

#### Zadanie 1.

Uzupełnij poniższe minidialogi (1.1.–1.3.). Wybierz spośród podanych opcji brakującą wypowiedź lub fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Zaznacz jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

1.1.

X: I can't find my phone!

Y: \_\_\_\_\_ It might be there.

- A Have you looked in the car?
- B I haven't seen it.
- C Shall I call your number?

1.2.

X: Let's meet at the café after work.

Y: \_\_\_\_\_ I've got a meeting until six.

- A Is half five OK?
- B I'll order you something.
- C I might be a bit late.

1.3.

X: I was wondering if you could pick me up from the airport tomorrow?

Y: \_\_\_\_\_ What time does your flight arrive?

- A I'm afraid I'm too busy.
- B There aren't many buses.
- C I'll have to check my schedule.

## Polecenie do zadań 2, 3 i 4.

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij go, wpisując w każdą lukę jeden wyraz, tak aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

### Zadanie 2.

#### Getting involved in charity

Are you interested in helping others, but don't know what to do? If you want to work for a charity, you'll need to spend time researching how you can help others. Here are some ideas. Firstly, decide how you want to help. If you've got lots of free time, you could take **2.1.** in a campaign. Or you may be able to work for free as a volunteer. You could even set up a program in your area to help people **2.2.** need financial support. Whatever you are interested in, there are lots of groups that need your support. Remember, if more people got involved in charity work, our world **2.3.** be a much better place.

### Zadanie 3.

#### The internet – a waste of time?

Although computers **3.1.** invented to make our lives easier, many people say they now have less free time. It's certainly true that computers have both advantages and disadvantages. On the **3.2.** hand, we can find out information quickly – at the touch of a button! On the other, not all of the information online is useful, and internet users often complain that they waste time looking at social media, adverts, or funny pictures and videos. **3.3.** is possible, however, to avoid getting lost on the internet if we concentrate. We need to develop good internet habits by setting time limits on our searches and keeping to them. After all, computers aren't really in control – we are!

### Zadanie 4.

#### The tourism problem

We often think of tourism **4.1.** a positive thing. After all, if there are lots of tourists in your area, this means you live in an attractive place that people want to visit. And tourism can also bring benefits for local people. For example, tourists tend to spend money in local hotels, shops and restaurants, which creates jobs and helps local businesses. However, cities around the world now complain that they receive too **4.2.** tourists, and that this is creating serious problems for the people who live there. One big issue is the price of rent. In cities like Barcelona and Venice, many houses and flats have been turned into tourist accommodation. As a result, locals say that they can't afford to live in their city anymore. Recently, some cities **4.3.** started to introduce new laws to control the amount of tourism – but will these changes be enough to improve the situation?

## Polecenie do zadań 5, 6 i 7.

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. W każdą lukę można wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy, wliczając wyraz już podany.

Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.

**Uwaga:** nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów.

### Zadanie 5.

- 5.1. You need to do your homework before you can play video games.

GET

You can't play video games until you \_\_\_\_\_.

- 5.2. I wanted to see a film at the cinema yesterday, but there were no tickets left for it.

THAT

The tickets for the film \_\_\_\_\_ see were sold out.

- 5.3. I'll probably be home before 7 p.m.

OUGHT

I \_\_\_\_\_ home by 7 p.m.

### Zadanie 6.

- 6.1. It isn't cold enough to wear a jacket today.

WARM

The weather today \_\_\_\_\_ wear a jacket.

- 6.2. We find cycling more enjoyable than travelling by car.

PREFER

We \_\_\_\_\_ by car.

- 6.3. If you don't start studying for your exams, you'll fail.

BETTER

You \_\_\_\_\_ studying for your exams.

### Zadanie 7.

- 7.1. 'I won't forget your birthday next year.'

PROMISE

He \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday next year.

- 7.2. 'Where did you buy your new jacket?'

HAD

She asked him \_\_\_\_\_ his new jacket.

7.3. It's far too cold in winter here!

SO

I wish

cold in winter here!

## Polecenie do zadań 8 i 9.

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę jednym wyrazem, przekształcając wyraz podany w nawiasie, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

### Zadanie 8.

#### Under pressure

Stress can be terrible for some people. People who are usually very confident can have problems when they have too much stress in their lives. At first, they may become less patient or even

**8.1.** (KIND) to others. This may mean that they become impolite or start

saying things that hurt people's feelings. Some people even become aggressive and argue with friends

and family, or even with **8.2.** (STRANGE). We all feel under pressure

sometimes, so it's important that we realize when we've behaved badly. We should always be honest and

**8.3.** (APOLOGY) for our bad behaviour.

### Zadanie 9.

#### Should we change the voting age?

by Ellie Fisher (17)

In many cultures someone's eighteenth birthday marks the day that they **9.1.** (LEGAL)

become an adult. And in my country, the UK, that is also the day that a young person gets the right to vote in elections. However, some people here want to lower the voting age to 16. The reason they give is that 16-year-olds already have some important **9.2.** (SOCIETY)

responsibilities and duties. If they have a job, they will have to pay tax. If they committed a serious crime, they would go to prison. So, why can't they take part in elections? Isn't this unfair? However, other people, especially some politicians, don't want change. In their opinion, 16 to 18-year-olds are too young and don't understand the issues well enough to make a sensible **9.3.** (DECIDE) in an election. In addition, they say that young adults may choose

not to vote. And it is true that less than 50% of 18 to 24-year-olds voted in the UK election in 2019.

## Zadanie 10.

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij go, wpisując w każdą lukę (10.1.–10.3.) jeden wyraz z ramki w odpowiedniej formie, tak aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

**Uwaga:** jeden wyraz został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

AMBITION	FEEL	SOLVE	DECIDE
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### Creativity and health

Creative activities like art and music can be a lot of fun, but did you know that they're also good for your health? Research has shown that the health benefits of creativity are extremely valuable. If you are **10.1.** overworked, you need to switch off. Creativity helps you relax and so feel less stressed. Writing and painting in particular can help you deal with life's problems. Putting problems on paper can often help you to find **10.2.** to them. Playing a musical instrument may even make you cleverer as it involves communication between the left side of your brain, which deals with movement, and the right side, which responds to melody. This communication develops your ability to think. Taking part in any form of creativity is good for people of any age, but it is good to start when you are young. You don't have to be very **10.3.** and try to become a world-famous professional artist – you can enjoy art as a hobby.

## Zadanie 11.

**W zadaniach 11.1.–11.4. spośród podanych wyrazów wybierz ten, który poprawnie uzupełnia luki w obu zdaniach. Zaznacz jedną z liter: A, B albo C.**

11.1.

- He wrote a good essay but lost several \_\_\_\_\_ for spelling mistakes.
- I've made pencil \_\_\_\_\_ on the map to show where the house and the school are.

- A points
- B marks
- C lines

11.2.

- We didn't spend a great \_\_\_\_\_ of money on our holiday.
- I got a really good \_\_\_\_\_ on these trainers – they were on sale for less than half price.

- A amount
- B price
- C deal

11.3.

- You have a \_\_\_\_\_ flu – drink plenty of water and try to get some rest.
- The winters here are wet, but the temperature is quite \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A mild
  - B freezing
  - C warm

11.4.

- When I'm older, I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ my own online business.
- We're going to \_\_\_\_\_ out of milk soon – could you buy some more at the shop?
  - A manage
  - B control
  - C run

## Zadanie 12.

Obok numeru zadania wpisz wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

12.1.

- We're going shopping – why don't you come \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Karl lost his job when the factory closed, \_\_\_\_\_ with many others.

12.2.

- I can't \_\_\_\_\_ the top shelf – it's too high.
- The group has taken a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ a decision.

12.3.

- His face looks familiar – I think he \_\_\_\_\_ me of someone else I know.
- I often forget to take my sports kit to school, unless my dad \_\_\_\_\_ me!

12.4.

- Do you need a \_\_\_\_\_ into town later?
- Dana's office is on the sixth floor – let's take the \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Zadanie 13.

W zadaniach 13.1.–13.3. spośród podanych opcji wybierz tę, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmentu podanego w nawiasie, poprawnie uzupełniając lukę w zdaniu. Zaznacz jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

- 13.1. If you don't come to the party tonight, (*nie pójdę*) \_\_\_\_\_ either.
- A I can't go
  - B I won't go
  - C I shouldn't go

13.2. He tried to eat as much as he could, (*mimo tego, że nie był*) \_\_\_\_\_ very hungry.

- A although he wasn't
- B despite being
- C unless he was

13.3. It's rather dark in here – (*czy mam odsłonić*) \_\_\_\_\_ the curtains?

- A can I open
- B let me open
- C shall I open

## Zadanie 14.

Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty podane w nawiasach, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.

**Uwaga:** w każdą lukę możesz wpisać **maksymalnie cztery** wyrazy.

- 14.1. I think Paul is sick – (*nie ma go*) \_\_\_\_\_ at school since Monday.
- 14.2. We arrived at the cinema (*za późno, żeby kupić*) \_\_\_\_\_ tickets for the film.
- 14.3. This isn't my coat. The green one (*jest mój*) \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Polecenie do zadań 15 i 16.

Uzupełnij zdania. Wykorzystaj w odpowiedniej formie wyrazy podane w nawiasach. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast – jeśli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.

**Uwaga:** w każdą lukę możesz wpisać **maksymalnie cztery** wyrazy, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

## Zadanie 15.

- 15.1. You (*never / see*) \_\_\_\_\_ this film before, right? I think you'll really enjoy it.
- 15.2. How old is the internet? (*it / invent*) \_\_\_\_\_ in the twenty-first century, or did someone come up with the idea before that?
- 15.3. By the time we arrived at the airport, our flight (*already / take off*) \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Zadanie 16.

- 16.1. My parents told me (*stop / play*) \_\_\_\_\_ music so loud in my bedroom.
- 16.2. Their house (*look / old*) \_\_\_\_\_ as ours.
- 16.3. Not much (*Spanish / speak*) \_\_\_\_\_ by people in this country.