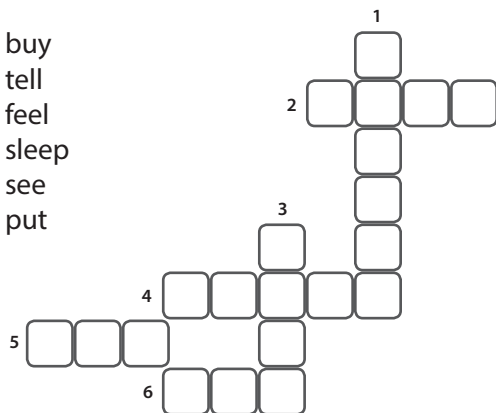




Suddenly we saw a big animal.

1 **Uzupełnij krzyżówkę, wpisując formy przeszłe czasowników (1–6).**

- 1 buy
- 2 tell
- 3 feel
- 4 sleep
- 5 see
- 6 put



2 **Z rozsypanych liter ułóż czasowniki w formie przeszłej i wpisz je do tabeli. Następnie dopisz formę podstawową.**

	past	present
1 uobhtg	_____	_____
2 lestp	_____	_____
3 aws	_____	_____
4 lfte	_____	_____
5 upt	_____	_____
6 otdl	_____	_____

WSKAZÓWKA

Żeby lepiej zapamiętać nieregularne formy czasowników, ułóż i zapisz pary zdań. W każdej parze pierwsze zdanie powinno mieć czasownik w formie teraźniejszej, a drugie w formie przeszłej, np.: *I sometimes buy computer games. I bought a computer game last week.*

3 **Ułóż wyrazy w odpowiedniej kolejności.**

1 story / made / I / up / that / .

2 something / everyone / for / there's / .

3 like / why / English / that's / I / .

4 **Uzupełnij zdania. Użyj podanych czasowników w odpowiedniej formie.**

sleep

1 I _____ very well last night.

2 I _____ very well every night.

buy

3 I _____ food every day.

4 I _____ some food last Monday.

not, feel

5 I _____ sad today.

6 I _____ sad yesterday.

Rai's question



Zdania przeczące w czasie *Present Simple* tworzymy za pomocą *don't* oraz *doesn't*. Jak tworzymy zdania przeczące w czasie *Past Simple*?

5 **Uzupełnij zdania. Użyj wyrazów podanych w nawiasach.**

1 My friend _____ (feel) happy yesterday.

2 You _____ (not, see) that film last night.

3 My brother _____ (tell) a very good joke yesterday.

4 The party _____ (start) at 10 o'clock last night.

5 I _____ (not, put) my homework in my bag this morning.

6 I _____ (sleep) at my aunt's house on Saturday.

6* **Wyobraź sobie, że właśnie wróciłeś/ wróciłaś z wycieczki do Ojcowskiego Parku Narodowego. Opisz w zeszycie, co tam robiłeś/robiłaś oraz to, czego nie robiłeś/robiłaś. Wykorzystaj wyrazy z ramki.**

buy feel sleep see go take
drink eat write visit climb

*I bought a book about the park at the souvenir stall.
I didn't buy any postcards.*



1 14 **Posłuchaj sześciu zdań. Zakreśl słowa, które usłyszysz.**

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 wear | wore |
| 2 sing | sang |
| 3 hear | heard |
| 4 find | found |
| 5 say | said |
| 6 wake up | woke up |

2 **Znajdź sześć czasowników ukrytych w wężu wyrazowym. Dopisz do nich formy przeszłe.**

swqsaykrqwwearwmpwakeupbplsingqsdfindpujhearcmw

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3 **Dopasuj reakcje (a–d) do wypowiedzi (1–4).**

- 1 You look tired. What's the matter?
 - 2 What's up?
 - 3 It can't be true.
 - 4 Jack's got some new trainers.
- a I can't find my school bag.
 - b So what?
 - c I didn't sleep a wink.
 - d But I'm pretty sure that it is.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____



Zdania pytające w czasie *Present Simple* tworzymy za pomocą *do* oraz *does*. Jak tworzymy pytania w czasie *Past Simple*?

4 **Uzupełnij pytania oraz krótkie odpowiedzi. Użyj czasu przeszłego.**

- 1 _____ you check your emails yesterday?
Yes, _____.
- 2 _____ he sing your favourite song?
No, _____.
- 3 _____ they find that dog?
In the park.
- 4 _____ you say to your sister?
'Happy Birthday!'
- 5 _____ you hear that song?
On Saturday night.

5 **Napisz pytania i uzupełnij odpowiedzi. Użyj czasu przeszłego.**

- 1 she / wake up / at seven o'clock / ?
- _____
- Yes, _____
- 2 they / wear / their new shoes / ?
- _____
- No, _____
- 3 where / you / hear / that bird / ?
- _____
- _____ it in the garden.
- 4 what time / he / sing / 'Happy Birthday' / ?
- _____
- _____ it at seven o'clock.

6* **Napisz pytania z *you*. Następnie udziel prawdziwych odpowiedzi.**

jeans wear on Monday

1 _____?
_____.

wake up this morning what time

2 _____?
_____.

your phone where put

3 _____?
_____.

when your friends last time see

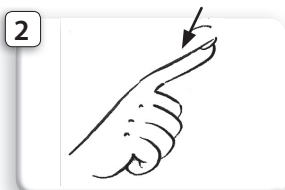
4 _____?
_____.



1 Uzupełnij tabelę.

present	past
1 twist	_____
2 break	_____
3 _____	scratched
4 _____	hurt
5 burn	_____
6 _____	cut

2 15 Co przydarzyło się Sarah w zeszłym roku? Posłuchaj nagrania i dopasuj ilustracje do kontuzji.



- a broke
- b cut
- c twisted
- d burnt
- e hurt
- f scratched

- 6
-
-
-
-
-



Rah's question



Jak brzmią czasowniki *can* oraz *can't* w czasie przeszłym?

_____ / _____.

3 Uzupełnij zdania w tabeli.

	czas przeszły	zдания z <i>can/can't</i> lub <i>could/couldn't</i>
1	My friend _____ (twist) her ankle last month.	She _____ (walk ✗) for two weeks, but she _____ (walk ✓) today.
2	My father _____ (cut) his finger yesterday.	He _____ (drive ✓), but he _____ (write ✗) yesterday. He _____ (write ✓) today.
3	My brother _____ (break) his arm last year.	He _____ (run ✓), but he _____ (swim ✗) for three months. He _____ (swim ✓) now.

Exam spot

4 Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród wyrazów podanych w ramce wybierz te, które poprawnie uzupełniają luki (1–3). Wpisz odpowiednią literę (A–F) obok numeru każdej luki. Uwaga! Trzy wyrazy podane zostały dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|
| A cut | B type | C couldn't |
| D cutting | E could | F use |

This is my first post in a week! I had an accident six days ago – I ¹ _____ my finger very badly. I ² _____ use the keyboard on my computer, so I didn't write any posts. My finger is more or less OK now, so I can ³ _____ my computer again.

5* Napisz w zeszycie pytania oraz odpowiedzi na temat Roxy.



I started to play the guitar when I was 8. I started to swim when I was 7. I started to read when I was 5.

read / 4

swim / 7

play the guitar / 6

Could she read when she was four?

No, she couldn't.

English in action

Feeling ill

1 Napisz, co dolega osobom na ilustracji.

1 He's got _____
a _____

2 He's got _____
a _____

3 She's got _____
a _____

4 He's got _____

5 He has _____
a _____

6 She's got _____

2 Uzupełnij zdania. Wstaw czasowniki podane w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie oraz użyj wyrazów z ramki.

cold dizzy stomach ache cough
toothache headache

- He _____ (hurt) his head in the morning.
→ Now he's got a _____.
- He _____ (eat) three hamburgers for lunch.
→ Now he's got a _____.
- It was very cold, but he _____ (not, wear) a sweater.
→ Now he's got a _____ and a _____.
- He _____ (not, brush) his teeth for three months.
→ Now he's got _____.
- He _____ (not, have) breakfast or lunch.
→ Now he feels _____.

3 Uzupełnij dialog.



Doctor What's the ¹ _____?

Girl I've got a ² _____ throat.

Doctor You ³ _____ stay at home.

Girl ⁴ _____ I do some exercise in the garden?

Doctor No, you ⁵ _____. That isn't a good idea.

Girl Can I ⁶ _____ some orange juice?

Doctor Yes, you ⁷ _____. That's fine.

Girl Can I ⁸ _____ some ice cream?

Doctor No, you can't. That isn't a good ⁹ _____.

Girl Thank ¹⁰ _____, Doctor.

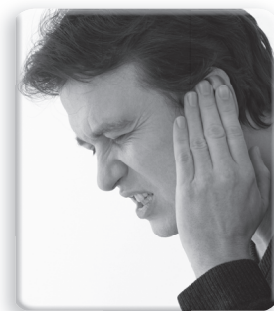
Doctor You're ¹¹ _____.

Exam spot

4 16 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi (1–4). Do każdej z nich dobrać właściwą reakcję. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

- _____
 - No, you can't.
 - That's a pity.
 - I'd love to.
- _____
 - I'm afraid I can't come.
 - No, you should see a doctor.
 - You're welcome.
- _____
 - You shouldn't see a doctor.
 - You should see a dentist.
 - You should go to bed.
- _____
 - She's got a stomach ache.
 - She's Magda.
 - She's a doctor.

5* Napisz w zeszycie rozmowę lekarza i pacjenta z dolegliwością pokazaną na zdjęciu. Wykorzystaj wyrazy z ramki oraz własne pomysły.



earache not go out listen to loud music
go swimming eat chicken soup

Doctor: What's the matter?

Man: _____



1 17 **Posłuchaj rozmowy dwóch koleżanek. Odpowiedz na pytania (1–5).**



Mandy

Tessa

1 When did Mandy have the accident?

2 Where did the accident happen?

3 Did Mandy break her leg?

4 How long was Mandy in hospital?

5 Did Tessa put on her bike helmet?

3 **Przeczytaj ponownie tekst z ćwiczenia 2. i pokoloruj jego fragmenty zgodnie ze wskazówkami poniżej.**

- yellow → *wydarzenia przed wypadkiem*
- orange → *okoliczności wypadku*
- blue → *opis kontuzji*
- green → *opis obecnego stanu zdrowia*

4 **Opisz wydarzenia przedstawione na ilustracjach. Użyj wypowiedzi Theo z ćwiczenia 2. jako wzoru. Następnie pokoloruj swój opis według wskazówek z ćwiczenia 3.**



2 18 **Posłuchaj, co mówi Theo i uzupełnij jego wypowiedź brakującymi czasownikami.**



Theo

Last week, I ¹ _____ a new computer and I ² _____ it home. In the middle of the night, I ³ _____. I ⁴ _____ a noise and I ⁵ _____ frightened.

I ⁶ _____ to the living room, but

I ⁷ _____ my computer!

I ⁸ _____ to my parents' room and I called them.

My dad ⁹ _____ me. He ¹⁰ _____ the bedroom door, but I was in front of it and I ¹¹ _____ my nose!

The next morning, my nose was black and blue! It

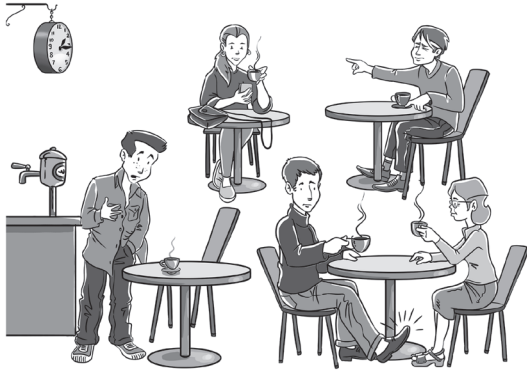
¹² _____ a lot, but it's OK now. The worst thing was that my computer ¹³ _____ in my bedroom all the time!

Last week, Lola went shopping and she _____



The Evolution Magazine

1 Popatrz na ilustrację i przeczytaj wypowiedzi wszystkich osób. Kto zabrał chłopcu telefon?



I put my phone on the table 10 minutes ago. I went to the counter and I bought a coffee. I put my coffee on the table, but my phone wasn't there.

I twisted my ankle 15 minutes ago. I can't walk! So I couldn't walk to the table and take the phone.



Man 1



Man 2

I didn't take your phone. My eyes aren't very good. I couldn't even see it. Look at the clock! It's 2:15. My train is at 2:20. I have to go.

I don't know how to use a smartphone. I'm having a coffee with my son. He hurt his leg 15 minutes ago. He can't walk.



Woman 1



Woman 2

I arrived two minutes ago. I'm meeting my friends for coffee here at 2:20. Look! There's a message from one of them on my smartphone.

It was _____ because _____

Exam spot

2 Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź. Wpisz znak X w kratkę obok odpowiedzi A, B albo C.

Exam tip

Aby mieć pewność, że wybrana odpowiedź jest prawidłowa, wyjaśnij, dlaczego odrzucasz pozostałe odpowiedzi.

Reply Replay All Forward

Hi Owen,
Thanks for your email. It's OK here, but I don't like sleeping in a tent. Last night, I woke up because I heard a noise. There was a cat in my brother's tent! It scratched his arm and he was very angry with it. Yesterday, we were in a forest and my sister found a snake. It wasn't a dangerous one, but she was very frightened. Dad bought her a book about snakes in town. The problem was that she didn't like it! Now we're in town. I went to a shop here to get some headphones this morning, but they didn't have any. This was a problem, but then I saw some very cheap tablets and I bought one of them! It's much bigger than my smartphone! See you soon,
Zak

1 What happened last night?

A



B



C



2 Where did his sister see the snake?

A



B



C



3 What did Zak buy at the shop?

A



B



C



4 Why is Zak writing an email to Owen?

A

To tell him about his scratched arm.

B

To tell him about his holiday.

C

To tell him about the problems with his smartphone.



1 Wpisz brakujące litery, tak aby powstały nazwy narządów wewnętrznych. Następnie przetłumacz wyrazy na język polski.

- 1 b _ _ nes - _____
 2 h _ _ _ rt - _____
 3 br _ _ _ n - _____

- 4 st _ _ _ _ ch - _____
 5 l _ _ _ gs - _____
 6 m _ _ _ _ les - _____

2 Przeczytaj tekst i rozwiąż quiz profesora. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.



Blood transfusions

When people have a serious accident or an operation, they sometimes lose a lot of blood, so they need some extra blood. Hospitals get the blood from a blood bank and they give it to their patients – this is called a blood transfusion. Every year, millions of people give some of their blood to blood banks. Nurses collect blood for blood banks in hospitals

and doctors' clinics, and even on special buses that go from town to town. Each person gives about half a litre of blood, and this takes about 15 minutes. Most healthy adults and teenagers over 16 can give blood.

There are four main types of blood: A, B, AB and O. Three of the types, A, B and O, are common, but AB isn't common. Hospitals need to collect all four types of blood because doctors have to be careful which type of blood they give to their patients. For example, it's dangerous to give type A blood to a type B or type O person.

Blood transfusions save millions of lives every year. Giving blood to a blood bank is a good way to help other people when you are older.

Słowniczek

extra	-	dodatkowy
patient	-	pacjent
nurse	-	pielęgniarka
adult	-	dorosły
common	-	powszechny



Jak dużo wiesz o transfuzji krwi? Odpowiedz na pytania (1-5).

- 1 What is the name of the place where people keep blood? _____
- 2 How much blood can a person give? _____
- 3 How long does it take to give blood? _____
- 4 What is the fourth blood type? A, B, O and _____
- 5 Is type A blood good for a type O person? _____

Punkty: **8**

3 Uzupełnij dialog. Wykorzystaj informacje z ćwiczenia 2.

- You When did you give blood?
 Jack Last week.
 You How much blood did you give?
 Jack About ¹ _____.
 You Where did you do it?
 Jack At the ² h _____.
 You Did it hurt?
 Jack ³ _____.
 You Do you think that giving blood is a good idea?
 Jack Yes, I do.
 You Why do you think so?
 Jack Because lots of people in hospitals need ⁴ _____.
 You Can I give blood, too?
 Jack No, you can't. You have to be older than ⁵ _____.

4* Rozwiąż drugi quiz profesora. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 2 punkty.



Znajdź więcej informacji o życiodajnej krwi.

- 1 How much blood has an adult man got?

- 2 Why is blood red? _____
- 3 Where is blood made? _____
- 4 Who discovered the four different blood types? _____
- 5 When did this person discover the different blood types? _____

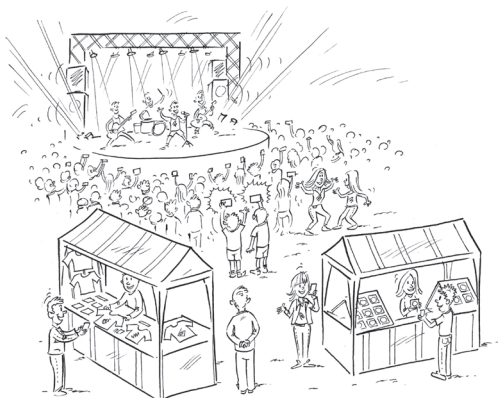
Punkty: **88**

Suma punktów: **88**



They were doing bungee jumps.

1 Popatrz na ilustrację i oceń, czy zdania (1–5) są prawdziwe (*True*) czy fałszywe (*False*).



- 1 The crowd is at a street show. _____
- 2 There are some souvenir stalls. _____
- 3 The crowd is at a street party. _____
- 4 There is a laser show there. _____
- 5 There is a firework display in front of the stage. _____

4 Popatrz na ilustrację z ćwiczenia 1. i uzupełnij zdania. Użyj podanych czasowników.



- watch**
- 1 _____ a laser show.
 - 2 _____ a firework display.



- buy**
- 3 _____ a CD.
 - 4 _____ food.



- dance**
- 5 _____ at an open-air concert.
 - 6 _____ at a street party.

2 Uzupełnij wpis do pamiętnika.

Saturday, 6th April

Today, we went with our ¹ n _____ to an ² o _____ - a _____ c _____. There was a great ³ l _____ sh _____, but there wasn't a ⁴ f _____ d _____. We bought some CDs of the band at the ⁵ s _____ st _____.

Exam spot

5 Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk (1–4). Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

I was at an open-air concert with my friend Katie today. I was looking at a souvenir stall and I ¹ _____ a very nice T-shirt. It wasn't expensive, so I bought it. Then I went to ² _____ for Katie. I couldn't find her, so I went to the souvenir stall again. She was standing at the stall, and she was ³ _____ the same T-shirt! We're very good friends – we ⁴ _____ the same things.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | A saw | B seeing | C see |
| 2 | A find | B watch | C look |
| 3 | A looking | B buying | C making |
| 4 | A likes | B like | C liking |

3 Połącz części zdań, tak aby powstały poprawne wyrażenia.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|------------------|
| 1 | So much | a | believe my eyes. |
| 2 | I couldn't | b | was going on. |
| 3 | Everyone was having | c | a great time. |

6* Napisz, co robiły pozostałe osoby z ćwiczenia 1.







Czy *was/were* i czasownika z końcówką *-ing* używamy, gdy mówimy o tym, co się dzieje w tej chwili czy w pewnym momencie w przeszłości?

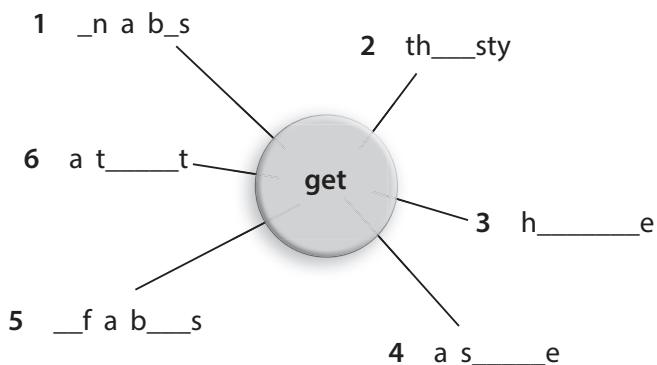
Reh's question



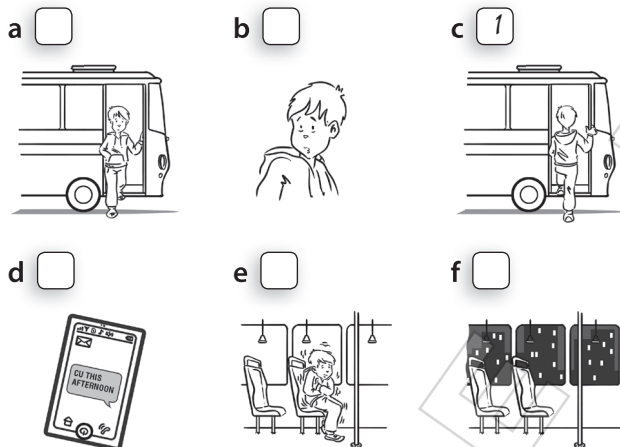


Were you dancing, Theo?

1 Uzupełnij wyrazy, które tworzą wyrażenia z czasownikiem **get**.



2 21 **Posłuchaj nagrania i ponumeruj czynności (a-f) w kolejności, w jakiej mówi o nich chłopiec.**



3 **Wykreśl z każdego zdania jeden zbędny wyraz.**

That's cool it.

I very loved every minute of it.

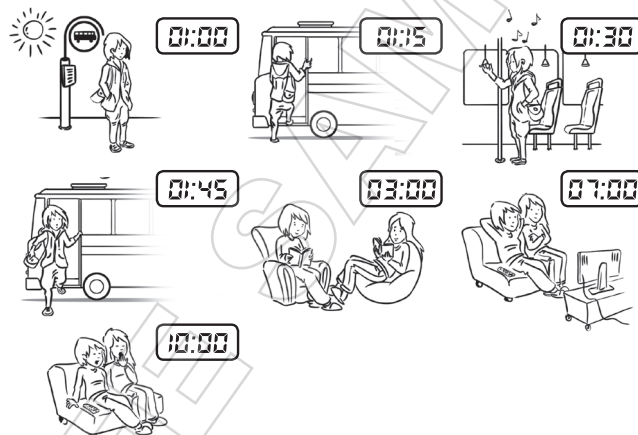
It's now you your turn.

Który wyraz należy przenieść na początek, tak aby ze zdania *Theo and Ree were dancing* utworzyć pytanie?

Rah's question



4 **Popatrz na ilustracje i dopasuj pytania (1-5) do odpowiedzi (a-e).**



- 1 Was it getting dark at one o'clock? _____
- 2 Was the girl getting off a bus at a quarter past one? _____
- 3 Was she listening to music at half past one? _____
- 4 Were the girls reading books at seven o'clock? _____
- 5 Were they getting tired at ten o'clock? _____

- a Yes, she was. d Yes, they were.
- b No, she wasn't. e No, they weren't.
- c No, it wasn't.

5* **Uzupełnij pytania i odpowiedzi na temat tego co robiły osoby z ćwiczenia 4.**

01:15
1 (get on a bus) _____ the girl _____?
Yes, _____.

2 (eat a sandwich) _____ the girl _____?
No, _____.

07:00
3 (watch television) _____ the girls _____?
_____.

4 (talking on their phones) _____ the girls
_____?

01:30
5 (listen to music) _____ you _____?



Yes, _____.

03:00
6 (study) _____ you _____?



_____.

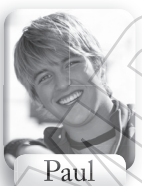


What were you doing?

1 Przeczytaj wskazówki i napisz, jaka część garderoby jest opisana.

- 1 You wear it when it rains. _____
- 2 You wear it when your jeans are too big. _____
- 3 You sleep in them. _____
- 4 You put them on your feet, before you put your shoes on. _____
- 5 You wear them on your feet on the beach or at a swimming pool. _____
- 6 They are like shoes, but they're more comfortable in hot weather. _____

2 22 **Posłuchaj Lisy i Paula. Połącz ich z rzeczami, które kupili (a-f).**



Rah's question



Jak zapytasz o podkreślony fragment w zdaniu *He was wearing sandals?*

_____?

3 Popatrz na ilustrację. Uzupełnij pytania i odpowiedzi. Użyj podanych czasowników w odpowiedniej formie.



Yesterday at the bus stop

wear

- 1 What _____ Liam _____?
- 2 He _____ a hoodie and jeans.

eat

- 3 What _____ Jodie and Janet _____?
- 4 They _____ sandwiches.

stand

- 5 Where _____ Lucy _____?
- 6 She _____ next to Simon.

4 Z podanych wyrazów ułóż pytania i odpowiedzi na temat osób z ćwiczenia 3.

What / Lucy / read / ?

- 1 _____
- 2 _____.

What / Sam and Simon / do / ?

- 3 _____
- 4 _____.

Where / Liam / put his tablet / ?

- 5 _____
- 6 _____.

What / Jodie and Janet / listen to / ?

- 7 _____
- 8 _____.

5* Napisz pytania do kolegi/koleżanki, zaczynające się od słowa *What*. Następnie wymyśl odpowiedzi.

wear / yesterday / ?

- 1 _____
- 2 _____.

do / at 8 o'clock last night / ?

- 3 _____
- 4 _____.

do / at 1 o'clock in the morning / ?

- 5 _____
- 6 _____.

English in action

Telling stories

1 Wpisz brakujące litery.

English	Polish
1 n__t	→ <i>następnie</i>
2 th_n	→ <i>potem</i>
3 f_____y	→ <i>w końcu</i>
4 f__t	→ <i>najpierw</i>
5 a__r th__t	→ <i>potem</i>
6 the n__t d__y	→ <i>następnego dnia</i>
7 l__r	→ <i>później</i>

2 23 **Posłuchaj trzech rozmów. Ponumeruj miejsca oraz czynności w kolejności, w jakiej są wymienione w nagraniu.**

1 Mrs Perry



2 Angela



3 Justin



3 **Napisz, co robiły osoby z ćwiczenia 2. Użyj wyrazów z ramek. W każdej ramce jeden wyraz podany jest dodatkowo.**

1 first then
the next day finally

First, she went to the swimming pool.
_____ she _____
_____, she went _____

2 first finally later
the next day

_____, she went to _____
_____, she _____
_____, she _____

3 finally the next day
first after that

_____, they _____
_____, they _____
_____, they _____

4 **Wyobraź sobie, że wygrałeś/wygrałaś konkurs pokazany na plakacie. Uzupełnij rozmowę z kolegą/koleżanką.**

Win a dream birthday celebration!
We pay for your perfect birthday!

Your friend *What did you do on your birthday?*
You *It was really amazing. First, I*

Your friend *Did you like it?*
You *Yes, I did. Then*

Your friend _____
You _____
Your friend _____
You _____



1 Przeczytaj fragment pamiętnika Sary i wybierz właściwe odpowiedzi. Zakreśl literę a lub b.



At five to seven, I turned on the television. My brother watched television with me for five minutes, then he went out. At five past seven, my favourite TV series started and my sister came into the living room.

She watched television with me for 15 minutes, then she went to her room and worked on her computer. I turned off the television at ten to eight.

After that, I had dinner with my mother, father and sister from eight o'clock to half past eight. My older brother got home at twenty to nine. I was doing the washing-up at that time. He went to his room and I talked to my parents in the kitchen.

At nine o'clock, I went to my bedroom and I did my homework for 30 minutes. After that, I listened to some music on my earphones for 15 minutes. My phone was ringing all that time, but I didn't hear it. It was my best friend Rosa. She always phones me when I'm listening to something.

- 1 What was Sara doing at ten past seven?
 - a She was watching television with her brother.
 - b She was watching television with her sister.
- 2 What was her sister doing at half past seven?
 - a She was watching television.
 - b She was working on her computer.
- 3 What was her father doing at a quarter past eight?
 - a He was having dinner.
 - b He was doing the washing-up.
- 4 What was she doing when her older brother got home?
 - a She was having dinner.
 - b She was doing the washing-up.
- 5 What was her best friend doing at twenty-five to ten?
 - a She was phoning Sara.
 - b She was listening to music.

2 Ułóż fragmenty (a–e) w odpowiedniej kolejności, tak aby powstał opis dnia starszego brata Sary.

a

Then I went to the clothes shop and I bought a belt and some sandals for my holiday. I was in the shopping mall for half an hour.

b

Finally, we walked home. I got tired when we were walking home.

c

First, I went to the shopping mall. I arrived there at a quarter past three. I went to the sports shop and bought some sports socks and a sports top.

d

Next, I went to the cinema. When I arrived there at ten past five, my sister Sara was waiting for me. We bought tickets for the film. The film started at five fifteen. We were watching the film for two hours.

e

After that, I went to the café near the shopping mall. I was sitting at a table when my neighbours arrived. We talked for an hour, and I said goodbye to them at five o'clock.

The correct order is: 1 c, 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 .

3 Przeczytaj ponownie fragmenty opisu z ćwiczenia 2. Wpisz godziny do tabeli.

He arrived at the shopping mall.	3:15
He went to the café.	
He said goodbye to his neighbours.	
He arrived at the cinema.	
The film started.	
He walked home with his sister.	

4 Napisz rozmowę ze swoim kolegą/swoją koleżanką o tym, co robiłeś/robiłaś wczoraj. Wykorzystaj elementy z ramek lub napisz własne pytania oraz odpowiedzi.

What time did you ...? Where did you ...?
 What were you doing at ... o'clock?
 Were you ...ing ... at ...?

get up go have lunch buy
 talk to see watch

You _____
 Your friend _____
 You _____
 Your friend _____
 You _____
 Your friend _____
 You _____
 Your friend _____

WSKAZÓWKA







Używaj często takich słów jak *first, next, then* itp., aby twoje wypowiedzi były ciekawsze oraz bardziej uporządkowane.



1 Przeczytaj tekst. Następnie zakryj go, popatrz na ilustracje i napisz, co przydarzyło się chłopcu. Użyj wyrażień z *get* oraz podanych wyrazów.

I got on a bus. I got tired and I slept for half an hour. I woke up and got off the bus. I got a surprise because I didn't know where I was. I got a text from my parents. I got home very late.

WSKAZÓWKA
Ucząc się nowych słów oraz wyrażień, układaj z nimi krótkie historyjki. Zapisuj je w oddzielnym zeszycie, tak aby za jakiś czas do nich powrócić.


First  *First, he got on a bus.* _____
 Then  *Then he* _____
 After that  _____
 Then  _____
 Next  _____
 Finally  _____

2 Jakie błędy popełnił majster? Napisz, co powinno być napisane na każdym znaku.

1   



Exam spot

3  24 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy wypowiedzi. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu zdecyduj, czy podane zdania (1–3) są prawdziwe (TAK), czy fałszywe (NIE). Wpisz znak X we właściwą kratkę.

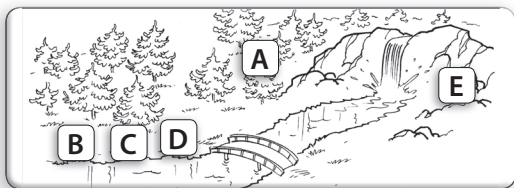
Exam tip

W tym zadaniu należy przede wszystkim zrozumieć ogólny sens wypowiedzi oraz określić intencje rozmówców. Postaraj się zatem odpowiedzieć na dwa pytania: „Dlaczego ta osoba o tym mówi?”, „Co chce przez to wyrazić?”

	TAK	NIE
1 Chłopiec opowiada o koncercie plenerowym.		
2 Mężczyzna narzeka na obsługę w sklepie.		
3 Kobieta wyjaśnia, dlaczego lubi swoją sąsiadkę.		



1 Przeczytaj opis i narysuj linie łączące domy (1-5) z właściwymi miejscami na mapie (A-E).



There are two semi-detached houses next to the river. They're between a bungalow and a detached house. The bungalow is next to the bridge. There's a cabin in the forest, and there's a cottage next to the waterfall.

2 Przeczytaj teksty i rozwiąż zadanie profesora. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.



The smallest house in the United Kingdom is a terraced house next to the sea in the north of Wales. It's only 3 metres high and 1.8 metres wide. The funny thing is that it's next to one of the biggest castles in Britain, Conwy Castle. You can see the wall of the castle in the picture of the house.



The most romantic castle in the UK isn't old, and it isn't very big. Most of Eilean Donan Castle in Scotland is only 100 years old, but it's in a really romantic place.

It's located on an island on a large lake and you have to go across a bridge to get to it.



This is the cheapest house in England. A man built it for 200 euros! He used mud, trees, plants and a lot of recycled wood and metal. It hasn't got any electricity

and you have to get water from the garden, but he says that it's a very comfortable house to live in.



There are a lot of strange houses in England, but this is probably one of the strangest. It's very near

the sea, and it's a wooden house. It got wet all the time, so the man who lives there covered it with black rubber!

Słowniczek

high	-	wysoki
wide	-	szeroki
located	-	umiejscowiony
electricity	-	prąd
wooden	-	drewniany



Odpowiedz na pytania związane z nietypowymi miejscami w Wielkiej Brytanii.

- How high is the smallest house in the UK?

- What building is next to the smallest house in the UK?

- Where is the most romantic castle in the UK located?

- Why can't you play computer games in the cheapest house in the UK?

- Why is the strangest house covered with black rubber?

Punkty: **8**

3 Rozwiąż drugie zadanie profesora. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 2 punkty.



Znajdź w internecie więcej informacji o miejscach opisanych w ćwiczeniu 2.

- Who built the cheapest house in England?

- Where is the black rubber house?

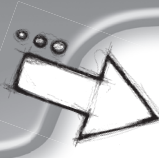
- In which part of Scotland is Eilean Donan located?

- How many rooms are there in the smallest house in Britain?

- How tall was the last person who lived in the smallest house?

Punkty: **88**

Suma punktów: **88**



1 Wpisz wyrazy z ramki do odpowiednich kategorii. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------|----------|
| cottage | socks | suit | bungalow |
| crowd | souvenir | stall | mansion |
| street show | belt | top | |

In the street _____, _____, _____
Clothes _____, _____, _____
Houses _____, _____, _____

___ / 10

2 Uzupełnij tekst wyrazami z ramki. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- | | | | | |
|------|----------|----|-------|------|
| text | surprise | on | tired | home |
|------|----------|----|-------|------|

On my birthday, I went to the local sports centre. I did a lot of exercise and I got really ¹ _____. Then I got a ² _____ from my friends. It said 'CU at UR house'. After that, I got ³ _____ a bus and I got ⁴ _____. Finally, I got a ⁵ _____ when I walked through the door. All my friends were there – it was a surprise party for my birthday!

___ / 5

English to go

3 Przetłumacz zdania na język polski. Za każde poprawne tłumaczenie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- So much was going on.

- I couldn't believe my eyes.

- I loved every minute of it.

- The laser show was cool.

- It's now her turn.

___ / 5

4 Wstaw czasowniki podane w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

What were all these people doing?

- At eight o'clock, I _____ (not, sleep).
- I _____ (have) breakfast.
- Last night, they _____ (not, watch) the firework display.
- They _____ (listen) to the open-air concert.
- My friend _____ (not, buy) a scarf at the souvenir stall.

___ / 5

5 Uzupełnij pytania oraz krótkie odpowiedzi. Użyj podanych słów. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

watch

- _____ you _____ television at 10 o'clock yesterday? Yes, I was.

read

- _____ she _____ a book yesterday afternoon? No, she _____.

do

- _____ they _____ some exercise this morning? No, they _____.

___ / 5

6 Z podanych wyrazów ułóż pytania w czasie przeszłym. Dodaj brakujące słowa. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- what / he / doing / at six o'clock yesterday

- where / you / going / at five o'clock

- what / she / listening to / last night

- where / you / riding your bicycle / yesterday

- what / they / writing / in the morning

___ / 5

Punkty ___ / 35

0-12



13-18



19-24



25-30



31-35





We were walking when ...


1 **Uzpełnij zdania czasownikami z ramki w odpowiedniej formie czasu przeszłego.**


draw read fly run sit give


- We _____ to the United States for our last holiday.
- I _____ two books when I was on holiday.
- The old man was tired, so he _____ down on a bench in the park.
- My friend _____ me a CD for my birthday.
- I _____ a picture of my friend.
- We didn't have any milk, so my brother _____ to the shop.


2 **Uzpełnij zdania. Wpisz czasowniki z ramki w odpowiedniej formie czasu przeszłego lub teraźniejszego.**

give draw run fly

1  My sister can _____, so she _____ a beautiful picture of me yesterday.

2  Last year, I _____ to London. This year, I want to _____ to the United States.

3  I _____ five kilometres in a race last week, but I can't _____ very fast, so I didn't win it.

4  My parents _____ me a birthday present in March. In some countries, people don't _____ birthday presents.

3 **Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.**

1 What / Where a wonderful meal!

2 The film was very disappointing / display!

3 It was so / very much faster!

4 She said / told goodbye to us.

Rab's question



Jakie są dwie formy przeszłe od I go?

4 **Napisz, co robiły przedstawione osoby w momencie, w którym Jack zrobił im zdjęcie. Użyj czasowników z ćwiczenia 1.**



My brother

1 His brother _____.

2 His sisters _____.



My sisters



My friend

3 _____.

4 _____.



My cousin

5 **Wstaw czasowniki w odpowiedniej formie czasu przeszłego.**

fly / see

1 When he _____ to Mexico, he _____ a volcano eruption from the plane.

give / sit

2 Her parents _____ her a birthday present when she _____ in the garden.

run / find

3 When they _____ in the park, they _____ a wallet.

6* **Wyobraź sobie, że byłeś/byłaś w Szanghaju. Napisz w zeszycie, co się wydarzyło.**


What did you see / hear / feel / buy when:

- ➔ you were walking by the river?
- ➔ you were shopping at a street market?
- ➔ you were watching an open-air concert?
- ➔ you were taking some photos in the city centre?

When I was walking next to the river, I heard ...

1 Uzupełnij tabelę czasownikami w odpowiedniej formie.

	present	past
1	m____t	m____t
2	f____l	f____l
3	c____e back	c____e back
4	k____w	k____w
5	l____e	l____t
6	th____k	th____t
7	f____t	f____t

2  25 **Posłuchaj nagrania i zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.**

- I **meet** / **met** my friends on Fridays.
- I **know** / **knew** the answer to his problem.
- The bus **leaves** / **left** at 2 o'clock.
- I **think** / **thought** that is the correct answer.
- I **forget** / **forgot** names very quickly.
- They **come back** / **came back** every evening at seven o'clock.

3 Z podanych wyrazów ułóż zdania.

1 with / fell / him / she / love / in /

2 played / they / joke / a / on me

3 city / danger / the / in / was

Rabi's question



Jak będzie brzmiało to zdanie w formie przeczącej:
I was running and I fell?

4 Uzupełnij zdania. Wpisz *was*, *wasn't*, *were* lub *weren't*.

Yesterday at 2 pm ...



1 He _____ talking on the phone when he fell.



2 He _____ climbing a tree when he fell.



3 They _____ leaving the picnic when they saw a snake.

4 They _____ running when they saw a snake.

5 He _____ leaving the picnic when he hurt his head.

6 He _____ reading when he hurt his head.

5 Napisz zdania o pozostałych osobach z ćwiczenia 4. Wstaw czasowniki w odpowiednim czasie przeszłym.



not draw a picture / when / get a surprise

1 _____



not read / when / meet

2 _____



not run / when / find a frog

3 _____

6* Napisz w zeszycie, czego nie robiły wczoraj osoby z twojej rodziny. Użyj *wasn't/weren't* z czasownikami z końcówką *-ing* oraz fragmentów zdań z ramki.

when I came back home from school ...
when I went to bed ... when I said hello to ...
when I phoned my friend ...
when I turned on the television ...







My sister wasn't watching television when I came back home from school.

Were you running?

WSKAZÓWKA

Wszyscy wiedzą, jak ważna jest nauka słownictwa. Aby lepiej zapamiętać nowe słowa, ułóż z nimi zdania i zapisz je w oddzielnym zeszycie, np.: *It often snows in Poland in December. It's sometimes foggy in Poland in October.*

1 Popatrz na ilustracje i napisz, jaka jest pogoda.

	1 It's _____.		4 It's _____.
	2 It's _____.		5 It's _____.
	3 It's _____.		6 It's _____.

Rai's question



*Did he fall?
Was he running?*
W jaki sposób tworzymy pytania w czasie przeszłym?

Exam spot

2 Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk (1-4). Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

Ryan Hi, Jim! You weren't using your computer at 12 o'clock. What were you doing?

Jim Hi, Ryan! I was playing football. I ¹ _____ a goal and I felt very proud!

Ryan Was it snowing when you ² _____ playing football?

Jim No, it was raining and it was windy, but it wasn't snowing. But it's very cold now – it's really ³ _____! What's it like in the United States?











Ryan It's snowing. I got up late, I read a book and watched TV. Then I finished my homework. We can't ⁴ _____ the house, so it's a bit boring.

Jim Oh, that sounds bad. Sorry, I have to go now – let's talk again soon. Bye!

Ryan Sure, see you.

- | | | | |
|---|----------|---------|------------|
| 1 | A scored | B made | C had |
| 2 | A are | B was | C were |
| 3 | A hot | B warm | C freezing |
| 4 | A left | B leave | C leaving |

3 Popatrz na ilustracje oraz uzupełnij pytania i odpowiedzi dotyczące zeszłego poniedziałku.

London, England		Sydney, Australia	
			
Matt and Mike		Laura	
Monday	Tuesday	Monday	Tuesday
			
morning	afternoon	morning	afternoon
			
at school	at home	Bondi Beach	at home

- _____ it foggy in London? Yes, it _____.
- _____ Matt and Mike play football? Yes, they _____.
- _____ it snowing in Sydney? No, it _____.
- _____ Laura play tennis? No, she _____.

4 Popatrz ponownie na ilustracje z ćwiczenia 3. oraz uzupełnij pytania i odpowiedzi dotyczące zeszłego wtorku.

- _____ Matt and Mike watch television? On Tuesday afternoon.
- _____ Laura do on Tuesday afternoon? She read a book.
- _____ Laura read? At home.
- _____ Laura doing at 3 o'clock? She _____ reading a book.
- _____ it raining in London? On Tuesday afternoon.
- _____ Matt and Mike watching television? At home.

5* Ułóż pytania w czasie przeszłym. Następnie wymyśl i napisz odpowiedzi.

What / your friend / do / when / you / arrive / at school / ?

- _____
 - _____
- Where / you / sit / when / your teacher / come in / ?
- _____
 - _____
- What / you / do / when / your mother / get home / ?
- _____
 - _____

English in action

Feelings and emotions

1 Jak czują się osoby na zdjęciach?
Uzupełnij zdania brakującymi wyrazami.



I went to bed very late last night.

1 He's feeling _____.

I've got an exam tomorrow.

2 She's feeling _____.



I've got a stomach ache and a headache.

3 He's feeling _____.

My cat died yesterday.

4 She's feeling _____.



I won a prize in a music competition yesterday.

5 He's feeling _____.

I'm flying to the United States next week!

6 She's feeling _____.



2 26 **Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy. Następnie posłuchaj nagrania i sprawdź odpowiedzi.**

Who / How are you?

I'm feeling really sick.

Why / When?

Because I ate a lot of food last week / night.

I'm sorry to hear that. / Lucky you!

Exam spot

3 Uzupełnij każdą rozmowę brakującą wypowiedzią. Wpisz w każdą kratkę (1-4) literę A, B albo C.

You don't look happy. What's the matter?

1



- A I'm feeling happy.
- B Because I'm not feeling tired.
- C I'm feeling down.

How are you, Jim?

2



- A I'm feeling sleepy.
- B My name's Jim.
- C Oh, dear.

What are you doing?

3



- A This book is very sad.
- B I'm feeling sad.
- C I'm reading a book.

I'm your new neighbour.

4



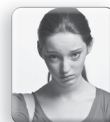
- A Where are you?
- B Who are you?
- C How are you?

4 ^{*} **Napisz dialogi.**

Dialog 1



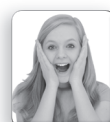
— _____
— I'm feeling really down.
— Why?
— _____
— _____

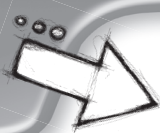


Dialog 2



— _____
— I'm feeling really excited.
— _____
— _____





1 27 **Posłuchaj nagrania i dopasuj ilustracje (a-j) do właściwych osób.**



Annie



Ronan



1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5

2 28 **Posłuchaj rozmowy Ruby i Toma o wakacjach. Następnie przeczytaj e-mail, który napisała Ruby. Znajdź w nim pięć błędów i popraw je.**



Ruby



Tom

3 **Wyobraź sobie, że twoja koleżanka opowiedziała ci o swoim wyjeździe. Napisz odpowiedzi na pytania.**

- 1 Where did she go? _____
- 2 Did she like it? _____
- 3 How many days was she on holiday? _____
- 4 What was the weather like? _____
- 5 What did she do? _____
- 6 What surprise did she get? _____
- 7 What was she doing when she got that surprise? _____

4 **Napisz e-mail do kolegi, w którym opisz wakacje koleżanki z ćwiczenia 3.**

Reply Reply All Forward

From: Ruby
To: Patricia
Subject: Tom's holiday

Hi Patricia,

I saw Tom yesterday. He told me about his holiday. He flew to Australia with his family for three weeks, but he didn't have a good time there. The weather was rainy and windy every day. They all went to the beach four times, he ran in a marathon, and they all went to the mountains once, but he didn't like it. He got a big surprise in the mountains – when he was walking in the forest, he saw a snake. It was very long, but it wasn't poisonous, so it wasn't dangerous.

Cheers,
Ruby

Reply Reply All Forward

From: _____
To: _____
Subject: Re: Holiday

Hi _____,

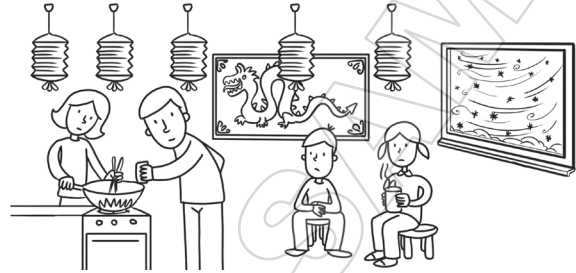
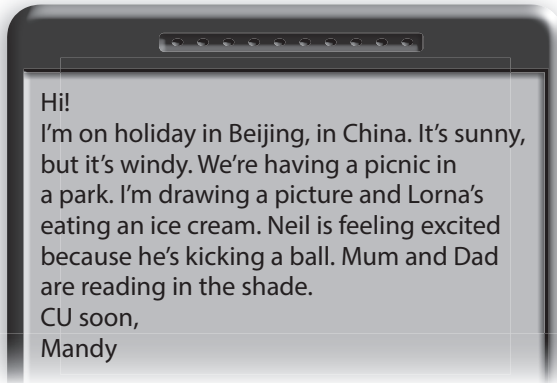
I saw _____ yesterday. _____

Cheers,

- 1 Tom had a fantastic time.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



1 Przeczytaj e-mail i napisz, jakie błędy zawiera ilustracja.



- 1 Lorna wasn't drinking a hot drink. She was _____.
- 2 It wasn't _____.
- 3 Neil _____.
- 4 Mum and Dad _____.

Exam spot

2 Przeczytaj teksty (A–E). Uzupełnij tabelę, wpisując w każdą kratkę (1–4) odpowiednią literę.
Uwaga! Jeden tekst nie zostanie wykorzystany.

Exam tip

Gdy wydaje ci się, że odpowiedź na pytanie znajduje się np. w dwóch tekstach, to przeczytaj ponownie pytanie. Sprawdź dokładnie, o jaki czas i miejsce chodzi, a następnie wskaż tylko jeden tekst, który zawiera konkretną odpowiedź.

Mama pyta:	Lucy odpowiada:	Z którego tekstu Lucy się o tym dowiedziała?
Do you know what the weather is like in Southampton now?	Yes, I do.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Do you know if it's foggy in London at the moment?	Yes, I do.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Do you know where you can buy some cheap clothes in London?	Yes, I do.	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Do you know where your aunt is?	Yes, I do.	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

A

To _____
Subject _____

Hi, Lucy!
I'm in London now. It was raining all day on Monday. On Tuesday, we went shopping at Portobello Market: it's your aunt's favourite place in London. We bought some really great clothes, but they weren't cheap. Right now, we're on a boat on the river, it's very sunny! We're coming to Southampton tomorrow!
Ellen

B

Hi, Lucy! I am in Ultra Blue in London – nice clothes, not expensive. Great for me because I haven't got much money. My aunt is buying me a raincoat because the weather can be really bad – it rains a lot in England! Bye!

C

Dear Lucy,
This is such a beautiful place! It's usually hot and sunny in Barcelona – much nicer than London or Southampton. Right now, it's foggy, but it isn't cold. I thought I saw your mother here, but it wasn't her – it was her sister! Your aunt really looks like your mother!
Marty

D

This is the weather forecast for the Southampton area tomorrow. Warm and windy in the morning, then cloudy, sometimes raining in the afternoon. Don't forget your raincoat! And in the evening, cold and foggy.

E

Traffic Jams in Southern England.
Cars in Southampton and other towns are spending three or four hours in traffic jams today. In Southampton, the traffic jams are getting worse because it is raining again. It's very cold, so remember you should always have warm clothes, like a coat and a jumper, in your car.



1 Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z ramki.

notes invention money coins wood

- 1 Fireworks were a Chinese _____.
- 2 Chinese people sometimes write on _____.
- 3 In England, there are one-pound _____.
- 4 There are also 5-pound, 10-pound and 20-pound _____.
- 5 The euro, zloty and pound are different types of _____.

2 Przeczytaj tekst i rozwiąż zadanie profesora. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

TANGRAM

The Chinese have invented many games and puzzles. Some of them were popular in the past, but they aren't popular now. Some of them, like dominoes, are still popular. One of the most popular Chinese puzzles is the tangram.

A tangram is a set of 7 shapes: 2 big triangles, 1 medium-size triangle, 2 small triangles, 1 square and 1 parallelogram. You can put the shapes next to each other to make one big square, like below:



But you can also make thousands of other shapes, for example, a cat or a house, like those below:



There's an old story in China about the first tangram. A long time ago, a man was taking a square pane to the palace. Unfortunately, he fell and the glass broke into seven pieces, and it was the first tangram!

In the past, in China, tangrams were usually made of wood or paper. But rich people had tangrams made of ivory. Now, some tangrams are wooden, but a lot are plastic – and there are a lot of digital tangrams on websites, too.

We don't know who the inventor was, or when this person invented the tangram. But it was probably a very long time ago, and the tangram is still popular now. Families all over the world make shapes with tangrams and have a lot of fun!

Słowniczek

puzzle	–	układanka
shape	–	kształt
triangle	–	trójkąt
square	–	kwadrat
parallelogram	–	równoległobok
pane	–	szyba
ivory	–	kość słoniowa



Przeczytaj zdania (1–5) i oceń, czy są prawdziwe (*True*) czy fałszywe (*False*). Zakreśl nieprawdziwe informacje w zdaniach fałszywych.

- 1 All the old Chinese games are popular now. **True / False**
- 2 Dominoes is a Chinese invention. **True / False**
- 3 Tangrams are still popular now. **True / False**
- 4 There are three triangles in a tangram. **True / False**
- 5 In the past, rich people had plastic tangrams. **True / False**

Punkty: **8**

3 Nazwij figury geometryczne, które wchodzą w skład tangramu.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

4 Rozwiąż drugie zadanie profesora. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 2 punkty.



Ułóż wszystkie siedem elementów tangramu, tak aby powstałe kształty ilustrowały wyrazy (1–5). Rozwiązania narysuj w zeszyte. Dla ułatwienia, zrób własny tangram, wytnij go i poeksperymentuj, zanim narysujesz odpowiedzi.

- 1 a boat
- 2 a fish
- 3 a bird
- 4 a rabbit
- 5 a man running

Punkty: **88**

Suma punktów: **88**

1 Wpisz brakujące litery. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Irregular past forms | Weather |
| f ___ w | c _____ y |
| g ___ e | f _____ g |
| l ___ t | f ___ y |
| d ___ w | w ___ y |
| Feelings and emotions | |
| p ___ d | |
| n _____ s | |

___ / 10

2 Z podanych liter ułóż wyrazy z kategorii „Wynalazki”. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-------|
| onet | 1 | _____ |
| cnio | 2 | _____ |
| oymen | 3 | _____ |
| odow | 4 | _____ |
| vintienon | 5 | _____ |

___ / 5

English to go

3 Przetłumacz zdania na język polski. Za każde poprawne tłumaczenie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- What a sad experience!

- She fell in love with him.

- He was in danger.

- The film was very disappointing.

- It was so much nicer.

___ / 5

4 Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą czasowników w nawiasach. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- I _____ (give) my friend a birthday present and she loved it.
- They _____ (not fly) to London. They flew to Chicago.
- _____ you _____ (fall) in the street?
- No, I didn't. I _____ (fall) from a tree ...
- _____ they _____ (sit) down? Yes, they did, in the park.

___ / 5

5 Uzupełnij zdania. Użyj *was/wasn't, were/weren't* oraz czasowników z końcówką *-ing*. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- He / not / read / a book
_____.
- I / draw / a picture
_____.
- you / run / in the park
_____? No, I wasn't.
- they / read / at home
_____? Yes, they were.
- what / he / read
_____? Some magazines.

___ / 5

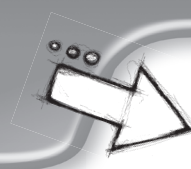
6 Uzupełnij zdania. Wstaw podane czasowniki w odpowiedniej formie czasu przeszłego. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- run see**
- She was running in the park when she _____ her friends.
- not play come back**
- The children _____ in the garden when I _____.
- come back fall**
- My mother _____ home when she _____ in the street.

___ / 5

Punkty ___ / 35

0-12	13-18	19-24	25-30	31-35
☹☹	☹	☺	☺	☺☺



Revision Units 4-6

1 **Uzupełnij wyrazy w każdej kategorii. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

- 1 Injuries: h____t, b____k
- 2 Illnesses: c____h, h____e
- 3 In the street: c____d, n____r
- 4 Clothes: p____s, s____t
- 5 Weather: w____y, c____y

___ / 10

4 **Uzupełnij zdania. Użyj czasowników podanych w nawiasach oraz *could* lub *couldn't*. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

- 1 He _____ (swim X) when he was five.
- 2 He _____ (draw ✓) well when he was six.
- 3 _____ he _____ (run ?) fast when he was six?
Yes, he could.
- 4 _____ he _____ (swim ?) well when he was six?
No, he _____.

___ / 5

2 **Wybierz dwa czasowniki pasujące do zdania. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

gave came back sat

1 My mother _____ at six o'clock and _____ on the sofa.

forgot met left

2 I _____ the house at 7 am, but I _____ my bag.

saw flew put

3 We _____ to the United States and _____ our friends there.

put bought heard

4 She _____ a pen and _____ it in her bag.

woke up sang heard

5 He _____ early and _____ the birds.

___ / 10

5 **Użyj czasowników podanych w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie czasu przeszłego. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

My sister ¹ _____ (read) a book when I ² _____ (see) her.
 My father ³ _____ (not work) in his office when I ⁴ _____ (phone) him.
 My friends ⁵ _____ (not laugh) when they ⁶ _____ (leave) my house.
 The teachers ⁷ _____ (sit) in the classroom when we ⁸ _____ (walk) in.
 She ⁹ _____ (draw) a picture when we ¹⁰ _____ (give) her a birthday present.

___ / 10

3 **Uzupełnij pytania i odpowiedzi. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

1 _____ did you leave the barbecue?
I _____ at 5:30.

2 _____ did she meet her friends?
She _____ them at the cinema.

3 _____ you run in the park?
I _____ in the park yesterday.

4 _____ your sister reading a book?
No, she _____.

5 _____ they doing?
They _____ playing a computer game.

___ / 10

6 **Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy. Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

- 1 What's a / **the** matter?
- 2 You should **see** / saw a doctor.
- 3 I loved **every** / very minute of it.
- 4 How **are** / is you?
- 5 I'm sorry to **hearing** / hear that.

___ / 5

- 7 Przeczytaj tekst i odpowiedz na pytania (1–5). Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.



Archie

Yesterday, my friend and I went to an open-air concert in the park. It was freezing and we got a big surprise. A girl was walking by the lake, but suddenly, she fell into the water. She couldn't swim and she was calling for help. We can't swim well, so we couldn't help her. My friend wanted to jump into the lake, but I said that it was too dangerous. It was getting dark. We saw a policeman and we shouted to him. He ran to us and he saw the girl. He jumped into the lake and helped her. Then we saw the girl's parents – they were running to the lake and the girl's mother was crying. When we were leaving, the girl was telling her mother about the accident and the policeman was phoning an ambulance. When I came back home from the concert, I told my parents about the girl and the lake.

- 1 Was the girl swimming when they saw her?

- 2 Could Archie's friend help the girl?

- 3 Did the policeman help the girl?

- 4 Did Archie and his friend call the girl's parents?

- 5 What was the girl doing when they were leaving?

___ / 5

- 8 31 Posłuchaj nagrania. Przeczytaj zdania (1–5) i zakreśl właściwe odpowiedzi: T (True) lub F (False). Za każde poprawne rozwiązanie otrzymasz 1 punkt.



Lucy

- 1 The men and women were climbing the shopping mall. T / F
- 2 The men and women stopped climbing when the music started. T / F
- 3 The people under the trees were collecting money for charity. T / F
- 4 One of the people collecting money hurt his ankle. T / F
- 5 Lucy gave them some money. T / F

___ / 5

- 9 W zeszyte opisz prawdziwą lub wymyśloną akcję ratunkową. Wykorzystaj wzór z ćwiczenia 7. W opisie udziel odpowiedzi na poniższe pytania. Za to zadanie możesz otrzymać 10 punktów.

Where? When? What happened? Who helped?
What was happening when you left?

___ / 10

Punkty ___ / 70

0–25



26–36



37–52



53–63



64–70



Na ile moich pytań udało ci się odpowiedzieć w rozdziałach 4–6?

Rah's points: ___ / 9

Ile punktów zdobyłeś/ zdobyłaś na stronach EXTRA na stronach 38, 48 i 56?

Professor's points:

88