

**Zadanie 1 Wpisz poprawną formę: A, B lub C**Przykład: Sorry, but I didn't **B** your name. **A** take **B** catch

1 Which person is the same generation like you?	A mother	B half-sister	C grandpa
2 The summer is over, but we'll keep in <u>      </u> , right?	A chat	B contacting	C touch
3 He started playing football at the <u>      </u> of 13.	A year	B years	C age
4 <u>      </u> on passing your driving licence!	A Wishes	B Celebrations	C Congratulations
5 Ironing, vacuuming – so much <u>      </u> to do!	A housework	B homework	C invitation
6 He's your sister's husband, so he must be your <u>      </u> .	A brother-in-law	B father-in-law	C sister-in-law
7 She's wearing a <u>      </u> ring but her husband isn't.	A marry	B wedding	C marriage
8 Let's play <u>      </u> .	A chess	B a chess	C the chess

**Zadanie 2 Przeczytaj zdania i dopasuj do nich święta podane w ramce. Podano o dwie nazwy świąt za dużo.**

Christmas Eve	Easter	Mother's / Father's Day	All Saints' Day
New Year's Day	New Year's Eve	birthday	wedding anniversary
		wedding reception	

Przykład: They got married in a church and then had a party. wedding reception

- 1 On that day, you visit graves to light candles. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 First you exchange wishes and then you sit down to eat twelve dishes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 On that day you put candles on a cake and everyone wishes you all the best. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 People usually spend this day sleeping after a party on the last day of December. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 You say goodbye to the last year. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 It's in March or April and you eat lots of eggs then. \_\_\_\_\_

**Zadanie 3 Wybierz poprawny wyraz w każdym zdaniu.**Przykład: Jack has been in his room for 2 hours. What's he **up / in** to? **up**

- 1 Bob and I had an argument, but we've made **out / up** now.
- 2 He never grew **up / out**. He was a silly boy before and he didn't change.
- 3 You should get ready **for / to** school.
- 4 Mary looked so sad so I tried to cheer her **at / up**.
- 5 Mike got **up / to** know Mary better at the camp.
- 6 Peter has never complained **on / about** his half-brother.
- 7 Don't wake me **up / out** before 7 tomorrow!
- 8 Don't put so many candles **in / on** the cake. Mary is only five.
- 9 Help me do the washing **out / up**, please.
- 10 Drake is unhappy because he's broken **out / up** with his girlfriend.

**ROZDZIAŁ 3 • TEST • ŻYCIE PRYWATNE •**

11 Agnes looks **for / after** her younger brother when their parents go out.

12 I'm sorry **about / for** your blouse. I didn't mean to ruin it.

**Zadanie 4 Wybierz właściwą reakcję do podanej sytuacji. Zakreśl opcję: A, B lub C.**

Przykład: Przyjaciele składają ci życzenia z okazji urodzin. Co usłyszysz? \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_

**A Happy New Year!**      **B Happy birthday!**      **C Happy anniversary!**

1. Życzysz kolezce z USA szczęśliwego Nowego Roku. Jak to powiesz?

**A Happy New Year!**      **B Happy New Year's Eve!**      **C Happy Year!**

2. Kolega ma przed sobą trudny egzamin. Co mu powiesz?

**A I wish you luck.**      **B Well done!**      **C Congratulations!**

3. Nie dosłyszałeś, co powiedział twój kolega. Jak zareagujesz?

**A Sorry, I didn't apologise.**      **B Pardon? Sorry?**      **C No problem.**

4. Kolega zgubił twój długopis. Nie stanowi to dla ciebie problemu. Jak zareagujesz na jego przeprosiny?

**A Don't say sorry.**      **B No problem.**      **C Nothing terrible!**

5. Pogratuluj koleżance zdobycia pierwszego miejsca na zawodach.

**A The same to you!**      **B May all your dreams come true!**      **C Well done!**

**Zadanie 5 Uzupełnij luki w tekście poprawnymi formami czasowników w nawiasach w czasie Past Simple.**

Example: Jack didn't open (**not / open**) the letter by mistake.

- 1 Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_ (**fly**) to Hong Kong yesterday.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (**the baby / cry**) last night?
- 3 Where \_\_\_\_\_ (**you / go**) after school yesterday?
- 4 It was so dark that I \_\_\_\_\_ (**not / see**) the sign.
- 5 The party \_\_\_\_\_ (**finish**) at 10 p.m. last night.

**Zadanie 6 Uzupełnij luki w tekście poprawnymi formami czasowników w nawiasach w czasie Present Perfect.**

Example: My sister has lived (**live**) in Italy since 2005.

- 1 Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ (**have**) a headache since she woke up.
- 2 My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (**not / clean**) her room yet.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (**you / finish**) writing your essay yet?

## ROZDZIAŁ 3 • TEST • ŻYCIE PRYWATNE •

4 The band \_\_\_\_\_ (give) concerts only in Europe so far.

5 My grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ (not/live) in that house for 40 years.

**Zadanie 9** Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wybierz w luki litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A–E), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst.

**Uwaga!** Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki/

## A NOISY PARROT

Parrots make wonderful family pets. They are beautiful birds with colourful feathers.  B  Their owners are usually very proud of their clever pets but they agree that noise can be a problem.

A few weeks ago Peter gave his old friend, John, a parrot named Pepe.   John was happy to have a pet at home. When he heard the parrot shouting things like “Taxi for Govan road!”, he was surprised, but then he discovered that the bird had lived in a taxi office before.

Pepe’s shouting seemed funny to John but his neighbours got annoyed.   “There’s a very noisy office next door,” he complained. The police officers were very surprised when they entered John’s house and found only a big green parrot.

“Your pet mustn’t scream all day,” they warned the owner.   Now the parrot is much quieter because John is giving Pepe some medicine to calm him down.

- A. One of them even telephoned the police.
- B. What’s more, you can teach them to talk.
- C. They apologize for their pet’s behaviour.
- D. To solve this noise problem, John took his pet to the vet.
- E. “This bird doesn’t speak much,” he explained to the new owner.