

Praca kontrolna z języka angielskiego - semestr A4

Termin oddania prac 18 maja 2025r.

Exercise 1. Przeczytaj teksty na temat pomocy innym ludziom (A-C) oraz zdania 1.-4. Do każdego zdania dobierz właściwy tekst. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.
Uwaga! Jeden tekst pasuje do dwóch zdań.

Our magazine reporter has interviewed some people who help their local communities. Read on to find out how they help others. We hope their examples will inspire you to get involved.

A

In my town unemployment is a serious problem, especially among young people. A few years ago me and some friends started an NGO (non-government organisation) which tries to help people find employment. We help people to improve or change their qualifications by organising training courses. We also talk to local companies to encourage them to provide more jobs. It's voluntary work and we don't get paid, so we can only do that as a part-time job.

B

I live in a big city which has a lot of immigration. A few years ago I joined a small local organisation which helps immigrants to integrate into the local community. I'm a teacher, so I wanted to do something I do best to help. I'm teaching English to the immigrants to help them become part of the community.

C

I work for an organisation which helps children in the two local orphanages*. We want them to have as normal a childhood as possible. We organise trips and events for the children and we also ask local companies to sponsor birthday and Christmas presents. Part of our work involves mentoring those children who have fallen behind with their schoolwork. I really think we're making a difference for those kids.

*orphanage - a home for children who have no parents

This person

1.	helps students who have problems at school.	
2.	lives in a place where many people can't find work.	
3.	is using their professional skills in their community work.	
4.	tries to make local businesses donate some money.	

___ / 4p.

Exercise 2. Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki w notatce zgodnie z treścią tekstu.

Luki należy uzupełnić w języku polskim.

Quite often some people ask the question: 'Why should we spend huge sums of money on space research? There are more important needs here on Earth.' However, they seem to ignore the fact that space exploration programmes have already brought us a lot of benefits.

One of the areas that makes good use of inventions resulting from space programmes is medicine. A number of technological developments like the x-ray came from technology originally made for use in space.

Probably the biggest technological step related to space research was the technology to build and launch satellites that now orbit the Earth. Without them, we wouldn't have satellite television or we wouldn't be able to communicate by mobile phones all over the world. Satellites also collect lots of different atmospheric information which is used for weather forecasting.

Our daily entertainment has also benefited from space research. To make space exploration possible, it was necessary to invent a method of changing information into computer data. As a result, we now have digital cameras, MP4 players, tablets and many other useful gadgets.

It seems that the money spent on space research has already paid for itself and is likely to in the future as well.

Prezentacja: korzyści wynikające z badań kosmicznych

- rozwój technologii wykorzystywanych w medycynie, np.
1. _____;
- stworzenie technologii satelitarnej, dzięki której możemy korzystać z
2. _____ na całym świecie, oglądać telewizję, a także korzystać z różnych danych, np. do prognozowania pogody;
- wynalezienie cyfrowych urządzeń służących do
3. _____, np. aparaty fotograficzne, odtwarzacze wideo i muzyki itd

____ / 3p.

Exercise 3. Dla każdej z opisanych sytuacji wybierz właściwą reakcję. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

1. Kolega powiedział Ci, że właśnie zdał ważny egzamin. Jak go pochwalisz?

- A Keep going!
- B You can do it!
- C Well done!

2. Kolega zastanawia się nad kupnem bardzo drogiej gitary i prosi Cię o radę. Nie uważasz, że to dobry pomysł. Co powiesz?

- A If I were you, I wouldn't buy an expensive guitar.
- B I don't mind buying an expensive guitar.
- C Why don't you buy an expensive guitar?

3. Przebywasz u znajomych i chcesz skorzystać z ich laptopa. Jak uprzejmie poprosisz o pozwolenie?

- A Do you think I should use your laptop?
- B Do you mind if I use your laptop?
- C Can you tell how I can use your laptop?

4. Koleżanka właśnie poinformowała Cię, że nie może przyjechać w odwiedziny. Przykro Ci z tego powodu. Co powiesz?

- A I'm sorry but that's not possible.
- B What a shame!
- C I'm afraid you can't.

____ / 4p.

Exercise 4. Uzupełnij dialog. Wpisz w każdą lukę (6.1.-6.3.) brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

X: Good morning. Can I help you?

Y: Good morning. 6.1. _____ where the Picasso exhibition is?

X: Of course. It's on the second floor.

Y: May I take photos inside the exhibition area?

X: I'm sorry, but it's 6.2. _____.

Y: Oh, that's a real pity!

X: We've got special albums about the exhibition. 6.3. _____ a good idea to get one. Would you like to take a look?

Y: Yes, please.

____ / 3p.

Exercise 5. Zaznacz poprawne opcje.

- 1 I didn't see **nobody** / **anybody** in front of the house.
- 2 I've never **wrote** / **written** a blog.
- 3 **Did you buy** / **Have you bought** any souvenirs during your trip to Africa?
- 4 He isn't here. He **didn't arrive** / **hasn't arrived** yet.

- 5 Everyone **was / were** surprised when he just left without a word.
- 6 Is Tom coming today? **Has he phoned / Did he phone** you yet?
- 7 I haven't ridden a horse **for / since** last summer.
- 8 My grandparents have lived in this house **since/for** 25 years.

____ / 8p.

Exercise 6. 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 trzy wyrazy.

- 1 I'm not hungry. I (*właśnie zjadłem*) _____ a sandwich.
- 2 (*Nikt nie chciał*) _____ to help us, so we did everything ourselves.
- 3 (*Czy ona kiedykolwiek*) _____ ridden a camel?
- 4 We've been here in Hawaii (*od tygodnia*) _____.
- 5 I (*nie widziałem*) _____ Mary since Monday.
- 6 (*Czy on kiedykolwiek*) _____ worked with children?
- 7 The play was very bad and (*wszyscy byli znudzeni*) _____.
- 8 **A:** When is she going to call?
B: Actually, she (*już zadzwoniła*) _____. She'll be here in a few minutes.

____ / 8p.

Exercise 7. Wykorzystując wyrazy podane na końcu, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego 1-4. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.

Uwaga! Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.

- 1 It's not his first trip to London. **ALREADY**
He _____ to London.
- 2 What about your homework? Is it ready now? **YET**
What about your homework? Have you _____?
- 3 I got this game yesterday. **HAVE**
I _____ this game since yesterday.
- 4 It's my first visit to Canada. **NEVER**
I _____ Canada before.
- 5 They arrived a moment ago. **JUST**
They _____.

____ / 5p.