

Imię i nazwisko kl.

A. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź A, B, C lub D i przepis� odpowiednią literę do arkusza. (40 pkt.)

1. children are really intelligent.
a) Those b) There c) That d) This
2. His sister
a) is fifteen b) has fifteen years
c) is fifteen years d) is fifteen old
3. The museum at 10 am.
a) open b) opening c) opens d) has opened
4. My sister likes new watch.
a) she's b) here c) her d) hers
5. He is not very good mathematics.
a) in b) about c) for d) at
6. is very cold today.
a) There b) It c) This d) That
7. How long this book?
a) have you read b) have you been reading
c) you read d) do you read
8. He is teacher I know.
a) very funny b) the funniest
c) funniest d) most funny
9. Everyone ready for the party.
a) are b) being c) is d) been
10. I haven't seen Tom Tuesday.
a) since b) for c) from d) by
11. A: Did he cut his finger? B: Yes, he
a) had b) does c) has d) did
12. He didn't see all day.
a) anybody b) somebody c) nobody d) everybody
13. We love films. We often go to cinema.
a) a b) the c) - d) an
14. I'm hungry. I think I something to eat.
a) have b) am having
c) am going to have d) will have
15. A: Jerry phoned while you were out.
B: Yes, I talked to him a minute ago, but he couldn't talk. I phone him after nine.
a) am going to b) will c) have d) do
16. I promise I the book by Monday.
a) have read b) will read
c) will have read d) read
17. At this time next week we in the Himalayas.
a) will be travelling b) will travel
c) are travelling d) travel
18. I will come as soon as I
a) will finish b) I will have finished
c) finish d) am finishing
19. I must my homework in arts and geometry.
a) write b) make
c) do d) tell
20. We will see your parents Friday.
a) next b) on next
c) in next d) during next
21. I go to work yesterday.
a) must b) mustn't
c) had to d) hadn't
22. We hurry. We have a lot of time.
a) can b) mustn't
c) needn't d) should
23. You'd better an umbrella.
a) to take b) taking
c) take d) will take

24. It's high time they home.
 a) went b) go
 c) to go d) have gone
25. Would you mind the window?
 a) to open b) to opening
 c) open d) opening
26. What if you won a million pounds?
 a) would you do b) will you do
 c) had you done d) have you done
27. We'll stay at home if it
 a) will rain b) rains
 c) rain d) is rain
28. How many cars last year ?
 a) were stolen b) stolen
 c) steal d) stole
29. She went swimming, ?
 a) doesn't she b) is she
 b) didn't she d) isn't she
30. I don't like what to do.
 a) being told b) to tell
 c) him tell d) telling
31. Anna said she the shoes in a shopping mall
 the day before.
 a) bought b) had bought
 c) has bought d) buy
32. Joan suggested her father for his opinion.
 a) to ask b) that ask
 c) asking d) by asking
33. Choosing the right bike depends what
 you want to use it for.
 a) in b) at c) for d) on
34. Unfortunately we had to stop the tire.
 a) changing b) to change
 c) for changing d) change
35. hotels are all full.
 a) Others b) Another
 c) The other d) The others
36. It was strange seeing on television.
 a) ourselves b) themselves
 c) yourselves d) our own
37. There is a train five minutes.
 a) every b) each
 c) by d) for
38. They arrived France last week.
 a) to b) in c) at d) for
39. We went out the high wind.
 a) in spite of b) despite of
 c) although d) even though
40. Italy , I would like to visit France and Spain.
 a) Besides b) Except
 c) Except for d) Unless

B. Przetłumacz słowo/słowa w nawiasie tak, aby pasowały do reszty zdania. Przepisz przetłumaczone słowo/słowa do arkusza. (15 pkt.)

Przykład: We didn't have (*niczego*) to eat.

anything

1. (*nie ma*) easy way out!
2. This is the boy (*który*) came first.
3. (*Chodźmy*)! The train will not wait.
4. A: I don't like shopping B: (*Ja też nie*).
5. Very (*niewielu*) people came to the meeting.
6. They never talk (*ze sobą*).
7. (*Od kiedy*) have you had the computer?
8. We will be ready (*za dwa dni*).
9. (*chociaż*) he's got a good job now, he is still unhappy.
10. This box is (*wystarczająco duże*).
11. (*Ani*) his son (*ani*) his daughter were at school today.
12. This picture looks really (*dobrze*).
13. I would like to know (*ile ma lat*).
14. We prefer walking (*niż*) going by bus.
15. They didn't invite her (*na*) the party.

C. Zapoznaj się z poniższymi sytuacjami i wybierz najlepszy / najnaturalniejszy wariant odpowiedzi A, B lub C. Przepisz odpowiednią literę do arkusza. (5 pkt.)

1. *Dzwoni do Ciebie ktoś nieznajomy. Niestety jakość połączenia jest bardzo słaba. Jak poprosisz go aby mówił głośniej?*

- a) Could you speak up please?
- b) I beg your pardon?
- c) Speak louder!

2. *Chcesz przedstawić swoją nową koleżankę z klasy, Helen, swojej przyjaciółce. Co powiesz?*

- a) This is Helen.
- b) She is my friend Helen.
- c) There is Helen, my friend.

3. *Chciałbyś kupić bilet powrotny. Jak o taki bilet poprosisz w kasie?*

- a) Both ways, please.
- b) Return ticket, please.
- c) To and from, please.

4. *Koleżanka poprosiła Cię o pożyczenie długopisu. Co jej powiesz podając długopis?*

- a) Please.
- b) Here you are.
- c) Take it.

5. *Kolega dziękuje Ci za przysługę. Nie był to dla Ciebie duży problem. W jaki sposób zareagujesz?*

- a) You're welcome.
- b) Don't worry.
- c) Never mind.

D. Zadaj pytanie do podkreślonej części zdania tak, żeby podkreślony fragment zdania stanowił odpowiedź. Czas gramatyczny pytania powinien być taki sam jak odpowiedzi. (5 pkt.)

Przykład: I was born in 1995. *When were you born?*

1. She is going to study in Rome.
2. We will meet at midnight.
3. David lost because he was tired.
4. You can get to Brighton by train.
5. Something very unusual happened.

E. Z podanych słów utwórz sensowne zdania. Pamiętaj, że w danym zdaniu musisz wykorzystać wszystkie podane słowa. Przepisz odpowiedzi do arkusza. Możesz przepisać tylko numery słów we właściwej kolejności (5 pkt.)

1. have₁ we₂ the₃ tomorrow₄ repaired₅ will₆ car₇ .
2. went₁ I₂ since₃ not₄ London₅ him₆ seen₇ he₈ to₉ have₁₀ away₁₁ .
3. of₁ reading₂ lot₃ they₄ are₅ to₆ books₇ used₈ a₉ .
4. would₁ that₂ were₃ I₄ you₅ I₆ not₇ CD₈ if₉ buy₁₀ .
5. painted₁ being₂ moment₃ our₄ is₅ the₆ classroom₇ at₈ .

F. Zapisz słownie podane wyrażenia/liczby (wraz z jednostkami). Przepisz odpowiedzi do arkusza. (5 pkt.)

1. £9.50 (*cena*)
2. 293km (*odległość*)
3. 20lbs (*waga*)
4. July 15, 2011 (*data*)
5. 25°C (*temperatura*)

G. Wskaż w każdej z grup jedno słowo do niej nie pasujące i przepisz je do arkusza. (10 pkt.)

1. **Meats:** beef, chicken, flu, sausage, pork
2. **Drinks:** squash, soda, juice, flake, milk shake
3. **Jobs:** carpenter, scientist, spinster, cleaner, waiter
4. **Transport:** boat, underground, coach, plain, lorry
5. **House:** cellar, widow, kitchen, attic, basement
6. **Sport:** goalkeeper, ginger, draw, linesman, whistle
7. **Classroom:** register, sponge, oven, chalk, blackboard
8. **Bathroom:** comb, pillow, washbasin, bathtub, cabinet
9. **Family:** twins, nephew, herring, grandson, uncle
10. **Clothes:** socks, underwear, anorak, scar, gloves

H. Zapoznaj się z tekstem, a następnie przeczytaj zdania 1-5 umieszczone pod tekstem. Jeśli dane zdanie jest prawdziwe napisz literę P, jeśli fałszywe - F. Przepisz litery P lub F do arkusza. (5 pkt.)

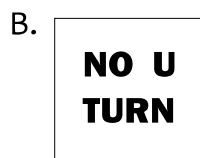
Joanne Kathleen Rowling is one of the most famous and successful writers in the world, but she hasn't always been a writer, and she hasn't always been successful. In her life, she has also been a secretary and a teacher (she taught English in Portugal). She's been unemployed and broke, too.

JK Rowling first thought of Harry Potter when she was on a train between London and Manchester. She wrote the first book when she was living in Edinburgh, Scotland. She had no money and no job - and a baby daughter. She also had a fantastic idea in her head. It took her five years to finish the book. They were very difficult years, but she loved writing and she didn't give up.

Now, millions of children (and adults) have read the Harry Potter books and many more have seen the films. JK Rowling is the richest woman in Britain (she's richer than the queen!) She has sold millions of books and earned more than £300,000,000. She has helped a lot of people, too, because she gives a lot of money to charity.

1. There were times when JK Rowling didn't have any money.
2. She wrote her first book in less than three years.
3. Her daughter was born before she became famous.
4. Harry Potter films are more popular than the books about him.
5. She met a boy whose name was Harry Potter on the train.

I. Gdzie możesz natknąć się na niżej podane napisy? Dopasuj napisy A-E do miejsc 1-5. Pamiętaj, że jeden napis pasuje do jednego miejsca. [5 pkt.]



1. outside hotels and motels
2. at an airport
3. on a highway
4. in a corridor of a public building
5. outside a private garden