

WARM-UP

- a (Pomimo) all my efforts, I couldn't learn Spanish.
- b (Gdy tylko) everybody comes back, we shall leave.
- c (Co masz zamiar teraz zrobić?) Maybe you should ask someone for help.
- d It's hard to (zdecydować się) in such a short time.
- e My brother (jest zainteresowany) basketball.

EXERCISE

1

- a I am going on a _____ tonight, so I won't be able to see you.
- b What's the _____ of our next meeting?

2

- a John and Mary got _____ the other day. I'm really thrilled for them.
- b I can't get through to Martin. His phone is _____ all the time.

3

- a This pencil has a sharp _____. Be careful.
- b There is no _____ in asking him for help. He'll refuse anyway.

4

- a Helen has really _____ hair. It's even lighter than mine.
- b The referee's decision to send the player off was not _____. It wasn't a foul at all.

5

- a My father works for an international _____.
- b Jack is great _____. He's so cheerful and he always makes me laugh.

6

- a We have a _____ room in our house in case we have any visitors.
- b What do you do in your _____ time?

7

- a I need to _____ my phone. The battery is running low.
- b How much do they _____ for this service? I hope it's not too expensive.

8

- a My _____ said we needed to concentrate more if we wanted to win the match.
- b We went to Prague by _____. It didn't take very long.

1 Give three examples of nouns beginning with the negative prefix *dis-*.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

2 What two different verb forms can be made from the word *light*?

1 _____
2 _____

3 Make four different words from the root word *communicate*.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

4 Give three examples of adjectives ending in *-ous*.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

5 Make four different words from the root word *success*.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

6 What negative prefix is used before all of these words: *kind, do, employment*?

kind _____
do _____
employment _____

7 Give three examples of adjectives beginning with the negative prefix *im-*.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

8 Give three examples of nouns ending in *-dom*.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

1 Give three examples of nouns beginning with the negative prefix *mis-*.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

2 What two different noun forms can be made from the word *able*?

1 _____
2 _____

3 Make four different words from the root word *approve*.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

4 Give three examples of adjectives ending in *-ive*.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

5 Make four different words from the root word *predict*.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

6 Give three examples of adverbs spelt with a double *l* at the end.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

7 What negative prefix is used before all of these words: *ability, sensitive, tolerance*?

ability _____
sensitive _____
tolerance _____

8 Give three examples of nouns ending in *-ship*.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

Zadanie 2.

Uzupełnij zdania 2.1. – 2.5., wykorzystując podane w nawiasach wyrazy w odpowiedniej formie. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast – jeżeli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów. **Uwaga:** w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie sześć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

- 2.1. If this party (*win/election*) _____, it will probably spend even less money on healthcare and education.
- 2.2. (*s spite/disabilities*) _____ more and more disabled people take part in cultural, social and sports events.
- 2.3. How can people (*discourage/discriminate*) _____ against others?
- 2.4. The criminal did not (*come/alibi*) _____ and was found guilty of the bank robbery.
- 2.5. If the police (*not/find/eyewitness*) _____, the murderer wouldn't be standing in court now.

Zadanie 2.

Uzupełnij drugie zdanie z każdej pary, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj przy tym podanych początków i zakończeń zdań. W każdą lukę można wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając wyraz już podany. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.
Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów.

- 2.1. I have never seen a black swan before. **TIME**
It's the first _____ a black swan.
- 2.2. I don't have a horse because I don't live in the country. **HAVE**
If I lived in the country, _____ a horse.
- 2.3. Some people say that pigs are smarter than dogs. **BE**
Pigs _____ smarter than dogs.
- 2.4. Could you please unplug all the chargers before you leave? **FORGET**
Please _____ all the chargers before you leave.
- 2.5. I think working with animals might be a good idea. **CONSIDERING**
I _____ with animals.

Zadanie 3.

Przetłumacz na język angielski podane w nawiasach fragmenty zdań 3.1. – 3.5., aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.

Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów.

- 3.1. If I (*na twoim miejscu zapisałbym się do*) _____ the science club in our school – it is really interesting.
- 3.2. Scientists (*próbowią opracować*) _____ a cure for the flu for years.
- 3.3. I wouldn't have to write the essay again if I (*go nie skasował*) _____ by accident.
- 3.4. Technologists predict that artificial intelligence (*zastąpi połowę*) _____ of all jobs by the end of 2030.
- 3.5. You (*niepotrzebnie wysłałeś wiadomość*) _____ dad. I phoned him an hour ago to say we would be late.

Zadanie 3.

Uzupełnij drugie zdanie z każdej pary, aby zachowało sens zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj przy tym podanych początków i zakończeń zdań. **Uwaga:** w każdą lukę możesz wpisać od dwóch do pięciu wyrazów.

3.1. My sister was so stressed out before the exam that she passed out. **WOULD**

If my sister hadn't been so stressed out before the exam, she _____.

3.2. A lot of things can have an influence on students' concentration in the classroom. **AFFECT**

A lot of things can _____ in the classroom.

3.3. The doctor told me to eat less junk food. **DOWN**

The doctor told me to _____ junk food.

3.4. It is believed that long-term stress leads to many serious diseases. **LEAD**

Stress _____ to many serious diseases.

3.5. I don't feel like jogging today. **MOOD**

I'm not _____ jogging today.

Zadanie 1.

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.

TEENAGE JOBS: TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN OR PETS?

There are a lot of jobs which teenagers in the UK can do in their free time or during school holidays. One of the most popular part-time jobs, which is also easy to find locally, is babysitting. It usually 1.1. _____ taking care of children in the evenings when their parents are out. It's not very difficult to do, but the parents need to know you and trust you. 1.2. _____ however, you are likely to get more babysitting jobs from their friends and neighbours. 1.3. _____ popular jobs for teenagers are concerned with looking after animals: these are walking dogs and pet sitting. Some dog owners do not have time to walk their dogs two or three times a day, and they are willing to pay someone to do this for them. You may also be asked to look after a pet over a weekend or during a holiday: when the owners leave, you visit their pets, feed them, play with them and take them for walks (if necessary). If you do a good job, you may earn a decent 1.4. _____.

Source: <http://www.e4s.co.uk/jobs/1-top-jobs-under-18s.htm>

1.1.	1.2.	1.3.	1.4.
A. includes	A. Once they do,	A. Others	A. money
B. engages	B. Unless they do,	B. Another	B. cash
C. involves	C. The more jobs you do,	C. The others	C. income
D. entails	D. If you do,	D. Other	D. wages