

Junior Explorer 6

Unit 3

1  Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery krótkie wypowiedzi. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą. Zaznacz literę a, b lub c.

1 Z kim Tom zawsze jada śniadanie?

a his parents

b his brother and sister

☒ c the whole family

Co Tom robił wczoraj podczas śniadania?

a He watched TV.

b He talked to his parents.

c He read a magazine.

2 Gdzie dziewczyna spotkała swojego kuzyna Jacka?



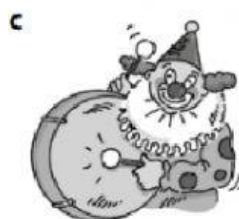
3 O jakim mieście opowiada kobieta?

a London

b Paris

c New York

4 Który z artystów cyrkowych wywarł na dziewczętach największe wrażenie?



2

Uzupełnij zdania 1–6 odpowiednimi wyrazami z ramki.

spectacular

living

pavement

stop

traffic

pigeons

1 A bus stop is a place where people wait for their buses.

2 Living statues are people who look like real statues. They don't move.

3 Something that is spectacular is very good and impressive.

4 My parents spend about one hour in traffic jams every day.

5 Pigeons are grey birds which we can see in cities.

6 You should not park your car on the pavement because it is a place for people to walk.

3 Przeczytaj zdania. Spośród podanych wyrazów wybierz te, które poprawnie uzupełniają luki. Zakreśl literę a, b lub c.

- 1 The show was _____. I enjoyed it a lot.
a spectacular **b** talented **c** bad
- 2 There are many _____ in the park for people to sit on.
a bands **b** benches **c** bins
- 3 Luke and Mark were cycling along the cycle _____.
a path **b** sign **c** street
- 4 There were a lot of _____ dancing and singing in the street.
a passengers **b** pigeons **c** performers
- 5 _____ lights are red, orange and green.
a Traffic **b** Road **c** Tram
- 6 The policemen _____ the boys but they ran away.
a chased **b** happened **c** fed
- 7 He is a very _____ musician. He can play the piano very well.
a still **b** talented **c** living
- 8 There was a terrible traffic _____ in the afternoon. We spent two hours in the car.
a stop **b** sign **c** jam



4 Uzupełnij poniższą historyjkę brakującymi zdaniami a–f tak, aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Uwaga! Do każdego brakującego zdania dopisz słowo *and* lub *when*.

Henry's grandparents lived in the countryside (1) _____ ^d _____ Henry loved the countryside so he always spent (2) _____

Every time he went to the countryside, his grandma taught him how to make (3) _____

(4) _____, Henry and his grandad went to the village market to sell them.

Everyone loved grandma's delicacies, so (5) _____ and began producing the best and the healthiest fruit juices and jams. Now, Henry is 21 years old (6) _____

- a** _____ Henry turned eighteen, he set up his own business
- b** delicious homemade jams _____ juices.
- c** _____ he is a millionaire.
- d** _____ and _____ and they had a huge garden full of fruit trees.
- e** _____ the juices and jams were ready.
- f** his whole holidays with his grandpa _____ grandma.

5

Uzupełnij zdania 1–6 poprawnymi formami czasowników w czasie past continuous.

- 1 It was a rainy day so the kids were watching (watch) TV at home.
- 2 Grandpa and I were in the garden and we _____ (water) the plants.
- 3 It was very hot so the pigeons _____ (drink) water from the fountain.
- 4 Ann was at the bus stop and she _____ (wait) for a bus.
- 5 The traffic lights turned red when I _____ (cross) the street.
- 6 Did you see the police officer who _____ (chase) a thief?

6

Przeczytaj zdania i zakreśl właściwą opcję.

- 1 Kelly saw a beautiful dress and bought *her* / *it*.
- 2 My brother loves chocolate so I brought *him* / *her* some from Belgium.
- 3 Mary is really depressed. Talk to *her* / *she*, please.
- 4 We are tired. Can you help *we* / *us*?
- 5 My grandparents live in the north of Poland so we don't often visit *they* / *them*.
- 6 The cat is sick. Take *it* / *them* to the vet.

7

Do każdej z opisanych sytuacji wybierz właściwą reakcję. Zakreśl literę a, b lub c.

- 1 Powiedz bratu, że się o niego martwiłeś.
 - a My brother worries me.
 - b I was worried about you.
 - c My brother often worries.
- 2 Przeprasz kolekę za to, że zapomniałeś przynieść jego zeszyt.
 - a Excuse me, where is your notebook?
 - b I'm sorry but I don't know where your notebook is.
 - c I'm sorry. I didn't bring your notebook with me.
- 3 Nauczyciel jest zajęty, jednak chciałbyś zadać mu pytanie. Jak grzecznie rozpoczniesz rozmowę?
 - a Excuse me for interrupting.
 - b Help me, please.
 - c Are you working now?
- 4 Koleżanka zapomniała o Twoich urodzinach. Powiedz jej, że nic nie szkodzi.
 - a Never mind.
 - b Don't do it again.
 - c I'm really sorry.
- 5 Powiedz koledze, żeby następnym razem przyszedł punktualnie.
 - a Just be punctual next time.
 - b Are you always punctual?
 - c We'll start punctually next time.

