Test

Unit 2

Group A

Name: _____ Class: ____

Total: ___/50

SŁUCHANIE

1 TRACK 3 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie sześć wypowiedzi na temat wynalazków. Do każdej wypowiedzi 1–6 dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie A–G. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

SPEAKER	1	2	3	4	5	6

The speaker is

A describing how he invented something.
B recommending a TV programme.
C giving a History lesson.
D trying to sell a new product.
E planning to use a new invention.
F explaining how he tried out some new technology.
G giving an example of new technology.

_____/6

SŁOWNICTWO I GRAMATYKA

2 Uzupełnij zdania brakującymi słowami. Pierwsze litery zostały podane.

John wants to **d** *o w n l o a d* music to his computer.

1 I'd like to buy a computer: not a laptop but a **d** _ _ _ _ _ _ computer.
2 Last week I forgot my **p** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ and couldn't read my emails.
3 How often do you **u** _ _ _ _ _ your Facebook profile?
4 I don't watch videos on my smartphone because the **s** _ _ _ _ _ is so small.
5 Have you ever sent a text **m** _ _ _ _ _ _ to the wrong person?

_____/5

3 Uzupełnij zdania słowami z ramki. W ramce podano dwa dodatkowe słowa.

~~average~~	boiling	biologist
Chemistry	data	environment
recorded	warming	

The *average* temperature in Cracow in July is 24°C.

1 I'm not going outside today – it's _____ and I don't like hot weather.
2 Because of global _____, temperatures around the world are increasing.
3 Pam is not sure if she prefers to study Physics or _____.
4 What else can we do to protect the _____?
5 He became a marine _____ so that he could study fish.

_____/5

4 Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi formami czasowników w nawiasach. Użyj czasu Past Simple lub Past Continuous.

I *was* (be) born in 1999.

1 _____ (you / read) books about space exploration when you were a boy?
2 My grandparents _____ (not / watch) TV when aunt Helen visited them.
3 Last week I _____ (buy) a new mobile phone.
4 _____ (John / sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday?
5 Professor Thatcher _____ (work) at university when he had a brilliant idea.

_____/5

5 Uzupełnij drugie zdanie w każdej parze, używając form used to.

Albert Einstein had problems at school.
Albert Einstein *used to* have problems at school.

1 Where did you play with your sister when the weather was fine?
Where _____ with your sister when the weather was fine?
2 They often got lost because John wasn't good at reading maps.
They _____ lost because John wasn't good at reading maps.
3 I didn't watch any TV programmes when I was a child.
I _____ any TV programmes when I was a child.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

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4 My parents studied in the library when they were at the university.

My parents _____ in the library when they were at the university.

5 Did you go on holiday to France every year?

_____ on holiday to France every year?

_____/5

ŚRODKI JĘZYKOWE

6 Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi A–C wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i poprawny gramatycznie tekst.

At the end of 2011, six brave _____ were warmly greeted by their friends and family members [1]_____ they got home after one and a half years. Although they spent more than eighteen months on board, they never left the Earth. Actually, they were inside a capsule near Moscow, Russia. The men were part of an [2]_____ to see how the human body and mind react to long periods of isolation. They [3]_____ 500 days in conditions similar to those on a trip to Mars. [4]_____ this time they played games, exercised, socialised and did tests. People at mission control [5]_____ their behaviour, as well as the effect that low gravity and less food had on them. Scientists hope that the results of this analysis will help them find a solution to problems common for space travel.

[A] astronauts **B** spacecraft **C** chemicals

1 **A** until **B** while **C** when

2 **A** evidence **B** experiment **C** environment

3 **A** used to spend **B** have spent **C** spent

4 **A** By **B** As soon as **C** During

5 **A** observed **B** have observed **C** observe

_____/5

7 Wybierz jedno słowo, które poprawnie uzupełnia oba zdania.

Which search _____ do you normally use?
I had to stay at home as I had a problem with the car _____.
A site **B** engine **C** machine

1 My brother always _____ notes during his lessons.
Jonathan _____ measurements of the animals he is studying.
A takes **B** does **C** has

2 In the future I want to be a biologist and _____ research on plants.
On Saturdays, I _____ my homework in the afternoon.
A make **B** have **C** do

3 As soon as it _____ dark, I switch on the lights.
Every day when Simon _____ home from school, he goes online.
A gets **B** comes **C** becomes

4 I never _____ the underground at night if I'm alone.
Emily and her sister always _____ sandwiches to school for their lunch.
A make **B** go **C** take

5 What time did you wake _____ this morning?
He tried to stand _____, but he fell again.
A out **B** up **C** with

_____/5

CZYTANIE

8 Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w luki 1–4 litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania A–F, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Uwaga: dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

I was watching TV the other night and – as usual – there were all those irritating advertisements in the middle of the film. [1]_____. I don't usually take any notice of

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them, in fact I quite often turn the volume down when they're on. But this time I was surprised. It was for a smartphone, and I was actually thinking of getting one at the time. [2]_____. The advertisement made it sound so brilliant! Well, it arrived the next day – super fast, I was impressed. However … I really regret it now. I'm not at all happy with it. I'm sure it's faulty. For example, I texted a friend yesterday and the message went to the wrong person. [3]_____. Another thing is, the battery doesn't last for very long. I charged it last night but it's almost dead again already. [4]_____. It's very disappointing, I hope they give me my money back.

A So, anyway, I decided to go for it and I ordered one.
B However, on this occasion I didn't like it.
C Well, I don't know what happened to me.
D I'm sure it should last longer than that, my old one used to last for days.
E The camera isn't anything special, although I really like the way it looks, and it's nice and light.
F That's really bad – and it makes you feel uncomfortable too.

_____/4

PISANIE

9 Wykonaj zadanie egzaminacyjne.

Znajomy/Znajoma z Wielkiej Brytanii zamierza wkrótce przyjechać do Polski. Poprosił/Poprosiła cię o wskazanie miejsca, które powinny odwiedzić osoby zainteresowane nauką i techniką.

Napisz e-mail do znajomego/znajomej.

1 Wyjaśnij mu/jej, jakie miejsce powinien/powinna odwiedzić.
2 Opisz swoją pierwszą wizytę w tym miejscu.
3 Napisz, co ci się tam najbardziej podobało, i uzasadnij swoją opinię.
4 Zaproponuj, że z chęcią wybierzesz się tam z nim/nią jeszcze raz.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów.
Długość e-maila powinna wynosić od 80 do 130 słów.*

*Długość wypowiedzi obowiązująca na nowym egzaminie maturalnym to 100-150 słów.

Dear Emily,
Great to hear from you.

_____
_____
_____
_____
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_____
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_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Hope this is useful! See you soon,
XYZ

_____/10

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LIVEWORKSHEETS