

Sprawdzian 1 – Słownictwo (jedzenie, zdrowie)

Zadanie 1. Uporządkuj litery, aby utworzyć wyrazy związane z jedzeniem. (5 pkt)

1. traditional _____ (a c h i n s p)
2. English-style _____ with cheese (f o r a u l c l w e i)
3. roasted _____ with pita bread (a e i n e g u b r)
4. half _____ with spiced oil (o o v d c a a)
5. classic cabbage salad (b b a a c e g)

Zadanie 2. Uzupełnij zdania przeciwieństwami podanych przymiotników. (5 pkt)

1. The soup isn't _____ (≠ hot).
2. This bread is _____ (≠ fresh).
3. I think the fish is still _____ (≠ cooked).
4. This juice is too _____ (≠ bitter).
5. The milk turned _____ (≠ fresh).

Zadanie 3. (a/b/c) Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź. (5 pkt)

1. If you don't want white bread, try ...
a) tinned b) wholemeal c) raw
2. This cake isn't from the shop – it's ...
a) home-made b) tinned c) stale
3. Be careful, this soup is ...
a) bland b) hot c) dry
4. I love spicy food, especially with ...
a) cayenne pepper b) stale bread c) mixed salad
5. Let's make a ... salad with lettuce, tomatoes and radishes.
a) dry b) mixed c) chocolate

Zadanie 4. (P/F) Zaznacz, czy zdanie jest prawdziwe (P) czy fałszywe (F). (5 pkt)

1. Wholemeal bread is softer than white bread. ()
2. Cayenne pepper makes food spicy. ()
3. Stale food is always fresh. ()

4. Home-made food is prepared at home. ()
5. Tinned food often has more salt and sugar. ()

Zadanie 5. Reading. (10 pkt)

People today eat a lot of processed and packaged food. It is quick and easy, but it is not very healthy. Fresh food, like fruit and vegetables, contains more vitamins and minerals. Doctors say we should eat less sugar, salt and fat. They also recommend drinking more water and avoiding fizzy drinks. If we don't change our diet, many people will become overweight in the future.

Odpowiedz na pytania:

1. What kind of food do people eat a lot today?
2. Why is fresh food healthier?
3. What do doctors recommend eating less of?
4. What should we drink more of?
5. What will happen if people don't change their diet?

Razem: 30 pkt

Sprawdzian 2 – Gramatyka (Present Perfect i Future Tenses)

Zadanie 1. Uzupełnij zdania czasem Present Perfect. (5 pkt)

1. I _____ never _____ (eat) sushi.
2. She _____ already _____ (finish) her homework.
3. We _____ (not see) this film yet.
4. _____ you ever _____ (be) to London?
5. They _____ just _____ (leave) the house.

Zadanie 2. Wstaw czasownik w odpowiedniej formie (will / going to / Present Continuous). (5 pkt)

1. Look at those clouds! It _____ (rain).
2. I think my team _____ (win) the match.
3. We _____ (meet) Tom at 7:00 this evening.
4. Don't worry, I _____ (help) you with your bags.

5. She _____ (visit) her grandparents tomorrow.

Zadanie 3. Wstaw Future Continuous lub Future Perfect. (5 pkt)

1. This time tomorrow I _____ (fly) to Spain.
2. By the end of June she _____ (pass) all her exams.
3. At 9 p.m. we _____ (watch) a film at the cinema.
4. By the time you arrive, we _____ (finish) dinner.
5. At midnight they _____ (sleep).

Zadanie 4. (a/b/c) Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź. (5 pkt)

1. I'm sure she ... by the time we get there.
a) will arrive b) will have arrived c) arrives
2. At 8 o'clock tomorrow I ... to school.
a) go b) will go c) will be going
3. Look! He ... his bike.
a) is riding b) will ride c) rides
4. We ... our grandparents next weekend.
a) are visiting b) will visit c) visit
5. I think it ... tomorrow.
a) is raining b) rains c) will rain

Zadanie 5. (P/F) Zaznacz, czy zdanie jest prawdziwe. (5 pkt)

1. Present Perfect opisuje czynności zakończone w przeszłości bez określonego czasu. ()
2. W Future Continuous opisujemy czynności, które będą trwały w określonym momencie w przyszłości. ()
3. Future Perfect opisuje czynności, które zostaną zakończone przed określonym momentem w przyszłości. ()
4. „Going to” używamy do przewidywań na podstawie dowodów. ()
5. „Will” nie może być użyte do spontanicznych decyzji. ()

Zadanie 6. Reading. (5 pkt)

Emma has already visited many countries in Europe. She has been to Italy, Spain and Germany. She hasn't visited the USA yet, but she wants to go there next year. She is going to travel with her friends. They are meeting in London and then flying to New York. At this time next week, Emma will be flying across the Atlantic. By the end of her trip, she will have visited three American cities.

Odpowiedz na pytania:

1. Which countries has Emma visited?
2. Has she been to the USA?
3. Who is she going to travel with?
4. Where are they meeting?
5. What will she have done by the end of her trip?

Razem: 30 pkt

Sprawdzian 3 – Słownictwo + Gramatyka

Zadanie 1. Uzupełnij zdania brakującymi wyrazami (jedzenie/zdrowie). (5 pkt)

1. A balanced _____ includes protein, vegetables and grains.
2. Could you buy a loaf of _____ bread, please?
3. These biscuits are _____. They were left outside.
4. Be careful – this soup is very _____.
5. We are trying to reduce our household _____.

Zadanie 2. Dopasuj fragmenty zdań. (4 pkt)

1. By 2025, scientists ...
2. At this time tomorrow, I ...
3. I've never ...
4. Look! She ...

a) is talking to your brother.

b) visited Paris.

c) will have discovered new medicines.

d) will be sitting in class.

Zadanie 3. Uzupełnij czasownikiem w odpowiedniej formie. (6 pkt)

1. We _____ (not / wear) school uniforms.
2. I _____ already _____ (do) my homework.
3. Look! They _____ (play) football in the park.

4. By 8 o'clock we _____ (finish) our dinner.
5. At 10 p.m. I _____ (watch) a film.
6. She _____ never _____ (eat) sushi.

Zadanie 4. (a/b/c) Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź. (5 pkt)

1. At this time tomorrow, we ... the match.
a) watch b) will be watching c) watched
2. By the time you arrive, I ... my essay.
a) finish b) will finish c) will have finished
3. She ... to the doctor yesterday.
a) has gone b) went c) goes
4. Look at those clouds – it ...
a) will rain b) is going to rain c) rains
5. I ... him for ten years.
a) know b) have known c) am knowing

Zadanie 5. (P/F) Zaznacz, czy zdania są prawdziwe. (5 pkt)

1. Future Perfect używamy, aby mówić o czynnościach zakończonych przed pewnym momentem w przyszłości. ()
2. Present Perfect używamy z określonymi datami (np. yesterday, last year). ()
3. „Going to” wyraża intencje i plany. ()
4. „Will” wyraża spontaniczne decyzje. ()
5. Future Continuous opisuje czynność trwającą w danym momencie w przyszłości. ()

Zadanie 6. Reading. (5 pkt)

Mark has just finished his homework. He has already eaten dinner, too. Tomorrow morning he is going to the dentist. At 10 a.m. he will be sitting in the waiting room. By the time he leaves, he will have had his teeth checked. Mark doesn't like dentists, but he knows it's important to go regularly.

Odpowiedz na pytania:

1. What has Mark just finished?
2. What has he already done?
3. Where is he going tomorrow morning?
4. What will he be doing at 10 a.m.?
5. What will he have done by the time he leaves?