

Matura practice

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. If you want to look neat, you should (suit, clean, your, have).

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2. Yesterday we (get, car, our, repair), but in my opinion, it's still out of order.

.....

3. I wish (I, law, study) when I was young.

.....

4. If only (be, nice, they, people), everybody would like them more.

.....

Ćwiczenie 2

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

MY NEW SCHOOL

When I saw my new school, it really didn't seem to be "new". It was a very old building which looked almost 1 **a** _____. I hoped I would 2 **g** _____ from a high school in Warsaw where I had 3 **p** _____ of friends, and that the building wouldn't look as if it were going to fall 4 **a** _____ in a few days. Unfortunately, my father got a better 5 _____ in a small town. In 6 _____, he works for the same company now, but its new branch had just opened up in this small town, and my father became the boss of the 7 **w** _____ branch. The day I learnt we had to move, I got so angry that I quarrelled with my parents and said a few rude words. My father got angry too. He told me not to answer 8 _____ when I talked with them, but to calm down and consider all the pros and cons. Well, to 9 _____ the truth, I could see only one advantage – up to then my father's salary hadn't been very high, and we couldn't 10 **a** _____ some things, for example holidays abroad. Now, my father has promised that we will spend our next holiday in Greece, Turkey or Egypt.

Ćwiczenie 3

Wybierz odpowiednie słowo pasujące znaczeniowo do obu zdań.

1. Many people want to buy this model of car, and the factory can't the demand.
If you don't earn much, it is difficult to make ends
2. Dinner is ready, please the table.
These birds usually from 4 to 6 eggs.
3. You should use very wood to make this tool.
It is to believe, but nobody passed such an easy exam.
4. Robert doesn't earn enough money to such a big family.
People are disappointed with this party, and their is not as apparent as it was last year.
5. Do you know it from a written source, or was it just word of?
Tasty dishes usually make my water.
6. John jogs every morning to calories.
You must have a special computer program to CDs.
7. The policeman told him to his pockets.
Never make promises if you want people to trust you.
8. It has never my mind that my neighbour might be a criminal.
He the street when he saw me on the other side, at the bus stop.
9. Rivers often their banks and flood vast areas in this region.
Petrol can into flames very easily.
10. Wash the, and I will clean the kitchen.
There are at least 10 satellite in our neighbourhood.

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. It's a pity he snores. I hate it.
I WISH
2. When there is a big epidemic, vets are sometimes forced to kill infected animals.
When there is a big epidemic, vets sometimes have to RESORT
3. Her failure was quite unexpected for us.
Her failure TOOK
4. We are always careful since we don't want to cause an accident.
We are always careful AVOID
5. Don't despise people because of their poverty.
Don't because of their poverty. LOOK