Zadanie 7.
Uzupełnij luki odpowiednią formą wyrazu utworzonego od słowa podanego dużymi literami na końcu każdego zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

7.1. Mark _____ all suggestions for improving his writing and he failed the final test. **REGARD**

7.2. It is claimed that nowadays people pay more attention to money while _____ is frequently disregarded. **SPIRIT**

7.3. The bank took over my property _____ because there were no outstanding payments. **LEGAL**

7.4. I don't know how she does it, but Helen certainly has a way with _____ children. **OBEY**

7.5. Why don't you _____ the scope of your paper? It will definitely become more interesting. **LARGE**

7.6. The chairman failed to present the issue _____ and several participants left the room offended. **PERSON**

7.7. Helen's parents are not as _____ as mine. **PERMIT**

7.8. It is obvious that classical music will _____ such genres as hip-hop or rock. **LAST**

7.9. Jake's _____ was finally revealed when his fake reports were compared to those prepared by somebody else. **HONEST**

7.10. Fanny is really _____; her mood swings from overflowing joy to inconsolable grief for no apparent reason. **PREDICT**

Zadanie 8.
Uzupełnij luki odpowiednią formą wyrazu utworzonego od słowa podanego dużymi literami na końcu każdego zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

8.1. The basic idea behind computer games is that players should _____ with the software. **ACT**

8.2. The langue of official documents is _____ to everyone except lawyers. **COMPREHEND**

8.3. A few _____ questions from the audience made it impossible for him to proceed with the lecture. **DISRUPT**

8.4. You definitely spend a _____ amount of money on computer games. **PROPORTION**

8.5. The results of your test are highly _____; I thought you were really interested in history. **SATISFY**

8.6. A typical emperor would have a poem composed that _____ his achievements. **GLORY**

8.7. Martha wouldn't have broken her leg while skiing if she weren't so _____ about the equipment. **NEGLECT**

8.8. _____ of crops is one of the most important ways to keep the soil fertile. **ROTATE**

8.9. The only thing our gardener is not responsible for is the _____ of primulas. **MAINTAIN**

8.10. The most powerful countries in the world should work toward nuclear _____ to ensure peace and safety. **ARMS**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Stosowanie struktur leksykalno-gramatycznych

Zadania egzaminacyjne — Słowotwórstwo

2

Zadanie 9.
Uzupełnij luki odpowiednią formą wyrazu utworzonego od słowa podanego dużymi literami na końcu każdego zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

9.1. Working in a hospice is an extremely _____ experience. **RICH**
9.2. When my children go to bed I _____ the phone so that they can sleep peacefully. **PLUG**
9.3. In order not to get _____ it is advisable to drink as much mineral water as possible. **HYDRATE**
9.4. The country will have to reduce its _____ on imported goods to stimulate the economy. **RELY**
9.5. Daphne was _____ saved from death. **MIRACLE**
9.6. Being a busy man, Mark buys his food in _____ restaurants. **TAKE**
9.7. Steven gave up drinking a long time ago and now he only drinks _____ beer. **ALCOHOL**
9.8. Greg found out that his wife was meeting another man because one day she _____ him Mike. **NAME**
9.9. The advantages of living in a city far _____ the disadvantages, which is why I live in Paris. **WEIGH**
9.10. Since you have _____ such a serious mistake, I'm afraid I'll have to report you to the manager. **LOOK**

Zadanie 10.
Uzupełnij luki odpowiednią formą wyrazu utworzonego od słowa podanego dużymi literami na końcu każdego zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

10.1. We regret to inform you that the concert has been cancelled and we apologize for any _____. **CONVENIENT**
10.2. Our seats were very _____ because there wasn't enough legroom. **COMFORT**
10.3. This car consumes too much petrol. We should look for something more _____. **ECONOMY**
10.4. Your scheme is very ambitious but I am afraid it is virtually _____ in these conditions. **PRACTICE**
10.5. I wish you would analyse the data more _____. I could not understand a word of your report. **SYSTEM**
10.6. His previous girlfriend couldn't stand his _____ and she decided to leave him and enjoy her freedom. **POSSESS**
10.7. Don't expect Sam to do the job properly – you know how _____ he is. **RELY**
10.8. No other factory can boast so many retail _____. **OUT**
10.9. New scientific discoveries frequently lead to religious and moral _____. **CERTAIN**
10.10. Don't forget to take out _____ before going abroad. **INSURE**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 Stosowanie struktur leksykalno-gramatycznych

Transformacje ze słowem kluczem — Zadania egzaminacyjne

Zadanie 3.
Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde z niedokończonych zdań tak, aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj podanych fragmentów ani formy podanych wyrazów. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów.

3.1. Unfortunately, I did not state my point clearly in the exam.
WISH
I _____ the exam.

3.2. The word 'abridged' means that some parts of the book were omitted.
CUT
The word "abridged" means that _____ the book.

3.3. What a pity I didn't know that it was possible to apply for this job.
ONLY
If _____ that it was still possible to apply for the job.

3.4. I don't think it's a good idea to keep a hamster in such a small jar.
WERE
If _____, I wouldn't keep a hamster in such a small jar.

3.5. Nobody in the village protested against the new regulations except for Liz.
EXCEPTION
With _____, everybody _____ the new regulations.

3.6. The villagers believe that a ghostly maiden haunts their households at night.
IS
A ghostly maiden _____ households at night.

3.7. It is known that the convict escaped despite heavy shackles.
HAVE
The convict _____ despite heavy shackles.

3.8. They made me measure the hallway with a match.
WAS
I _____ the hallway with a match.

3.9. You mustn't smoke in your rooms.
FORBIDDEN
It _____ in your rooms.

3.10. Our heating system has just been installed.
HAD
We _____ .

3.11. I want this research to be conducted in a professional laboratory, not in a classroom!
RATHER
I'd _____ out in professional laboratory, not in a classroom.

3.12. There are only a few painters who know how to influence the viewer's eye.
MANY
There _____ who know how to influence the viewer's eye.

3.13. The essay was so interesting that it won the first prize.
SUCH
It was _____ that it won the first prize.

3.14. The coffee was so hot that we had to wait twenty minutes to drink it.
THAT
It _____ we had to wait twenty minutes before drinking it.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 5.
Uzupełnij luki w poniższych tekstach jednym wyrazem, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

CHOCOLATE HISTORY

Chocolate is made **5.1.** _____ the seeds of the tree Theobroma cacao. Theobroma is Greek **5.2.** _____ 'food of the gods'. The ancient Aztecs venerated the cacao tree and used its beans **5.3.** _____ a form of currency. They saw the tree as a source of strength and wealth and assigned their god Quetzalcoatl **5.4.** _____ guardian. The Aztecs discovered that **5.5.** _____ crushing the beans into a paste and adding spices, they could make a refreshing and nourishing drink. This drink would have been very bitter, **5.6.** _____ our chocolate drinks today. 16th century European explorers brought the drink **5.7.** _____ from their travels, added sweeter flavourings, and soon it was popular as an expensive luxury. In **5.8.** _____ 1800s, solid chocolate became popular, **5.9.** _____ the invention of moulding processes. Mechanical grinders crushed cocoa, and a powder that was obtained in this way could be heated and poured into moulds, forming shapes **5.10.** _____ it cooled. In the late 19th century Rudolphe Lindt of Switzerland started adding extra cocoa butter during chocolate manufacture **5.11.** _____ make it smoother and glossier. Cocoa butter melts at around 97 F, **5.12.** _____ is human body temperature. That is why chocolate melts in the mouth. In 1875, Swiss Daniel Peter perfected the manufacture of milk chocolate, which is sweeter and smoother than dark chocolate. Nestlé's recently-invented condensed milk was easy to mix **5.13.** _____ cocoa paste. Cadbury's 'Dairy Milk', first developed in 1905, is **5.14.** _____ UK's most popular chocolate bar. Milk chocolate is now the world's best-selling variety.

Adapted from the BBC Online

Zadanie 6.
Uzupełnij luki w poniższych tekstach jednym wyrazem, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

TAI CHI

T'ai chi chuan, often referred to **6.1.** _____ tai chi, is one of the ancient martial arts that evolved from unarmed combat **6.2.** _____ the Far East. The martial arts have their roots in Asian philosophy and involve considerable focus **6.3.** _____ their spiritual aspects. It is a perfect means **6.4.** _____ increasing self-concept and concentration. Tai chi, practised not **6.5.** _____ in China but all **6.6.** _____ the world for its health benefits, develops strength and flexibility with its slow, graceful movements. As **6.7.** _____ healing art and fighting art, tai chi emphasises the mind/body connection. It develops the ability to concentrate and **6.8.** _____ not to be easily distracted or confused. Practitioners of tai chi believe that the mind is the most important single factor in **6.9.** _____ able to achieve excellence in all areas of life, including health. They work on keeping the mind interested and involved **6.10.** _____ what is happening here and now. From this state of attention comes the possibility **6.11.** _____ change, correct, and heal oneself. Recently, the benefits of tai chi for older people have been the focus of western medical science. **6.12.** _____ tai chi enhances balance and body awareness, it may significantly reduce the risk of falls amongst older people. It may also help to maintain improvements gained from **6.13.** _____ types of balance and strength training.

Adapted from the BBC Online

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Stosowanie struktur leksykalno-gramatycznych
Tłumaczenie fragmentów zdań

2

Zadanie 2.
Uzupełnij zdania, tłumacząc na język angielski brakujące fragmenty zdań tak, aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów.

1. Od trzech lat staram się wyjaśnić pochodzenie życia.
   I _____ to explain the origins of life for three years.
2. Helen urodziła się na wsi i nie jest przyzwyczajona do mieszkania w tak zanieczyszczonym mieście.
   Helen was born in the country and she _____ in such a polluted city.
3. Kierownik banku zaoferował mi pomoc w uzyskaniu pożyczki.
   The bank manager _____ me obtain the loan.
4. Pidżama była zbyt ciasna, więc oddałam ją do poszerzenia.
   The pyjamas **1.** _____ tight, so I **2.** _____ let out.
5. Przenieśliśmy meble do drugiego pokoju, żeby robotnicy mogli rozpocząć malowanie.
   We moved the furniture to the other room _____ start painting.
6. Na twoim miejscu już dawno przeprosiłabym Marię za te wygłupy.
   If I were you I _____ to Mary for these antics a long time ago.
7. Dopiero kiedy potrącił mnie samochód, zdałam sobie sprawę, że od jakiegoś czasu stałam na środku jezdni.
   Only when a car hit me **1.** _____ that **2.** _____ standing in the middle of the road for some time.
8. **A:** Gdzie byłeś wczoraj wieczorem? Dzwoniłam trzy razy.
   B: Musiałem wtedy brać prysznic i mogłem nie słyszeć telefonu.
   Where were you last night? I phoned you three times.
   I **1.** _____ a shower and I **2.** _____ the phone.
9. Już prawie siódma. Czas żebyśmy poszli do domu.
   It is almost seven. It's time _____ home.
10. Byłam zaskoczona, gdy zobaczyłam, że pomalowano mi pokój na czarno.
    I was surprised when I saw that I _____ black.
11. Z przykrością zawiadamiam, że pana podanie nie zostało przyjęte.
    I _____ you that your application has not been accepted.
12. Kiedy byłem nastolatkiem, naprawiałem stare radia. Szkoda, że teraz nie mam na to czasu.
    When I was a teenager I **1.** _____ old radios. I wish I **2.** _____ some time for it now.
13. Obydwa projekty są ciekawe, ale żaden z nich nie jest tak dobry jak nasz.
    Both projects are interesting but **1.** _____ is as good as **2.** _____.
14. Jestem pewna, że to właśnie Herbie ukradł ci portfel.
    I am sure it was Herbie _____ your wallet.
15. Paul and Frank piszą do siebie od wielu lat.
    Paula and Frank **1.** _____ to **2.** _____ for many years.

LIVEWORKSHEETS