Kartkówka 1: Present Simple czy Present Continuous

Grupa A

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Punkty: ..... / 5

Wpisz czasownik w czasie Present Simple albo Present Continuous.

1. My mum usually _____ (drive) to work.
2. Look! It _____ (snow).
3. I _____ (not / understand) this word.
4. What _____ you _____ (do) now?
5. Water _____ (boil) at 100°C.

✂ przetnij

Kartkówka 1: Present Simple czy Present Continuous

Grupa B

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Punkty: ..... / 5

Wpisz czasownik w czasie Present Simple albo Present Continuous.

1. We often _____ (visit) our grandparents.
2. Be quiet! The baby _____ (sleep).
3. She _____ (not / like) horror films.
4. _____ he _____ (work) at the moment?
5. The sun _____ (rise) in the east.

Kartkówka 2: Past Simple czy Past Continuous

Grupa A

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Punkty: ..... / 5

Wpisz czasownik w czasie Past Simple albo Past Continuous.

1. I _____ (read) when the phone rang.
2. While we were walking, it _____ (start) to rain.
3. They _____ (play) cards at 8 p.m. yesterday.
4. She _____ (fall) off her bike and broke her arm.
5. What _____ you _____ (do) when I called?

✂ przetnij

Kartkówka 2: Past Simple czy Past Continuous

Grupa B

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Punkty: ..... / 5

Wpisz czasownik w czasie Past Simple albo Past Continuous.

1. He _____ (cook) when the lights went out.
2. While I was sleeping, someone _____ (knock) at the door.
3. We _____ (watch) TV at 9 p.m. last night.
4. Tom _____ (lose) his keys yesterday.
5. Where _____ they _____ (go) when you saw them?

Kartkówka 3: Present Perfect, for / since

Grupa A

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Punkty: ..... / 5

Wpisz czasownik w czasie Present Perfect albo for / since.

1. I _____ (finish) my project.
2. She has lived here _____ 2015.
3. We have known them _____ ten years.
4. _____ you _____ (do) your homework yet?
5. He _____ (not / see) this film.

✂ przetnij

Kartkówka 3: Present Perfect, for / since

Grupa B

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Punkty: ..... / 5

Wpisz czasownik w czasie Present Perfect albo for / since.

1. They _____ (buy) a new house.
2. I have had this phone _____ two months.
3. She has been ill _____ Monday.
4. _____ he _____ (call) you yet?
5. We _____ (not / eat) breakfast.

Kartkówka 4: will czy be going to

Grupa A

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Punkty: ..... / 5

Wpisz czasownik z will albo z be going to.

1. Look at those clouds! It _____ (rain).
2. I'm tired. I think I _____ (go) to bed.
3. We _____ (visit) Rome next summer. We've bought the tickets.
4. Maybe people _____ (live) on Mars one day.
5. "The phone is ringing." "I _____ (answer) it."

✂ przetnij

Kartkówka 4: will czy be going to

Grupa B

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Punkty: ..... / 5

Wpisz czasownik z will albo z be going to.

1. Be careful! You _____ (fall)!
2. I promise I _____ (help) you.
3. She _____ (study) medicine. She has already chosen a university.
4. I think our team _____ (win) the match.
5. "I'm cold." "I _____ (close) the window."

Kartkówka 5: Stopniowanie przymiotników, as ... as

Grupa A

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Punkty: ..... / 5

Wpisz przymiotnik w odpowiedniej formie.

1. My room is _____ (big) than yours.
2. This is the _____ (good) day of the year.
3. Maths is _____ (difficult) than history for me.
4. Tom is as _____ (tall) as his dad.
5. It's the _____ (bad) film I have ever seen.

✂ przetnij

Kartkówka 5: Stopniowanie przymiotników, as ... as

Grupa B

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Punkty: ..... / 5

Wpisz przymiotnik w odpowiedniej formie.

1. Your bag is _____ (heavy) than mine.
2. Who is the _____ (funny) person in your family?
3. In Poland football is _____ (popular) than rugby.
4. My sister isn't as _____ (old) as me.
5. This is the _____ (expensive) shop in town.

Kartkówka 6: Czasowniki modalne

Grupa A

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Punkty: ..... / 5

Wpisz w luki wyrażenia z ramki. Każdego użyj jeden raz.

must **mustn't** **should** **don't have to** **has to**

1. You _____ smoke here. It's forbidden.
2. It's Saturday. I _____ get up early.
3. You look tired. You _____ go to bed.
4. My dad _____ wear a uniform at work.
5. I really _____ remember her birthday this time!

✂ przetnij

Kartkówka 6: Czasowniki modalne

Grupa B

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Punkty: ..... / 5

Wpisz w luki wyrażenia z ramki. Każdego użyj jeden raz.

must **mustn't** **should** **don't have to** **has to**

1. You _____ use your phone during the test.
2. Our school has no uniforms. We _____ wear one.
3. You have a fever. You _____ see a doctor.
4. She is a nurse. She _____ work some nights.
5. I _____ pass this exam! It's very important to me.

Kartkówka 7: First Conditional

Grupa A

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Punkty: ..... / 5

Wpisz czasownik w odpowiedniej formie (pierwszy tryb warunkowy).

1. If it _____ (rain), we will stay at home.
2. If you study, you _____ (pass) the test.
3. She _____ (be) angry if you don't call her.
4. If I _____ (not / hurry), I will miss the bus.
5. What _____ you _____ (do) if he doesn't come?

✂ przetnij

Kartkówka 7: First Conditional

Grupa B

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Punkty: ..... / 5

Wpisz czasownik w odpowiedniej formie (pierwszy tryb warunkowy).

1. If he _____ (come) late, he will miss the film.
2. If we leave now, we _____ (catch) the train.
3. I _____ (buy) a bike if I save enough money.
4. If you _____ (not / eat), you will be hungry.
5. Where _____ you _____ (go) if it's sunny?

Kartkówka 8: Strona bierna

Grupa A

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Punkty: ..... / 5

Wpisz czasownik w stronie biernej (Present Simple albo Past Simple).

1. English _____ (speak) all over the world.
2. This castle _____ (build) in 1350.
3. Cars _____ (make) in this factory.
4. The letters _____ (send) yesterday.
5. The window _____ (not / break) by Tom.

✂ przetnij

Kartkówka 8: Strona bierna

Grupa B

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Punkty: ..... / 5

Wpisz czasownik w stronie biernej (Present Simple albo Past Simple).

1. Paper _____ (make) from wood.
2. The Mona Lisa _____ (paint) by Leonardo da Vinci.
3. These cakes _____ (bake) every morning.
4. The thieves _____ (catch) last night.
5. The room _____ (not / clean) yesterday.

DLA NAUCZYCIELA · JAK UŻYWAĆ I KLUCZ

Kartkówki z angielskiego – klasy 7–8

klasy 7–8

Co to jest: 8 krótkich kartkówek (5–10 minut, po 5 punktów) – każda w dwóch grupach A i B na jednej kartce A4. Wydrukuj tyle stron, ile potrzebujesz, i przetnij je wzdłuż linii.

Jak używać: kartkówkę zrób 1–2 dni po lekcji z danego tematu, a tę samą (drugą grupę) jeszcze raz po 2–3 tygodniach – krótki test z pamięci po przerwie utrwala wiedzę lepiej niż kolejne czytanie notatek (efekt testowania i powtórek w odstępach). Po sprawdzeniu omów z klasą luki, w których najwięcej osób się pomyliło.

Nr	Temat	Grupa A	Grupa B
1	Present Simple czy Present Continuous	1. drives; 2. is snowing; 3. don't understand; 4. are … doing; 5. boils	1. visit; 2. is sleeping; 3. doesn't like; 4. Is … working; 5. rises
2	Past Simple czy Past Continuous	1. was reading; 2. started; 3. were playing; 4. fell; 5. were … doing	1. was cooking; 2. knocked; 3. were watching; 4. lost; 5. were … going
3	Present Perfect, for / since	1. have finished; 2. since; 3. for; 4. Have … done; 5. hasn't seen	1. have bought; 2. for; 3. since; 4. Has … called; 5. haven't eaten
4	will czy be going to	1. is going to rain; 2. will go; 3. are going to visit; 4. will live; 5. will answer ('ll answer)	1. are going to fall; 2. will help ('ll help); 3. is going to study; 4. will win; 5. will close ('ll close)
5	Stopniowanie przymiotników, as … as	1. bigger; 2. best; 3. more difficult; 4. tall; 5. worst	1. heavier; 2. funniest; 3. more popular; 4. old; 5. most expensive
6	Czasowniki modalne	1. mustn't; 2. don't have to; 3. should; 4. has to; 5. must	1. mustn't; 2. don't have to; 3. should; 4. has to; 5. must
7	First Conditional	1. rains; 2. will pass; 3. will be; 4. don't hurry; 5. will … do	1. comes; 2. will catch; 3. will buy; 4. don't eat; 5. will … go
8	Strona bierna	1. is spoken; 2. was built; 3. are made; 4. were sent; 5. wasn't broken	1. is made; 2. was painted; 3. are baked; 4. were caught; 5. wasn't cleaned

Ocena (propozycja): 5 pkt – bardzo dobry, 4 pkt – dobry, 3 pkt – dostateczny, 2 pkt – dopuszczający, 0–1 pkt – niedostateczny. Za każdą lukę 1 pkt; drobny błąd literowy, który nie zmienia formy gramatycznej, możesz uznać. Formy skrócone i pełne (np. *isn't / is not*) są równoważne.