her eyes
4. Rzeczowniki złożone, np. a washing machine, toothpaste, sister-in-law

## PRZEDIMEK

1. Przedimek nieokreślony, np. a cup, an animal.
2. Przedimek określony, np. the sun, the USA.
3. Przedimek zerowy, np. dinner.

## PRZYMIOTNIK

1. Stopniowanie regularne i nieregularne używane do porównań w stopniu równym, wyższym i najwyższym, np. big – bigger – the biggest, expensive – more expensive – the most expensive, good – better – the best; She is as tall as her father.
2. Użycie so, such, how i what z przymiotnikami, np. She is such a nice girl. How nice!
3. Przymiotniki dzierżawcze, np. my, his, our.

## PRZYSŁÓWEK

1. Stopniowanie regularne i nieregularne, np. elegantly – more elegantly – the most elegantly, badly – worse – the worst.
2. Przysłówki too i enough, np. (not) sweet enough, too large.
3. Miejsce przysłówka w zdaniu, np. She often goes to the cinema. They are always late. Do it quickly!

## ZAIMEK

1. Zaimki osobowe w formie podmiotu, np. I, we i w formie dopełnienia, np. me, them.
2. Zaimki dzierżawcze, np. mine, yours, ours.
3. Zaimki zwrotne, np. myself, yourself, ourselves.
4. Zaimki wskazujące, np. this, those.
5. Zaimki pytające, np. who, what, which.
6. Zaimki względne, np. who, which, that.
7. Zaimki wzajemne, np. each other.

8. Zaimki nieokreślone, np. some, any, much, many, no, (a) few, (a) little, other, another, somebody, anything.

9. Zaimek bezosobowy you.

10. Zaimki one / ones w zdaniach typu I will take the green one / ones.

## LICZEBNIK

1. Liczebniki główne, np. one, a thousand.

2. Liczebniki porządkowe, np. first, twenty-fourth. PRZYIMEK 1. Przyimki określające miejsce, kierunek, odległość, np. in London, to school.

2. Przyimki określające czas, np. on Monday, in July, at night.

3. Przyimki sposobu, np. by bus, with a pen.

4. Przyimki po niektórych czasownikach i przymiotnikach, np. think of, interested in.

## SPÓJNIK

Spójniki, np. and, or, because, if, unless, while, before, so.

## SKŁADNIA

1. Zdania twierdzące, przeczące i pytające w czasach: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Future Simple.

2. Zdania z podmiotem it, np. It rained heavily last night.

3. Zdania z podmiotem there, np. There is a new restaurant in King Street. There were clouds in the sky. There will be twenty people at the party.

4. Zdania z dwoma dopełnieniami, np. Yesterday I bought my grandma a nice present.

5. Zdania w stronie biernej w czasach: Present Simple, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Future Simple, np. My car was stolen last night.

6. Pytania pośrednie, np. He wants to know if I like him. Can you tell me where he is staying?

7. Zdania w mowie zależnej z czasownikami say, tell, ask, np. He told me (that) he was very unhappy.

8. Zdania współrzędnie złożone, np. My brother was playing football and I was watching cartoons.

9. Zdania podrzędnie złożone:

- przydawkowe, np. The man who lives next door is a famous actor
- okolicznikowe:
  - celu, np. I came here to give you this letter.

- czasu, np. The phone rang when we were leaving the flat.
- miejsca, np. He was sitting where I had left him.
- przyczyny, np. She is happy because she won the lottery.
- skutku, np. I was tired so I went straight to bed.
- warunku (typu 0, I, II), np. When it is hot, we drink more. If we win the match, we will have a party. If I had a lot of money, I would buy a big house.

10. Konstrukcje bezokolicznikowe i gerundialne, np. I'm very happy to see you. I enjoy walking but my friends prefer cycling. I'm good at swimming.

11. Zdania wykrzyknikowe, np. What a beautiful painting!