**KLASA II LO MATERIAŁY DO SAMODZIELNEGO OPRACOWANIA Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO**

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY**

1 **Czasowniki w nawiasach wpisz w poprawnej formie czasu *present simple* lub *present continuous*.**

1. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner now.

2. My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the garden every weekend.

3. Mandy is in a clothes shop at the moment. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new dress.

4. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) skiing every winter.

**2 Czasowniki w nawiasach wpisz w poprawnej formie czasu *past simple***.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) them at the railway station.

2. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not watch) TV last night.

3. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) at home all day yesterday.

4. Mark \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (finish) school last year.

**3 Zakreśl poprawną odpowiedź.**

1. I’d like having / to have a pet dog.

2. It’s not my book. Is it your / yours?

3. They’re going call / to call the police.

4. This church is the oldest / older building in the village.

5. Do you know Ben’s sister / sister Ben’s?

**4 Uzupełnij pytania czasownikami posiłkowymi podanymi w ramce.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Have | Does | Is | Will |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he going to stay in a hotel?

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you ever been to Madrid?

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you come to the party tomorrow?

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she often travel abroad?

**5 Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w nawiasach w czasie *past simple*.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (study) late last night.

2. Mandy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) a cake yesterday.

3. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the party last night.

4. Mr Barring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (teach) us last year.

5. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) to me last week.

6. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) them last summer.

7. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) very well yesterday.

8. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (can) play football when I was a boy.

**6 Przekształć podane zdania twierdzące w przeczenia.**

1. It was cold this morning. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. I saw Diane yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. He stayed with us. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. They went to the cinema. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. We ate Chinese food last night. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**7 Uzupełnij pytania w czasie *past simple*.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you / be) at school yesterday?

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (they / call) you this morning?

3. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (she / tell) you?

4. Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (they / go) after school?

**8 Uzupełnij zdania na podstawie kontekstu.**

1. Your father’s brother is your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. You can buy fruit or vegetables at a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. If you’re looking for a job, you should read job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in newspapers.

4. The people in a theatre or cinema who watch the performance are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**9 Dopasuj wyrazy z kolumn A i B tak, aby utworzyć poprawne wyrażenia.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A |  | B |
| 1. youth |  | a) concert |
| 2. endangered |  | b) centre |
| 3. shopping |  | c) hostel |
| 4. live |  | d) job |
| 5. part-time |  | e) species |

**10 Dopasuj wyrazy z ramki do właściwych kategorii. Nie wszystkie wyrazy powinny zostać wykorzystane.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| salary | nephew | painting | trumpet  |
| desert | newsagent’s | destination | trousers |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| NATURAL PLACES | forest, lake, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| MUSIC | guitarist, saxophone, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| CLOTHES | dress, jeans, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| WORK | company, career, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**11 Zakreśl właściwy czasownik.**

1. I’d like to get / try on this brown coat, please.

2. It’s a dangerous job but you can earn / take a lot of money.

3. Can you give / get me a lift to the airport, please?

**SPEAKING / WRITING**

**12 Uzupełnij poniższy dialog.**

**Przebywając za granicą udałeś/udałaś się na rozmowę kwalifikacyjną w sprawie pracy. Po powrocie rozmawiasz z przyjacielem i opowiadasz mu:**

* **jak się czułeś/czułaś podczas rozmowy kwalifikacyjnej,**
* **o co zostałeś/zostałaś zapytany/zapytana w tracie rozmowy,**
* **jaki był rezultat przeprowadzonej rozmowy.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Your friend:  | How did you feel during the interview? |
| You: | (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Your friend: | What did they ask you about? |
| You: | (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Your friend: | And how did it all finish? |
| You: | (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**READING**

**13 Przeczytaj tekst, a następnie do każdego akapitu w tekście dobierz odpowiedni nagłówek A-G. Dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego z akapitów.**

A Modern disciplines

B Modern beginnings

C A regular international event

D Local events

E Related events

F An ancient tradition

G Constant evolution

1\_\_\_\_\_

The history of the Olympic Games goes back a long way to 776 BC when, according to most historical records, the first event of this kind was organized in Greece. The legend says that it was Heracles, son of Zeus, who built the first Olympic stadium to honour his godly father. The participants competed in athletic and fighting events as well as chariot races. After the Roman Empire became more and more powerful, the Olympics began to lose its importance and was gradually forgotten for centuries.

2\_\_\_\_\_

In spite of the fact that some communities organized local sporting competitions in the 18th and 19th centuries, the date of the real revival of the Olympic spirit came only in 1896. It was possible thanks to Pierre de Coubertin who suggested and propagated the idea of organizing an international sporting event. The event took place in Athens due to its historical connections to ancient Greece, with fewer than 250 athletes competing in nine disciplines.

3\_\_\_\_\_\_

Since then, the Olympic Games has changed significantly and become a competition between professional sportspeople rather than amateurs. The event has grown both in terms of the number of countries participating in it and the number of disciplines which are regarded as Olympic ones. In fact, every few years a new discipline is added to the list to make it possible for new competitors to take part in the world’s biggest sporting event.

4\_\_\_\_\_\_

The Olympic Games, or more precisely the Summer Olympics, are an international event taking place every four years. The body responsible for making all relevant decisions is the International Olympic Committee and it is their responsibility to decide on the host city of each event. The chosen city is then in charge of making all necessary preparations for the big event, including the opening and closing ceremonies.

5\_\_\_\_\_\_

The popularity of the Olympic Games has resulted in the creation of similar competitions, the most important of which is of course the Winter Olympic Games, which features ice and snow sports. Another important event is the Paralympic Games to allow competition between disabled athletes. The Youth Olympic Games will be another addition as soon as in 2010 in which young athletes aged 14–18 will take part.

**14 Przeczytaj tekst, a następnie określ, w którym akapicie występują informacje 1–4.**

A

As environmentalists are warning us of the consequences of global warming, governments have become more interested in producing power from alternative sources of energy. Generally, the idea of ‘alternative’ energy refers to the fact that instead of using coal, oil, gas or nuclear energy, more environmentally-friendly ideas are used to produce power.

B

Most of these new sources of energy are very clean as there is no emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. What is more, the cost of this energy does not depend on the changing prices of coal, oil or gas, not to mention the risk of oil leaks which have deadly consequences for the marine environment. Most of these new sources of energy are totally renewable so they cannot be used up.

C

Nowadays there are already a lot of ways to produce clean energy. Some of them, such as solar, wind or hydropower have been around for quite a long time now while others, including such resources as geothermal heat, tides or even the rain, are relatively new ideas. Several countries have also built facilities to produce power from waste or biomass.

D

In the years to come we are likely to see more developments in clean energy, both for environmental and economic reasons. The greatest challenge for scientists is now to think of ways of using alternative sources of energy not only to produce electric power, but also to be used in transport. A team of French scientists are building a new type of plane, which only has solar-powered engines. If the plane is able to make its round-the-world flight, as planned, it will be a great advert for clean power.

Which paragraph mentions:

1. various types of clean energy sources? 

2. the advantages of using alternative sources of energy? 

3. the future of alternative sources of energy? 

4. the definition of alternative sources of energy? 