

Answer Key

Zadanie 1.

1.1. A

A is correct because Speaker Y uses *there* to suggest a place to look for the phone. A is the only option that mentions a place (*the car*).

B and C are not correct because neither of these options mention a place.

1.2. C

C is correct because Speaker Y mentions a *meeting* that will last *until six*. This is the reason why they *might be a bit late*.

A is not correct because Speaker Y's meeting is *until six*, so half five would be too early.

B is not correct because it doesn't fit logically with Speaker Y's second sentence.

1.3. C

C is correct because this option fits logically with Speaker Y's second sentence. Speaker Y wants to know what time the flight arrives so that they can *check their schedule*.

A is not correct because it doesn't fit very well with Speaker Y's second sentence. If Speaker Y *was too busy*, they would not need to know what time the flight arrives.

B is not correct because Speaker X didn't ask about buses. They asked if Speaker Y could *pick them up*, i.e. in a car.

Zadanie 2.

2.1. part

take part in is a phrase meaning 'to be involved in' something

2.2. who

The relative pronoun *who* is used to give more information about someone. Here it is used to introduce a dependent relative clause: *who need financial support*.

2.3. would / could

would is used here as part of a second conditional sentence to talk about an unreal (imagined) situation in the present/future. *could* is also possible, but less likely.

Zadanie 3.

3.1. were

were is used here to form the past simple passive: *computers were invented*. We use the passive when we don't know who did an action, or when this information is not important. For example, this sentence tells us that computers were invented in the past, but does not say who invented them.

3.2. one

On the one hand is a phrase used to show contrast. It is often followed by the phrase *On the other (hand)*.

3.3. it

This is an example of the 'empty it' or 'dummy it'. We can use it to make a subject or object for a sentence where one is needed. It is 'empty' because it doesn't refer to anything in particular. Another example would be the use of it in the sentence *It is raining*.

Zadanie 4.

4.1. as

as is used here as part of the structure *think of sb/sth as*. Note that we use *as* in this structure, not *like*.

4.2. many

We use *many* here because *tourists* is a countable (plural) noun.

4.3. have

We use the present perfect here to talk about a recent event which affects the present.

Zadanie 5.

5.1. get your homework done

Here, *get your homework done* is another way of saying *do your homework*. The structure is *get sth + past participle*. We can also use this structure to talk about things other people do for us. For example, *get your car repaired*, *get your hair cut*.

5.2. that I wanted to
that is used here to introduce a dependent relative clause: *that I wanted to see*. (A dependent relative clause introduces necessary information; without it, the sentence would not be complete.)

5.3. ought to be
Here, *ought to be* is used to talk about something the speaker thinks is likely to happen.

Zadanie 6.

6.1. is too warm to
We can use *too* before an adjective to say that something is more than is good, necessary, possible, etc.

6.2. prefer cycling to travelling
We use *prefer X to Y* to say that we like X more than Y.

6.3. 'd/had better start
We use *had better* to give advice (to tell someone what you think they should do). It is followed by the infinitive without *to*.

Zadanie 7.

7.1. promised not to forget
promised is used here as a reporting verb, to report what the first speaker said. The structure is *promise (not) + 'to' infinitive*.

7.2. where he'd bought / where he had bought
We often use the past perfect to report speech in the past simple: *Where did you buy ...? > where he had bought*. Notice that the sentence changes from a question to a statement in reported speech.

7.3. it wasn't so / it was not so
We use a past verb form with *wish* to talk about things that we would like to be different. When we are talking about a wish for the present, we use the past simple.

Zadanie 8.

- 8.1. unkind
- 8.2. strangers
- 8.3. apologise / apologize

Zadanie 9.

- 9.1. legally
- 9.2. social
- 9.3. decision

Zadanie 10.

- 10.1. feeling
- 10.2. solutions
- 10.3. ambitious

Zadanie 11.

11.1. B

B (marks) is correct because this word has the following meanings in the two sentences:

- numbers or letters that are given to show how good a piece of school work is, or how well you have done on an exam
- a written or printed symbol

A (points) is not correct because it doesn't fit in the second sentence.

C (lines) is not correct because it doesn't fit in the first sentence. You can draw lines on a map, but you can't lose lines in an exam for spelling mistakes.

11.2. C

C (deal) is correct because this word has the following meanings in the two sentences:

- *a great deal of* = a large amount of
- *get a good deal on sth* = buy something cheaply

A (amount) is incorrect because it doesn't fit in either sentence. In the first sentence, we would say *a large amount of money*, not *a great amount*.

B (price) is incorrect because it doesn't fit in either sentence. In the second sentence, we could say *I got a really good price for these trainers*, but the sentence doesn't work with *on*.

11.3. A

A (mild) is correct because this word has the following meanings in the two sentences:

- (of a cold, flu, etc) = not serious
- not too cold

B (freezing) is not correct because it doesn't fit in either sentence. In the first sentence, it wouldn't make sense to say *a freezing flu*. In the second sentence, this word wouldn't be logical: the speaker uses *but* to contrast a negative aspect of the weather with a more positive aspect, and *freezing* is not a positive adjective for weather.

C (warm) is not correct because it doesn't fit in the first sentence. It wouldn't make sense to say *a warm flu*.

11.4. C

C (run) is correct because this word has the following meanings in the two sentences:

- *run a business* = manage a business
- *run out of sth* (phrasal verb) = use all of something and have none left

A (manage) is not correct because it doesn't fit in the second sentence. You can *manage a business*, but it doesn't make sense to say *manage out of milk*.

B (control) is not correct because it doesn't fit either sentence. In the first sentence, we could say *control a business*, but it isn't very natural in this sentence. In the second sentence, it doesn't make sense to say *control out of milk*.

Zadanie 12.

12.1. along

- *come along* = go somewhere with someone
- *along with* = in addition to / in the same way as

12.2. reach

- to stretch your hand far enough to touch something or pick something up
- *reach a decision* = make or take a decision

12.3. reminds

- *remind sb of sth* = make someone remember or think about another person, place or thing, by being similar in some way
- to help someone remember something, for example something they must do

12.4. lift

- a free ride in someone else's car, to a place where you want to go
- a machine that takes people or things up or down to different floors in a building

Zadanie 13.

13.1. B

13.2. A

13.3. C

Zadanie 14.

14.1. he hasn't been

14.2. too late to buy

14.3. is mine

Zadanie 15.

15.1. 've/have never seen

15.2. Was it invented

15.3. had already taken off

Zadanie 16.

16.1. to stop playing

16.2. looks as old

16.3. Spanish is spoken