

Znajomość środków językowych.

1. Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 1–4. Zaznacz literę: A, B albo C.

MUSEUM TRIP INFO

A few words about our class trip to the museum on Friday. We are leaving from the school car park at 9 a.m., so you **12.1.** ____ to be there at least 10 minutes earlier. Remember: most of the museum rooms have 'NO PHOTOS' signs, so you **12.2.** ____ take any! There's a nice restaurant next to the museum **12.3.** ____ we can have lunch later. And remember to listen to the guide **12.4.** ____ will take us around the museum because you'll need to write a report about the exhibition.

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|---|-----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | A must | B should | C have |
| 2 | A don't have to | B mustn't | C shouldn't |
| 3 | A which | B when | C where |
| 4 | A who | B which | C whose |

FINDING MISSING RELATIVES OR FRIENDS IN THE PAST

Nowadays when we lose touch with a relative or a friend, we can use the Internet to try and find them. **12.1.** ____ lots of networking sites which can help us do that. That's now. But what **12.2.** ____ people do in the past before the Internet?

The usual way was to put an advert in a popular newspaper **12.3.** ____ to try and find a missing person. A typical advertisement for a missing person looked like this one below:

*Information wanted of Sean McCallum, who left home six months ago and hasn't been seen **12.4.** ____ then. He's 28, five feet seven inches, with short brown hair and brown eyes. If you have any information about him, contact his sister, Rita McCallum in New York, 63 Greenwich Street.*

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|-------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 12.1. | A It is | B They are | C There are |
| 12.2. | A did | B were | C have |
| 12.3. | A although | B in order | C because |
| 12.4. | A from | B for | C since |

2. Uzupełnij każdą lukę tak, aby zdanie było poprawne logicznie i gramatycznie. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

- 1 You _____ use a mobile phone in class! It's against the rules.
- 2 Sue missed her train yesterday and she _____ wait two hours for the next one.
- 3 I need your advice. _____ I tell them about the accident?
- 4 It's a great book! You _____ read it!
- 5 Tom is lucky. He _____ get up early on Monday mornings because he starts school at 10 a.m.
- 6 My sister (*used*) _____ long hair but now it's very short.
- 7 Probably, I _____ very busy tomorrow so let's meet around 5.30.
- 8 My brother broke my favourite cup yesterday while _____ the washing up.
- 9 Some board games like chess or GO _____ for hundreds of years.
- 10 Could you tell me _____ the nearest bust stop _____?

3 Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty podane w nawiasach, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.

- 1 Do you remember the weekend last winter (*kiedy pojechaliśmy*) _____ snowboarding in the Alps?
It was such good fun!
- 2 I've got a friend (*którego rodzice są*) _____ professional musicians.
- 3 Our last bus is at 10.20 p.m. (*Musimy złapać*) _____ it.
- 4 Have you finished the book (*którą dałem*) _____ you last month?
- 5 In my opinion, you (*nie powinieneś martwić*) _____ about the exam. You'll pass it easily.
- 6 Is his cold serious? (*Czy on musi*) _____ to see a doctor?

4. Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród wyrazów podanych w ramce wybierz te, które poprawnie uzupełniają luki 11.1.–11.3. Wpisz odpowiednią literę (A–F) obok numeru każdej luki. Uwaga! Trzy wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

A rubbish	B landfill	C duty	D where	E responsible	F which
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Imagine that one day you're walking in the forest and suddenly you see an area **11.1.** ____ is full of different types of litter. You have probably found an illegal **11.2.** ____, a place where people throw away their litter. These places are extremely dangerous to the environment, so if you see one, remember that it is your **11.3.** ____ to report this to the police immediately.

A refund	B little	C was	D few	E had	F afford
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At the beginning of the 20th century, most cars were expensive and very **11.1.** ____ people had enough money to buy one. Henry Ford, the boss of the Ford Motor Company, wanted to change that. He wanted to make a car that ordinary people could **11.2.** ____ . And so, the most famous car of the 20th century was born – the Model T. It was cheap because it **11.3.** ____ made on a production line in great numbers and in 1914 the Ford company made more cars than all the other car companies together!

5. Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga! Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.

- 13.1.** Booking a table isn't necessary on a weekday. **TO**
You don't _____ a table on a weekday.
- 13.2.** She doesn't play very well because she doesn't practise very often. **IF**
She would play better _____ more often.
- 13.3.** For me, books are more interesting than films. **AS**
For me, films aren't _____ books.
- 13.4.** Do you know this boy?', the police officer asked me. **I**
The police officer asked me _____ that boy.