

**TYPY ZADAŃ NA EGZAMINIE
DO KLASY DWUJĘZYCZNEJ**

I. Przeczytaj tekst a następnie uzupełnij go usuniętymi zdaniami, wybierając je spośród propozycji od A do F (5 pkt)

Al Gore was leaving a baseball game with his six-year-old son when a shocking 1)_____ His son Albert ran onto the road and was 2)_____ Albert was near death for a month, but luckily 3)_____ But the effect on Al Gore was more lasting. "I was so shaken by that trauma it 4)_____ In my personal life I put my family first. And in my professional life I was moved to 5)_____ really important." For Gore, that was saving the planet.

A caused me to change my priorities

D accident changed his life

B focus on what was

E the tragedy depressed him

C hit by a car

F made a full recovery

II. Przeczytaj tekst i uzupełnij brakujące w nim słowa. Podane są ich początki oraz ilość kresek, która odpowiada ilości brakujących liter w wyrazach do uzupełnienia. (10 pkt)

While kids shou _ _ ta _ _ precautions, most experts s _ _ that bann _ _ _ teens from blogging is impos _ _ _ _ , it only ta _ _ _ five minutes to set up an Internet prof _ _ _ . And the Internet is some _ _ _ _ _ the on _ _ social gathering pla _ _ for teens who aren't allo _ _ _ to hang o _ _ in public spaces bec _ _ _ _ of saf _ _ _ _ fears.

III. Dobierz słowa od A-G, które oznaczają to samo, co definicje lub wyrażenia z punktów od 1-5 (5 pkt)

1. having the same rights as others _____ 2. mother or father _____

3. grow _____ 4. show _____ 5. a bad dream _____

A decade B reveal C equality D parent E convenient F increase G nightmare

IV. Uzupełnij brakujące słowa w zdaniach. Ilość kresek oznacza ilość brakujących liter w wyrazach do uzupełnienia. (5 pkt)

1. I have always played video games and _ _ t _ _ _ _ TV, and I spend a lot of time outdoors, too.

2. She was the Beatles' biggest fan and she had all their _ _ c _ _ _ _ .

3. I've tried talking to her about the problem but whenever I say something she changes the _ _ b _ _ _ _ .

V. Zadaj pytania do podkreślonej części zdania (5 pkt)

1. Last week she did something stupid.

When _____

2. She sometimes eats too much.

How much _____

3. He taught you to dance so well.

Who _____

VI. Wstaw we właściwym czasie czasowniki podane w nawiasach.(10 pkt)

1. Listen to me and tell me if you understand what I _____(say).
2. We were not happy with the hotel so we _____(not stay) there for long.
3. They _____(fall) in love when they _____(work) together in London.
4. The face was familiar to me and I _____(know) I _____(meet) the man somewhere before.

VII. Przekształć zdania tak, aby zachowały to samo znaczenie (10x2=20 pkt)

1. Sarah has invited me to her party.
I _____to Sarah's party.
2. We have already made friends with our neighbours.
I said we _____ friends with our neighbours.
3. "Where do you want to go on holiday?"
We asked her _____on holiday.

VIII. Uzupełnij tłumaczenia zdań na j. angielski (20 pkt)

1. Jest za młoda, aby zacząć pracować. Wolałbym, aby poszła na uniwersytet. (3)
She is _____a job. I _____ she _____to university.
2. Jaka była pogoda? Była gorsza niż w zeszłym roku, więc nie powinniśmy jechać tam w przyszłym roku. (3)
What _____? It was _____last year so we _____there again next year.
3. Nikt nie pomoże im tym razem, więc będą musieli zrobić to sami (osobiście) (3)
_____ help them this time, so _____do it _____.

IX. Użyj słów podanych obok każdego ze zdań w takiej formie, aby pasowały do struktury i treści zdania. (7 pkt)

1. He is always very _____ (ENERGY) in class and likes to be the best.
2. Teachers were allowed to use corporal _____(PUNISH) when pupils misbehaved.
3. The majority of Scottish people aren't in favour of _____ (INDEPENDENT)
4. What is your idea of a perfect winter _____ (ACTIVE) ?

X. Test wyboru. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź (10 pkt)

1. The train arrives _____ 20 minutes' time, _____ 9.15.
a) from ___ at b) in ___ at c) for ___ on d) in ___ on

2. _____ strange noises in the sitting room.
a) They are some b) Those are any c) This are some d) There are some
3. They didn't have _____ yesterday.
a) anything to eat b) anything eating c) something ate d) something eaten

XI. Zamień podane zdania ze strony czynnej na bierną (7 pkt)

1. They haven't driven the Queen to the palace yet.

2. They clean our house weekly.

3. The girl is cleaning the window now.

XII. Podane zdania przytocz w mowie zależnej (10 pkt)

1. She lied to the police.
They said that _____
2. Why is Tom having his flat decorated?
I wanted to know _____
3. There won't be any rain.
I said that _____
4. Don't give up too early!
I told him _____
5. Visit your friend on Monday.
I advised him _____

XIII. Uzupełnij zdania używając podanych do wyboru wyrażień. UWAGA! Nie wszystkie wyrażenia są do wykorzystania. (7 pkt)

rather, which, used, allowed, none, neither, no one, must, can't, a few, a little, whose

1. This building now is a furniture shop but it _____ to be a cinema.
2. The phone rang but I didn't hear it. I _____ have been asleep.
3. Do you think Tom will be _____ to join the army at the age of 17?
4. "I never read newspapers." " _____ does he."