LISTENING

1 36 **Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat problemów zdrowotnych. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu do każdej wypowiedzi (1–4) dopasuj właściwe zdanie (A–E). Uwaga! Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.**

This speaker

A waited some time before seeing a doctor.
B sometimes eats something harmful.
C missed an event because of illness.
D needed treatment immediately.
E had to change his/her career plans.

Speaker 1 ___ Speaker 2 ___ Speaker 3 ___ Speaker 4 ___ ___ / **4**

2 37 **Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę telefoniczną. Uzupełnij luki 1–4 w poniższej notatce zgodnie z treścią nagrania.**

Hi Debra,
Do you remember the leaflet from the local hospital we saw (1) _____? The one about volunteers needed to help ill children? Well, I've talked to a person from the hospital. If we'd like to do that, we should go to a meeting with a (2) _____. Her name's Robertson. It's (3) _____ at 4 p.m. The work sounds easy – we just need to talk to the children or (4) _____. Interested? Let me know.
Grace ___ / **4**

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

3 **Do każdej z opisanych sytuacji (1–4) dobierz właściwą reakcję (A–C).**

1 Kolega narzeka, że boli go kolano. Jak doradzisz mu wizytę u lekarza?
A When did you last see a doctor?
B Do you see a doctor?
C Why don't you see a doctor?

2 Na lekcji WF-u doznałeś/doznałaś urazu nadgarstka i jesteś u lekarza. Jak poprosisz lekarza, aby zbadał Twój nadgarstek?
A What happened to your wrist?
B Could you look at my wrist?
C I'd like to look at my wrist.

3 Rozmawiasz z recepcjonistką w gabinecie dentystycznym w celu umówienia wizyty u dentysty. Recepcjonistka proponuje Ci termin, który nie jest dla Ciebie dogodny. Co odpowiesz?
A That's not possible.
B It's no problem.
C Why not?

4 Jest u Ciebie koleżanka, która prosi Cię, abyś otworzył/otwarła okno, gdyż jest jej duszno. Co odpowiesz?
A I'm sorry, you can't.
B Sure, I will.
C I think I did. ___ / **4**

4 **Uzupełnij minidialogi 1–4. Wpisz w każdą lukę brakujący fragment wypowiedzi tak, aby otrzymać logiczne i spójne teksty.**

1 **X:** Hi, Ben. Are you still in town? _____ get me some aspirin at the chemist's, please?
Y: Sure, no problem.

2 **X:** Good afternoon. Dr Quin's office.
Y: Hello. _____ to make an appointment with the doctor tomorrow morning.
X: Sure. How about 8.30 a.m.?

3 **X:** Sir, I'm feeling a bit unwell. Would _____ OK if I didn't do sports today?
Y: OK. Perhaps, you should see the school nurse.

4 **X:** Lizzy, dear. Go downstairs and get me my pills, please.
Y: _____. I'll be right back. ___ / **4**

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING

5 **Przeczytaj tekst o Liz Hartel. Uzupełnij luki 1–5 w notatce, którą wykorzystasz w szkolnej prezentacji. Notatkę należy uzupełnić w języku polskim.**

Liz Hartel: a pioneer in horseback riding therapy

People have known about the positive effects of horse-riding on our health since ancient times, but the first professional therapeutic centres were created in Europe in the late 1960s. From there, the idea spread to North America. However, the person who inspired the modern idea of using horses in therapy was a Danish horse riding champion named Liz Hartel. She fell ill with polio at the age of 23 and, as a result, her legs below the knees were paralysed. She was determined to continue her riding career and she took part in the Olympic Games in 1952. Her silver medal there was the first medal for any woman in the history who competed against men. After she finished her riding career, Liz Hartel travelled a lot to raise money for people ill with polio and promoting the idea of riding as a form of therapy. The Dutch Liz Hartel Foundation was named after her.

Prezentacja – Liz Hartel: pionierka hipoterapii

- Pierwsze ośrodki wykorzystujące jazdę konną jako formę terapii powstały w Europie pod koniec (1) _____.
- Liz Hartel pochodziła z (2) _____ i uprawiała jeździectwo.
- Jako pierwsza kobieta konkurująca z mężczyznami zdobyła (3) _____ na igrzyskach olimpijskich w 1952 roku.
- Po zakończeniu kariery, Liz Hartel zbierała fundusze dla (4) _____.
- Jej imieniem nazwano fundację w (5) _____.

___ / 5

6 **Przeczytaj tekst. Na podstawie informacji w nim zawartych zdecyduj, czy zdania 1–3 są prawdziwe (P), czy fałszywe (F).**

added 12:35, February 26, 2018

Hi everyone,

I'd like to share my experience of African dance. About a year ago my friend, Liz, suggested I should go with her to an African dance class. I'd always been quite overweight and shy and although I'd tried some diet pills and joining a gym, nothing seemed to work. At first I wasn't keen on the idea of joining an African dance group, but Liz didn't give up and in the end I agreed. Now, African dance is quite an injury-free activity because you keep your feet in line with the knees, which protects them and your back from too much strain. Also, you put your feet flat on the floor, so your ankles aren't in danger, either. It turned out just the right thing for me! Since I joined about half a year ago, I've lost quite a few kilos, and my confidence has improved, too!

Barbara

1 Barbara hadn't tried to lose weight before she joined the African dance class. **P / F**
2 Barbara wanted to try African dance as soon as she'd heard about it. **P / F**
3 Barbara says African dance classes have made her slimmer. **P / F** ___ / 3

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

LANGUAGE IN USE

7 **Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz odpowiedź A, B lub C, aby poprawnie uzupełnić luki 1–4.**

Hi Dan,

I'm writing this email from the hospital. You won't believe it but I've hurt my knee. Again! I (1) ____ basketball during my PE class when I fell and hit my knee against the floor. It was really painful! Unfortunately, it was the same knee I (2) ____ earlier while rollerblading. It was really bad this time and I needed to go to the clinic (3) ____ surgery on my knee. So, here I am! I'm having the surgery this afternoon. Really, I dream of (4) ____ in good shape again. But it's not going to happen very soon, I'm afraid.

Write back,

Iza

1	**A** played	**B** had played	**C** was playing
2	**A** have hurt	**B** had hurt	**C** was hurting
3	**A** to have	**B** have	**C** having
4	**A** to be	**B** be	**C** being

___ / 4

8 **Uzupełnij każde zdanie (1–4) tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Wykorzystaj podany na końcu wyraz nie zmieniając jego formy. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.**
Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.

1 We rode for over 30 km. Then we had a rest. **HAD**
Before we had a rest, _____ for over 30 km.

2 He hurt his ankle in a game of football yesterday. **WAS**
He hurt his ankle while _____ football yesterday.

3 The doctor says I should stay in bed for a few days. **ME**
The doctor tells _____ in bed for a few days.

4 Sharon can't wait to leave the hospital next week. **TO**
Sharon is looking _____ the hospital next week.

___ / 4

Total ___ / 32

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LIVEWORKSHEETS