



**WYBRANE MATERIAŁY DYDAKTYCZNE
WYKORZYSTANE NA ZAJĘCIACH WYRÓWNAWCZYCH I POZALEKCYJNYCH
Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO W KLASACH I-IV TECHNIKUM
ZESPOŁU SZKÓŁ PONADGIMNAZJALNYCH
IM. STANISŁAWA STASZICA W WIERUSZOWIE
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nauczyciel ZSP w Wieruszowie

na podstawie materiałów dydaktycznych wykorzystywanych
na zajęciach wyrównawczych i pozalekcyjnych z języka angielskiego

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SPIS TREŚCI

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Wstęp

W roku szkolnym 2009/2010 uczniowie Zespołu Szkół Ponadgimnazjalnych im. Stanisława Staszica w Wieruszowie uczestniczyli w zajęciach pozalekcyjnych z języka angielskiego. Na zajęciach utrwalano zagadnienia z danego przedmiotu wykorzystując do tego celu różnego rodzaju materiały dydaktyczne.

Poniżej zamieszczono wybrane materiały dydaktyczne wykorzystywane podczas zajęć wyrównawczych z języka angielskiego. Uczniowie mogą sprawdzić swoją wiedzę i umiejętności rozwiązując przykładowe zadania. Mogą również przypomnieć sobie pewne zagadnienia, ponieważ na końcu dokumentu w rozdziale „Pomocne tabele” znajdują się wyjaśnienia podstawowych terminów gramatycznych.



Wybrane materiały dydaktyczne wykorzystywane podczas zajęć wyrównawczych i pozalekcyjnych w ramach projektu

Klasa I

Czasy Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple

1. Zastosuj odpowiednie formę czasownika podanego w nawiasach:

1. Will you need typewriter tomorrow or (I may) borrow it?
2. He (do) exercises every morning before breakfast.
3. When I (arrive) she was playing the piano.
4. There is something on his mind but he (not tell) me.
5. (You sign) here, please?
6. We (go) to a concert last night.
7. I suppose he (arrive) in time for dinner.
8. What he usually (have) for breakfast?
9. John (leave) for Warsaw two days ago.
10. It is nearly autumn; soon the leaves (change) colour.
11. We (see) an interesting TV programme last night.
12. Will you help yourself? No, thank you. I (not be) hungry.
13. It (stop) raining when we left the party.
14. Where (be) Mr Brown right now?
15. I (not play) cards with Anita again. He always cheats.
16. When I (meet) him, he was talking to his friends.
17. Have you heard the latest news" — No. — Then I (tell) you.
18. He (go) to bed so late every night?
19. Prices have gone up, so I hope wages (go up) too.
20. That man (not work) for our company; he is with another firm.
21. I went shopping yesterday and I (buy) a new dress.
22. Tell me what you (think) about him.
23. You (think) he is an honest man?
24. You (do) me a favour?
25. We (know) the results of the exam in a few days.



2. Przetłumacz czasowniki podane w nawiasach:

1. Will you finish this book or (czy mam) take it to the library?
2. A: (Nie zapomnij) to post the letter. B: No, I won't.
3. I have broken a crystal vase. Mother (będzie się gniewać).
4. She (wychodzić) home at 7 a.m. every day.
5. I hope you (nie spóźnisz się) next time.
6. (Będę musiała) help him if I want him to help me.
7. She (wydaje) all her money on clothes.
8. Nobody (nie zauważył) that mistake.
9. (Czy miałeś) a lot of trouble getting here?
10. He (mieszkał) in Chicago for ten years and then he moved to New York.
11. A: You have just missed the last train. B: Never mind, I (pójdę pieszo).
12. (Nie lubie) his way of talking.
13. My friend (nie zna) nobody here.
14. He (potrafił) already speak English when he was ten.
15. I hope you (będziesz dobrze bawić się) at the party.
16. (Nie martw się), everything will be all right.
17. Who (rozpoznaje) that man?
18. He never (nie wykonuje) any work in the garden.
19. I am going for a walk. (Pójdziesz) with me?
20. Most men (goli się) once a day.
21. Using a washing machine (oszczędza) a lot of time.
22. It is a serious injury but I hope he (poczucie się) all right soon.
23. (Czy ty musiałeś) learn a lot when you were at school?
24. Why (nie przyszłaś) yesterday?
25. (Czy to ma znaczenie) if I come?



3. Przetłumacz czasowki podane w nawiasach:

1. Our neighbours (wydał) a big party two days ago.
2. Some people (chodzą) to the cinema every week.
3. We (wypróbowaliśmy) our new washing machine three days ago.
4. My brother (otrzymał) a new job next month.
5. Last year professor Smith (uczył) geography.
6. The sun (wschodzi) in the East and (zachodzi) in the West.
7. When I was in England I always (piłam) tea for breakfast.
8. Tom (nie wierzy) a word from what you have just said.
9. A greengrocer (sprzedaje) fruits and vegetables.
10. The students of our Academy (uczą się) foreign languages.
11. She (wiedziała) how to solve the problem.
12. Most children (lubi) to spend their holidays at the seaside.
13. I (uważam) that the exercise (było) too difficult for them.
14. Last year Paul (zapłacił) for his accommodation in cash.
15. When (napisałaś) your doctor's dissertation?
16. Jane has just promised that she (ugotuje) a good dinner tomorrow.
17. Susan and Ann often (pożyczają) books from the library.
18. I really (myślałam) you would never do it again.
19. I was washing my hair when the phone (zadzwoił).
20. Eve (widziała) a very dangerous accident a few hours ago.
21. When (przetłumaczysz) this book into Polish?
22. Robert always (opowiada) interesting stories about the exotic countries he has seen.
23. As I (byłam) very hungry, I (poszłam) to the nearest restaurant to have something good to eat.
24. He does not have to wait for us if he (nie chce) to.
25. The miners (nie będą pracować) so hard next year.



Czasy Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous

1. Zastosuj odpowiednie formę czasownika podanego w nawiasach:

1. What you (think) about now?
2. What you (think) about it?
3. We (spend) a lot of money this month.
4. The river Tweed (separate) England from Scotland.
5. Who (eat) all the apples?
6. He (learn) Russian for seven years now and still cannot speak it.
7. Here (come) our train.
8. You (read) many books by Dickens?
9. Where you (come) from?
10. He (go) to London tomorrow.
11. 11. Tell me how old you (be).
12. I just (finish) my work.
13. You (not, prepare) for the examination. You will have to take it again.
14. "Make hay while the sun (shine)" (Proverb)
15. I never (hear) about it.
16. What you (want) to do now.?
17. He (listen) to his records since he came from school.
18. Don't "speak until i (tell) you.
19. I (subscribe) to this magazine for several years
20. 20 It (not, belong) to me.
21. I cannot come now as I (be) very busy.

2. Zastosuj odpowiednie formę czasownika podanego w nawiasach:

1. When water (boil) the liquid (change) to steam.
2. Light (travel) more quickly than sound.
3. He (laugh) best who (laugh) last.
4. Robert (ride) his bicycle just now.
5. You (brush) your teeth yet?



6. (I write) this test for five minutes now.
7. After you (write) this letter, please post it at once.
8. The sun always (rise) in the East.
9. Every star (have) its own orbit.
10. That is the way our teacher always (talk).
11. How long you (sit) here and waiting for me?
12. Why you (shut) your books before I (tell) you to do so?
13. I like to drink milk for breakfast but now I (have) coffee.
14. You (not, visit) us since you left our district.
15. The girl next door (practice) singing every evening.
16. What your mother usually (cook) for lunch?

Can / Could

1. Read the situations and write questions beginning *Can... or Could...* .

1. You're carrying a lot of things. You can't open the door yourself. There's a man standing near the door. You say to him:
2. You phone Ann but somebody else answers. Ann isn't there. You want to leave a message for her. You say:
3. You are a tourist. You want to go to the station but you don't know where it is. You ask at your hotel. You say:
4. You are in a clothes shop. You see some trousers you like and you want to try them on. You say to the shop assistant:
5. You have a car. You have to go to the same place as John, who hasn't got a car. You want to give him a lift. You say to John:

2. Read the situations and write questions beginning *Do you think...* .

1. You want to borrow your friend's camera. What do you say to him? Do you think
2. You are at a friend's house and you want to use her phone. What do you say?



3. You've written a letter in English. Before you send it, you want an English friend to check it. What do you ask him?
4. You want to leave work early because you have some things to do. What do you ask your boss?
5. The woman in the next room is playing music. It's very loud. You want her to turn it down.- What do you say to her?
6. You are phoning the owner of a flat which was advertised in a newspaper. You are interested in the flat and you want to come and see it today. What do you say to the owner?

The first conditional, przedimek określony –the

1. Complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the.

1. If you want to catch a plane, you
2. If you want to see a film, you go to.....
3. If you are tired and you want to sleep, you.....
4. If you rob a bank and the police catch you, you.....
5. If you have a problem with your teeth, you.....
6. If you want to study after you leave school, you.....
7. If you are injured in an accident, you.....

2. Put in the where necessary. Write OK if the sentence is complete.

1. We went to cinema last night.
2. I finish work at 5 o'clock every day.
3. Mary wasn't feeling well yesterday, so she went to doctor.
4. I wasn't feeling well this morning, so I stayed in bed
5. Why is Angela always late for work?
6. 'Where are the children?' 'They're at school.
7. We've got no money in bank
8. When I was younger, I went to church every Sunday.
9. What time do you usually get home from work?
10. Do you live far from city centre?



11. 'Where shall we meet?' 'At station.'
12. Jim is ill. He's in hospital
13. Margaret takes her children to school every day.
14. Would you like to go to university?
15. Would you like to go to theatre this evening?

Rodzina

A. Cross the odd one out.

1. adult - teenager - boyfriend - child
2. fiancé - orphan - bride - groom
3. cousin - girlfriend - aunt - nephew
4. wedding - anniversary - birthday - funeral

B. Put the words in the right columns:

aunt, Christmas, get dressed, teenager, Christmas Eve, young, grandchild, have a meal, present, uncle, anniversary, middle-aged, New Year's Eve, old, Easter, husband, wedding, mother-in-law, birthday cake, niece, go to bed, birthday, nephew, have a bath, have a shower, stepfather, go to school, elderly, child, baby, adult, grandmother, get up, brother, do homework, wake up

Family:	Celebrations:	Age:	Routines:



C. Translate the words into Polish. Then tick (•) the activities you do in your free time.

1. watch TV _____
2. read _____
3. play games _____
4. meet friends _____
5. go to the cinema _____
6. go swimming _____
7. play cards _____
8. surf the Net _____
9. listen to music _____
10. go to a disco _____
11. go to a party _____
12. go for a walk _____
13. go shopping _____
14. 14 play a musical instrument _____
15. 15 go out _____

Sport

A. Complete the words for sportspeople:

1. b _ x _ r
2. c _ cl _ _ t
3. fo _ t _ _ _ l _ r
4. go _ _ k _ _ _ er
5. g _ _ f _ _
6. r _ _ nn _ _
7. s _ _ t _ r
8. s _ I _ _
9. s _ _ -j _ _ p _ _
10. wi _ d _ _ _ f _ _



B. Put the words and phrases in the right columns:

riding, gymnastics, billiards, skiing, tennis, karate, mountaineering, aerobics, badminton, hockey, skateboarding, weight lifting, cycling, skating, golf, judo, athletics, baseball, yoga, football, bowling

Do	go	play

C. Which sports do you associate with these places and equipment?

1. Ball, goal, whistle - f _____
2. Tracksuit, trainers - r _____
3. Road, bike - c _____
4. Ring, gloves - b _____
5. Cylinder, mask - s _____ -d _____
6. Rocket, court -t _____
7. Foil, mask - f _____
8. Club, course - g _____
9. Board, water - s _____
10. Batsman, umpire - c _____



Żywnienie

A. Put the names of the meals in the order in which they are eaten.

- ____ supper
- ____ lunch
- ____ dinner
- ____ brunch
- ____ dessert
- ____ breakfast

B. Put the words in the right columns:

chicken, onion, yogurt, apple, lemonade, chocolate, tomato, beans, mayonnaise, coke, biscuits, cheese, herring, lettuce, lime, carrot, lollipop, grapefruit, pepper, strawberry, poultry, cheesecake, lamb, orange, cucumber, sardines, steak, Jaffa cake, ham, salmon, cauliflower, ketchup, coffee, mustard, sweetcorn, bacon, pineapple, peach, doughnut, butter, peanuts, sausage, milk, troui, hrkey, toniCjpear, flounder, juice, vinegar, eggs, pork, lemon, tuna, cabbage, beer, apple pie, crisps, banana, water, salt, beef, coB, potato, cake

Fruit	Vegetables	Fish	Meat	Dairy	Sweets	Drinks	Other



C. Match the adjectives in the left column with their opposites from the right column:

A.	delicious	
2.	fresh	
3.	well-done	
4.	mild	
5.	sweet	
6.	sugar free	

a)	fattening
b)	rare
c)	stale
d)	spicy
e)	disgusting
f)	sour

Praca

1. Complete the sentences with names of jobs:

1. My uncle is a p _____. He delivers letters and parcels.
2. Bob is a f _____. He puts out fires.
3. When I have a toothache I visit a d _____.
4. Molly is a h _____. She cut my hair last week.
5. My brother is a c _____. He prepares delicious meals in a restaurant.
6. When I have flu I visit a d _____.
7. I love planes and I want to be a p _____.
8. My sister works as a b _____. She looks after children while their parents are away.
9. An a _ _ _ _ _ designs buildings.
10. My brother is a m _ _ _ _ _ so he can fix your car.
11. I'd like to be an a _ _ _ _ when I get older. I just love theatre.
12. An _ _ _ _ looks after patients. -
13. He is a p _____. He takes pictures of famous models.
14. My dad is a p _____. He arrests criminals.
15. Being a m _ _ _ _ is very dangerous, but we have coal thanks to them.



KAPITAŁ LUDZKI
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI



Łódzkie

UNIA EUROPEJSKA
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Broszura bezpłatna, współfinansowana z Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego



2. Circle the correct word:

1. Mark was caught stealing money and he got fired I got a pay rise,
2. John hasn't got a job at the moment so he's on holiday I unemployed.
3. I used to have a well-paid job when I lived in Warsaw. I earned I found 4000 złotych a month.
4. My grandfather is 70 and he doesn't work any more - he's tired I retired.
5. I asked for a pay rise because I wanted a higher shift I salary.

Wakacje

A. Put the words and phrases in the right columns:

airport, jeep, yacht, bus stop, platform, take off, taxi rank, harbour, train, boat, helicopter, bus, gondola, taxi, ship, coach, tram, port, plane, ferry, lorry

Land	Air	Water



B. Translate the words into Polish. Then tick (•) the activities you do in your free time:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> bungee jumping _____ | |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> camping _____ | |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> cycling _____ | |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> exploring caves _____ | |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> fishing _____ | |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> horse-riding _____ | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> sightseeing _____ |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> rafting _____ | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> snorkelling _____ |
| 8. <input type="checkbox"/> running _____ | 13. <input type="checkbox"/> sunbathing _____ |
| 9. <input type="checkbox"/> sailing _____ | |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> scuba-diving _____ | |

C. Cross the odd one out:

1. single - family - terminal - double
2. timetable - return - single - travel card
3. bed and breakfast - dinner - hostel - hotel
4. trip - excursion - delay - journey
5. swimming - skiing - ice skating - snowboarding

Zdrowie

1. Uzupełnij zdania nazwami części ciała.

1. My _ _ s _ won't stop bleeding.
2. I've cut my _ _ _ g _ _ .
3. I've twisted my _ _ k _ _ .
4. My _ e _ is broken.
5. I've got a black _ y _ .
6. I've hurt my k _ _ _ .
7. I've burnt my _ _ n _ .



2. Uzupełnij brakującą część wyrazu.

1. I haveache. i need to see a dentist.
2. I can't think clearly. I have a terribleache.
3. I'm not deaf. I just have a badache.
4. I've eaten something bad and now I've got aache.
5. I can't stand up straight. I've gotache.

3. Wykreśl nie pasujące słowo.

1. temperature nurse doctor patient
2. bruise cut symptom scar
3. prescribe hurt examine treat
4. painkillers aspirin prescription pills

4. Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z ramki.

avoid	drink	eat (x2)	smoke	take
-------	-------	------------	-------	------

Six steps to a healthy life.

1. a lot of fresh fruit and vegetables.
2. Don't cigarettes.
3. Don't too much fat sugar and salt.
4. some exercises at least three times a week.
5. Don't too much coffee.
6. stressful situations.

5. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w czasie Past Simple. Następnie uporządkuj zdania chronologicznie, tak aby powstało opowiadanie.

fall	get	make	operate	send	suffer
------	-----	------	---------	------	--------



- After the operation, Tom better quickly.
- He from chest pain.
- The doctor him to hospital for treatment.
- One day Tom ill.
- In hospital doctors on Tom.
- He an appointment with his doctor.

7. Napisz instrukcje co robić w podanych sytuacjach.

1. Someone is travel-sick

.....

2. Someone got sunburnt

.....

3. Someone can't sleep

.....

Środki masowego przekazu

1. Przyporządkuj wyrazy do odpowiedniej kolumny.

agony aunt column, channel, colour supplement, cyber cafe, download, listener, phone-in, reader, remote control, satellite dish, search engine, station

THE PRESS	RADIO	TELEVISION	THE INTERNET



2. Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z powyższego ćwiczenia.

1. Teenagers write to an to get some professional advice.
2. They publish this about houses on Saturdays.
3. Enter the phrase 'mass media' in the and see if you can find something interesting.
4. He spends hours in the on the corner.
5. During the many callers expressed their opinions.

3. Wykreśl nie pasujące słowo.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Daily | monthly | quality | weekly |
| 2. Tabloids | magazines | newspapers | advertisements |
| 3. Headline | article | reader | photograph |
| 4. Horoscope | crosswords | comic strip | print |
| 5. Paparazzi | journalist | section | reporter |

4. Połącz słowa z definicjami.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. Wikipedia | 4. Chat room |
| 2. Forum | 5. Search engine |
| 3. Portal | 6. Instant messaging |

- A. a place for online conversations
- B. a computer programme that helps you find information online
- C. a website where computer users can express their opinions
- D. a service that lets you quickly exchange messages with people
- E. an online encyclopedia in many languages
- F. a website that has links to other websites



5. Przeczytaj tekst. Na podstawie informacji w nim zawartych zdecyduj, które z podanych zdań są zgodne z treścią tekstu (T), a które nie (F)..

TV addict

Accountant Greg Wilson, 34, from Boston, Massachusetts, has just quit his job for good to stay at home and watch television. Forty-six TV sets to be exact.

‘I just couldn’t concentrate at work, knowing that so much goes on in the world while I’m sitting in my office’, admits Greg. Using a remote control to see what different TV stations show wasn’t enough for him because as he puts it, ‘I wouldn’t want to miss a thing’.

Now he has all the time in the world to watch all the news of the world. Each TV set in his living room shows a different news programme or a talk show. Greg ignores film channels as they are too boring and he wouldn’t have to spend much time following the plot.

When asked how he is going to earn the money to support himself and pay the enormous electricity bill, he says he is thinking of creating a commercial website with up-to-the-minute news bulletins and collect money through advertising.

1	Greg Wilson is still working as an accountant.	T	F
2	He likes changing channels while watching television.	T	F
3	He prefers watching films to news programmes.	T	F
4	Greg has has an idea of how to earn some casch out of his passion.	T	F

The article comes from:

- a) a tabloid
- b) a TV guide
- c) a quality paper

The purpose of the article is to:

- a) offer professional help to TV addicts
- b) persuade people to buy TV sets
- c) entertain readers with a funny story



Wybrane materiały dydaktyczne wykorzystywane podczas zajęć wyrównawczych i pozalekcyjnych w ramach projektu

Klasa II

Present Simple, Present Continuous

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous tense. In No. 25 have is used as an ordinary verb and can therefore be used in the continuous tense.

- 1 She (not work), she (swim) in the river.
- 2 He (teach) his boy to ride.
- 3 Why Ann (not wear) her new dress?
- 4 The airplane (fly) at 2,000 meters.
- 5 What Tom (do) now? He (clean) his shoes.
- 6 This fire (go) out. Somebody (bring) more coal?
- 7 It (rain)?- Yes, it (rain) very hard. You can't go out yet.
- 8 Why you (mend) that old shirt?
- 9 You (not tell) the truth. ~ How do you know that I (not tell) the truth?
- 10 Who (move) the furniture about upstairs? ~ It's Tom. He (paint) the front bedroom.
- 11 Mrs Jones (sweep) the steps outside her house.
- 12 What you (read) now? I (read) *Crime and Punishment*.
- 13 It is a lovely day. The sun (shine) and the birds (sing).
- 14 Someone (knock) at the door. Shall I answer it? - I (come) in a minute. I just (wash) my hands.
- 15 She always (ring) up and (ask) questions.
- 16 Why you (make) a cake? Someone (come) to tea?
- 17 Where is Tom? ~ He (lie) under the car.
- 18 Can I borrow your pen or you (use) it at the moment?
- 19 You (do) anything this evening? ~ No, I'm not. ~ Well, I (go) to the cinema. Would you like to come with me?
- 20 We (have) breakfast at 8.00 tomorrow as Tom (catch) an early train.



- 21 Ann usually does the shopping, but I (do) it today as she isn't well.
 22 Why you (type) so fast? You (make) a lot of mistakes.
 23 Mother (rest) now. She always rests after lunch.
 24 They (dig) an enormous hole just outside my gate. ~ What they (do) that for? - I don't know. Perhaps they (look) for oil.
 25 What (make) that terrible noise? - It's the pneumatic drill. They (repair) the road.

2. Complete these sentences, putting the verbs into the correct tense.

- 1 What's that book you (red)
- 2 We usually to the beach at the weekend, (go)
- 3 She to me every week, (write)
- 4 'Where's Kevin?'
'He football with his friends.' (play)
- 5 My boss to New York every month, (fly)
- 6 Can you answer the phone? I (cook)
- 7 Look! That man to get into our car. (try)
- 8 to school every morning? (you walk)
- 9 The bank on Sundays, (not open)
- 10 Her son her very often, (not visit)
- 11 He his car every weekend, (wash)
- 12 Sorry, you can't talk to him. He a shower, (have)
- 13 'What ?
'My homework.' (do)
- 14 Snakes for most of the day. (sleep)
- 15 Many people this kind of food, (not like)
- 16 'Could you be quiet, please - I the radio.' (listen)
- 17 We in a hotel at the moment, (stay)
- 18 She to work by train, (go)
- 19 They never to me. (write)
- 20 I for Mary. She's late, (wait)



3. Complete these sentences, putting the verbs into the correct tense.

1. I (live) in Washington, though I (live) in London at the moment.
2. The car isn't here today because Sheila (use) it.
She generally (use) the bus, but the drivers are on strike.
3. We usually (stay) at home on Fridays, but we came out tonight because we (celebrate) our anniversary.
4. I (come) from Scotland, though I (live) in London just now.
5. I (stay) with my parents at the moment, though I (have) my own flat.
6. They usually (work) at the weekends, though they (not work) at the moment.
7. He (teach) in a language school, though he (work) in a factory at the moment because the school's on holiday.
8. The business usually (make) money, though it (do) rather badly just now.
9. I usually (work) at night, though I (have) a holiday at the moment.
10. I (study) French at the moment, but I (not speak) it very well yet.

Past Simple, Past Continuous

1. Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous or the simple past form of each verb in parentheses.

1. When I (see) at the drugstore, he (buy) some medicine.
2. I (hear) a loud bang while I (read) a book.
- 3..... As I (walk) in the graveyard last night, I (see) a ghost.
- 4..... While I (sit) at a bank, someone (cover) my eyes.
5. When I (see) the boys, they (play) on the grass.
6. I (put) on my dress and (go) to open the door.
7. When I (go) in, she (lie) on the floor.
- 8..... She (work) in a hotel when she first (meet) her husband.
- 9..... She (wait) for them when they (arrive) at the airport.



2. What were they doing when.....? Choose the verbs from the box

drive buy have eat take examine fish paint take sleep

When the earthquake started,

1. Barabara her son to school.
- 2.....Dick
3. Some students a test.
4. The doctor a patient.
5. Mr Jones home from work.
7. Paul and Nancy picnic.
- 8.Carla and her husband lunch.
9. Joe the walls.
10. Marie a dress.

3. Join the sentences using 'when'.

1. I was having a bath. The phone rang.
.....
2. I met you yesterday. You were talking to someone.
.....
3. The telephone rang. I got out of the bathroom.
.....
4. He was writing a letter. The storm began.
.....

4. Join the sentences using "while".

1. John was working at home. She was relaxing on a sofa.
.....
2. The Gulf War started. She was studying at university.
.....



3. The girl jumped off the bus. It was moving.

.....

4. Someone stole my clothes. I was swimming in the river.

.....

5. I was walking in a narrow street. A dog attacked me.

.....

Enough, too

1. Make one sentence from two. Complete the new sentence using too or enough.

1 We couldn't carry the boxes. They were too heavy.

.....

2 I can't drink this coffee. It's too hot.

This coffee is

3 Nobody could move the piano. It was too heavy.

The piano

4 Don't eat these apples. They're not ripe enough.

These apples

5 I can't explain the situation. It is too complicated.

The situation

6 We couldn't climb over the wall. It was too high.

The wall

7 Three people can't sit on this sofa. It isn't big enough.

This sofa

8 You can't see some things without a microscope. They are too small.

Some



Some, any

1. Complete the sentences with some or any.

- 1 This evening I'm going out with.....friends of mine.
- 2 'Have you seen good films recently?' 'No, I haven't been to the cinema for ages.'
- 3I didn't have.....money, so I had to borrow.....
- 4 Can I have milk in my coffee, please?
- 5 I was too tired to do work.
- 6 You can cash these traveller's cheques at.....bank.
- 7 Can you give meinformation about places of interest in the town?
- 8 With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel ontrain you like.
- 9 If there are..... words you don't understand, use a dictionary.

2. Complete the sentences with some- or any- + -body/-thing/-where.

- 1 There's..... at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
- 2 Does.....mind if I open the window?
- 3 I wasn't feeling hungry, so I didn't eat.....
- 4 You must be hungry. Would you like to eat?
- 5 Quick, let's go! There's coming and I don't want to see us.
- 7 Sally was upset aboutand refused to talk to
- 8 This machine is very easy to use can learn to use it in a very short time.
- 9 There was hardlyon die beach. It was almost deserted.
- 10 'Do you live near Jim?' 'No, he lives in another part of town.'
- 11 We slept in a park because we didn't haveto stay.
- 12 'Where shall we go on holiday?' 'Let's go warm and sunny.'
- 13 They stay at home all the time. They never seem to go
- 14 I'm going out now. If phones while I'm out, can you tell them I'll be back at 11.30?



- 15 Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost ?
16 who saw the accident should contact the police.
17 Sue is very secretive. She never tells (2 words)

Człowiek

1. Zaznacz poprawne odpowiedzi.

1. Someone knocked on the door so he quickly **got dressed/wore** and went to open it.
2. He usually **gets dressed/wears** a suit and tie in the office.
3. It's very hot. I think I'll take **out/off** this sweater.
4. You should **put on/get dressed** a coat if you want to go outside. It's freezing!
5. Everyone was **worn/dressed** in black for the funeral.

2. Odpowiedz na poniższe pytania.

What do you usually wear...

- a. when you're at home and you don't go out all day?
- b. for school?
- c. when you go to a party?

3. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst składający się z czterech akapitów. Do każdego akapitu (1—4) dobierz nagłówek (A-E). Jeden nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

How to be more confident

1. Self-confidence is a state of mind that you show through actions. You can become more confident by becoming a person with an aim. Find your passion and confidence will soon come. Self-esteem problems happen because of false illusions that some people are better than others. Reality is that people are just different, not better. Sure, some people are living more comfortably but that's because they worked for it (somehow). The point is that we're all equal and we all have a certain kind of uniqueness to our individual lives and that is what we need to find.

2. Self-confidence can be found by telling yourself good things: compliment yourself, be productive and make other peoples' lives better. Being a good person leads to greater self-



confidence. The only reason to feel bad is if you're doing something that is 'wrong' or unfair to others. People don't need to 'look' like someone on TV to be beautiful or feel confident. Looks are not important when it comes to things that lead to true happiness and fulfillment.

3. Remember that if you don't take control of your life, then someone else will. Many controlling and selfish people use passive or indecisive individuals who just can't make decisions for themselves. Whenever someone can't make up their mind there's usually someone who will do it for them. Very passive people usually end up unhappy and feel a great discomfort that they can't explain.

4. Don't forget that you are the only person with whom you are for 24 hours a day 7 days a week. So you should enjoy being around yourself because you'll be stuck with yourself for the rest of your life. So if you say good things to yourself, your self-confidence will grow and you'll feel better. It is your mind that chooses how you feel, not the society. Self-assurance is the key to your personal success.

A. Be kind and friendly.

B. Be your own boss.

C. Make others self-confident.

D. Feel special and unique.

E. Make friends with yourself for ever.

4. *Napisz ankietę.*

Zostałeś poproszony o przygotowanie ankiety dla pozostałych uczestników na zakończenie kursu integracyjnego w Cambridge. Zredaguj ankietę, w której poprosisz uczestników o:

- Wyrażenie opinii o kursie
- Ocenę prowadzącego kurs
- Wymienienie, czego się nauczyli na kursie
- Napisanie, czy chętnie uczestniczyliby w podobnych kursach w przyszłości

Nie podawaj swoich prawdziwych danych osobowych. W zadaniu nie ma określonego limitu słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność zwięzłego przekazania informacji określonych w poleceniu (4 punkty) i poprawność językowa (1 punkt).



5. Rozmowy sterowane.

Twoja zagraniczna koleżanka z obozu językowego pisze e-mail do swojego chłopaka. Dowiedz się:

- O imię jej chłopaka
- O jego wygląd zewnętrzny
- Czym się zajmuje

(rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający)

W czasie wakacji za granicą poznałeś osobiście sławnego piosenkarza. Opowiedz o:

- Okolicznościach spotkania
- Wyglądzie piosenkarza
- Jego zachowaniu

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)

Jesteś za granicą w gronie angielskich przyjaciół. Zamierzasz radykalnie zmienić fryzurę.

Twoja koleżanka jest do tego sceptycznie nastawiona:

- Powiedz, jaką fryzurę zamierzasz nosić
- Odrzuć argumenty koleżanki
- Uzasadnij swoją decyzję

(rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający)

Dom

1. *Uzupełnij tabelę, wykorzystując wyrazy podane w poniższej ramce. Następnie dopisz po jednym przykładzie do każdej kolumny.*

cooker wardrobe bathroom kitchen washbasin bed bookcase
sofa desk sink living-room armchair study shower
bedroom

Type of room					
Furniture and equipment					



2. Uzupełnij luki wybranymi wyrazami z ćwiczenia 1.

Adrian Smith is a computer programmer and He usually works at home. He gets up quite late and goes to the _____. He cleans his teeth and takes a quick _____. Then he goes back to the _____ where he has a large _____ with clothes. After he gets dressed, he goes downstairs to the _____ and makes a cup of coffee. He usually takes the coffee to the _____ and turns on the TV. He sits on the _____ and watches the news at 11 a.m. He starts work in the early afternoon. He goes upstairs where he has a small _____. There is a _____ there with his computer. On hot days Adrian takes an _____ out to the garden and works on his laptop computer. He usually goes to _____ after midnight.

3. Zastąp podkreślone fragmenty przymiotnikami z ramki, tak aby znaczenie obu zdań było podobne.

crowded	historic	cosy	qui et
noisy			

1. This part of town was built some centuries ago.
This is the _____ part of town.
2. There is very little traffic and noise in this district.
It's a very _____ district.
3. Thousands of tourists visit the town every summer.
The town is _____ with tourists every summer.
4. The flat is in the street with lots of people and cars.
The flat is in a _____ street.
5. Their living-room isn't big, but it has a warm, homely atmosphere.
Their living-room isn't big, but it's very _____ .



4. *Napisz wiadomość.*

Jesteś na obozie językowym w Anglii. Mieszkasz u angielskiej rodziny, ale niestety dzielisz bardzo mały pokój z innym uczniem z Francji. Napisz wiadomość, którą prześlesz e-mailem do przyjaciela/-ółki mieszkającego w tej samej miejscowości.

- Poinformuj go o przyjeździe do Anglii
- Opisz swoje niezadowolenie z miejsca pobytu
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego pokój ci się nie podoba
- Poproś przyjaciela/-ółkę o pomoc w znalezieniu innego miejsca.

Nie podawaj swoich prawdziwych danych osobowych. W zadaniu nie ma określonego limitu słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność zwięzłego przekazania informacji określonych w poleceniu (4 punkty) i poprawność językowa (1 punkt).

5. *Rozmowy sterowane.*

Przebywasz za granicą na stypendium. Zamierzasz wynająć jakieś niedrogie mieszkanie. Znalazłeś w gazecie odpowiednie ogłoszenie. Zadzwoń i zasięgnij informacji o:

- Wyposażeniu mieszkania
- Lokalizacji i odległości od środków komunikacji miejskiej
- Cenie najmu i warunkach płatności

(rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający)

Niedawno ukończyłeś remont swojego mieszkania. Opowiedz swoim zagranicznym przyjaciołom,

- Jakie zmiany wprowadziłeś w mieszkaniu
- Kto ci pomagał przy remoncie
- Jak długo trwał remont

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)

Przebywając czasowo za granicą, dzielisz pokój z innym studentem. Ustal zasady wspólnego zamieszkiwania.

- Nie zgódź się z jego propozycja przedstawienia mebli
- Zaproponuj podział obowiązków przy sprzątanu pokoju
- Zgódź się na rozwiązanie kompromisowe.

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)



Kultura

1. Dobierz wyrazy określające różne rodzaje dzieł sztuki do poniższych opisów.

LITERATURE: fairy tale, romance, biography

1. This book by Martin Gilbert tells the life story of Winston Churchill.
2. This is a story for children about Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.
3. This novel describes a love affair.

FILM: action, documentary, horror, comedy, musical

4. This film shows the wildlife in the Tsavo National Park.
5. This film shows a lot of funny situations.
6. This film is full of monsters killing innocent people.
7. There are a lot of songs in this film.
8. This film shows some military operations by Delta Force.

MUSIC: album, live concert, lyrics

9. 50,000 fans took part in this event in the Wembley Arena.
10. These are the words of a song.
11. This collection of songs by John Lennon was called *Imagine*.

FINE ARTS: landscape, portrait, sculpture, drawing

12. This picture of a house was made with a pencil.
13. This painting shows a lady from the 15th century.
14. This picture shows beautiful mountain scenery.
15. This statue was made of stone.



2. Wpisz brakujące wyrazy oznaczające miejsca, w których odbywają się określone wydarzenia kulturalne. Pierwsze litery zostały podane.

If you want to...

1. listen to a classical music concert, you go to a **c**..... **h**.....
2. see an opera, you go to an **o**..... **h**.....
3. see the latest film, you go to the **c**.....
4. see a play, you go to the **t**.....
5. see an art exhibition, you go to an **a**.....
6. see famous works of art or old things, you go to a **m**.....

3. Połącz wyrazy z kolumny A z wyrazami w kolumnie B tak, aby utworzyć poprawne wyrażenia, Następnie dopasuj utworzone wyrażenia do zdań 1-8.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. fine | a. hit |
| 2. modern | b. seller |
| 3. firework | c. arts |
| 4. annual | d. art |
| 5. folk | e. goer |
| 6. best | f. event |
| 7. box-office | g. music |
| 8. cinema | h. display |

1. This festival takes place every year.
2. He studies painting and drawing at the academy.
3. The film attracted millions to cinemas all over the world.
4. It was an amazing show.
5. The band in the pub played some regional songs.
6. There were mostly abstract paintings at the exhibition.
7. He goes to see a film every week.
8. The novel made her rich and famous.



4. Napisz list.

W anglojęzycznym czasopiśmie dla młodzieży ukazał się artykuł, w którym autor bardzo krytycznie wypowiada się na temat współczesnych komiksów. Redakcja zachęca swoich czytelników do wyrażenia opinii na ten temat. Napisz list do redakcji czasopisma:

- Określ cel listu i opisz, jakie uczucia wywołał w tobie artykuł
- Napisz, co młodzi ludzie sądzą o komiksach i dlaczego
- Opisz krótko swój ulubiony komiks i uzasadnij, dlaczego ci się podoba
- Podkreśl, że komiksy to też forma lektury i zachęć innych czytelników do wzięcia udziału w dyskusji.

Pamiętaj o zachowaniu odpowiedniej formy. Nie umieszczaj żadnych adresów. Podpisz się jako XYZ. Długość listu powinna wynosić od 120 do 150 słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji (4 punkty), forma (2 punkty), poprawność językowa (2 punkty) oraz bogactwo językowe (2 punkty).

5. Rozmowy sterowane.

Zamierzasz zaprosić swoją angielską koleżankę na film, którego recenzję czytałeś w gazecie. Powiedz jej:

- Jaki to rodzaj filmu
- Kto w nim występuje
- Dlaczego warto ten film obejrzeć

(rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający)

Rozmawiasz z angielskim znajomym na temat wystawy w muzeum, które zwiedzałeś. Opowiedz jej:

- Kiedy i z kim tam byłeś
- Co ciekawego widziałeś
- Czy warto było iść na wystawę

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)



W ramach kursu językowego w Anglii przygotowujecie amatorskie przedstawienie teatralne. Prowadzący zajęcia teatralne proponuje, aby próby odbywały się codziennie o 8 rano, przed lekcjami:

- Nie zgódź się z nim, że 8 rano to najlepsza pora na próby i wyjaśnij dlaczego
- Zaproponuj inną godzinę rozpoczęcia prób
- Uzgodnijcie dogodną porę zajęć teatralnych

(rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający)

Podróżowanie

1. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi czasownikami w poprawnej formie. Pierwsze litery zostały podane.

1. Hurry, Sue! That's our last train home. We can't **m**..... it.
2. It usually takes me a long time to **p**..... my suitcase before holiday.
3. The flight was **d**..... because of very bad weather.
4. Could you **g**..... me a lift to the station, please?
5. We've got plenty of time. The train **l**..... in an hour.
6. There isn't a direct train to Gdansk. We must **c**..... in Warsaw.
7. Sue is **f**..... to New York from Heathrow Airport tomorrow.
8. Last year they went on a cycling holiday. They **r**..... over 600 kilometres on their bikes.
9. We rented a car in England but at the beginning it was very difficult for me to **d**..... on the left.
10. The weather in Cracow was very bad so our plane had to **l**..... in Katowice.

2. Zaznacz poprawne wyrazy.

- 1 We are going on a class **journey/trip** next wee
- 2 .The guide took us on a(n) **travel/excursion** to a tobacco plantation.
- 3 Would you like to **travel/visit** round the world?
- 4 The trolleybuses **run/drive** to the station every 15 minutes.



3. Dopasuj poniższe wypowiedzi do rodzajów wyjazdów turystycznych. W każdej wypowiedzi podkreśl kluczowe słowa.

1. 'We bought this 'last minute' offer from a small travel agent and it was great. For a very good price we got all we needed, such as accommodation in a small but friendly hotel, good meals and a charter flight. And the weather was just wonderful all the time.'
2. 'It was a fabulous trip in the Caribbean Islands on a luxury boat. We went fishing and diving in the beautiful sea.'
3. We usually get a package from a travel agent but last summer we decided to change it. We made our own travel arrangements and stayed in different holiday homes, country cottages, caravans and even tents.
4. Two years ago my friend and I went on a trip round Poland. We had prepared for the trip very carefully as we needed to carry all the stuff on our own backs! We hitch-hiked or walked from one place to another and stayed in very different places, most of them very cheap, of course. It was a fantastic experience.
5. It was a four-day trip around London. We stayed in a hotel and during the day the guide took us to see the most interesting places in the city. It was a bit quick and tiring, but most of us enjoyed it very much
 - a. sightseeing tour
 - b. backpacking trip
 - c. camping holiday
 - d. package holiday
 - e. yacht cruise



4. Przeczytaj uważnie tekst, z którego usunięto pięć zdań. Wpisz w każde miejsce (1-5) literę (A-F) oznaczającą brakujące zdanie. Jedno z podanych zdań nie pasuje do tekstu.

Bermuda

Bermuda is a sub-tropical Atlantic archipelago, some 600 miles north of the Caribbean, which in the past used to be a hiding place for pirates. Now the islands are visited by many Europeans, Americans and Canadians who go there for water sports. 1 Visitors can take a glass-bottomed boat to see this. The island's 12 beaches attract many tourists because they are big and sandy.

2 However, sometimes it is not easy to play these games because of very strong winds, though some people find it a nice challenge.

Bermuda can be visited all year round but the busiest tourist season is between April and October, when the weather is at its warmest and water temperatures are comfortable for swimming and diving. The winter season is a bit too cool for swimming and many diving companies and boat tours do not work as it is too windy. 3

Hamilton, the main town, serves as both its capital and the commercial centre of the archipelago. The city's heart is located in Front Street, a harbour-front road with Victorian buildings in bright colours: pastel lemon, lime, apricot and sky blue. 4

The town is also interesting for history fans as there are numerous places of historical interest, especially from the times when Bermuda was a British colony. 5 There you will find places connected with WW2, such as a fort which was a North Atlantic base during that time.

- A. However, this is the time when the conditions for windsurfing are the best.
- B. These are the two main reasons why so many people visit the island every year.
- C. The island is perfect for snorkeling and diving and the clear waters make watching coral reefs and sea life possible.
- D. Bermuda is also an ideal destination for those in love with tennis and golf.
- E. Many of them have verandas, where people often have lunch and watch boats go across the harbour.
- F. In addition to the Bermuda Maritime Museum, you can pass a pleasant hour or two walking about the Dockyard grounds



5. Napisz pocztówkę.

Jesteś na wycieczce klasowej w Krakowie. Napisz pocztówkę do swoich znajomych w Nowym Jorku, w której:

- Napiszesz, gdzie jesteś
- Napiszesz, gdzie się zatrzymaliście
- Napiszesz, jak spędzacie czas
- Pozdrowisz waszą wspólną koleżankę z USA

Nie podawaj swoich prawdziwych danych osobowych. W zadaniu nie ma określonego limitu słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność zwięzłego przekazania informacji określonych w poleceniu (4 punkty) i poprawność językowa (1 punkt).

6. Rozmowy sterowane.

Do twojego miasta przyjechał turysta z USA, który zwraca się do ciebie z prośbą o pomoc w zorganizowaniu kilkudniowego pobytu. Poinformuj go:

- Gdzie jest najbliższy hotel
- Gdzie można szybko i niedrogo zjeść
- Co można zwiedzić w twoim mieście

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)

Podróżując samochodem za granicą miałeś awarię samochodu. W rozmowie z angielskim znajomym opowiedz mu:

- Na czym polegała awaria
- Jak sobie poradziłeś
- Kto ci pomógł

(rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający)

Jesteś w gronie zagranicznych kolegów na obozie za granicą. Opiekun obozu chce was zabrać wcześniej rano na wycieczkę w góry. Nie jesteś z tego pomysłu zadowolony:

- Odrzuć jego argument, że wędrowka po górach dobrze wam zrobi
- Zaproponuj zorganizowanie innej wycieczki
- Zaakceptuj nową propozycję opiekuna

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)



Wybrane materiały dydaktyczne wykorzystywane podczas zajęć wyrównawczych i pozalekcyjnych w ramach projektu

Klasa III

Present Simple, Present Continuous

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the simple present or present continuous tense.

1 What Tom (think) of the Budget? ~

He (think) it most unfair. -

I (agree) with him.

2 What this one (cost)?-It (cost) forty pence.

3 You (hear) the wind? It (blow) very strongly tonight.

4 You (see) my car keys anywhere? -

No, I (look) for them but I (not see) them.

5 He never (listen) to what you say. He always (think) about something else.

6 This book is about a man who (desert) his family and (go) to live on a Pacific island.

7 You (understand) what the lecturer is saying? -No, I (not understand) him at all.

8 What you (have) for breakfast usually? ~

I usually (eat) a carrot and (drink) a glass of cold water.

9 When the curtain (rise) we (see) a group of workers. They (picket) a factory gate.

10 Why you (walk) so fast today? You usually (walk) quite slowly. ~

I (hurry) because I (meet) my mother at 4 o'clock and she (not like) to be kept waiting.

11 I (wish) that dog would lie down. He (keep) jumping up on my lap. ~ I (think) he (want) to go for a walk.

12 You (recognize) that man? ~

I (think) that I have seen him before but I (not remember) his name.

13 Look at that crowd. I (wonder) what they (wait) for.

14 This message has just arrived and the man (wait) in case you (want) to send a reply.



15 Stop! You (not see) the notice? -

I (see) it but I can't read it because I (not wear) my glasses. What it (say)? ~

It (say) 'These premises are patrolled by guard dogs'.

16 She always (borrow) from me and she never (remember) to pay me back.

17 You (need) another blanket or you (feel) warm enough?

18 It (save) time if you (take) the path through the wood? ~ No, it (not matter) which path you take.

19 I (save) up because I (go) abroad in July.

20 I (think) it is a pity you don't take more exercise. You (get) fat.

21 The plane that you (look) at now just (take) off for Paris.

22 Tom never (do) any work in the garden; he always (work) on his car.

23 What he (do) to his car now? ~ I (think) he (polish) it.

24 That film (come) to the local cinema next week. You (want) to see it?

25 How Peter (get) on at school? -Very well. He (seem) to like the life.

26 Why Mrs Pitt (look) so angry? ~

Mr Pitt (smoke) a cigarette and (drop) the ash on the carpet.

27 This is our itinerary. We (leave) home on the 8th, (arrive) in Paris on the 9th, (spend) the day in Paris, and (set) out that night for Venice. ~

That (sound) most interesting. You must tell me all about it when you (get) back.

28 This story is about a boy who (make) friends with a snake which he (find) in his garden. Then he (go) away but he (not forget) the snake and some years later he (return) and (look) for it.

29 He (find) the snake who (recognize) its old friend and (coil) round him affectionately. But, unfortunately, the snake is by now a full-grown boa-constrictor and its embrace (kill) the poor boy.

30 The snake (feel) sorry about this? ~ I (not know). The story (end) there.

31 How you (end) a letter that (begin), 'Dear Sir'?-

I always (put), 'Yours truly', but Tom (prefer) 'Yours faithfully'.

32 What the word 'catastrophe' (mean)?-It (mean) 'disaster'.



33 What you (wait) for? -

I (wait) for the shop to open. -

But it (not open) till 9.00. -

I (know) but I (want) to be early, as their sale (start) today.

34 Why you (smoke) a cigar, Mrs Pitt? You (not smoke) cigars as a rule.-

I (smoke) it because I (want) the ash. This book (say) that cigar ash mixed with oil (remove) heat stains from wood.

35 Who (own) this umbrella? -

I (not know). Everybody (use) it but nobody (know) who (own) it.

36 You (mind) if I (ask) you a question? -

That (depend) on the question. -

It (concern) your brother. -

I (refuse) to answer any question about my brother.

Present Perfect, Past Simple

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the simple past tense. In some sentences the present perfect continuous is also possible.

1 This is my house. ~

How long you (live) here?~ I (live) here since 1970.

2 He (live) in London for two years and then (go) to Edinburgh.

3 You (wear) your hair long when you were at school? -Yes, my mother (insist) on it.

4 But when I (leave) school I (cut) my hair and (wear) it short ever since.

5 Shakespeare (write) a lot of plays.

6 My brother (write) several plays. He just (finish) his second tragedy.

7 I (fly) over Loch Ness last week. -You (see) the Loch Ness monster?

8 I (not see) him for three years. I wonder where he is.

9 He (not smoke) for two weeks. He is trying to give it up.

10 Chopin (compose) some of his music in Majorca.



- 11 When he (arrive)? ~ He (arrive) at 2.00.
- 12 You (lock) the door before you left the house?
- 13 I (read) his books when I was at school. I (enjoy) them very much.
- 14 I can't go out because I (not finish) my work.
- 15 I never (drink) whisky. ~ Well, have some now.
- 16 I (write) the letter but I can't find a stamp.
- 17 The clock is slow. -It isn't slow, it (stop).
- 18 Here are your shoes; I just (clean) them.
- 19 I (leave) home at 8.00 and (get) here at twelve.
- 20 I (do) this sort of work when I (be) an apprentice.
- 21 He just (go) out.
- 22 He (go) out ten minutes ago.
- 23 You (have) breakfast yet? ~ Yes, I (have) it at 8.00.
- 24 I (meet) him last June.
- 25 You (see) the moon last night?
- 26 The concert (begin) at 2.30 and (last) for two hours. Everyone (enjoy) it very much.
- 27 The play just (begin). You are a little late.
- 28 The newspaper (come)? -Yes, Ann is reading it.
- 29 The actors (arrive) yesterday and (start) rehearsals early this morning.
- 30 It (be) very cold this year. I wonder when it is going to get warmer.
- 31 Cervantes (write) *Don Quixote*.
- 32 We (miss) the bus. Now we'll have to walk.
- 33 He (break) his leg in a skiing accident last year.
- 34 Mr Pound is the bank manager. He (be) here for five years.
- 35 Mr Count (work) as a cashier for twenty-five years. Then he (retire) and (go) to live in the country.
- 36 You (be) here before? -
Yes, I (spend) my holidays here last year. ~ You (have) a good time? -No, it never (stop) raining.



2. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or simple past tense. Fill the spaces by repeating the auxiliary used in the preceding verb.

You (see) Mary on Monday? ~

Yes, I . . .

Did you see Mary on Monday? ~

Yes, I did.

1 Where is Tom? ~

I (not see) him today, but he (tell) Mary that he'd be in for dinner.

2 I (buy) this in Bond Street. -

How much you (pay) for it? -

I (pay) £100.

3 Where you (find) this knife? -

I (find) it in the garden. -

Why you (not leave) it there?

4 I (lose) my black gloves. You (see) them anywhere? -

No, I'm afraid I When you last (wear) them? -

I (wear) them at the theatre last night. -

Perhaps you (leave) them at the theatre.

5 Do you know that lady who just (leave) the shop? -

Yes, that is Miss Thrift. Is she a customer of yours? -

Not exactly. She (be) in here several times but she never (buy) anything.

6 He (leave) the house at 8.00. -

Where he (go)? -

I (not see) where he (go).



Past Continuous, Past Simple

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the simple past or the past continuous tense.

- 1 I lit the fire at 6.00 and it (burn) brightly when Tom came in at 7.00.
- 2 When I arrived the lecture had already started and the professor (write) on the overhead projector.
- 3 I (make) a cake when the light went out. I had to finish it in the dark.
- 4 I didn't want to meet Paul so when he entered the room I (leave).
- 5 Unfortunately when I arrived Ann just (leave), so we only had time for a few words.
- 6 He (watch) TV when the phone rang. Very unwillingly he (turn) down the sound and (go) to answer it.
- 7 He was very polite. Whenever his wife entered the room he (stand) up.
- 8 The admiral (play) bowls when he received news of the invasion. He (insist) on finishing the game.
- 9 My dog (walk) along quietly when Mr Pitt's Pekinese attacked him.

- 10 When I arrived she (have) lunch. She apologized for starting without me but said that she always (lunch) at 12.30.
- 11 He always (wear) a raincoat and (carry) an umbrella when he walked to the office.
- 12 What you (think) of his last book? -I (like) it very much.
- 13 I (share) a flat with him when we were students. He always (complain) about my untidiness.
- 14 He suddenly (realize) that he (travel) in the wrong direction.
- 15 He (play) the guitar outside her house when someone opened the window and (throw) out a bucket of water.
- 16 I just (open) the letter when the wind (blow) it out of my hand.
- 17 The burglar (open) the safe when he (hear) footsteps. He immediately (put) out his torch and (crawl) under the bed.
- 18 When I (look) for my passport I (find) this old photograph.
- 19 You looked very busy when I (see) you last night. What you (do)?



20 The boys (play) cards when they (hear) their father's step. They immediately (hide) the cards and (take) out their lesson books.

21 He (clean) his gun when it accidentally (go) off and (kill) him.

22 He (not allow) us to go out in the boat yesterday as a strong wind (blow).

Much, many, little, few, a lot, plenty

1. In some of these sentences much is incorrect or unnatural. Change much to many or a lot (of) where necessary. Put 'RIGHT' if the sentence is correct.

- 1 We didn't spend much money.....
- 2 Sue drinks much tea.
- 3 Jim always puts much salt on his food.....
- 4 We'll have to hurry. We haven't got much time.....
- 5 Did it cost much to repair the car?
- 6 It cost much to repair the car,
- 7 I don't know much people in this town.....
- 8 I use the phone much at work
- 9 They've got so much money they don't know what to do with it

2. Complete the sentences using plenty (of) + one of the following:

hotels money room time to learn things to see

- 1 There's no need to hurry.
- 2 He's got no financial problems. He's got
- 3 Come and sit with us. There's
- 4 She knows a lot but she still has
- 5 It's an interesting town to visit. There.....
- 6 Fm sure we'll find somewhere to stay.....



3. Put in much, many, few or little.

- 1 He isn't very popular. He has friends.
- 2 Ann is very busy these days. She has..... free time.
- 3 Did you take photographs when you were on holiday?
- 4 I'm not very busy today. I haven't gotto do.
- 5 The museum was very crowded. There were too..... people.
- 6 Most of the town is modern. There are old buildings.
- 7 The weather has been very dry recently. We've had.....rain.

4. Some of these sentences need a. Put in a where necessary. Put 'RIGHT' if the sentence is already complete.

- 1 She's lucky. She has few problems.
- 2 Things are not going so well for her. She has few problems.
- 3 Can you lend me few dollars?
- 4 I can't give you a decision yet. I need little time to think.....
- 5 There was little traffic, so the journey didn't take very long.
- 6 It was a surprise that he won the match. Few people expected him to win.
- 7 I don't know much Spanish - only few words.

5. Put in little / a little / few / a few.

- 1 We must be quick. We have time.
- 2 Listen carefully. I'm going to give you advice.
- 3 Do you mind if I ask you.....questions?
- 4 This town is not a very interesting place to visit, sotourists come here.
- 5 I don't think Jill would be a good teacher. She's got patience.
- 6 'Would you like milk in your coffee?' 'Yes, please
- 7 This is a very boring place to live. There's..... to do.
- 8 'Have you ever been to Paris?' 'Yes, I've been there..... times.'



Wish

1. Put in wish(ed) or hope(d).

- 1 Iyou a pleasant stay here.
- 2 Enjoy your holiday. Iyou have a great time.
- 3 Goodbye. I..... you all the best.
- 4 We said goodbye to each other and each other luck.
- 5 We're going to have a picnic tomorrow, so I the weather is nice.
- 6 I you luck in your new job. I.....it works out well for you.

2. What do you say in these situations? Write sentences with I wish ... would

- 1 It's raining. You want to go out, but not in the rain.
You say:
 - 2 You're waiting for Jane. She's late and you're getting impatient.
You say to yourself: I wish
 - 3 You're looking for a job - so far without success. Nobody will give you a job.
You say: I wish somebody
 - 4 You can hear a baby crying. It's been crying for a long time and you're trying to study.
You say:
 - 5 Brian has been wearing the same clothes for years. You think he needs some new clothes.
You say to Brian:
- For the following situations, write sentences with I wish ... wouldn't
- 6 Your friend drives very fast. You don't like this.
You say to your friend: I wish you
 - 7 Joe leaves the door open all the time. This annoys you.
You say to Joe:
 - 8 A lot of people drop litter in the street. You don't like this.
You say: I wish people.....



3. Are these sentences right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

- 1 I wish Sarah would be here now.
- 2 I wish you would listen to me.
- 3 I wish I would have more free time.
- 4 I wish our flat would be a bit bigger.
- 5 I wish the weather would change.
- 6 I wish you wouldn't complain all the time
- 7 I wish everything wouldn't be so expensive

4 Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1 It's a difficult question. I wish.....the answer. (I / know)
- 2 I should have listened to you. I wish.....your advice. (I / take)
- 3 You're lucky to be going away. I wish.....with you. (I / can / come)
- 4 I have no energy at the moment. I wishso tired. (I / not / be)
- 5 Aren't they ready yet? I wishup. (they / hurry)
- 6 It would be nice to stay here longer. I wishto leave now (we / not / have)
- 7 When we were in London last year, we didn't have time to see all the things we wanted to see.
- 8 I wish longer, (we / can / stay)
- 10 It's freezing today. I wish so cold. I hate cold weather, (it / not / be)
- 11 Joe still doesn't know what he wants to do. I wish (he / decide)
- 12 I really didn't enjoy the party. I wish (we / not / go)

Nauka i technika

1. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami discover i invent w poprawnej formie gramatycznej.

1. Columbus a new continent in 1492.
2. Who the radio?
3. Gunpowder was in China about the year 700.
4. William Herschel the planet Uranus in 1781.



2. Zaznacz poprawne wyrazy.

1. It is really **comfortable/useful** because you can prepare some food quickly.
2. It **operates/uses** the television set so you don't have to get up from your armchair.
3. Your system should recognise this device when you **link/connect** it to your computer.
4. They are quite complicated gadgets nowadays. You can use them to talk to other people and also to **make/take** pictures or listen to the radio.
5. You don't need to have a film developed because you can **hold/store** your pictures in the memory card.

3. Dopisz odpowiednie końcówki *-ics, -logy, -ing, -(r) y*, tak aby stworzyć nazwy różnych dziedzin naukowych. Następnie dopasuj dziedziny nauki do podanych definicji.

Branch of science

Definition

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. econom | a. the study of weather and climate |
| 2. engineer | b. the study of space |
| 3. archeo | c. the study and use of technology for production and building |
| 4. genet | d. the study of production and sales of goods and services |
| 5. astronom | e. the study of ancient civilisations |
| 6. bio | f. the study of substances |
| 7. meteo | g. the study and manipulation of DNA |
| 8. chemist | h. the study of living organisms |

4. Wstaw brakujące wyrazy w poniższych wypowiedziach, korzystając z wyrazów z ćwiczenia W każdej wypowiedzi podkreśl kluczowe słowa.

1. 'I think I'd like to study _____. I've always been interested in business and especially in marketing and management.'
2. 'I think _____ is a fascinating of all the life around us. There are some more specialist branches of course, such as botany and zoology.'
3. 'I'm going to study _____ at a technical college. I've always wanted to use my knowledge to build things. I'd like to work in road construction.'



5. Dopasuj wyrazy z kolumn A i B tak, aby utworzyć nazwy powszechnie używanych urządzeń.

A	B
1. remote	a. computer
2. television/radio	b. control
3. digital	c. phone
4. personal	d. oven
5. ink/laser	e. set
6. mobile	f. printer
7. microwave	g. camera

6. Napisz instrukcję.

Twój znajomy z Francji, z którym dzielisz pokój na obozie językowym w Anglii, poprosił cię, abys przed wyjściem na zajęcia napisał krótką instrukcję, jak korzystać z komputerowego programu multimedialnego do nauki języka angielskiego. Napisz krótką wiadomość, w której:

- Poinformujesz znajomego, gdzie w pokoju zostawiłeś CD z tym programem
- Poinformujesz krótko jak uruchomić CD
- Poradzisz mu, które ćwiczenia na CD są najciekawsze
- Poprosisz go, aby wyłączył komputer przed wyjściem

Nie podawaj swoich prawdziwych danych osobowych. W zadaniu nie ma określonego limitu słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność zwięzłego przekazania informacji określonych w poleceniu (4 punkty) i poprawność językowa (1 punkt).

7. Rozmowy sterowane.

Twój angielski kolega kupił sobie nową komórkę. Poproś go, aby powiedział ci, jakie możliwości ma jego nowy aparat. Szczególnie interesuje cię;

- Częstotliwość ładowania baterii
- Możliwość wyboru opcji dzwonek i wibracji
- Możliwość grania w różne gry

(rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający)



Niedawno miałeś problem z wirusem komputerowym, który spowodował wymazanie z pamięci komputera większości twoich plików. Opowiedz znajomemu Anglikowi:

- Jak zauważyłeś, że komputer został zarażony wirusem
- Jak zareagowałeś
- Co postanowiłeś zrobić, aby uniknąć podobnych sytuacji

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)

Twój amerykański wujek, który nie mówi po polsku, chce ci kupić walkmana lub cyfrowy aparat fotograficzny w prezencie. Nie jesteś tym pomysłem zachwycony:

- Podziękuj za chęć sprawienia ci prezentu
- Zasugeruj, jaki inny sprzęt elektroniczny wolałbyś dostać
- Uzasadnij, do czego będzie ci służył

(rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający)

Praca

1. Wpisz nazwy zawodów na podstawie definicji.

What do you call...

1. a person who writes for a newspaper or magazine?
2. a woman who plays in films?
3. somebody who works on a farm?
4. a person who does people's hair?
5. a person who repairs cars?

2. Dopasuj zawody (kolumna A) do miejsc, w których są wykonywane (kolumna B)

A

B

1. cook

a. clinic

2. receptionist

b. museum



- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 3. engineer | c. restaurant |
| 4. cashier | d. garage |
| 5. accountant | e. factory |
| 6. doctor | f. hotel |
| 7. mechanic | g. supermarket |
| 8. guide | h. office |

3. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi przyimkami.

1. He works a farm.
2. He is still work. He hasn't come back home yet.
3. He's a pilot and works British Airways.
4. Mr Trent is his office.
5. I'm out of work so I'm looking a job.
6. She's going an interview Monday.
7. He often travels business.
8. She's very good Maths and wants to be an accountant.
9. Andrew is an engineer and he works a team.
10. Ann has been Head the Production Departmenttwo years.
11. He often works night.
12. Danny is still a student but he sometimes helps his dad the shop.
13. Mark is a programmer and he's working a new computer program at the moment.
14. She is responsible the new project.
15. Diana works blind children.

4. Uzupełnij zdania przymiotnikami z poniższej ramki. Każdego przymiotnika możesz użyć tylko

raz.

dangerous	seasonal	part-time	regular	well-paid
------------------	-----------------	------------------	----------------	------------------

1. He's got a nine-to-five job which means he works hours.



2. I've got a job so I only work three days a week.
3. I'd like to find a job abroad just for the summer holidays and then continue my studies.
4. She has a job. She earns a very good salary.
5. Chris is a CNN reporter and often works in places.

6. Uzupełnij luki wyrazami z ramki. Wyrazy zostały podane w poprawnej formie.

salary earns apply qualifications experience adverts lost company

The factory had to close down and John (1) his job. He became unemployed. He immediately started looking for a new one. Every day he bought some newspapers and read the job (2) After two weeks he found an interesting job offer with a local engineering (3) He decided to (4) for this job. He sent them his CV and a letter of application. He also enclosed some references from his previous employer. After about a week they contacted him and he was invited for a job interview. He was asked a lot of questions about his (5), skills and work (6) He probably made a very good impression because he was accepted for the job. Now he's been working for the company for over a year and he is quite pleased with his job. He (7) over 1,000 euro a month which is a very good (8) for his position. If he keeps working hard, he may even get promoted soon

6. Przeczytaj poniższy tekst o tym, jak starać się o nietypowe zajęcia (A-D). Następnie odpowiedz na pytania pod tekstem (1-6), wpisując odpowiednie litery w kratki obok każdego pytania.

You want to do what...?

A. Greeting-card writer

Is it possible to make a living as a greeting-card writer? Yes, if you are creative, hardworking and determined to succeed. This is a freelance career and the best place to start is in your local card shop. Look through as many examples as possible, and write down the contact details of the card



publishers. Next, phone or e-mail your selected publishers, explaining why your ideas would be good. If you sound confident, they will ask you to send some of your cards.

B. Private investigator

Have you ever thought that you could be a famous detective? Today private investigators do not look so much for missing persons or try to keep innocent people out of prison. You will probably be asked to solve computer crime, find shoplifters or work as a security guard. There are no formal requirements when you apply for a job. To get the job, work on your detective skills: you will need skills in observation, research, problem-solving and interaction.

C. Circus performer

These days circus people appear on TV, in adverts and on the stage. They run circus-skills workshops, they are often used in hospitals to make patients laugh or at company parties. Remember, however, that circus performing is more than a job: it's a whole way of life. You spend a lot of time travelling and you are with the same people for a long time. There are no formal entry requirements - just come for an interview.

D. Shark keeper

Looking after sharks in aquaria is a satisfying career. As a shark keeper you would help educate the general public about these animals and the dangers to their survival. The competition for jobs is big, so you need to make sure that your application makes you look special. Your best strategy is to get an appropriate academic qualification in marine ecology or zoology. It is a good idea to gain some experience as a volunteer in a public aquarium or helping with research.

In which job(s) ...

1. there are more candidates than jobs available?
2. your work becomes your lifestyle?
3. there aren't any specific qualifications you need to apply
4. you must be artistic and self-assured to get it?
5. you may also have to teach?
6. you must be observant and communicative



7. *Napisz list.*

Starasz się o stypendium na wyjazd do Szkocji, gdzie chciałbyś uczyć się historii i kultury tego kraju.

Napisz podanie o stypendium:

- Określ cel listu i napisz, jak dowiedziałeś się o tym stypendium
- Opisz krótko swoje wykształcenie i poziom znajomości języka angielskiego
- Wyjaśnij, jak długo i dlaczego interesujesz się Szkocją
- Przekonaj organizatorów, dlaczego zasługujesz na stypendium, podając dwa powody

Pamiętaj o zachowaniu odpowiedniej formy. Nie umieszczaj żadnych adresów. Podpisz się jako XYZ. Długość listu powinna wynosić od 120 do 150 słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji (4 punkty), forma (2 punkty), poprawność językowa (2 punkty) oraz bogactwo językowe (2 punkty).

8. *Rozmowy sterowane.*

Zamierzasz podjąć sezonową pracę za granicą. Przeglądając ogłoszenia w gazecie, znajdujesz interesującą ofertę i dzwonisz pod podany numer. Zasięgnij informacji o:

- Charakterze pracy
- Wymaganych kwalifikacjach
- Wysokości wynagrodzenia

(rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający)

W ubiegłym roku pracowałeś/łaś w czasie wakacji jako pomoc w sklepie. Opowiedz swoim zagranicznym znajomym,

- Na czym polegała twoja praca
- Ile godzin dziennie pracowałeś/łaś
- Na co przeznaczyłeś/łaś zarobione pieniądze

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)

Twój szef chce, abyś został/a w piątek dłużej i zakończył/a rozpoczęty projekt do końca tygodnia, co ci nie odpowiada.

- Wytłumacz, dlaczego nie możesz zostać w piątek dłużej
- Zaproponuj inną możliwość zakończenia pracy na poniedziałek
- Zaakceptuj jego propozycję

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)



Wybrane materiały dydaktyczne wykorzystywane podczas zajęć wyrównawczych i pozalekcyjnych w ramach projektu

Klasa IV

Szkoła

1. Na podstawie poniższych wypowiedzi odgadnij, o których przedmiotach szkolnych jest mowa.

W każdym opisie podkreśl trzy słowa kluczowe tak, jak to zostało zrobione w przykładzie 1.

1. I didn't enjoy this subject very much. All we ever did was learn hundreds of dates and names of kings. but we hardly ever found out about the lives of ordinary people in the past. ____
2. Our school has quite a good lab, with a fast network. There are also a few printers in the classroom, so we can print things and take them home if we need to. _____
3. I really enjoyed learning about plants and animals. However, things became more difficult when we studied genetics. _____

2. Zaznacz poprawne czasowniki.

1. I'm sorry but I haven't **made/done** my homework.
2. We **take/pass** our final exam in May.
3. She told us to **do/make** all the exercises in this unit.
4. I can't believe I've **passed/failed** the test! That's too bad.
5. The essay is interesting but you've **done/made** a lot of mistakes.

3. Korzystając z poniższych wyrażień, dokończ podane wypowiedzi na temat zasad obowiązujących w szkole. Dodaj własne wyrażenia opisujące reguły, które obowiązują w twojej szkole.

Wear ID	wear uniforms	wear make-up	smoke	come late for classes
Cheat during the test	enter the IT lab	use mobile phones in class	eat or drink in class	
Forget to do	talk in class	leave school early	change shoes	miss lessons



In the school ...

We have to _____

We don't have to _____

We mustn't _____

We can _____

4. Uzupełnij luki wyrazami z ramki

Place	organise	part
-------	----------	------

A lot of students from our school took (1) _____ in the music contest which took
(2) _____ in our school last week. It was great fun and everybody hopes they will
(3) _____ a similar event next year.

5. Dopasuj zwroty z kolumny A o podobnym znaczeniu do zwrotów z kolumny B.

A

1. earlier - wcześniej / przedtem
2. later - potem
3. these days - obecnie
4. in the meantime - w tym samym czasie
5. in the beginning - na początku
6. in the end - w końcu
7. a few days ago - kilka dni temu
8. in those days - w tamtych czasach
9. two days before - dwa dni przed tym
10. until then - do tamtego czasu
11. soon afterwards - wkrótce potem



B

- a. nowadays / now
- b. the other day
- c. finally / lastly
- d. to begin with / initially
- e. at the same time
- f. a couple of days before
- g. after that / next
- h. before that
- i. by that time
- j. in the past
- k. shortly after

6. Napisz ogłoszenie:

Podczas wakacji w Anglii znalazłeś na przystanku przed szkołą plecak szkolny z logo twojej szkoły.

Napisz ogłoszenie, które powiesz na szkolnej tablicy.

- Opisz okoliczności w jakich znalazłeś plecak
- Opisz jego wygląd
- Opisz zawartość
- Poinformuj, jak można się z Tobą skontaktować

Nie podawaj swoich prawdziwych danych osobowych. W zadaniu nie ma określonego limitu słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność zwięzłego przekazania informacji określonych w poleceniu (4 punkty) i poprawność językowa (1 punkt).

7. Rozmowy sterowane.

Przebywasz czasowo w Anglii, gdzie zamierzasz doskonalić swoją znajomość języka angielskiego. Udajesz się do jednej ze szkół językowych. Zasięgnij informacji na temat kursów dla osoby w twoim wieku. Zapytaj o:

- Ceny kursów
- Ilość zajęć lekcyjnych w ramach kursu
- Możliwość korzystania z biblioteki

(rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający)



Podczas pobytu w Anglii rozmawiasz ze swoimi angielskimi rówieśnikami na temat egzaminów maturalnych w Polsce. Opowiedz im:

- Z jakich przedmiotów zdawałeś maturę
- Jak przebiegał egzamin maturalny w twojej szkole
- Co robiliście po egzaminie

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)

Przebywasz na kursie językowym w Brighton. Wasz nauczyciel proponuje, aby każde zajęcia rozpoczynały się 15 minutowym sprawdzianem.

- Odrzuć tę propozycję
- Zaproponuj inną częstotliwość sprawdzianów
- Zaakceptuj nową propozycję nauczyciela

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)



Zakupy

1. Większość podanych niżej wyrazów tworzy rzeczowniki złożone z wyrazem *shop*. Wykreśl te, które nie tworzą takiego wyrażenia.

clothes department music shoe health food pet flower
duty-free gift sweet junk fish market toy

2. Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z ramki.

shelves	credit card	trolley	section	checkout	cashier	queue
---------	-------------	---------	---------	----------	---------	-------

I often go shopping to a large supermarket because there are so many different products to choose from. I push my (1) and take things off the (2) I usually try to visit every (3) of the shop to buy everything I need. When I'm done, I go to the (4) and join the long (5) in front of it. After a while the (6) tells me how much I have to pay. The bill is usually quite big so I prefer to pay by (7)

3. Uzupełnij zdania, używając wyrazów z poniższej tabeli.

rented	borrowed	repair	done	photocopied	developed	delivered	cleaned
--------	----------	--------	------	-------------	-----------	-----------	---------

- I need to have some documents
- You can't just wash this jacket! You must have it
- When I don't want to cook I just have a meal from a takeaway.
- That's a really good book. I it from our local library a few days ago.
- Is there a hairdresser's near here? I'm going to have my hair
- I've just phoned the garage and they say they won't our car until next week.
- I'd like to have this film Is there a good photographic shop nearby?
- I must go to the video shop. I this DVD two days ago and I have to return it.



4. W poniższym tekście akapity (A-F) podano w przypadkowej kolejności. Uporządkuj je tak, aby powstała logiczna i poprawna językowo całość, wpisując odpowiednie litery do kratek.

A Another model, looks more natural, with leather and wood accents. It's also packed with high-tech features, including a two-mega pixel camera and an MP3 player. The prices, however, are not very attractive as these phones will cost about \$600. But, some people are already waiting for the phones to come on the market.

B Americans, on the other hand, see phones as functional gadgets which they use to talk to others or to do business. The looks of the phone are not as important when they buy a new handset, marketing reports say. Americans are not the only ones feeling skeptical.

C Nokia has decided that mobile phones are just too boring for the true fashionista (a person who likes fashion and new trends). To help this serious problem, the company has designed some more fashionable phones that look very original and stylish. PC Magazine shows just some of them.

D Finally, some critics say that the new phones are for blondes who cannot be without a mirror for more than 60 seconds. Some others think that the phones look like terrorist devices and say 'Just don't blame anyone if you are stopped by airport security because your mobile phone looks like a detonator in a James Bond movie'.

E The star of this show is the 7380 model - it does not have a keypad; instead you use a sort of mini-joystick to dial a number. And when the phone is off, the screen becomes a mirror so it seems perfect for women who want to check their make-up.

F These models will be sold in the US early next year and should come to Europe soon afterwards. Nokia believes that they will sell better in Europe than America because on the Old Continent phones are an important part of your fashion identity just like your purse or your shoes.

1 – C 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 -



5. *Napisz list reklamacyjny*

W czasie pobytu w Londynie kupiłeś odtwarzacz płyt CD po promocyjnej cenie. Niestety po kilku dniach odtwarzacz przestał działać. Postanowiłeś napisać list do menadżera sklepu.

- Określ cel listu i okoliczności zakupu odtwarzacza
- Napisz, jak długo działał i co się z nim stało
- Zapewnij, że defekt nie powstał z twojej winy i że nie próbowałeś naprawiać odtwarzacza
- Sprecyzuj, jakiej rekompensaty oczekujesz i wyraż nadzieję na szybkie rozwiązanie sprawy

Pamiętaj o zachowaniu odpowiedniej formy. Nie umieszczaj żadnych adresów. Podpisz się jako XYZ. Długość listu powinna wynosić od 120 do 150 słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji (4 punkty), forma (2 punkty), poprawność językowa (2 punkty) oraz bogactwo językowe (2 punkty).

6. *Rozmowy sterowane*

Zagraniczny turysta przebywający w twoim mieście ma problem, gdyż musi dorobić sobie zapasowe kluczyki do samochodu. Poinformuj go:

- Gdzie może dorobić kluczyki
- Jak tam dojechać
- Ile mniej więcej kosztuje dorobienie kluczyków

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)

Właśnie zrobiłeś zakupy w centrum Londynu. Opowiedz swojej angielskiej koleżance:

- W jakich sklepach byłeś
- Jakiego zakupu dokonałeś i co cię do tego skłoniło
- Czy sprzedawca udzielił ci rabatu

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)

Na zakończenie swojego pobytu u rodziny angielskiej podczas nauki w szkole językowej postanowiłeś kupić prezent dla gospodarzy. Pokazujesz prezent swojemu koledze z pokoju, który ma inne zdanie na ten temat:

- Powiedz, że jesteś zadowolony z zakupu
- Nie zgódź się z opinią, że prezent jest nieodpowiedni
- Przekonaj kolegę, że prezent będzie miłą pamiątką twojego pobytu u goszczącej cię rodziny

(rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający)



Sport

1. Na podstawie poniższych opisów odgadnij, o jakich dyscyplinach sportowych jest mowa. W każdym opisie podkreśl słowa kluczowe odnoszące się do sprzętu sportowego typowego dla danej dyscypliny.

1. This is an outdoor game which is played on a pitch. There are 11 players in each team, two goals and a ball.
2. This game is played on a court with a racket and a small ball. Two players must hit the ball over the net into their opponent's field.
3. This is an outdoor sport which you do on a slope. You need two long pieces of wood or plastic to move on the snow. Special boots and goggles are also used.
4. This is an indoor sport which you do in a ring. You need special gloves and protection for your teeth and head. Each part of the fight is called a round.
5. This is an indoor game which is played in a rink. There are two goals and two teams of six players moving on skates. The puck is hit with special sticks.

2. Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z ramki. Każdego wyrazu możesz użyć tylko raz.

table pool tracksuit equipment club board gym track helmet stadium

1. Every morning he puts on his and trainers and goes jogging in the park.
2. Mike has always wanted to play basketball so he's recently joined a local
3. She goes to the swimming three times a week.
4. Football is popular because you don't need any expensive to play it.
5. We wanted to play a game of ping-pong but the was broken.
6. They're building a new football in our town.
7. If you want to go windsurfing, you can rent a windsurfing near the lake.
8. Dan is keen on weight training so he goes to the twice a week.
9. The PE teacher often takes us to the running
10. If you go cycling, it's a good idea to wear a



3. Uzupełnij zdania słowami z ramki.

activities	team	centre	medal	viewers
------------	------	--------	-------	---------

1. Last Saturday Barcelona FC vs Real Madrid was watched by about 70,000 spectators and millions of TV all over the world.
2. He came second in the race and won the silver.
3. They should build a leisure in the city where people could go and do sports
4. Fortunately, the Polish national qualified for the semifinals
5. Skiing, cycling or jogging are examples of outdoor.....

4. Zaznacz poprawne czasowniki.

1. There's a running competition next week. Are you going to **take/get** part?
2. We played a game against 3A yesterday and they **won/beat** us by just one goal.
3. How was yesterday's match? Oh, don't ask. They **lost/beat** again.
4. Everybody hopes that he will **reach/win** the gold medal.

5. Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi (a, b, c lub d) wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu.

Arsenal

Arsenal, a London football team, and Arsenal fans are called Gunners, (sometimes Gooners) after the gun on their badge. The fans are believed to be the best-educated in the country but they also have the reputation of being a bit boring. Other fans joke that rather than eating the horrible burgers and pies that are the typical food at most football grounds, Gooners eat expensive and healthy sandwiches.

Arsenal fans are generally quieter than other fans, and don't have quite so many songs and chants for supporting their team when they play. This is why rival supporters give the Arsenal ground, Highbury, the nickname 'Highbury the library'.

In fact Arsenal fans' most famous chant is 'Boring, Boring, Arsenal', which was sung by rival fans when Arsenal used to score one goal and defend for the rest of the match. Now Arsenal fans sing



'Boring, Boring, Boring Arsenal' themselves with a degree of irony, as they now play the most stylish football in England.

Arsenal's recent success has seen ticket sales rise and a new generation of fans. However, this success has led to changes that haven't been welcome. The Arsenal team badge was changed last year to a modern simple version. While Arsenal argue that this was to stop unauthentic T-shirts being sold, many believe it was just to make sales bigger. Then Arsenal got a new team sponsor, which appeared on the shirt bigger than ever. The demand for match tickets has also led to Arsenal building a new stadium but, only about 400 meters from the old one!

1. People say that Arsenal's fans
 - a. have more money than other fans.
 - b. are not interesting people.
 - c. have guns.
 - d. like joking a lot.
2. Arsenal is called 'Highbury the library' because
 - a. they usually score only one goal.
 - b. their fans read more books than other fans.
 - c. they don't sing as much as other football fans.
 - d. their fans cannot sing at all.
3. There have been changes in the club because
 - a. their fans want them.
 - b. not enough tickets are sold for the matches.
 - c. there will be a new stadium.
 - d. the club wants to make more money.
4. The text comes from
 - a. a sports magazine.
 - b. the official Arsenal webpage.
 - c. a football commentary.
 - d. an encyclopedia



6. *Napisz notatkę.*

Jesteś w Anglii i mieszkasz u tamtejszej rodziny. Podczas ich nieobecności postanowiłeś z kolegą pójść na basen. Nie możesz przekazać im tej informacji osobiście. Napisz notatkę, w której:

- Poinformujesz ich o zaistniałej sytuacji
- Przeprasysz, że nie będzie cię na obiedzie
- Powiesz, o której wrócisz
- Zapewnisz, że nic ci się nie stanie

Nie podawaj swoich prawdziwych danych osobowych. W zadaniu nie ma określonego limitu słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność zwięzłego przekazania informacji określonych w poleceniu (4 punkty) i poprawność językowa (1 punkt).

7. *Rozmowy sterowane.*

Podczas pobytu w Anglii zamierzasz pojechać na łyżwach na sztucznym lodowisku. Zasięgnij informacji na temat:

- Ceny biletu wstępu na lodowisko
- Możliwości wypożyczenia łyżew
- Możliwości zjedzenia gorącego posiłku na terenie obiektu

(rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający)

Oglądałeś mecz koszykówki między drużyną twojej szkoły, a drużyną reprezentującą inną szkołę. W czasie meczu jeden z zawodników doznał kontuzji. Opowiedz swojemu angielskiemu koledze:

- Kto doznał kontuzji
- Na czym polegała kontuzja
- Jak wypadek ten wpłynął na wynik meczu

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)

Jesteś na stypendium za granicą. Właśnie ma się odbyć bardzo ważny mecz piłki nożnej na lokalnym stadionie. Bardzo ci zależy na obejrzeniu tego meczu. Rozmawiasz na ten temat ze swoim współlokatorem:

- Odrzuć jego propozycję obejrzenia meczu na stadionie
- Zaproponuj wspólne oglądanie meczu w telewizji i podaj powody
- Uzgodnij miejsce oglądania transmisji telewizyjnej

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)



Świat przyrody

1. *Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z poniższej ramki. Każdego wyrazu możesz użyć tylko raz.*

habitat	hunted	wild	endangered	getting	area
----------------	---------------	-------------	-------------------	----------------	-------------

Pandas are one of many (1) species in the world. They live only in a small in the mountains in the south-west of China, which is their natural There are only about 1,000 pandas in the (4) for their skins, which are very with a hundred more in zoos. Pandas are (5) valuable. Another problem is that they do not have enough food, that is bamboo, because their habitat is (6) smaller all the time.

2. *Wpisz brakujące wyrazy, korzystając ze słów podanych w poniższych ramkach.*

level	flood	rescue	wave	destroyed	banks
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During a (1) some land is covered with water. It usually happens if there is too much rain in an area. The (2) of a river (or rivers) rises and then the river breaks its (3) Sometimes very large areas of the coast can be underwater if a huge tsunami (4) hits the land. People's homes are (5) and special (6) teams must arrive to save people's lives.

disaster	dry	drought	lava	eruption	survive
-----------------	------------	----------------	-------------	-----------------	----------------

A (7) happens when there is no or very little rain in an area and the land becomes very (8) As a result, plants and animals die. This could lead to another (9) called a famine, when people living in a particular area do not have enough food to (10) A volcano (11) is very destructive. When it happens, large amounts of ash and gases go up into the air and hot (12) starts to flow out of the crater.



drops hurricanes common winds blow

(13), typhoons or cyclones are tropical storms with very destructive (14) blowing as fast as over 100 kph. They are quite (15) in some regions, such as the Gulf of Mexico in the USA, the North and South Pacific, Australia (they're called 'willy-willy' here), the Indian Ocean and the Philippines. The storms hit land with a terrible force, destroy houses, and (16) down trees. It usually takes a few days before the wind (17)

3. Przeczytaj poniższe teksty i pytania pod nimi. Zwróć uwagę na informacje wyszczególnione w tekstach i pytaniach, i na ich podstawie dopasuj pytania do tekstu.

Too Cold Too Hot Too Wet

1 Driest

Atacama Desert, Chile 1 cm of rain per year The Atacama Desert is on the Pacific coast of Chile-It's the driest desert in the world. It hasn't rained in some areas for 400 years! Unlike most deserts, it's actually quite cold - the average temperature is between 0°C - 20°C. People who live on the edge of the desert used to wait for lorries to bring them water. Now, they have started making water from the fog that comes from the Pacific Ocean. People can now shower every day and water their plants. The dry weather keeps ancient remains in good condition and archaeologists have found mummies from 8000 BC here. It's also the perfect place for looking at the stars because there aren't many clouds.

2 Wettest

Mawsynram, India 12,000 mm of rain per year Mawsynram is a tiny village in north-east India. During the rainy season, Mawsynram is covered day and night for weeks by fine rain. People hang their washing indoors - it can take days to dry. Houses are built on 'special legs' called stilts to make them higher off the ground. Most people travel on foot so they wear plastic raincoats that cover them from head to ankles. 'It's so depressing, this weather', says Guru Sachev, a tourism official. 'It's just a more extreme version of Scotland.'



3 Coldest

Yakutia, eastern Siberia Minus 50°C

Imagine living in a place four times colder than your freezer. After a few minutes outside, your nose fills with ice and you can't move your toes. Normal clothes are useless. 'You need fur boots and tights under two pairs of trousers', says Valeria Usimenko. 'And if your nose turns white, you need to get inside fast.' In winter, icicles (sople) as hard as rocks hang from roofs. It can be dangerous for people when they start falling in spring. What does Valeria think of the weather where she lives? It can get boring staying inside for days. she says.

Pamiętaj, że ten rodzaj zadania polega na wyszukaniu konkretnej informacji, która w tekście będzie zwykle wyrażona innymi słowami niż w pytaniu

Which text(s)...

- a. says/say what happens to your **body**?
- b. mentions/mention how **life has changed**?
- c. mentions/mention that the kind of **weather** is **good for something**?
- d. refers/refer to a type of **accommodation** people have?
- e. mentions/mention **a risk** to one's life?
- f. compares/compare (porównuje) **one country to another**?
- g. says/say how someone **feels about their climate**?

4. Znajdź w tekstach z ćwiczenia 3 zdania, które wyrażają informacje taką, jak zawarta w poniższych zdaniach. W ten sposób ćwiczysz umiejętność parafrazowania - wyrażania tej samej informacji za pomocą innych słów lub struktur.

1. It is a small place. (Akapit 2)
2. People move from place to place by walking. (Akapit 2)
3. It's no use wearing normal things. (Akapit 3)
4. The weather makes you unhappy. (Akapit 2)
5. Dry weather helps to make dead bodies last (przetrwać). (Akapit 1)



5. *Napisz ogłoszenie.*

Jesteś na obozie językowym w Anglii. Twój nauczyciel poprosił cię, abyś napisał ogłoszenie do gazetki szkolnej, w którym masz zachęcić wszystkich uczniów do przyścia na koncert muzyczny wspierający fundacje zajmujące się ochroną środowiska naturalnego. Napisz ogłoszenie, w którym:

- Poinformujesz o terminie koncertu
- Poinformujesz o cenie biletów
- Poinformujesz, na jaki cel będą przeznaczone zebrane pieniądze
- Zachęcisz do przyścia na koncert

Nie podawaj swoich prawdziwych danych osobowych. W zadaniu nie ma określonego limitu słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność zwięzłego przekazania informacji określonych w poleceniu (4 punkty) i poprawność językowa (1 punkt).

5. *Rozmowy sterowane.*

Twój znajomy z Kalifornii, który wybiera się do Polski, pyta cię o warunki klimatyczne w naszym kraju. Poinformuj go:

- O porach roku w naszej strefie klimatycznej
- O przeciętnych temperaturach w danym okresie
- Jaka pora roku jest najlepsza na zwiedzanie Polski

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)

Twój angielski znajomy pyta cię o powódź, która nawiedziła Polskę kilka lat temu. Oglądałeś relację z tego wydarzenia w telewizji. Opowiedz mu:

- Kiedy powódź miała miejsce
- Jakie regiony Polski były dotknięte klęską powodzi
- Jakiej pomocy udzielono powodzianom

(rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający)

Uczestniczysz w dyskusji nad ochroną środowiska w gronie obcokrajowców. Twój rozmówca jest zdania, że przeciętny obywatel nie jest w stanie wiele zrobić dla poprawy środowiska w miejscu zamieszkania:

- Nie zgódź się z tą opinią
- Przedstaw przykłady możliwych działań
- Uzgodnij, co możecie zrobić dla ochrony środowiska

(rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający)



Państwo i społeczeństwo

1. Uzupełnij tabelę według wzoru.

What's the name of the	What nationality are they?	What language do they speak?
■ Example: <i>Holland</i>	Dutch	<i>Dutch</i>
1. Brazil		
2.	American	
3. Austria		
4. Japan		
5.	Italian	
6. Ireland		

2. Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami podanymi w ramce.

**Monarchy members republic rule government election Prime Minister
parties systems parliament**

There are many political (1) in the world. Some countries still have a king or queen, such as for example Great Britain, which is a constitutional (2) of course, the king or queen does not really (3) the country. A country which does not have a king or a queen is called a (4) In all democratic countries the (5) has the real power. Its (6) belong to different political (7) and are chosen by people in a general (8) The winning party forms the (9)....., led by the (10) or, as in the United States, by the president.

3. Dopasuj poszczególne organizacje do opisu ich działalności.

1. This organisation has 192 member states at the moment. It has got headquarters in New York. This organisation promotes international cooperation, peace and security.
2. It is a federation of 25 countries from Europe which cooperate in trade, agriculture, money or the environment.



3. This organisation helps kids and their mothers in poor countries. It provides money for medical care, education and sports.
4. This international organisation promotes human rights all over the world. Its main offices are in London.
5. This is an environmental organisation. It helps endangered species of animals and solves environmental problems such as global warming or pollution.

- a. European Union (EU)
- b. Greenpeace
- c. United Nations (UN)
- d. United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- e. Amnesty International (AI)

4. *Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z ramki.*

sentence evidence committed investigate tried defence arrest

When a crime is (1), police detectives *are* sent to (2) When they find out who has done it, they (3) the person and charge him or her with a type of crime. Of course, they must have enough (4) to present in court. Then the person is (5) in a court of law. After hearing the witnesses for the prosecution and the (6), the (7) decides on the case. If the accused is found guilty, he receives punishment. This might be a fine, community service or a prison (8)

5. *Napisz list.*

Przeczytałeś w czasopiśmie anglojęzycznym artykuł o surowych karach dla młodocianych przestępców i narkomanów popełniających kradzieże. Redakcja zachęciła czytelników do wzięcia udziału w dyskusji na ten temat. Napisz list do redakcji czasopisma:

- Określ cel listu i wyraż swoje zadowolenie, że czasopismo podjęło taką dyskusję
- Napisz, jakie jest twoje zdanie na ten temat i podaj uzasadnienie dla swojej opinii
- Napisz, jak młodzi przestępcy są traktowani w twoim kraju i czy się z tym zgadzasz
- Zachęć innych czytelników do wyrażenia swoich opinii i napisanie, jak do tej sprawy podchodzi się w ich krajach

Pamiętaj o zachowaniu odpowiedniej formy. Nie umieszczaj żadnych adresów. Podpisz się jako XYZ. Długość listu powinna wynosić od 120 do 150 słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji (4 punkty), forma (2 punkty), poprawność językowa (2 punkty) oraz bogactwo językowe (2 punkty).



Testy i pytania sprawdzające

Klasa I

TEST DIAGNOSTYCZNY

1 Uzupełnij zdania poprawną odpowiedzią A, B lub C.

- 1 She ____ happy
A is B be C are
- 2 I ____ from a small town near Vienna.
A is B are C am
- 3 They ____ tired.
A aren't B isn't C am not
- 4 ____ is my sister. She wants to meet you.
A Those B This C These
- 5 I have ____ sister and two brothers.
A an B the C a
- 6 ____ phone is old but she likes it.
A Her B Which C We
- 7 Where's ____ phone? It's in that bag.
A a B an C the
- 8 She can't find ____ money. She's very worried.
A him B her C this
- 9 He ____ a fantastic new guitar. He's very lucky.
A has B have C hasn't
- 10 ____ you play the guitar or the drums.
A Can B Can't C Does
- 11 ____ use your mobile. It's too expensive.
A Can B Don't C Not
- 12 Pavel ____ send text messages. His phone is really old.
A hasn't B don't C can't
- 13 ____ still. I want to take a photo.
A You keep B Keeps C Keep
- 14 Press ____ button here. It's easy.
A that B this C those



- 15 Who _____ ? My brother.
A you ring B you are ringing C are you ringing
- 16 Where _____ Helen live?
A is B do C does
- 17 I _____ basketball at break every day. I love it.
A 'm playing B do play C play
- 18 She really _____ garlic. Amazing !
A to like B like C likes
- 19 They _____ at the moment. They can't come now.
A work B working C 're working
- 20 She _____ to come. She's very busy.
A not want B doesn't want C don't want
- 21 I don't like ice cream so I _____ eat it.
A never B not C often
- 22 Do you like in a town? No, I _____.
A don't live B don't C doesn't
- 23 I love swimming, but we _____ got a swimming pool in our town.
A haven't B not C don't
- 24 The Taj Mahal is _____ India.
A on B near C in
- 25 _____ three cathedrals in London.
A They are B There is C There are
- 26 Do you like _____ to music?
A listen B does C listening
- 27 My school finishes _____ 2 o'clock every day.
A in B at C on
- 28 _____ a great new café in the centre of town.
A This is B There's C Here are
A in B on C before
- 30 _____ are you? 15.
A How many years B What years C How old



2a Przeczytaj tekst I uzupełnij luki 1-10 odpowiednimi słowami.

Roger Federer was born on 8th August, 1981 in Basel, Switzerland, and is now an international tennis star. At the moment he is probably the best tennis player in the world. He wins competition after competition.

Roger **1** _____ dark brown hair and brown eyes and is 186cm tall. He lives in Oberwil in Switzerland. He has one sister. **2** _____ name is a Diana and she lives in Basel, a big city in Switzerland. Roger is an excellent tennis player and he can also **3** _____ three languages: French, German and English. He even talks to journalists in all three languages.

What **4** _____ he do in his free time? He likes playing cards, cricket, table tennis and other sports. He loves movies, music and his Playstation too. He also **5** _____ being with his friends, sitting on the beach, and eating. He really likes Italian **6** _____ ilke *mozzarella di buffal*, *gnocchi* and Gorgonzola cheese. His favourite ice cream is strawberry. And his favourite people are friendly and helpful – people who smile a lot.

Of course, he doesn't have lots of time to enjoy all his hobbies. He practices tennis and **7** _____ to the gym every day, and often **8** _____ in tennis competitions around the world. He also spends time helping people who need help. **9** _____ 2003, he started an organization, the Roger Federer Foundation, to make money for people like the tsunami victims. **10** _____ says, `It's nice to be important, but it's important to be nice.`



2b Ponownie przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij tabelę dotyczącą Rogera.

1 Birthday _____
2Town: _____
3 Number of brothers/sisters: _____
4Languages: _____
5 Two of his hobbies: _____
6 One of his favourite foods: _____
7 What he does every day: _____
8 Name of his organization: _____

3c odpowiedz na pytania.

1 Why is he very busy?

2 How does his organization help people?



TEST SPRAWDZAJACY

1. Do you (**a** sing **b** singing **c** to sing) in your free time?
2. Bianca and Piero go (**a** for run **b** running **c** the run) before breakfast.
3. Can you (**a** speak **b** speaking **c** to speak) Japanese?
4. ‘(**a** What **b** What about **c** About) Saturday?’ ‘Yes, OK.’
5. I (**a** want to **b** would to **c** want) say sorry.
6. My sister (**a** goes **b** going **c** go) dancing every week.
7. ‘Can you ride a bike?’ ‘Yes, (**a** I can’t **b** can **c** I can).’
8. My favourite sport is baseball, but I (**a** can **b** can’t **c** not can) play it.
9. ‘Can they ski?’ ‘No, they (**a** can’t do ski **b** don’t can **c** can’t).’
10. My boss is (**a** on **b** at **c** in) holiday this week.
11. ‘Do you play (**a** to the **b** for **c** the) guitar?’ ‘No, I don’t.’
12. ‘ (**a** Can Tony drive? **b** Tony can He driver? **c** Tony drive can?) ‘I don’t know.’
13. Can you play (**a** musical **b** music **c** a musical) instrument?
14. I’ve got tickets.(**a** Would you like to **b** Do you like to **c** You like) go?
15. Can I (**a** dinner take you **b** you take a dinner **c** take you to dinner) ?
16. My brother’s got a new car, but he can’t (**a** ride **b** drive **c** cycle) it!
17. They can’t dance, but they (**a** can’t **b** can **c** can to) sing really well.
18. I (**a** can’t **b** can **c** can to) take good photographs. They are terrible.
19. Can she play volleyball? No,(**a** she can **b** he can’t **c** she can’t).
20. Where do they go (**a** to skiing **b** skiing **c** the skiing) ?



TEST KOŃCOWY

1. John (**a** listens to **b** listens **c** listening) the radio in the mornings.
2. Ken (**a** doesn't like cook **b** doesn't like cooking **c** don't like cook).
3. What sports (**a** like you **b** you like **c** do you like) ?
4. 'Would you like a cup of tea? 'Yes, (**a** I like **b** I do **c** please).'
5. what do you do in your (**a** free time **b** time free **c** free tomes) ?
6. Magda (**a** goes **b** does **c** plays) yoga every day.
7. '(**a** Everything **b** Is everything **c** Is that everything) ? 'Yes, thank you.'
8. Where (**a** does Eddie work **b** Eddie does work **c** Works Eddie) ?
9. Do you go (**a** do swim **b** swim **c** swimming) ?
10. (**a** Can I **b** Can I have **c** I can have) a large coffee, please?
11. (**a** Does she reads **b** Does she read **c** Do she read) a lot of books?
12. I (**a** like eating **b** like eat **c** do like eat) Chinese food.
13. When do you (**a** do the **b** go **c** go to the) cinema?
14. (**a** Those are \$8 all **b** They're \$8 all **c** That's \$8) altogether.
15. 'Do play tennis?' 'No, (**a** I don't **b** I doesn't **c** not).'
16. Andrew doesn't (**a** go **b** play **c** do) karate now.
17. Where (**a** do they live **b** they live **c** live they) ?
18. 'Do you like watching TV?' 'Yes, (**a** do **b** I do **c** I like).
19. Would you like (**a** anything else **b** thing else **c** else anything) ?
20. 'Do John and Anna go jogging?' 'No, they (**a** aren't **b** don't **c** doesn't).



Testy i pytania sprawdzające

Klasa II

TEST DIAGNOSTYCZNY

Circle the correct answers: A, B, C or D.

1 I _____ from Canada.

A are B am C is D be

2 _____ your mother Italian?

A Are B Does C Is D Has

3 Your mother and father are your _____.

A cousins B uncles C parents D children

4 Are your sisters teachers? Yes, they _____.

A is B are C do D be

5 His _____ name is Stephen.

A brothers B brother C brothers' D brother's

6 Paolo is from Rome. He _____.

A is Italian B is Italy C are Italian D from Italy

7 This is _____ book.

A he's B him C his D he

8 _____ names are Tony and Mary.

A We B Us C Our D Ours

9 Peter _____ up at 7 o'clock every day.

A get B gets C is getting D getting

10 Every morning I go for a _____.

A breakfast B walk C shopping D work

11 What _____ your mother do?

A is B does C do D are

12 I _____ go to school on Saturdays.

A doesn't B not C am not D don't

13 My sister goes to bed late every night. She _____ goes to bed early.

A never B always C sometimes D often



14 He _____ eat breakfast at home.

A isn't B don't C doesn't D not

15 He likes _____.

A swim B swimming C swims D to swimming

16 She always eats dinner _____ two o'clock.

A in B on C at D to

17 I often go out _____ Saturday evenings.

A in B at C to D on

18 She _____ two brothers.

A have got B have C has got D got

19 I _____ got a computer.

A not B don't C don't have D haven't

20 Carole _____ a shower every day before breakfast.

A has B has got C have D have got

21 My brother _____ my father. They've both got blue eyes and dark hair.

A looks like B looks C look D look like

22 My brother _____ my mother. They are both very friendly.

A looks like B likes C looks D dislike

23 My sister lives in _____ old house.

A the B - C a D an

24 My mother works in a school. _____ school is very big.

A The B - C A D An

25 I _____ get up very early.

A have got B have C do have D have to

26 _____ do homework every day?

A You have to B Do you have to C Do you have D Have you got

27 My brother _____ work very hard.

A have to B has to C has got D has

28 Policemen have to _____ a uniform.

A make B take C wear D work with



29 We like our neighbours but they don't like _____.

A we B our C ours D us

30 My brother loves Jane but she doesn't love _____.

A his B him C her D he

31 _____ a car? - No, I can't.

A You can drive B Can you drive C Drive D You drive

32 She can't _____ a computer.

A using B to use C use D used

33 _____ flowers in your garden?

A There are some B Are there some C Are there any D Is there any

34 There _____ books in the living room.

A is some B are some C are any D is a

35 Do you like _____ dogs?

A the B a C - D an

36 There is a picture _____ the window and the door.

A under B between C above D on

37 How _____ money have you got?

A many B any C some D much

38 There aren't _____ people here.

A much B many C some D no

39 We've got _____ eggs in the fridge.

A many B much C a lot of D any

40 Can you get me a _____ of mineral water please?

A packet B bag C bottle D box

41 He _____ very shy at school.

A was B were C did D be

42 Why _____ you at school yesterday?

A aren't B wasn't C isn't. D weren't

43 I _____ write my name when I was four.

A can B was C did D could



44 He _____ to School by bus yesterday.

A going B went C goes D gone

45 Where were you _____ night?

A last B yesterday C ago D before

46 I work hard because I don't want to _____ my exams.

A pass B get C lose D fail

47 My sister got a _____ in English from Oxford University.

A degree B exam C course D grade

48 Where did he _____ last summer?

A go B went C goes D going

49 Did your dog _____ your dinner?

A eat B ate C eats D eating

50 They _____ like the book I gave them.

A didn't B not C weren't D wasn't



TEST SPRAWDZAJĄCY

Wstaw odpowiednią formę czasownika.

- 1.If you.....(clean) the window, I.....(hung) the curtain.
- 2.If my best friend..... (betray)me,
I..... (never/speak) to her again.
- 3.They..... (not/let you in) if you..... (come) late.
- 4.Probably they..... (have) more time for me if they (change) jobs.
- 5.The doctor..... (not/help) you if you..... (not/tell) the truth.

Wstaw odpowiednią formę czasownika.

- 1.If you.....(clean) the window, I..... (hung) the curtain.
- 2.They..... (not/let you in) if you..... (come) late.
- 3.The doctor..... (not/help) you if you..... (not/tell) the truth.
- 4.If my best friend.....(betray)me, I.....(never/speak)her again.
- 5.Probably they..... (have) more time for me if they..... (change) jobs.

Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

1. If he.....the race, we will celebrate all night long.
a. win b. wins c. will win
2. He late for the train if he doesn't hurry.
a. isn't b. is c. will be
3. If everybody \$10, they will have enough.
a. give b. gives c. will give
4. If you..... , I will make you a coffee.
a. will sit down b. don't sit down c. sit down
5. If I..... you \$10, will you give it back?
a. lend b. will lend c. lends



Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

1. If I..... you \$10, will you give it back?
a. lend b. will lend c. lends
2. The chair will collapse if you..... it.
a. will not fix b. don't fix c. won't fix
3. Helate for the train if he doesn't hurry.
a. isn't b. is c. will be
4. If you , I will make you a coffee.
a. will sit down b. don't sit down c. sit down
5. If he.....the race, we will celebrate all night long.
a. win b. wins c. will win



TEST KOŃCOWY

1. The White House is the _____ and the workplace of the President of the USA.
a) house b) flat c) home d) apartment
2. Can you tell me the _____ to the swimming pool, please?
a) street b) way c) road d) highway
3. What will you call the wife of your son?
a) daughter b) daughter-in-law c) step-daughter d) granddaughter
4. The day before Christmas is called _____.
a) Christmas Day b) Boxing Day c) Christmas Eve d) Christmas Carol
5. PE stands for _____.
a) Physical Education b) Psychical Education c) Physical Estimation d) Physics Education
6. Don't worry! I'm sure you'll _____ this exam.
a) take b) give c) fail d) pass
7. You must learn the irregular verbs _____.
a) by memory b) on mind c) by heart d) on memory
8. Students can eat their lunch in the school _____.
a) library b) cloakroom c) canteen d) corridor
9. He works forty hours a week. He's got a _____ job.
a) part-time b) spare-time c) full-time d) half-time
10. Being a lawyer is an interesting and _____ -paid job.
a) good b) bad c) well d) rich
11. Is there anything in the fridge? I'm _____.
a) empty b) unfilled c) starved d) starving
12. I tried the onion soup and it was _____.
a) full b) delicious c) dry d) moist
13. We need to cut down on fat if we want to stay _____.
a) alone b) healthy c) sick d) here
14. Go to the _____ and buy some rolls.
a) baker's b) butcher's c) fishmonger's d) newsagent's.



15. You can't use your credit card her. You have to _____
a) pay by cash b) buy in cash c) pay in money d) pay in cash
16. If you _____ all your money on things you don't need it means you're a shopaholic.
a) pay b) give c) buy d) spend
17. What you're doing there? I'm trying _____ the trousers.
a) on b) in c) for d) to
18. I'm going on a _____ to Egypt next week.
a) travel b) flight c) voyage d) trip
19. I love being at the seaside - swimming and _____ on the beach.
a) sunbathing b) sunwashing c) sunburning d) sunshowering
20. In most cities there are youth _____ available.
a) motels b) hostels c) hotels d) guesthouses
21. Peter hasn't _____ a goal in two games.
a) got b) scored c) won d) kicked
22. The referee has blown the _____
a) nose b) whistle c) wind d) balloon
23. The place where the ice-hockey game takes place is called a _____
a) rink b) field c) ring d) pool
24. In a football _____ there are 11 players.
a) crew b) team c) group d) staff
25. The first Olympic _____ were held by the ancient Greeks in 776 BC.
a) Play b) Games c) Game d) Plays



Testy i pytania sprawdzające

Klasa III

TEST DIAGNOSTYCZNY

Circle the correct answers: A, B, C or D.

1 My friends' _____ on the computer.

A often chat B chat often G are often chatting D are chatting often

2 At the moment we _____ our clothes.

A wash B are wash C washing D are washing

3 What's that noise? _____ again?

A She is shouting B She shouts C Is she shouting D Does she shout

4 That's right. I _____ with you.

A agree B am agree C am agreeing D agreeing

5 My brother is really _____. He can't sit quietly for two minutes!

A modest B lively C arrogant D generous

6 They are coming this afternoon. _____?

A They are B Do they C Are they D Will they

7 My brother's got a job at the bank. _____?

A Is he B Has he C He has D Does he

8 I'm _____ a teacher when I finish my studies.

A being B going to C going to be D be

9 He's usually friendly but now he _____ to be alone.

A want B wants C is wanting D does want.

10 I must go. I _____ Sara for lunch.

A meet B meeting C 'm meeting D 'm meet

11 Could you tell me where _____?

A is the telephone B the telephone is C the telephone D does the telephone

12 Could you tell me what time _____?

A the concert, starts B is the concert, starting C the concert, does start D does the concert start



- 15 I _____ about the problem for a long time but I didn't know what to do.
A Hunk B thank C thought D taught
- 16 Why _____ me from tin: station last night?
A didn't you telephone B you didn't telephone C you don't telephone D don't you telephone
- 17 He _____ want to come with us yesterday.
A doesn't. B didn't C don't D not
- 18 _____ you the letter last week?
A Does John give B Did John give C John did give D John gave
- 19 I _____ to be quiet but now I'm not.
A use B did C was D used
- 20 They _____ to like us but. now they do.
A didn't use B used C didn't used D didn't
- 21 Where _____ to go on holidays?
A did you B did you used C you used D did you use
- 22 Did you find _____ who took your coat?
A out B up C in D about
- 23 What makes you feel really _____?
A annoy B annoys C annoyed D annoying
- 24 He's always very _____ to listen to.
A interesting B interest C interested D interests
- 25 What _____ when the accident happened?
A he was doing B was he doing C he did D he did
- 26 I was walking along when I _____ a strange noise.
A hear B was hearing C was heard D heard
- 27 They went on holiday in June. _____, they came home in September.
A After B End C Finally D Last
- 28 The red car is _____ than the blue car.
A faster B more fast C more faster D the fastest
- 29 John is _____ than Paul.
A lazy B lazier C as lazy D too lazy



30 Tins is the _____ film at the cinema.

A better B good C great D best

31 Cheryl is the _____ girl in my class.

A beautiful B more beautiful C beauty D most beautiful

32 He's not as _____ I thought.

A intelligent as B intelligent than C intelligent like D intelligent what

33 These big windows make this room really _____

A spacious B tiny C bright D airy

34 The soup was _____ cold.

A to B enough C too D two

35 This room isn't _____ for our meeting.

A big enough B too big C too big D enough big

36 This is the shop _____ sells cheap clothes.

A who B where C which D what

37 Who's that man _____ was talking to you?

A whose B who C what D which

38 We haven't got a garage so we keep the car in the _____

A attic B drive C porch D hedge

39 There's the man _____ dog bit. me.

A whose B who C which D what

40 There _____ fruit on the table.

A is a B are some C is any D is some

41 _____ eggs in this cake?

A Is there any B Is there an C Are there some D Are there any

42 There _____ houses that we can buy. .

A are a few B is a few C are a little D is a little

43 There's some cheese left but only _____

A a few B one C a little D any

44 There are _____ cars in this town. There's nowhere to park.

A too much B too many C too fast D too big



45 _____ time have we got left before the exam ?

A How much B How many C How long D How big

46 People say that in 100 years, there _____ be any food in the world.

A will B is going to C won't D aren't, going to

47 Excuse me, waiter. Can we have the _____, please? We want to go now.

A price B bill C cost D order

48 You _____ pass your driving test. You're a terrible driver.

A won't definitely B definitely will C definitely won't D will definitely

49 If we _____ soon, we'll be late.

A aren't leaving B don't leave C didn't leave D won't leave

50 Do you enjoy _____ fishing?

A go B to go C goes D going



TEST SPRAWDZAJACY

Put the verbs in brackets Into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

- 1 She was unwilling _____ (help).
- 2 Tom had difficulty _____ (unscrew) the lid.
- 3 I would rather _____ (eat) Chinese food tonight.
- 4 Mary stopped _____ (buy) a newspaper on her way to work.
- 5 He admitted to _____ (lie) to the police.
- 6 They called the theatre box office only _____ (find) that there were no tickets left.
- 7 She is too old _____ (take up) windsurfing.
- 8 After _____ (take) his degree, he looked for a job.
- 9 They tried _____ (locate) the company president, but he was on holiday.
- 10 Did he mention anything about _____ (leave)?
- 11 I'm sorry _____ (have to) ask you to do this, but could you possibly work late tonight?
- 12 It was kind of _____ (send) me flowers.
- 13 In addition to _____ (miss) the bus, she also lost her umbrella.
- 14 Did you remember _____ (thank) Aunt Hilary for her present?
- 15 You shouldn't _____ (believe) everything he says.
- 16 He wasted valuable time _____ (talk) on the phone.

Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

- 1 This soup is too cold for me to eat.
enough This soup _____ for me to eat?
- 2 We haven't been to the theatre for months.
time The _____ to the theatre was months ago.
- 3 The car was so expensive that he couldn't afford it.
too The car _____ to afford.
- 4 I haven't written to Paul yet.
still I _____ to Paul.



- 5 Someone saw him leave the building.
was He _____ the building.
- 6 Food is not allowed to be eaten in the library.
eat People _____
food in the library.
- 7 He was bored by the film and fell asleep.
found He _____ and fell asleep.
- 8 She began playing the piano when she was eight.
since She has _____ she was eight.
- 9 Telling lies is very bad.
to It _____ lies.
- 10 She didn't go to bed until she had finished her
homework.
before She finished _____ to bed.

Underline the correct item.

- 1 You must brush/to brush/brushing your teeth twice a day.
- 2 He has decided look/to look/looking for a new job.
- 3 Peter enjoys to watch/watch/watching adventure films.
- 4 We are tired of live/living/to live in such a noisy area.
- 5 She claims to have repaired/to repair/repairing the car herself.
- 6 I would rather eat/to eat/eating pizza than spaghetti.
- 7 We refused lend/to lend/lending him the car.
- 8 He was too young go/to go/going to the party alone.
- 9 He denied take/to take/taking the money.
- 10 You really should to spend/spend/spending more time studying.

Complete the sentences.

- 1 It's cold outside. You can't wear a T-shirt.
It's ...*too cold outside for you to wear a T-shirt*....
- 2 Sam is clever. He can go to university.
Sam is



- 3 She is very tired. She can't watch the late film.
She is
- 4 Mary has a lot of money. She can go on holiday.
Mary has
- 5 He has bought a lot of sugar. He can make a cake.
He has bought.....
- 6 This soup is very salty. I can't eat it.
This soup is
- 7 This painting is very special. I can't sell it.
This painting is.....
- 8 Carol is very pretty. She could be a model.
Carol is
- 9 He has got lots of time. He can go to the cinema.
He has got.....
- 10 Paul is ill. He can't go to work.
Paul is



TEST KOŃCOWY

- 1 They would like _____ a better job.
A to find B find C Finding D found
- 2 Hi; decided _____ to university.
A to not go B not going C not to go D not go
- 3 Why don't you offer _____ us with the housework?
A help B to help C helping D helped
- 4 I really miss _____ near the sea.
A live B to live C living D lived
- 5 Do you worry when you read about people cutting _____ the rain forests?
A up B down C out D through
- 6 What activities are you most keen _____ doing?
A at B on C in D of
- 7 I'm not really fond _____ animals.
A on B in C of D at
- 8 He loves arguing and trying to help the world. I think he will be a _____ when he grows up.
A politician B politics C political D politic
- 9 This is the first time I have ever _____ Chinese tea.
A drink B drank C drunk D drinking
- 10 I _____ spoken to her today.
A not B didn't C wasn't D haven't
- 11 They used to be good friends but now they have fallen _____ with each other.
A up B out C in D down
- 12 Last week we _____ a film in our English lesson
A have watched B had watched C watched D were watched
- 13 The government has been in power _____ 7 years.
A ago B from C for D since
- 14 We've been here _____ 5 o'clock.
A ago B since C from D for
- 15 It seems _____ me that we are lost.
A by B for C to D from



16 Every year tins town _____ by over a million people.

A visits B is visited C are visited D visited

17 What's happened? My watch _____

A has stolen B is stolen C have been stolen D has been stolen

18 My uncle _____ us a present when he came to .stay.

A was given B gave C is given D has beer, giver.

19 The car _____ by my mother.

A was driven B drove C driven D has driven

20 J got there at 7 but I was too late. They _____

A already left B already were left C have already left D had already left

21 Yesterday, she walked to school with her friend. She _____ her for two weeks before that.

A hadn't seen B didn't see C wasn't seeing D hasn't seen

22 We went to a restaurant and then _____ a film.

A had seen B have seen C saw D were seeing

23 I knew when I saw her that she was the most beautiful woman J _____.

A have ever seen B ever see C over saw D had ever seen

24 Here is the news. Last night _____ dangerous criminal escaped from prison.

A - B an C a D the

25 He _____ me that lie wasn't happy.

A said B says C tells D told

26 She _____ that she wanted to leave.

A said B tells C says D fold

27 'I'm hungry' He said that _____ hungry.

A I am B he is C he was D I was

28 She said that she had been to Canada. 'I _____ to Canada', she said.

A had been B have been C was D has been

29 'It will be cold tomorrow.' It said on the news that it _____ he cold the next day.

A had B would C was D is

30 If I _____ you, I wouldn't watch this film.

A were B had been C would be D am



31 If you _____ here, where would you be?

A aren't B wouldn't be C wasn't D weren't

32 He wouldn't keep coming here if you _____ invite him.

A wouldn't B hadn't C didn't D don't

33 What would you do if the school _____ tomorrow?

A closes B closed C had closed D would close

34 If you became President; what laws _____?

A would you pass B you would pass C you passed D did you pass

35 I really like this place. _____, the people are very friendly.

A However B On the other hand C Although D What's more

36 You mustn't, _____ in the cinema.

A to smoke B smoking C smoke D smoked

37 In America, you _____ be over 21 to drink alcohol

A mustn't B don't have to C should D have to

38 It's better _____ through the park at night. It can be dangerous.

A not walking B to not walk C not to walk D don't walk

39 It's a great feeling when you _____ do anything and you can stay in bed all day!

A don't have to B mustn't C shouldn't D haven't to

40 The government have just _____ a law banning smoking in restaurants.

A passed B put C done D signed

41 How about _____ ice skating tonight?

A we go B to go C we'll go D going

42 Everybody knows how to cook, _____ they?

A aren't B don't C doesn't D isn't

43 Nobody failed their final exams, _____ ?

A didn't they B do they C did they D have they

44 She _____ too much money, doesn't she?

A spent B spends C spend D doesn't spend

45 The police arrested a _____ last night.

A burglary B crime C theft D robber



Testy i pytania sprawdzające

Klasa IV

TEST DIAGNOSTYCZNY

I. Przeczytaj poniższe informacje o księgarniach w Londynie. Następnie przyporządkuj właściwą księgarnię (A – F) do każdego z podanych zdań (4.1 – 4.8). Wpisz odpowiednią literę w każdą rubrykę tabeli. Każda z liter może być użyta więcej niż jeden raz. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

A. BORDERS

With a combination of music events and in-store author book singing, this popular US bookshop has now successfully crossed the Atlantic to the UK. Look at the latest books and listen to gentle background music. Open seven days a week.

B. SOTHERAN'S

Originally founded in York in 1761, Sotheran's has been selling in London since 1815, making it the oldest bookshop in Britain. Comfortable chairs in a separate section create a pleasant atmosphere in which you can look through a book before you buy it.

C. SKOOP'S

Specializing mainly in second-hand academic books, Skoop's has a big selection of books for foreign language learners at different levels. For teachers there is a special room with a collection of textbooks at lower prices.

D. HATCHARDS

Although not at all largest bookshop in London, it is certainly the first one opened to the public, in 1797. There is a wide selection of books devoted to jazz, blues or rock bands at reasonable prices.



E. WATERSTONE'S

Housed in what used to be the home of Simpson's department store, it has about six floors of books. It is not only London's biggest bookshop, but the biggest in Europe too. Open every day except Sunday, it continues to attract collectors of the best writers' books.

1. There is a reading room there. _____
2. You can buy use books there. _____
3. It is a capital's largest bookshop. _____
4. You can find a large choice of books about music there. _____
5. You can shop there every day. _____
6. Writers give their autographs there. _____
7. Some customers pay less for the books there. _____
8. It is situated on different levels. _____

II. Napisz odpowiedzi do podanych dialogów wg wskazówek.

1. Podczas nieobecności twojego ojca odbierasz telefon – dzwoni osoba mówiąca po angielsku, która chce rozmawiać z twoim ojcem.

- Poinformuj ją o nieobecności ojca i podaj przybliżony czas powrotu.
.....
- Dowiedz się o nazwisko osoby dzwoniącej i poproś o jego przeliterowanie.
.....
- Dowiedz się czy przekazać jakąś wiadomość.
.....

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)

2. Niedawno ukończyłeś remont swojego mieszkania. Opowiedz swoim zagranicznym przyjaciołom:

- Jakie zmiany wprowadziłeś w mieszkaniu.....
- Kto ci pomógł przy remoncie.
- Jak długo trwał remont.....

(rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący)



3. Szkoła językowa w Anglii, gdzie zamierzasz uczęszczać na kurs języka angielskiego, umożliwi swoim słuchaczom uzyskanie zniżki chesnego w zamian za odpracowanie pewnej liczby godzin na rzecz szkoły:

- Zaproponuj swój udział w pracach.

.....

- Odrzuć propozycję codziennego sprzątnia toalet.

.....

- Zaakceptuj inną zaproponowaną ci pracę.

.....

(rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający)



TEST SPRAWDZAJĄCY

Zadanie 1 (5 pkt)

Zapoznaj się z nazwami miejsc (A-F). Dwukrotnie usłyszysz pięć krótkich rozmów. Przyporządkuj każdej z nich miejsce, w którym się ona odbywa. Wpisz odpowiednie litery w kratki (1.1.-1.5.). Jedno z miejsc zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej rozmowy. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt

- A. BANK
- B. STREET
- C. TAXI
- D. BUS
- E. HOTEL
- F. AIRPORT

1.1.	1.2.	1.3.	1.4.	1.5.

Zadanie 2 (5 pkt)

Zapoznaj się ze zdaniami podanymi w tabeli. Dwukrotnie usłyszysz fragment wywiadu z Anglikiem na temat akcentów. Wskaz, które zdania są zgodne z treścią tekstu (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem (X) odpowiednia. rubrykę w tabeli. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt

		TRUE	FALSE
2.1.	BBC English is a high-status accent according to Martin.		
2.2.	A lot of people do not like the Scottish accent.		
2.3.	Martin agrees that some accents are good and some bad.		
2.4.	Martin tells a story of an English woman who, following an accident, began to speak with an American accent.		
2.5.	Doctors say that the condition the woman has is uncommon.		



Zadanie 3 (10 pkt)

The Story of Milton Hershey

Almost every kid in this country has at one time or another eaten a Hershey chocolate bar. Hershey chocolate has become famous around the world. But did you know that the Hershey chocolate factory is less than one hundred years old? And did you know that the founder of Hershey Chocolate, Milton Hershey, had many failures in business before he started his famous company?

3.1. _____ Milton Hershey grew up in the farming country of Pennsylvania. Before he became interested in making chocolate, Milton Hershey trained to become a printer. He worked for a small newspaper at first, and then decided that printing was not the right profession for him.

3.2. _____ Then he got a job at a candy factory in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a few miles from his home. After working a few years at the candy factory, he decided to open his own little candy business near Philadelphia. His first business had to close down because it was not making money. After closing down his first business, he travelled to Denver, Colorado, to learn how to make caramels. He took his new skills back to New York and worked selling candies on the street. But this second business also failed.

Finally, Milton Hershey moved back to the rolling hills where he grew up. He then experimented with all sorts of different candies and chocolates. The area where he lived had lots and lots of dairy farms, so he had a large and ready supply of fresh milk.

3.3. _____ And he could get other supplies, such as sugar, from nearby Philadelphia. By 1893 he was selling a million dollars worth of caramel candy per year. Since his chocolate became less popular and his chocolate flavored caramels were the best selling, he decided to make chocolate himself. By experimenting, Milton Hershey discovered how to make delicious chocolate by using sweet condensed milk. His milk chocolates were so popular that he sold his caramel factory and focused his business on making chocolate only.

3.4. _____ In 1903, the same year the Wright Brothers flew the first airplane at Kitty Hawk, Milton Hershey built a huge chocolate factory and an entire town to go with it. The town of Hershey, Pennsylvania had a streetcar line, schools, library, sports arena, community centre and a special school for needy children.

Today, the town of Hershey is still the home of the factory that Milton Hershey built. And if you ever visit it, you can smell delicious chocolate just by driving through the town. The factory is not



so hard to find. Travel down Cocoa Avenue until you get to East Chocolate Avenue. Turn right at the traffic lights and just follow your nose.

Część I

Przeczytaj uważnie powyższy tekst, a następnie przyporządkuj poszczególnym jego częściom tytuły oznaczone literami (A-E). Odpowiednie litery wpisz w miejsca podane powyżej. Jeden dodatkowy tytuł nie pasuje do żadnej części. Za każda poprawna, odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- A. Helping the community
- B. Wright Brothers' lifestory
- C. First jobs
- D. Difficult beginnings
- E. Improving the chocolate

Część II

Przeczytaj uważnie powyższy tekst. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w tekście wskaż, które zdania podane poniżej są zgodne z treścią. tekstu (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem (X) odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli.

		TRUE	FALSE
3.5.	Hershey chocolate is especially popular with children.		
3.6.	Hershey's first job was in a candy factory.		
3.7.	Milton Hershey was not a successful street trader.		
3.8.	His chocolates were delicious because he used fresh milk from farms near Philadelphia.		
3.9.	Hershey built a new town at the time the Wright Brothers flew their first plane.		
3.10.	It is not easy to find a chocolate factory in Hershey nowadays.		



Zadanie 4 (10 pkt)

Historic figures

Many of us are interested in history. *A long time ago... before the war... fifty years later...* - these are the phrases that we like to repeat. Today, let's have a look at some of the famous historic figures and events, remembering that many historic truths may in fact be historic myths.

We could start with Independence Day, 4th July, 1776. It was the day when independence was declared, but it was still a long way before the war was over and the country was free of the British armies. It was only the Treaty of Paris in September 1783 signed by King George III, who didn't really want to sign it, which ended the bloody and brutal fighting. Let's take the discovery of America as another example. Christopher Columbus has earned his reputation as the discoverer of the New World, however, he was not the first to set foot in America. Native Americans and the Vikings were there long before Columbus was even born. After all, the whole continent bears the name of America after Amerigo Vespucci, not Columbia after Columbus.

Beer - yes, when anyone thinks about beer, the first association is Britain. However, it was not the British who invented it, but the ancient Egyptians. There is a legend that the god Ra sent the goddess Hathor to stop a rebellion among men. Unfortunately, she was much too eager to kill people so in order to stop her, Ra poured beer over the Earth. Hathor drank her fill and fell asleep.

Has anyone been wondering where the name of *The Society Islands* comes from? Strangely enough, it was Captain Cook who was unromantic enough not to name the newly-discovered islands after his former love, but after the Royal Society in London. Similarly, the same Captain Cook gave the name of *Sandwich Islands* to another archipelago not because he was eating a good sandwich when he discovered them, but to honour the Earl of Sandwich.

Thus, history has many strange twists and turns - it's just for us to uncover them.

Część I

Przeczytaj uważnie powyższy tekst. Następnie odpowiedz na pytania podane w tabeli, wpisując odpowiednie litery w kratki obok pytania. Niektóre litery muszą być użyte więcej niż jeden raz. Za każda poprawną odpowiedz otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| A. King George III | C. Amerigo Vespucci | E. The god Ra |
| B. Christopher Columbus | D. Captain Cook | |



Who:

4.1.	made a person he knew well-known?	
4.2.	wanted to stop the killing?	
4.3.	did something to finish a war?	
4.4.	showed respect to some organisation?	
4.5.	is famous as the discoverer of the New World?	
4.6.	gave his name to a new continent?	

Część II

Przeczytaj uważnie powyższy tekst. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w tekście, wybierz jedną, właściwą., odpowiedź. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D. Za każdą poprawnej odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

4.7. The first Independence Day was celebrated

- A. even though the country was not independent at the time.
- B. because King George III gave the country independence.
- C. because the Treaty of Paris was signed on that day.
- D. because the war ended without any brutal fighting.

4.8. Many people wrongly think that America was first discovered by

- A. Amerigo Vespucci.
- B. Christopher Columbus.
- C. The Vikings.
- D. Native Americans.

4.9. According to an ancient legend, beer was first used by

- A. British soldiers fighting in Egypt.
- B. one of the Egyptian gods to prevent further killing.
- C. farmers in Britain.
- D. Hathor who wanted to become a more important goddess.



4.10. The Society Islands were named

- A. by the Earl of Sandwich.
- B. to honour the British Society.
- C. by Captain Cook.
- D. to honour Captain Cook's former love.

Zadanie 5 (5 pkt)

Planujesz sprzedaż swojego roweru. Napisz ogłoszenie, w którym:

- napiszesz, że chcesz sprzedać rower danej marki,
- opisziesz jego wygląd,
- podasz jego najważniejsze cechy i cenę
- zaznaczysz, jak można się z Tobą skontaktować.

Nie podawaj swoich prawdziwych danych osobowych. W zadaniu nie jest określony limit słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność zwięzłego przekazania informacji określonych w poleceniu (4 punkty) i poprawność językowa (1 punkt).

Zadanie 6 (10 pkt)

Napisz list do kolegi/koleżanki, którego/która. poznałeś/as na kursie językowym w Anglii. W liście:

- przeproś, że nie pisałeś/as przez tak długi czas,
- napisz, że byłeś/as zajęty/a przeprowadzką do nowego mieszkania,
- opisz mieszkanie,
- zaproponuj, aby kolega/koleżanka Cię odwiedziła.

Pamiętaj o zachowaniu odpowiedniej formy i stylu listu. Nie umieszczaj żadnych adresów. Podpisz się jako XYZ. List powinien wynosić od 120 do 150 słów. Oceniana jest: umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji (4 punkty), forma (2 punkty), poprawność językowa (2 punkty) oraz bogactwo językowe (2 punkty)



TEST KOŃCOWY

1. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź A, B, lub C.

1. I _____ tennis regularly since 2002.
A. play
B. have been playing
C. am playing
2. I haven't got any plans for this weekend. Maybe I _____ some work in the garden.
A. am going to do
B. am doing
C. will do
3. They _____ very fast and we couldn't catch them.
A. are walking
B. were walking
C. have been walking
4. He was terribly hungry. He _____ for many hours.
A. wasn't eating
B. hasn't eaten
C. hadn't eaten
5. We'll go to the library after the last lesson _____
A. will finish
B. is finishing
C. finishes
6. I haven't been there since I _____ to Cracow.
A. moved
B. have moved
C. was moving
7. There is a demonstration in the town centre today. People _____ against unemployment.
A. protest
B. had protested
C. are protesting



8. Around this time next week we _____ to Cuba for a holiday. I'm really looking forward to it
- A. have been flying
B. will be flying
C. flies
9. This car isn't very economical. It _____ a lot of petrol.
- A. uses
B. is using
C. had used
10. I really like that old watch. I _____ it since my 10th birthday.
- A. have
B. had
C. have had
- 11- Here's a letter for you. Somebody _____ it an hour ago.
- A. has brought
B. brought
C. was bringing
12. At 10 a.m. tomorrow morning I _
- A. go
B. have gone
C. will be going
13. It was a great holiday. We _____ a lot of wonderful places.
- A. were visiting
B. visited
C. have been visiting
14. Mrs Steele, who _____ in our school for many years, retires next year.
- A. was teaching
B. has been teaching
C. teaches
15. We're having a party tomorrow but Mark says he -----
- A. isn't going to come
B. doesn't come
C. hasn't come



2. Uzupełnij pytania czasownikami posiłkowymi z ramki. Każdego czasownika możesz użyć tylko raz.

does will are have has did were had was do

1. . _____ you going to tidy your room soon or not?!
2. . _____ you open the window, please? It's quite hot in here.
3. . _____ you been painting something? There's paint all over your clothes.
4. . _____ he always play cards with friends on Friday nights?
5. . _____ she sleeping when you got back home?
6. . _____ you closed all the windows before you left home?
7. _____ he ever worked with children before?
8. . _____ you often go to music concerts?
9. . _____ you bored during the flight back home? It took 12 hours, didn't it?
10. _____ they catch the train back home last night?

3. Korzystając z podanych wyrazów, utwórz zdania w odpowiednich czasach gramatycznych, stosownie do opisanych sytuacji.

1. Mary can't come to the phone now. **/she/have/a shower/**
2. Gosh, I'm so hungry! **/I/not eat/since 9 a.m./**
3. When I arrived at the station, I found my aunt and uncle easily, **/they/wait/for me/near the entrance/**
4. When Jane came back from holiday, all the plants were dead, **/her husband/not water/them/**
5. Mary is a fan of karate, **/she/take/lessons/for 3 years/**
6. The city centre is closed to traffic, **/they/renovate/the town hall/at the moment/**
7. The lighthouse is very old. **/they/build/it/in the 17th century/**
8. My sister is a very untidy person, **/she/always/ leave/her things/everywhere/**



Pomocne tabele

Czas Present Simple

Forma

W 1.i 2. osobie liczby pojedynczej oraz w liczbie mnogiej wystarczy czasownik bez żadnych końcówek. Tylko w 3. osobie liczby pojedynczej dodajemy końcówkę **–s**.

W 3. Osobie liczby pojedynczej czasu *present simple*:

- Do czasowników zakończonych *na –o, -s, -x, -ch, -sh* dodajemy **–es**, np.:
go – goes, watch – watches, relax – relaxes, wash – washes, pass – passes
- W czasownikach zakończonych na literę *–y* występującą po spółgłosce opuszczamy *–y* i dodajemy końcówkę **–ies**:
worry – worries
- Czasownik **have** w 3. Osobie liczby pojedynczej ma formę **has**.

	Liczba pojedyncza	Liczba mnoga
1. os	I hate sport.	We prefer running.
2. os	You study numbers.	You learn about plants.
3. os	She likes basket ball.	They work at my school.

Do czego służy

Czasu present simple używamy, aby opisać:

- gdzie mieszkamy, skąd pochodzimy lub wyrazić inne fakty z naszego życia, np.:
I live in Poland. She comes from Brooklyn, New York.
- coś, co robimy regularnie, np.:
We cook our own meals every day.
- zasady, reguły itp., np.:
We start school at about 7.50 am every morning.
We always study English on Mondays.
- nasze upodobania, opinie, uczucia i emocje, np.:
I like English and drama. I want to be a dancer.



Pytania typu Czy ... ?

<i>Do you like your lunch?</i>	<i>Yes, I do.</i>	<i>No, I don't (do not).</i>
	<i>Yes, we do.</i>	<i>No, we don't (do not).</i>
<i>Do they have extra classes on Saturday?</i>	<i>Yes, they do.</i>	<i>No, they don't (do not).</i>
<i>Does she like watching TV?</i>	<i>Yes, she does.</i>	<i>No, she doesn't (does not).</i>
<i>Does it often rain in July?</i>	<i>Yes, it does.</i>	<i>No, it doesn't (does not).</i>

Przeczenia

<i>I don't like mathematics.</i>	<i>We don't have any extra classes.</i>
<i>You don't start school at 7 am.</i>	<i>You don't know about it.</i>
<i>She doesn't like cooking.</i>	<i>Teachers don't give bad marks.</i>

Przysłówki częstotliwości

Do czego służą

Przysłówki tego typu umieszczamy zawsze na końcu zdania, w zdaniach twierdzących, pytaniach i przeczeniach, np.:

We do a new show every month/ once a year.

Does she play computer games twice a week?

They don't get up at 7 am every day.

Always, usually, often, sometimes, never

Przysłówki tego typu używamy w środku zdania, przed czasownikiem:

<i>I often go to a club.</i>	<i>We usually perform them in front of other students.</i>
<i>You always study English on Mondays.</i>	<i>You sometimes have extra classes in the evening.</i>
<i>She always does well in tests.</i>	<i>They never play soccer.</i>



W zdaniach przeczących przysłówki *always, usually, often* występują bezpośrednio po *don't, doesn't*.

<i>I don't usually stay in bed all day.</i>	<i>We don't often go out in the evening.</i>
<i>You don't always study English on Mondays.</i>	<i>You don't usually have extra classes in the evening.</i>
<i>She doesn't usually arrive at school early.</i>	<i>They don't always do their homework on time.</i>

Czas Present Continuous

Forma

Czas *present continuous* tworzymy, używając *am/is/are*, a po nich bezpośrednio czasownika z końcówką *-ing*.

	Liczba pojedyncza	Liczba mnoga
1.os.	<i>I'm waiting</i> for an MP4 player. (<i>I'm = I am</i>)	<i>We, re taking</i> photos of the store. (<i>we, re = we are</i>)
2.os.	<i>You're visiting</i> the market. (<i>you're = you are</i>)	<i>You're visiting</i> the market. (<i>you're = you are</i>)
3.os.	<i>She's selling</i> it for only 20\$. (<i>she's = she is</i>)	<i>They're taking</i> photos of the store. (<i>they're = they are</i>)

Dodając końcówkę *-ing*, stosujemy następujące zasady ortograficzne:

- w czasownikach zakończonych na literę *-e* po spółgłosce opuszczamy *-e*, np.:
take – taking
- *lie – lying*
- W jednosylabowych czasownikach zakończonych na pojedynczą spółgłoskę po pojedynczej samogłosce podwajamy ostatnią literę, np.:
shop – shopping



Do czego służy

Czasu *present continuous* używamy , aby opisać:

- Sytuacje, które trwają, kiedy o nich mówimy, np.:
*I'm just **looking** at the clothes.*
*At the moment we **are having** lunch in an Indian restaurant.*
- Sytuacje, które trwają w pewnym zwięzonym czasie, niekoniecznie w chwili, gdy o nich mówimy, np.:
Tony **isn't working** on the project on his own.

Pytania

Zdania pytające tworzymy, umieszczając *am/is/are* przed podmiotem.

Odpowiedzi na pytania typu *Czy ... ?*

Odpowiadając twierdząco, używamy *Yes*, po nim odpowiedniego zaimka, a po nim *am, is* lub *are*.

Odpowiadając przecząco, używamy *No*, po nim odpowiedniego zaimka, a następnie *am, is* lub *are* i słowa *not*, często w formie skróconej *'m not, isn't*, lub *aren't*.

Liczba pojedyncza		Liczba mnoga	
<i>Are you paying by credit card?</i>		<i>Are you looking for any bargains?</i>	
<i>Yes, I am.</i>	<i>No, i'm not(am not).</i>	<i>Yes, we are.</i>	<i>No, we're (are not).</i>
<i>Is she sitting at home?</i>		<i>Are they shopping here?</i>	
<i>Yes, she is.</i>	<i>No, she isn't (is not).</i>	<i>Yes, they are.</i>	<i>No, they aren't (are not).</i>

Przeczenia

Zdania przeczące tworzymy, dodając słowo *not* po *am/is/are*. Często używamy form skróconych *'m not* (am not), *isn't* (is not), *aren't* (are not). Np.:

I'm not buying anything right now.

My sister isn't going shopping with us.

We aren't working at the moment.



Czas Past Simple

	Liczba pojedyncza	Liczba mnoga
1.os.	<i>I watched a good film last night.</i>	<i>We really liked the concert last weekend.</i>
	<i>I saw my sister around the corner.</i>	<i>We were there for three days.</i>
2.os.	<i>You texted your friends five times.</i>	<i>You used my mobile phone again!</i>
	<i>You went to school with Tomek, right?</i>	<i>You ate the whole dessert!</i>
3.os.	<i>The teacher telephoned her parents yesterday.</i>	<i>They studied together in Warsaw.</i>
	<i>She met his parents last night.</i>	<i>Beata and Robert had a great time at the party.</i>

Forma

Zdania twierdzące w czasie *past simple* tworzymy tak samo we wszystkich osobach – za pomocą tzw. drugiej formy czasownika.

Czasowniki regularne

Czas *past simple* czasowników regularnych tworzymy przez dodanie końcówki **-ed** do czasownika.

Przy dodawaniu końcówki **-ed** stosujemy następujące zasady ortograficzne:

- W czasownikach zakończonych na **-e** dodajemy tylko **-d**, np.:
hate – hated decide – decided like – liked
- W czasownikach zakończonych na spółgłoskę + **-y** zamieniamy **-y** na **-ie**, np.:
study – studied carry – carried marry – married
- W czasownikach zakończonych na pojedynczą spółgłoskę po pojedynczej samogłosce podwajamy ostatnią literę, np.:
stop – stopped shop – shopped fit – fitted

Do czego służy

Czasu *past simple* używamy, aby opisać:

- Czynności lub sytuacje, które wydarzyły się w określonym momencie w przeszłości, np.:
*Last summer we **worked** at a summer cup for a month.*
- Ciąg wydarzeń z przeszłości:
*There **was** a summer camp Just after we **left**.*



Pytania typu *Czy ... ?*

Pytania typu *Czy ... ?* z czasownikami regularnymi w czasie *past simple* we wszystkich osobach tworzymy, wstawiając **did** przed podmiotem, np.:

Did you/she/they watch (watched) TV last Monday?

Odpowiedzi na pytania typu *Czy ... ?*

Odpowiadając twierdząco, używamy **Yes**, po nim odpowiedniego zaimka, a po nim **did**.

Odpowiadając przecząco, używamy **No**, po nim odpowiedniego zaimka, a następnie **did not**, często w formie skróconej **didn't**.

Liczba pojedyncza		Liczba mnoga	
<i>Did you like the school?</i>		<i>Did you visit a lot of places last summer?</i>	
<i>Yes, I did.</i>	<i>No, I didn't (did not).</i>	<i>Yes, we did.</i>	<i>No, we didn't (did not).</i>
<i>Did he travel around the world?</i>		<i>Did they discover a new planet?</i>	
<i>Yes, he did.</i>	<i>No, he didn't (did not).</i>	<i>Yes, they did.</i>	<i>No, they didn't (did not).</i>

Pytania szczegółowe

Pytając o konkretne informacje, dodajemy odpowiednie słowo pytające na początku zdania, bezpośrednio przed **did**, np.:

What did you/he/they invent?

Where did you/he/they walk after school last Tuesday?

When did you/he/they work for your mother?

Why did you/he/they talk to Tomek?

Przeczenia

Przeczenia tworzymy , dodając słowo **not** bezpośrednio po **did**. Często używamy formy skróconej **didn't** (did not).



Pytania I przeczenia z czasownikiem *was/were*

Pytania tworzymy, wstawiając *was* (w 1. i 3. Osobie liczby pojedynczej) lub *were* (w 2. osobie liczby pojedynczej oraz w liczbie mnogiej) przed podmiotem, np.:

Was her daughter a Nobel Prize winner as well?

Were you born in 1992?

What was the last piece of music you listened to?

Why were your parents angry with you last week?

Przeczenia tworzymy, dodając słowo *not* bezpośrednio po *was/were*, często w formie skróconej *wasn't/weren't*, np.:

Graham Bell *wasn't* Welsh.

We *weren't* there for three days.

Pytania i przeczenia z czasownikiem *could*

Pytania tworzymy, wstawiając *could* przed podmiotem, np.:

Could you swim at the age of 5?

Przeczenia tworzymy, dodając słowo *not* bezpośrednio po *could*, często w formie skróconej *couldn't*, np.:

My brother couldn't swim when he was 4.

Pytania I przeczenia z innymi czasownikami nieregularnymi

Pytania z czasownikami nieregularnymi we wszystkich osobach tworzymy, wstawiając *did* przed podmiotem. Wtedy czasownik występuje w swojej formie podstawowej, np.:

Did he see her at school yesterday? (Did he saw)

Where did you/he/they meet last weekend? (Did they met)

Przeczenia tworzymy, dodając słowo *not* bezpośrednio po *did*, często w formie skróconej *didn't*.

Wtedy czasownik występuje w swojej formie podstawowej, np.:

The bacteria didn't grow on the mould. (didn't grew)



Czas Future Simple

Forma

We wszystkich osobach liczby pojedynczej I mnogiej czas *future simple* tworzymy za pomocą **will** oraz czasownika bez *to*:

	Liczba pojedyncza	Liczba mnoga
1. os	<i>I will recycle all plastic and metal.</i>	<i>We will be more aware of the environment.</i>
2. os	<i>I hope you will unplug your charger after use.</i>	<i>I hope you will collect all your waste paper.</i>
3. os	<i>It will snow a lot.</i>	<i>In the west people will enjoy hot weather for the whole week.</i>

Do czego służy

Czasu *future simple* używamy m.in., aby:

- Podać przewidywania na przyszłość, np.:
The new regulation will help with the problem.
I think the weather will change a lot in the future.
- Wyrazić swoje nadzieje, obawy itp., np.:
I hope we won't produce too much e-waste in the future.

Pytania typu Czy ... ?

Pytania w czasie *future simple* tworzymy, umieszczając **will** przed podmiotem.

Odpowiedzi na pytania typu Czy ...?

Odpowiadając twierdząco używamy **Yes**, po nim odpowiedniego zaimka, a po nim **will**.

Odpowiadając przecząco, używamy **No**, po nim odpowiedniego zaimka, a następnie **will not**, często w formie skróconej **won't**.



Liczba pojedyncza		Liczba mnoga	
<i>Will you save water and electricity?</i>		<i>Will you recycle your old phones?</i>	
<i>Yes, I will.</i>	<i>No, I won't (will not).</i>	<i>Yes, we will.</i>	<i>No, we won't (will not).</i>
<i>Will he stay with his parents?</i>		<i>Will they collect old batteries?</i>	
<i>Yes, he will.</i>	<i>No, he won't (will not).</i>	<i>Yes, they will.</i>	<i>No, they won't (will not).</i>

Pytania szczegółowe

Pytając o konkretne informacje, dodajemy odpowiednie słowa pytające na początku zdania, bezpośrednio przed *will*, np.:

How much will the new mobile phones cost?

What will people do to protect the environment?

Przeczenia

Przeczenia tworzymy, dodając słowo **not** po czasowniku posiłkowym *will*. Często używamy formy skróconej *won't* (will not), np.:

They won't use so many heavy metals in their phones.

Czas Present Perfect

Forma

Czas *present perfect* tworzymy za pomocą *have* (*has* w 3.os liczby pojedynczej) oraz tzw. trzeciej formy czasownika.

	Liczba pojedyncza	Liczba mnoga
1.os	<i>I have seen dangerous snakes.</i>	<i>We have visited Mexico fifteen times.</i>
2.os	<i>You have travelled abroad many times.</i>	<i>You have never done anything interesting.</i>
3.os	<i>She has lived with native Indians.</i>	<i>They have read many adventure stories.</i>



Do czego służy

Czasu *present perfect* używamy, aby opisać:

- Stany lub czynności dotyczące okresu, który jeszcze się nie skończył, np.:

*I have always **dreamt** about a trip to Vietnam and Sri Lanka.*

*I have never **planned** a trip from A to Z.*

- Doświadczenia życiowe, np.:

*I have **been** to Mexico three times.*

*I have **walked** in a forest full of butterflies.*

Czasowniki regularne

W czasie *present perfect* trzecia forma czasowników regularnych jest identyczna z drugą, używaną w czasie *past simple*, np.:

forma podstawowa (bezokolicznik)	druga forma (past simple)	trzecia forma (present perfect)
stop	stopped	stopped
love	loved	loved
walk	walked	walked

Czasowniki nieregularne

Wiele czasowników nieregularnych ma trzy różne formy, np.:

forma podstawowa (bezokolicznik)	druga forma (past simple)	trzecia forma (present perfect)
be	was/were	been
do	did	done
go	went	gone
see	saw	seen



Inne mają jednakową formę drugą I trzecią, np.:

forma podstawowa (bezokolicznik)	druga forma (past simple)	trzecia forma (present perfect)
have	had	had
meet	met	met

Niektóre mają tylko jedną formę, np.: *put, hit, cost*.

Pytania typu *Czy ...?*

Pytania tworzymy przez wstawienie *have/has* przed podmiotem.

Odpowiedzi na pytania typu *Czy ...?*

Odpowiadając twierdząco, używamy *Yes*, po nim odpowiedniego zaimka, a po nim *have/has*.

Odpowiadając przecząco, używamy *No*, po nim odpowiedniego zaimka, a następnie *have not/has not*, często w formie skróconej *haven't/hasn't*.

Liczba pojedyncza		Liczba mnoga	
<i>Have you ever flown by plane?</i>		<i>Have you ever met anyone famous?</i>	
<i>Yes, I have.</i>	<i>No, I haven't (have not).</i>	<i>Yes, we have.</i>	<i>No, we haven't (have not).</i>
<i>Has he ever been abroad?</i>		<i>Have they ever had an accident?</i>	
<i>Yes, he has.</i>	<i>No, he hasn't (has not).</i>	<i>Yes, they have.</i>	<i>No, they haven't (have not).</i>

Przeczenia

Przeczenia tworzymy, dodając słowo *not* po *have/has*. Często używamy form skróconych *haven't* (have not), *hasn't* (has not), np.:

She hasn't ever taken part in a sports competition.

They haven't been to Sri Lanka.



Wyrażenie *going to*

Forma

Wyrażenie to składa się z *am/is/are* oraz *going to* i czasownika.

	Liczba pojedyncza	Liczba mnoga
1.os	<i>I'm going to catch a plane to NY.</i>	<i>We're going to sail around Greek island for 2 weeks.</i>
2.os.	<i>You're going to visit English-speaking countries.</i>	<i>You're going to pack your luggage.</i>
3.os	<i>He's going to travel by car this summer.</i>	<i>They're going to give us a lift.</i>

Do czego służy

Wyrażenia *be going to*+ czasownik używamy, aby opisać zamiary dotyczące przyszłości, np.:

I am going to visit Cardiff.

She is going to book the tickets.

Pytania typu *Czy ...?*

Pytania tworzymy, umieszczając *am/is/are* przed podmiotem.

Odpowiedzi na pytania typu *Czy ...?*

Odpowiadając twierdząco, używamy *Yes*, po nim odpowiedniego zaimka, a po nim *am, is* lub *are*.

Odpowiadając przecząco, używamy *No*, po nim odpowiedniego zaimka, a następnie *am, is* lub *are* i słowa *not*, często w formie skróconej *'m, isn't* lub *aren't*.

Liczba pojedyncza		Liczba mnoga	
<i>Are you going to stay at home?</i>		<i>Are you going to come to Poland for a few days?</i>	
<i>Yes, I am.</i>	<i>No, I'm not (am not).</i>	<i>Yes, we are.</i>	<i>No, we aren't (are not).</i>
<i>Is she going to travel by car this summer?</i>		<i>Are they going to hitch-hike in the south of France?</i>	
<i>Yes, she is.</i>	<i>No, she isn't (is not).</i>	<i>Yes, they are.</i>	<i>No, they aren't (are not).</i>



Przeczenia

Przeczenia tworzymy, dodając słowo **not** po **am/is/are**. Często używamy form skróconych **'m** (am not), **isn't** (is not), **aren't** (are not), np.:

I'm not going to spend my holiday at ...

They aren't going to visit Belfast in June.

He isn't going to sail around Greek islands for 2 weeks.

Zaimki osobowe i dopełnieniowe

Zaimki osobowe		Przymiotniki dzierżawcze		Zaimki dopełnieniowe	
ja	I	my computer	mój	me	mnie, mi, o mnie, ze mną
ty	you	your fish	twój	you	ciebie, ci o tobie, z tobą
on	he	his guitar	jego	him	jego, go,(je)mu, o nim, z nim
ona	she	her room	jej	her	jej, o niej, z nią
ono	it	its hair	jego	it	(te)go, (te)mu, o tym, z tym
my	we	our house	nasz	us	nas, nam, o nas, z nami
wy	you	your MP3 player	wasz	you	was, wam, o was, z wami
oni/one	they	their pets	ich	them	ich, im, o nich, z nimi

Czasowniki nieregularne

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Infinitive	Past simple	Past
be	was / were	been	lend	lent	lent
become	became	become	let	let	let
begin	began	begun	lie	lay	lain
bend	bent	bent	light	lit	lit
bet	bet	bet	lose	lost	lost
bite	bit	bitten	make	made	made
bleed	bled	bled	mean	meant	meant
blow	blew	blown	meet	met	met
break	broke	broken	mow	mowed	mown
bring	brought	brought	oversleep	overslept	overslept



broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	pay	paid	paid
build	built	built	put	put	put
burn	burnt	burnt	read	read	read
burst	burst	burst	rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt
buy	bought	bought	rewind	rewound	rewound
cast	cast	cast	rewrite	rewrote	rewritten
catch	caught	caught	ride	rode	ridden
choose	chose	chosen	ring	rang	rung
come	came	come	rise	rose	risen
cost	cost	cost	run	ran	run
cut	cut	cut	say	said	said
deal	dealt	dealt	see	saw	seen
do	did	done	sell	sold	sold
draw	drew	drawn	send	sent	sent
dream	dreamed	dreamt	set	set	set
drink	drank	drunk	shake	shook	shaken
drive	drove	driven	shoot	shot	shot
eat	ate	eaten	show	showed	shown
fall	fell	fallen	shrink	shrank	shrunk
feed	fed	fed	shut	shut	shut
feel	felt	felt	sing	sang	sung
fight	fought	fought	slit	slit	slit
find	found	found	sleep	slept	slept
fly	flew	flown	slide	slid	slid
forget	forgot	forgotten	speak	spoke	spoken
forgive	forgave	forgiven	spend	spent	spent
freeze	froze	frozen	spread	spread	spread
get	got	got	stand	stood	stood
give	gave	given	steal	stole	stolen
go	went	gone	strike	struck	struck
grow	grew	grown	swear	swore	sworn
hang	hung	hung	sweep	swept	swept
have	had	had	swim	swam	swim
hear	heard	heard	take	took	taken
hide	hid	hidden	tear	tore	torn
hit	hit	hit	tell	told	told
hold	held	held	think	thought	thought
hurt	hurt	hurt	throw	threw	thrown
keep	kept	kept	understand	understood	understood
kneel	knelt	knelt	upset	upset	upset
know	knew	known	wake	woke	woken
lay	laid	laid	wear	wore	worn
lead	led	led	wet	wet	wet
learn	learned	learnt	win	won	won
leave	left	left	write	wrote	written



Słownik podstawowych terminów

CZŁOWIEK

An Only child – jedynak
Angry – zły
Appearance – wygląd
Bachelor – kawaler
Bad-tempered – z w złym humorze
Bra – stanik
Curry – kręcony
Divorce – rozwód
Egoistic – egoistyczny
Equal – równy
Feature - cecha
First born – pierworodny
Furious – wściekły
Gender – płeć
Grow – różnąc
Handsome – przystojny
Honest – uczciwy
Lazy – leniwy
Maritalstatus – stan cywilny
Passive – bierny
Reliable – niezawodny
Self-confidence – pewność w siebie
Selfish – samolubny
Shy – nieśmiały
Single – stanu wolnego
Ugly – brzydki

DOM

Attic – strych
Bedsit – kawalerka
Bill – rachunek
Bungalow – dom parterowy
Ceiling – sufit
Cosy – przytulny
Cottage – wiejski dom
Country – kraj, wieś
District – dzielnica
Equipment – wyposażenie
Expensive – drogi
Far – daleko
Fireplace – kominek
Flatmate – współlokator
Furnishings – umeblowanie
Interior – wnętrze
Landlady – właścicielka
Neighbourhood – sąsiedztwo
Office – biuro
Rent – wynajmować, czynsz
Roof – dach
Selection – wybór
Suburbs- przedmieścia
Traffic – ruch uliczny
Transport facilities – środki komunikacji



SZKOŁA

Behaviour – zachowanie
Composition – wypracowanie
Contest – konkurs
Drama- teatralny
Hard – trudny
Kindergarten – przedszkole
Misbehave – źle się zachowywać
Miss les sons – opuszczać lekcje
Performance – przedstawienie
Poor grades – słabe oceny
Primary school – szkoła podstawowa
Secondary school – szkoła średnia
Term – semestr

PRACA

Advice – rada
Apply – ubiegać się o pracę
Chef – szef kuchni
Clever – sprytny
Cook – kucharz
Duty – obowiązek
Emergency – nagły
Employer – pracodawca
Factory – fabryka
Full-time – pełen wymiar godzin
Get promoted – awansować
Paperwork – papierkowa robota
Part-time – niepełny wymiar
Post – stanowisko

ZAKUPY

Butcher's – sklep mięsny
Cashier – kasjer
Checkout – kasa
Choice – wybór
Commercial – reklama
Deal – transakcja
Develop a film – wywołać film
Device – urządzenie
Faulty – wadliwy
Mall – centrum handlowe
Receipt – paragon
Refund – zwrot pieniędzy
Trader – handlowiec
Trolley – wózek

KULTURA

Audience – publiczność
Cast – obsada
Chapter – rozdział
Character – postać
Composer – kompozytor
Critic – krytyk
Designer – projektant
Director – reżyser, dyrektor
Dwarf – krasnoludek
Entertainment – rozrywka
Exhibition – wystawa
Landscape – krajobraz
Lyrics – słowa piosenki



Previous – poprzedni	Plot – fabuła
Reference – referencje	Recommend – polecać
Requirements – wymagania	Sculpture – rzeźba
Retire – przejść na emeryturę	Stage – scena
Salary – pensja	Subtitles – napisy
Skilled – wykwalifikowany	
Unemployed – bezrobotny	NAUKA I TECHNIKA
Well-paid – dobrze opłacany	Aerial – antena
	Built-in – wbudowany
SPORT	Button – guzik, przycisk
Achievement – osiągnięcie	Capacity – pojemność
Cheer – dopingować	Device – urządzenie
Competition – zawody	Dial – dzwonić, wybierać numer
Cycling – kolarstwo	Discover – odkrywać
Gym – sala gimnastyczna	Display – wyświetlacz
Helmet- kask	Guarantee – gwarancja
Long jump – skok w dal	Invention – wynalazek
Pitch – boisko	Latest – najnowszy
Race – wyścig	Link – łączyć
Rent – wypożyczać	PC – komputer osobisty
Rink – lodowisko	Plug – włączać do kontaktu
Runner – biegacz	Record – nagrywać
Sailing – żeglarstwo	Socket – gniazdko elektryczne
Take part – brać udział	Valid – ważny
Tournament – turniej	Wireless – bezprzewodowy
Tracksuit – dres	
Trainers – buty sportowe	ŚWIAT PRZYRODY
Weight – ciężar	Acid – kwas
Weights – podnoszenie ciężarów	Carbon dioxide - dwutlenek węgla
	Coast – wybrzeże
	Damage – uszkodzenia, zniszczenia



ZDROWIE

Ache – ból
Addicted – uzależniony
Alert – stan pogotowia
Ankle – kostka
Appointment – wizyta, umówione spotkanie
Bleed – krwawic
Blood – krew
Chemist's – apteka
Chest – klatka piersiowa
Choke – dławić się
Cold – przeziębienie
Disabled – niepełnosprawny
Disorder – zaburzenie, choroba
Faint – stracić przytomność
Flu – grypa
Healthy – zdrowy
Hurt – ranic
Obesity – otyłość
Pain – ból
Painkiller – środek przeciwbólowy
Pill – tabletkę
Plaster – gips
Poisoning – zatrucie
Pressure – ciśnienie
Runny nose – katar
Suffer – cierpieć
Throat – gardło
Wheelchair – wózek inwalidzki
X – ray – zdjęcie rentgenowskie

Destroy – niszczyć
Drought – susza
Earthquake – trzęsienie ziemi
Endangered – zagrożony
Famine – głód
Flood – powódź
Forecast – prognoza
Litter – śmieci
Mediterranean – śródziemnomorski
Overpopulation – przeludnienie
Protect – chronić
Species – gatunek
Thunder – grzmot
Waste – odpady

PAŃSTWO I SPOŁECZEŃSTWO

Authorities – władze
Blackmail – szantaż
Burglar – włamywacz
Defence – obrona
Fine – mandate
Foreign – obcy, zagraniczny
Hijack – porywać
Hostage – zakładnik
Insurance – ubezpieczenie
Judge – sędzia
Politics – polityka
Social – społeczny
Violence – przemoc
Vote – głosować



PODRÓŻOWANIE

Accommodation – zakwaterowanie
Avalanche – lawina
Break down – psuć się
Caravan – przyczepa kempingowa
Coach – autokar
Crossroads – skrzyżowanie
Cruise – rejs
Delayed – opóźniony
Give a lift – podwozić
Hitch-hike – podróżować autostopem
Motorway – autostrada
Platform – peron
Route – trasa
Tent – namiot
Trip – wycieczka

RODZINA

Bring up – wychowywać
Childhood - dzieciństwo
Company – towarzystwo
Divorce – rozwód
Funeral – pogrzeb
Grow up – dorastać
Siblings – rodzeństwo



Klucz odpowiedzi do testów diagnostycznych

Klasa 1

Zadanie 1

1a, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5c, 6a, 7c, 8b, 9a, 10a, 11b, 12c, 13c, 14b, 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c, 19c, 20b, 21a, 22b, 23a, 24c, 25c, 26c, 27b, 28b, 29b, 30c.

Zadanie 2a

1 has, 2 her, 3 speak, 4 does, 5 likes, 6 food, 7 goes, 8 takes part, 9 in, 10 he.

Zadanie 2b

1 8th August, 2 Basel, 3 one sister, 4 French, German, English, 5 (for example) he likes playing cards, cricket, table tennis, 6 (for example) mozzarella, 7 practicies tennis, goes to the gym, 8 The Roger Federer Foundation

Zadanie 3c

1. Because he is the best tennis player.
2. Makes money for people like the tsunami victims.

Klasa II

1b, 2c, 3c, 4b, 5d, 6a, 7c, 8c, 9b, 10b, 11b, 12d, 13a, 14c, 15b, 16c, 17d, 18c, 19d, 20b, 21a, 22d, 23d, 24a, 25d, 26b, 27b, 28c, 29d, 30b, 31b, 32c, 33c, 34b, 35c, 36b, 37d, 38b, 39c, 40c, 41a, 42d, 43d, 44c, 45a, 46d, 47a, 48a, 49a, 50a.



Klasa III

1a, 2d, 3c, 4a, 5b, 6c, 7b, 8c, 9b, 10c, 11b, 12d, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16a, 17b, 18b, 19d, 20a, 21d, 22a, 23c, 24c, 25b, 26d, 27c, 28a, 29b, 30d, 31d, 32a, 33c, 34c, 35a, 36c, 37b, 38b, 39a, 40d, 41d, 42a, 43c, 44b, 45a, 46c, 47b, 48c, 49b, 50d.

Klasa IV

Zadanie 1

1b, 2c, 3e, 4d, 5a, 6a, 7c, 8e.

Zadanie 2

Przykładowe odpowiedzi

Dialog 1

- My father is out at the moment. He should be back around eight.
- Who is speaking, please? Could you spell your name?
- Shall I pass a message from you?

Dialog 2

- I changed the tiles in the bathroom and I painted my kitchen.
- My friend helped me with the work.
- One month.

Dialog 3

- I can do any work to save on costs.
- I don't want to clean the toilets.
- Vacuuming sounds fine to me.



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