

I. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi wyrazami. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie liter brakującego wyrazu.

1. He was very _ _ d _ _ injured in the accident so he had to go to hospital.
2. Almost every year people bathing in the sea are attacked and killed by
a _ _ a _ _.
3. A barometer is an instrument for measuring atmospheric _ _ e _ _ _ _ e .
4. He turned the key in the _ _ c _ _ but the door did not open.
5. He had to be taken to hospital because of his allergy after being stung by a _ _ s _ _.
6. Hel in Poland is not an island; it is a _ e _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .
7. In my house the washing machine is in the _ _ _ e _ _ _ _ _ .
8. The D _ _ _ _ are the people who live in the Netherlands.
9. His hand was bleeding so I put a _ _ n _ _ _ _ _ round it.
10. I do not know the size of a boxing _ _ n _ _.

___ / 10

II. W puste miejsca wstaw czasowniki w nawiasach w odpowiednim czasie.

1. Listen to those people. What language (speak)_____?
2. She (pick)_____strawberries in the field since 10 o'clock and she
(pick)_____ten baskets.
3. The house they (just buy)_____is much more expensive than the one
they (buy)_____in 1984.
4. She (smell)_____her new perfume again. I think it smells really
nice. She (use) _____ it since she
(buy)_____it from the perfume shop round the
corner.

___ / 8

III. Przepisz poniższe zdania tak, aby wyrazić to samo znaczenie, co w zdaniu wyjściowym.

1) She has never eaten prawns before.

It's the first time _____ prawns.

2) How long is the river?

What is _____ the river?

3) The performance made a big impression on all of us.

All of us _____ with the performance.

4) We have been playing since five o'clock.

We started _____ five o'clock.

5) You're not patient enough to be a teacher.

You're too _____ to be a teacher.

6) The film was so good that we saw it twice one week ago.

It was such _____ we saw it twice one week ago.

7) The fridge was empty.

There was _____ in the fridge.

8) There's no need to take a jacket. It's quite warm tonight.

You do not _____ a jacket. It's quite warm tonight.

9) You mustn't spend so much money.

You must stop _____ much money.

10) This dress is too short for you.

This dress is not _____ for you.

___/ 10

IV. Wstaw w luki odpowiednie słowo z podanych poniżej. Jeden wyraz jest podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego wyrażenia.

pair slice pinch loaf clove tube roll bunch jug

1) a _____ of salt

2) a _____ of ham

3) a _____ of garlic

4) a _____ of scissors

- 5) a _____ of glue
- 6) a _____ of lemonade
- 7) a _____ of paper towels
- 8) a _____ of grapes

___/ 8

V. W puste miejsce wstaw odpowiedni przyimek.

- 1) I go skiing _____ the winter.
- 2) We have a meeting _____ the first Thursday of the month.
- 3) The party is _____ the 21st October.
- 4) Are you satisfied _____ your job?
- 5) Columbus made his first voyage _____ Europe _____ America in 1492.
- 6) In Britain people send each other cards _____ Christmas.
- 7) These photographs were taken _____ a friend of mine.
- 8) John was sitting next to his sister _____ the train.

___/ 9

VI. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach odpowiednią formą gramatyczną. Wpisz w puste miejsce właściwą literę (A – D).

1. Even if you make too many mistakes, you _____ a chance to correct them all.
A. are giving B. give C. will give D. will be given
2. I don't mind _____ a new foreign language.
A. to learn B. learning C. against learning D. not learn
3. Why did you buy _____ sandwiches than the others?
A. fewer B. much less C. the least D. the fewest
4. They introduced me to a friend of _____.
A. them B. their C. themselves D. theirs
5. The worst thing about Joe is that he _____ to you.
A. listens hardly B. listens hard C. hardly listens D. hard listens

6. Being very rich, he certainly _____ so hard.
 A. needn't to work B. doesn't need working C. mustn't work
 D. doesn't need to work
7. She was _____ everyone liked her.
 A. so charming girl that B. such charming girl that C. very charming girl and
 D. so charming that
8. _____ Lithuanian or Estonian are rarely chosen by students at our universities.
 A. Such a language like B. The language such as C. Such languages like
 D. Such languages as
9. _____ all I want from you.
 A. Good advice is B. Good advices are C. A good advice is
 D. Good advices is
10. The book, _____ is planned for next spring, will cost about \$15 000.
 A. which publication B. whose publication C. publication of
 D. that publication

___ / 10

VII. Dopasuj podane niżej zdania do tekstu tak, aby tworzył on logiczny sens. W luki wpisz poprawną literę (A – J). Jedna luka powinna pozostać pusta, nie pasuje do niej żadna z poniższych fraz.

When I arrived at the party (1)_____, there were many people there (2) _____. First, (3)_____ I saw Barack Obama with his (4)_____near the bar (5) _____. (6)_____, wearing a beautiful dress, was with three friends (7)_____. Madonna and Justin Timberlake, (8)_____, were near (9)_____ and were singing a beautiful Italian song. All the waiters were Mexican, (10)_____. Although it was October the weather was great and (11)_____ the great atmosphere.

- A. this is why they were talking to each other in Spanish
- B. a big group of young girls
- C. both quite happy
- D. family drinking a bottle of cola
- E. and everybody was enjoying themselves
- F. and was singing her latest song.
- G. nothing could damage
- H. Beyonce
- I. and watching the people around
- J. which was taking place at the beach

___ / 10

VIII. Wstaw w wolne miejsca czasowniki w odpowiedniej formie tak, aby utworzyć strukturę I Conditional.

1. We _____ (be) late unless we _____ (hurry).
2. I _____ (lend) you my car as long as you _____ (drive) carefully.
3. She _____ (learn) it by heart if she _____ (have) to.
4. If we _____ (stay) there, this dog _____ (not make) so much noise.
5. She _____ (not rent) him her house if he _____ (not promise) to tidy it up.
6. When I _____ (arrive) home, I _____ (go) to bed at once.

___ / 12

IX. Dopasuj przymiotniki do rzeczowników. W luki wstaw odpowiednią literę (A – J).

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------------|
| 1. sharp | _____ | A. hair |
| 2. bald | _____ | B. soup |
| 3. wavy | _____ | C. knife |
| 4. spicy | _____ | D. head |
| 5. deep | _____ | E. mountains |
| 6. rocky | _____ | F. dress |
| 7. checked | _____ | G. river |
| 8. stubborn | _____ | H. room |

9. unfair _____ I. donkey
10. tidy _____ J. game

___ / 10

X. Przeczytaj tekst i odpowiedz pełnym zdaniem na podane niżej pytania.

Fruit Fly Fix

It is breakfast time. You have been looking forward to eating a nice ripe banana ever since you woke up. Just when you reach for the delicious piece of fruit on your table, you see something that makes you much less hungry: a swarm of fruit flies!

Fruit flies are tiny insects that are attracted to ripe or rotting fruit and vegetables. The flies not only eat the fruit, they also lay their eggs there. A single fruit fly can lay up to 500 eggs on the surface of a piece of fruit. Within eight days, the fruit flies that hatch from these eggs are full adults that can then lay their own eggs. As you can see, what might start out as a small fruit fly problem can become very large very quickly.

Fruit flies are annoying, but they will not hurt you. However, most people want to get rid of these bugs as quickly as possible. Some people use pesticide sprays on the fruit flies. Although this will kill the flies, it will also spread harmful poison all over your kitchen. (...)

The text from:

http://englishforeveryone.org/PDFs/5_Fruit_Fly_Fix_Free_Sample.pdf

1. What can fruit flies do with fruit?

2. How much time do fruit flies need to become adults?

3. Why do most people want to get rid of fruit flies?

4. Why shouldn't you use pesticide spray to kill fruit flies?

___ / 8

Glossary:

swarm -rój