

Ćwiczenie 1.

Wypełnij luki odpowiednimi słowami.

OLD CARS

My uncle decided 1 a very old car. In his opinion, only old cars have "souls" and are unique. His wife was very angry with him when she learnt that he was going to spend money on some kind of "wreck". In her opinion, old cars break 2 all the time, and you have to spend a lot of money not only on the car itself, but also on repairs. Nevertheless uncle George said he would not change his 3 , and one day he bought the car he wanted. It was made in 1930 in Germany. My uncle believed in 4 quality, and his car generally didn't disappoint him. He spent a lot of time polishing his car and repairing small details. He was very proud 5 the car, and one day he invited his wife for a ride. My aunt was scared that such an old car might cause an accident, but my uncle tried to convince her that it was the safest car 6 all the world. After they had returned 7 , my aunt admitted that it had been a very interesting experience. Now, she doesn't mind my uncle 8 a few hours a day in his garage any more.

1. a. buy	b. to buy	c. buying
2. a. up	b. down	c. away
3. a. reason	b. purpose	c. mind
4. a. Germany	b. german	c. German
5. a. in	b. at	c. of
6. a. on	b. in	c. above
7. a. home	b. to home	c. for home
8. a. to spend	b. spend	c. spending



Ćwiczenie 2.

Uzupełnij minidialogi. Z podanych odpowiedzi A, B lub C wybierz właściwą wypowiedź jednej z osób.

Dialog 1.

X: Please take off your shoes.

Y:

- A. OK, I'll take care of it.
- B. Fine, I will carry it out.
- C. Is it really necessary? It's so messy in here.

Dialog 3.

X: Why did you throw it away?

Y:

- A. He waited for the ball.
- B. It was useless.
- C. I always throw it far away.

Dialog 2.

X: Do you know who did it?

Y:

- A. No, I didn't do anything wrong.
- B. I don't, but I'll find out.
- C. Yes, John says there are no clues.

Dialog 4.

X:

Y: I didn't know. Happy birthday!

- A. Yesterday I turned 20.
- B. I'm 20 years old.
- C. Next year, I will be 20.

Ćwiczenie 3.

Wybierz odpowiedź, która najlepiej oddaje polski fragment zdania zarówno pod względem gramatycznym, jak i znaczeniowym.

1. If only (była) a better student!

- a. she were
- b. she will be
- c. she has been

2. (Mieszkamy) in this town since 1980.

- a. We live
- b. We have been living
- c. We are lived

3. We met our friend, (gdy spacerowaliśmy) in the park.

- a. while we walked
- b. while we were walking
- c. while we had walked

4. This castle (został zbudowany) in the 19th century.

- a. was built
- b. was building
- c. has been built

5. This bicycle isn't (mój).

- a. my
- b. myself
- c. mine

Ćwiczenie 4.

Wybierz słowo pasujące znaczeniowo do obu zdań.

Ćwiczenie 5.

Wybierz słowo lub zwrot, który jest najbliższym znaczeniowo wytłuszczonemu fragmentowi zdania.