Spójniki i łączniki w angielskim – ćwiczenia

Zanim przejdziemy do ćwiczeń, krótkie przypomnienie najważniejszych informacji.

Wyrażenia łączące pokazują, jaki jest związek między dwiema informacjami. Używamy ich:

Kiedy dopowiadamy coś jeszcze używamy: and (i), also (także), too (też), in addition / moreover / furthermore (co więcej, ponadto), besides (poza tym)

Kiedy wskazujemy na różnicę: but (ale), however (jednak), although / even though (chociaż, mimo że), despite / in spite of (pomimo), whereas / while (podczas gdy), nevertheless (niemniej jednak)

Kiedy podajemy powód: because (ponieważ), since / as (skoro, jako że), because of / due to / owing to (z powodu)

Kiedy wskazujemy na jakiś efekt, rezultat: so (więc), therefore (dlatego), thus (tym samym), as a result / consequently (w rezultacie), that's why (dlatego właśnie)

Kiedy podajemy cel: to / in order to / so as to (aby), so that (żeby), in case (na wypadek gdyby)

Kiedy coś dzielimy na etapy: first / firstly (po pierwsze), then / next (następnie), after that (potem), finally (w końcu), in conclusion / to sum up / all in all (podsumowując)

NOVAKID

1 Wstaw brakujący spójnik

Uzupełnij zdania jednym wyrazem z ramki. Każdy wykorzystaj tylko raz.

but – because – so – although – moreover – therefore

1. It was raining, _____ we decided to stay at home.
2. She speaks three languages; _____, she's learning a fourth one.
3. He didn't get the job _____ he was late for the interview.
4. The car is old, _____ it still runs perfectly.
5. _____ it was expensive, we decided to buy the house.
6. There was heavy traffic; _____, we missed the beginning of the film.

2 Przetłumacz na polski

Zapisz polskie znaczenie podanych wyrażeń.

1. moreover → _____
2. although → _____
3. as a result → _____
4. whereas → _____
5. in spite of → _____
6. therefore → _____
7. besides → _____
8. owing to → _____

3 Wybierz właściwy spójnik

W każdym zdaniu wybierz wyraz pasujący do sensu.

1. The hotel was quite cheap. (However / Therefore), the rooms were clean and comfortable.
2. She couldn't attend the meeting (because / because of) she was ill.
3. He didn't study at all; (as a result / in addition), he failed the exam.
4. We took a map with us (so that / despite) we wouldn't get lost.
5. The restaurant serves excellent food. (Moreover / Nevertheless), the prices are very reasonable.
6. (Although / Because) she was tired, she agreed to help us.
7. The flight was delayed (due to / so that) the bad weather.
8. My brother loves the countryside, (whereas / therefore) I prefer big cities.

4 Because, because of czy due to?

Uzupełnij zdania właściwym wyrażeniem.

1. The match was postponed _____ heavy rain.
2. She was upset _____ nobody had remembered her birthday.
3. We arrived late _____ the traffic was terrible.
4. The shop is closed today _____ a public holiday.
5. He couldn't sleep _____ the noise coming from the street.
6. They cancelled the trip _____ they had run out of money.

5 Although, despite czy in spite of?

Uzupełnij zdania właściwym wyrażeniem.

1. _____ the high price, they decided to buy the house.
2. _____ it was very cold, she went out without a coat.
3. He passed the test _____ not studying at all.
4. _____ being tired, he continued working.
5. We enjoyed the trip _____ the terrible weather.
6. _____ she was ill, she came to the meeting.

6 Przekształć zdania, zmieniając wyrażenie łączące

Przepisz każde zdanie, zastępując podkreślone wyrażenie tym podanym w nawiasie. Pamiętaj o zasadach gramatycznych.

1. Although it was raining heavily, they went for a walk. (despite) → _____
2. Despite his illness, he came to work. (although) → _____
3. In spite of the high price, she bought the dress. (even though) → _____
4. Even though he was very tired, he finished the project. (in spite of) → _____
5. Despite not having much experience, she got the job. (although) → _____

7 Połącz zdania, używając podanego wyrażenia

Połącz każdą parę zdań w jedno, wykorzystując wyrażenie z nawiasu. Zadbaj o poprawną interpunkcję i szyk.

1. The exam was difficult. Most students passed it. (however) → _____
2. He wanted to improve his health. He started running every morning. (so that) → _____
3. She was offered a better salary. She decided to change jobs. (therefore) → _____
4. We had never been to Rome. We booked a guided tour. (as) → _____
5. The weather was terrible. We still enjoyed our holiday. (nevertheless) → _____
6. He saved money for months. He wanted to buy a new laptop. (in order to) → _____

8 Uzupełnij tekst wyrażeniami łączącymi

Wpisz brakujące spójniki z ramki, aby wypowiedź była spójna. Każdy wykorzystaj tylko raz.

firstly – however – because – moreover – as a result – even though – in conclusion – on the other hand

Working from home has become increasingly popular, and it offers several clear benefits. (1) _____, employees save a lot of time (2) _____ they no longer have to commute to the office. (3) _____, they can organise their day more freely and often feel less stressed. (4) _____, working from home also has some disadvantages. Some people find it hard to concentrate at home, and (5) _____ their productivity may drop. (6) _____, remote workers can feel isolated, since they rarely meet their colleagues face to face. (7) _____ these problems exist, many companies still encourage remote work, mainly to reduce office costs. (8) _____, working from home suits some people perfectly, while others clearly prefer the routine of an office.

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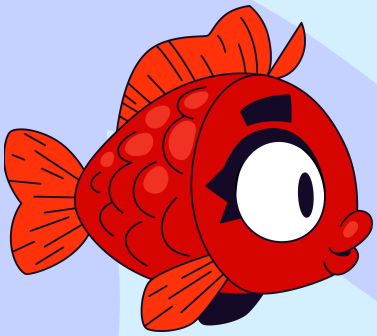
ANSWER KEY



1 Wstaw brakujący spójnik

1. so
2. moreover
3. because
4. but
5. Although
6. therefore

2 Przetłumacz na polski

1. co więcej
2. chociaż
3. w rezultacie
4. podczas gdy
5. pomimo
6. dlatego
7. poza tym
8. wskutek / z powodu

3 Wybierz właściwy spójnik

1. However
2. because
3. as a result
4. so that
5. Moreover
6. Although
7. due to
8. whereas

4 Because, because of czy due to?

1. because of
2. because
3. because
4. because of (lub due to)
5. because of
6. because

5 Although, despite czy in spite of?

1. Despite (lub In spite of)
2. Although
3. despite (lub in spite of)
4. Despite (lub In spite of)
5. despite (lub in spite of)
6. Although

6 Przekształć zdania, zmieniając wyrażenie łączące

1. Despite the heavy rain, they went for a walk. (lub: Despite it raining heavily...)
2. Although he was ill, he came to work.
3. Even though the price was high, she bought the dress.
4. In spite of being very tired, he finished the project.
5. Although she didn't have much experience, she got the job.

7 Połącz zdania, używając podanego wyrażenia

1. The exam was difficult; however, most students passed it.
2. He started running every morning so that he could improve his health.
3. She was offered a better salary; therefore, she decided to change jobs.
4. As we had never been to Rome, we booked a guided tour.
5. The weather was terrible; nevertheless, we enjoyed our holiday.
6. He saved money for months in order to buy a new laptop.

8 Uzupełnij tekst wyrażeniami łączącymi

1. Firstly
2. because
3. Moreover
4. However
5. as a result
6. On the other hand
7. Even though
8. In conclusion