

Środki językowe

matura rozszerzona

LEKCJA

3

Ćwiczenie 1.

Utwórz **poprawne gramatycznie i znaczeniowo** zdania ze słów podanych w nawiasie. Zdania uzupełnij **maksymalnie pięcioma słowami**, a tam, gdzie jest to konieczne, **dodaj przyimki, przedimki lub operator**.

1. They (visit, ever, their, hardly, aunt) who lives in London.

.....

2. Who (be, suppose, clean) this classroom?

.....

3. When I was a little boy, (play, use, football, I) every day.

.....

4. Are you (swim, use) in cold water?

.....

Ćwiczenie 2.

Wypełnij luki odpowiednimi słowami. W niektórych przykładach podano pierwszą literę, żeby ułatwić dobór odpowiedniego wyrazu. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie liter w słowie.

EPIDEMICS OF FLU

Almost every year, an epidemic of flu 1 **b** _____ out all of a 2 _____. In fact, it's fairly predictable, but people still like to think that this year, they somehow won't get ill. 3 **D** _____ doctors' warnings and strong encouragement to prevent the disease by using the simplest method – vaccination, most people neglect this problem until they 4 _____ sick. Why is it 5 _____? That's the question... In my opinion, some people don't want to spend any money on the vaccine, even though it is not expensive at 6 _____. Others may be afraid of injections because they think they're all 7 **p** _____. Well, this one is not, and besides, it's very small. Workaholics are busy all the time, and they say they don't have time to take care of it. Don't they realise that 8 **m** _____ an appointment with their doctor takes up much less precious time than staying in bed for several days? Moreover, there's a chance that complications may develop, for example bronchitis or pneumonia. So what's the conclusion? Most people aren't at all 9 **r** _____ or responsible, because they do nothing to protect 10 **e** _____ themselves or other people from this dangerous disease.

Ćwiczenie 3.

Wstaw odpowiednie słowa (rzeczowniki, czasowniki, przymiotniki, przysłówki) do luk.
Wykorzystaj podpowiedzi.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. I must change my job because the one I have is very and every time I go to work, I'm very | STRESS /
STRESS |
| 2. Who is responsible for the of this building? | MAINTAIN |
| 3. My uncle almost hit a car as another one turned right. | EXPECT |
| 4. When you become older you will have to take for your own actions. | RESPONSIBLE |
| 5. You're the most person I've ever met. You never remember anything. | FORGET |
| 6. Whenever she cooks something it's completely, even our dog doesn't want to eat it. | EDIBLE |
| 7. She tries to follow the trends and always wears clothes. | FASHION |
| 8. Every time you ride a motorcycle, you have to rely on your own of the situation on the road. | JUDGE |

Ćwiczenie 4.

Przekształć podane zdania w zdania mające jak najbardziej zbliżone znaczenie, używając podanego przy każdym przykładzie słowa, dokładnie w takiej formie, w jakiej zostało podane (bez zmieniania formy, dodawania końcówek itp.).

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. She continuously asked silly questions.
She silly questions. | KEPT |
| 2. It doesn't make any difference to us whether you stay home or go with us.
It whether you stay home or go with us. | MATTER |
| 3. Do you accept your son's decision?
Do you your son's decision? | APPROVE |
| 4. I was dismissed after I had lied to my boss.
I after I had lied to my boss. | LOST |
| 5. Robert is the best player in our team, and it impresses me.
Robert is the best player in our team, | WHICH |

Ćwiczenie 5.

Wybierz słowo pasujące znaczeniowo do obu zdań.

1. Would you like to live on a island, like Robinson Crusoe?
Camels can survive in a where there is very little water.
2. Most young men try to avoid military
Are you pleased with the in this restaurant?
3. After the storm, all of a sudden, the sea became very
Stop shouting! down, otherwise I will not talk to you.
4. If you buy things of quality, you hardly ever really save money.
..... people often can't afford basic commodities.
5. Women usually like men with a good of humour.
If you have some common, you will not jump from this high rock.
6. Very few people money regularly. They prefer to spend it immediately.
..... all documents before you turn off your computer, otherwise you'll lose them.
7. What did you want to talk to me about? I'm all
I can't go with you to the cinema, I'm up to my in work.
8. It's very rude to somebody names.
Somebody fainted next to the counter! an ambulance!
9. If you manage to one fish in this lake, you'll be very lucky.
At the weekend, we usually try to up on sleep.
10. Our teacher can't up with these silly jokes any more.
If you eat too much, you can easily on weight.