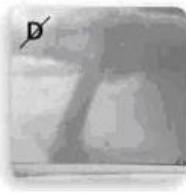


1. Posłuchaj dwukrotnie trzech wiadomości radiowych i dopasuj do nich odpowiednie zdjęcia.

1 D, \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_



2. Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań w nawiasach na język angielski.

1 I'm afraid I can't come.  
That's (szkoda) \_\_\_\_\_!

2 I've got three bikes. They are all (na sprzedaż) \_\_\_\_\_.

3 (Nagle) \_\_\_\_\_, everything changed in 1885.

4 (W tamtych czasach) \_\_\_\_\_, cars were very expensive.

5 (Czy chciałbyś przyjść) \_\_\_\_\_ to my party?

6 Here's your jacket.  
(Stokrotne dzięki) \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Zakreśl wyraz, który nie pasuje do podanej kategorii.

1 Archaeology: tomb, pyramid, factory

2 Places in a city: metro station, mystery, pavement

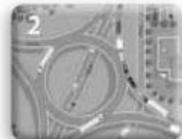
3 Natural disasters: hurricane, fountain, drought

4 Events: picnic, ash, beach party

4. Napisz, jakie miejsca w mieście przedstawiają poniższe ilustracje.



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

5. Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z ramki. Jeden wyraz jest zbędny.

Exhibition / ruins / archaeologist / beach / treasure / fancy / forest / pyramid

I'm going to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ dress party.

I want to dress as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

Can you see Baraka's mummy and his \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_ in the museum?

In this photo, you can see the \_\_\_\_\_ of a house after a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ fire.

## 6. Polacz fragmenty zdani. Wpisz litery a-h.

1 Was	<input type="checkbox"/>	a were you?
2 Were there	<input type="checkbox"/>	b with you?
3 Where	<input type="checkbox"/>	c he in Cairo?
4 What time were	<input type="checkbox"/>	d weren't any problems.
5 Who was	<input type="checkbox"/>	e a big problem.
6 There	<input type="checkbox"/>	f any hospitals in the village?
7 There was	<input type="checkbox"/>	g wasn't in Egypt.
8 It	<input type="checkbox"/>	h they at home?

## 7. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą czasownika *be* oraz dodaj *there* tam, gdzie to konieczne.

Philip: <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a volcano eruption in 1879?

Rosie: No, <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. It <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in 1897. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a volcano eruption in 1900, too.

Philip: Where <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it?

Rosie: In our country.

Philip: <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ any other natural disasters in our country in 1900?

Rosie: No, <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ many natural disasters after 1900.

## 8. Przeczytaj tekst i zaznacz właściwe fragmenty w zdaniach 1-5.

There were many dangerous moments in the history of London.

The Great Fire of London started on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666 at the baker's on Pudding Lane. The fire started on Sunday and finished on Wednesday. It ruined many famous buildings, for example St Paul's Cathedral. Many people lost their homes but, luckily, no more than 10 people lost their lives. In December 1952, there was The Great Smog of '52. The air pollution lasted from Friday 5<sup>th</sup> to Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> December. The air in the streets of London wasn't safe. It was black and poisonous. Some people stayed at home all the time, but over 12,000 people died because of the smog. There were some terrorist attacks on the London underground too (we call it The Tube). The Tube is one of the tourist attractions in London. Over a billion people travel on the London underground every year. The first attack was in 1883, and the last big terrorist attack, which killed 52 people, was in 2005. At the moment, London is safer than before and St Paul's Cathedral is more beautiful than before the fire.

1 The Great Fire of London started in a **cathedral** / **shop**.

2 The Great Fire of London **killed** / **didn't kill** more people than The Great Smog of '52.

3 The first terrorist attack on The Tube happened **before** / **after** The Great Smog of '52.

4 St Paul's Cathedral looks **better** / **worse** now than it looked before the fire.

5 Life in London **was** / **wasn't** safer in the past.