

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Klasa : _____ Wynik: _____ / 38 p Czas: 30 min

Zadanie 1 (10 punktów / _____)

Wskaż wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia lukę w zdaniu.

Przykład: Sorry, but I didn't _____ your name.

A take **B catch**

1. An earthquake is an example of a natural _____ .

A change B disaster

2. What's the weather _____ for tomorrow?

A forecast B predict

3. This valley is situated _____ sea level.

A over B below

4. People are looking for different _____ of energy.

A sources B waste

5. Because of _____ , there is smog in big cities.

A flood B pollution

6. Giraffes are big _____ .

A reptiles B mammals

7. Some factories pollute rivers with _____ substances.

A harmful B harmless

8. I'd like to see a coral _____ one day.

A rhino B reef

9. There are no green _____ on that tree.

A tails B leaves

10. Last night I watched a documentary about a volcanic _____ .

A eruption B avalanche

Zadanie 2 (_____ / 9 punktów)

Wskaż prawidłową opcję.

Przykład: They have / *must* to wear a school uniform.

1 You *can't* / *don't have to* sweep the floor. I've already done it.

2 *Can* / *Must* I call you later? I'm in a meeting right now.

3 You *mustn't* / *don't have to* drop litter here.

4 I *don't* / *am not* able to read this handwriting.

5 Next week I *am not* / *won't be* able to pick up the phone. I'll be on holiday abroad.

6 We *are able* / *must* always drive carefully.

7 My brother *can't* / *mustn't* find a job.

8 Kevin *can't* / *couldn't* come to the party because he was ill.

9 *Will* / *Are* you be able to plant trees around our school?

Zadanie 3 (_____ / 5 punktów)

Uzupełnij zdania wskazując poprawną formy konstrukcji **going to**.

Przykład: David is not going to / is going build his house in town. He wants to live near the sea.

- 1 My father is very happy with his old car. He isn't going to / isn't go to buy a new one.
- 2 This Sunday Nina she going to / is going to visit a friend in the country.
- 3 Which books you are going to / are you going to read over the holidays?
- 4 I am not going to / am going to wait for him any longer. I have better things to do!
- 5 Are we to going / Are we going to talk about money all evening?

Zadanie 4 (5 punktów / _____)

Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań w nawiasach na język angielski.

Przykład: (Mam żółwia) I have had a tortoise for two years.

- 1 Magda and Kasia (potrafią mówić po angielsku) _____ .
- 2 (Nie musisz kupować) _____ water at the supermarket.
- 3 (Czy będziecie mogli pójść) _____ to the park tomorrow?
- 4 (Nie wolno niszczyć) _____ the environment.
- 5 (Spotykamy) _____ the eco-warriors today.

Zadanie 5 (5 punktów / _____)

Uzupełnij luki zgodnie z treścią zdań wyjściowych. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

Przykład: It's our duty to limit pollution. **TO** We have to limit pollution.

- 1 You mustn't walk on thin ice. **ALLOWED**
You _____ walk on thin ice.
- 2 I'd like to ask you a question. **MAY**
_____ a question, please?

3 It's necessary for us to protect endangered species. **HAVE**

_____ endangered species.

4 I have decided to see Niagara Falls next summer. **AM**

_____ see Niagara Falls next summer.

5 What are your plans for the winter holidays? **GOING**

What _____ do during the winter holidays?

Zadanie 6 (4 punkty / _____)

Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz odpowiedź A, B lub C, aby poprawnie uzupełnić luki 1–4.

Dear Mr Davids,

I'm really sorry I (1) ____ join your group on the trip to the nature park last weekend, but I was ill. I felt really disappointed because it was such (2) ____ perfect weather for a trip like that – sunny and warm. I hope I will be able (3) ____ next time. So, could you tell me (4) ____ to organise one in the near future? I'd be very keen to join you.

I look forward to your reply.

Best regards,

Robert Stanton

1 **A** wasn't

B can't

C couldn't

2 **A** a

B –

C the

3 **A** to come

B come

C coming

4 **A** you going

B you go

C if you're going to