

1. Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania.

READING BOOKS CAN BE COOL

At present many publishing houses are experiencing a crisis, libraries are not as popular as they be and fewer and fewer people are buying books. That is why in 1995 UNESCO started World Book Day, an annual event celebrated worldwide on 23 April main aim is to encourage and promote reading. It was decided that it would be held on this day because the date is also the anniversary of the birth and death of William Shakespeare and the death of Miguel de Cervantes.

Every year hundreds of interesting book-related events place in bookshops, schools and libraries. In Spain, for example, Cervantes's Don Quixote is read during a two-day reading marathon. In Catalonia, where this day is called The Day of the Rose, traditionally men gave women roses and women gave men books. Nowadays it is still customary to exchange books on this day and in the main streets of Barcelona and other cities in the region you can buy something to read for your loved ones.

UNESCO believes that reading books to the social and cultural progress of humanity and leads to building peace around the world.

2. Wybierz wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia luki w obydwu zdaniach.

- a) I'm afraid the meat has gone _____. It smells horrible.
It's really hot in here. You can take _____ your jacket.
out over off
- b) I think I'll _____ another glass of orange juice, please.
You look really tired. Why don't you _____ a rest?
order take have
- c) Unfortunately the situation soon got out of _____ and we had to call the police.
Could you give me a _____ here? I can't do it on my own.
control hand help
- d) They've just bought a lovely house _____ the suburbs.
One _____ three people think that he will be the next president.
in on over
- e) He'll _____ his A-level exams in May.
I've never managed to _____ through that film.
sit pass take

3. Uzupełnij minidialogi, wybierając brakującą wypowiedź jednej z osób.

- a) X: Will you and Mark join me tomorrow?
Y: Unfortunately we won't. We _____ yesterday.
X: Sorry to hear that.
broke up went out broke down
- b) X: I didn't do well, I'm afraid.
Y: _____
What a shame! You're right! Actually, I do.
- c) X: Could you show me the way to the city centre, please?
Y: _____
You can always use the lift. It's quite easy, you can't miss it. Just go straight on for about 5 minutes.
- d) X: How old is he?
Y: _____
X: Well, you used to date him, didn't you?
Why should I tell you that? What makes you think so? How am I supposed to know that?
- e) X: What _____ his children like?
Y: Comedies and cartoons, I think.
do are were

4. Spośród podanych opcji wybierz tę, która może najlepiej zastąpić zaznaczony fragment.

a) **They showed me** the new swimming pool.

I was showing

I was shown

I showed

b) Can you help me **do up** my room?

renovate

tidy up

vacuum

c) **Is she used to working** in a team?

Did she use to work

Is she getting used to working

Is she accustomed to working

d) **'Are you leaving tomorrow?' she asked.**

She asked me why I was leaving the following day.

She wanted to know if I was leaving the next day.

She wondered whether I was leaving that day.

e) **I can't stand it.**

I quite like it.

I really hate it.

I recommend it.

5. Spośród podanych opcji wybierz tę, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmentu podanego w nawiasie, poprawnie uzupełniającym lukę.

a) **(Nie było)** _____ many people at the party when Dorothy arrived.

They weren't

There was no

There weren't

b) We didn't win the match **(pomimo, że)** _____ practising really hard all year.

although

despite

however

c) I'll wait here until **(on nie przyjdzie)** _____.

he won't come

he doesn't come

he comes

d) **(Niemożliwe, że go widziałeś)** _____ yesterday in the city centre.

It's impossible to see him

You mustn't see him

You can't have seen him

e) Do you know **(ile to kosztuje)** _____?

how much it is

how expensive is it

how much does it cost