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TEKST 8 Przeczytaj tekst. Po każdym akapicie zdecyduj, czy zdania podane poniżej wyrażają prawdę - 'true', czy fałsz - 'false'.

Evolution has a sense of humor. Given enough time and enough mutation, competition, selection, pressure and hybridization the forces of nature can turn a lizard into a Chicken From Hell.

Scientists have just discovered a freakish, birdlike species of dinosaur - 3 metres long, over 200 kilo, with a beak, no teeth, a bony crest on top of its head, murderous claws, strong fighter arms, tall legs, a thin tail and feathers sprouting all over the body. Officially, it's a member of a group of dinosaurs called oviraptorosaurs, unofficially nicknamed the Chicken From Hell.

1. According to scientists the new type of dinosaur that they have discovered is really strange and cannot be compared to any dinosaur found before.



This dino-bird is not literally a chicken, or even a bird. It's definitely a dinosaur, and it lived at the end of the Cretaceous period, from about 68 million to 66 million years ago. 'It would look like a really absurd, stretched-out chicken and it would have been a cross between a chicken and a lizard,' say the paleontologists who excavated the fossils.

2. The paleontologists were surprised to discover a dinosaur that would have looked like two species combined together.



The fossils of three specimens of the new dinosaur were found in a sedimentary rock layer known as the Hell Creek in North and South Dakota. The formation inspired the nickname. But there's also the matter of appearance: It's a disturbing beast. It looks like it could stomp you, rip you to pieces or simply peck you to death.

3. The nickname of the Chicken From Hell derives from the scary body features of the new dinosaur.



It's a big animal, the biggest oviraptorosaur species found in North America. The creature brings to mind a huge flightless bird, such as an ostrich or emu. The weird crest on its head, which resembles half a dinner plate turned vertically, looks like that of a cassowary. The new dinosaur is loaded with biological accessories and adaptations, as if evolution had been inspired by a Swiss Army knife.

4. Scientists have figured out that the new dinosaur would have been a fierce creature that attacked its prey from air.



In *The Origin of Species* Charles Darwin wrote of the '*grandeur of natural selection, through which endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been, and are being, evolved*' — but he never saw this animal from a nightmare.

TEKST 17 Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto zdania. Wybierz takie, które w najbardziej logiczny sposób uzupełnią kontekst artykułu.

The mythic belief in dolphins as supernatural creatures has been reinforced across the ages from the first written records of encounters with these animals. (1)

- ☐ A Strong belief in extraterrestrial powers shaped ancient peoples' minds.
- ☐ B In ancient times, dolphins were closely linked with gods.

Delphinus was a favourite messenger of Poseidon, who repaid him for his loyalty by placing an image of a dolphin in the stars. Aristotle was the first to recognise that dolphins are mammals.

- ☐ A The perception of dolphins as lifesavers is connected with beliefs that they possess special powers.
- ☐ B Dolphins' natural skills and qualities place them among the most intelligent creatures and the quickest learners.

..... (2) The ancient Celts attributed healing abilities to dolphins, as did the Norse. Throughout time, people as far apart as Brazil and Fiji have traded in dolphin and whale body parts for medicinal and totemic purposes.

- ☐ A Despite being attributed with supernatural features, there has been a number of well-substantiated modern reports of dolphins coming to the aid of humans.
- ☐ B On a number of occasions dolphins have been observed as they broke up sharks attacks by means of cooperative team defence.

..... (3) In 2007, for example, a pod of bottlenose dolphins saved the surfer Todd Endris, who had been attacked by a great white shark off Monterey, by forming a protective ring around him.

The intelligence and sophistication of dolphins is not just mythological. Decades of scientific research has confirmed that they possess large and highly elaborate brains, demonstrable self-awareness, complex societies, even cultural traditions.

- ☐ A Nevertheless, dolphins should always be perceived as wild creatures capable of an attack when in danger.
- ☐ B For the last decade dolphin therapy has been largely publicised by the media, who reported several successful case stories.

..... (4) The aim of the treatment is to increase sensory activities. Programmes take place in a pool with captive or semi-captive dolphins and therapists who assist the children who are asked to swim, touch, feed or pat the animals. Therapists work on specific areas such as speech, behaviours and motor skills.

Dolphin therapy is not a cure but it can help alleviate certain symptoms associated with children conditions by enhancing their healing process. Samples of blood were analysed before and after the therapy, and results showed that after swimming with dolphins there is a change of hormones, endorphins and enzymes. (5)

- ☐ A Children's love of dolphins is not unrequited. The mammals, too, seem to treat children in a special friendly manner.
- ☐ B It's clear that encounters with dolphins evoke a deep emotional response and trigger the release of deep feelings and emotions.

It is believed that children are more responsive to the therapy because they play in a pleasant environment, they are motivated to complete the tasks, they are happy and therefore they pay greater attention to the therapists' work.

For others, the healing principle is similar to that of sound therapy: rhythm and vibrational sound facilitate an altered mood. (6)

- ☐ A Thus, swimming with dolphins can create physiological cell and tissue change in the body.
- ☐ B Before they can play the role of therapists' assistants dolphins undergo a special training.

Dolphins have a natural sonar they use to emit ultrasound waves to localise things and to communicate. This process is called echolocation. Sounds emitted by dolphins are so intense that that they can create holes in the molecular structure of fluids and soft tissues. It is believed that dolphins' signal frequencies can have a profound effect on the human brain by modifying the brainwave activity and influencing the mood in a positive way.

TEKST 26 Przeczytaj fragment tekstu, a następnie wybierz odpowiedni tytuł dla każdego akapitu.

- 26.1 A. Living the life of a gladiator.
B. Life and death on the Roman arena.

Ancient Roman gladiatorial combat was famed for its brutality and spectacle, with man and beast alike fighting for glory, freedom and, ultimately, survival. Throughout the Roman Empire, gladiatorial combat was one of the most watched and celebrated forms of popular entertainment. Men, women and animals shed each other's blood in a fierce arena where, more often than not, there were only ever two basic choices: to kill or be killed.

- 26.2 A. From religious rituals to official feasts.
B. Glorification of the victorious emperor.

Roman gladiatorial combat emerged in the 3rd century BC in Campania, southern Italy, as part of funeral practices, with combat-simulated or not – put on as part of commemorations. It quickly evolved, growing in both stature and lavishness with increasingly large celebrations. By the 1st century it peaked with the adoption of gladiatorial combat into state-held games – extravagant, month-long celebrations put on for victories, coronations and religious dates. This upscaling in the size of the events led to the creation of dedicated gladiatorial schools, where slaves, convicts and prisoners were forced to fight.

- 26.3 A. The way of a gladiator.
B. Slavery in ancient Rome.

The gladiator schools were run by a school head who would acquire potential gladiators, then house and train them over a series of months or even years. The school would then either lease or sell gladiators to the state or private families. Nobles often invested in them and were encouraged to as it was seen as an acceptable business for the upper classes. Interestingly, while it was deemed proper for the aristocracy to own gladiators, the heads of gladiatorial schools were perceived as lowly members of society, with most referred to as nothing more than common slavers.

- 26.4 A. The origins of the *gladius* - a gladiator's sword.
B. Variety for the show.

Gladiator training was equally complex. Far from each person solely being trained to fight with a simple sword and shield, in fact individuals were categorized into a number of gladiatorial types, each differing in arms, apparel, armour, accessories and technique. Indeed, records show that there were over 20 different kinds of gladiator, ranging from retiarius net fighters, through

to cestus fist-fighters and on to dimachaerus dual-weapon fighters, among many others. Importantly, specific gladiators were paired against others of their same class, or those from one that complemented them, the latter designed to provide greater entertainment.

26.5

- A. Mastery of the arena construction.
- B. Scenarios for the bloodthirsty crowd.

Upon arriving at an arena, gladiators were stored in cells near to or under the playing field. Here they could prepare for their upcoming match, select their weapons at an armoury, and then be transported via a walkway or elevator to the arena proper. Matches varied in complexity, ranging from straight gladiator-on-gladiator bouts, which could end in death for the loser if so decreed by the crowd or emperor, gladiator-on-animal fights, or historically inspired team fights, where groups of gladiators would attack each other as a part of war or battle re-enactment.

26.6

- A. More than a slave slaughter.
- B. The weight of the emperor's thumb.

Importantly though, gladiatorial games did not simply involve gladiators fighting one another. On the contrary, a vast array of events and activities were held within the arena, ranging from animal hunts to musical recitals, theatrical plays to straight-out executions, announcements and raids into the arena by the emperor himself.

ZADANIE 1 Przeczytaj przykłady. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź a, b, c lub d, aby otrzymać logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie zdanie.

1. It doesn't make much to send a message in a bottle.
a) right b) sense c) well d) reason
2. It's not asking Peter's advice. He knows nothing.
a) use b) advantage c) point d) worth
3. Mr Roth was the first to for the vacant position.
a) apply b) enquire c) order d) demand
4. Uncle Ross is a smoker. He smokes two packets a day.
a) habitual b) continual c) frequent d) permanent
5. Last night, the poor woman birth to her eighth child.
a) made b) delivered c) gave d) took
6. Once you leave, who's going to be in of the Public Relations department?
a) power b) charge c) rule d) responsibility
7. As a child I was always for what my younger brother had done.
a) complained b) disapproved c) faulted d) blamed
8. It's biting cold outside. We'd you to stay and play at home.
a) rather b) better c) prefer d) more
9. I didn't switch off my mobile phone just in I was looked for by my boss.
a) case b) way c) occurrence d) event
10. This marvellous mountainous landscape me of the village I grew up in.
a) memorises b) reminds c) resembles d) remembers
11. As as I know, this marble statue is not genuine.
a) wide b) long c) far d) near
12. It's the only map we have. that you don't lose it.
a) Think b) Mind c) Bother d) Regard
13. I didn't see the whole occurrence. I just managed to catch a of it.
a) glimpse b) look c) sight d) view

14. Does it make a big if I pay you in dollars instead of pounds?
a) variation b) contrast c) opposition d) difference
15. Take Dorothy's advice. She's got a lot of sense.
a) common b) real c) popular d) wide
16. I suggested to this letter as soon as possible.
a) Mark to reply b) to Mark replying
c) that Mark reply d) replying by Mark
17. By next Sunday, our children at the camp for ten days.
a) will have been staying b) will be staying
c) will have been stayed d) will stay
18. We'd rather the wire. It may be live.
a) that you don't touch b) you shouldn't touch
c) you not to touch d) you didn't touch
19. The boy cried because he to play with the other children.
a) hadn't been allowed b) hadn't been allowing
c) hadn't allowed d) hadn't to allow
20. All of the candidates their physical strength.
a) were making display b) made to display
c) were made to display d) were made display
21. Neither she nor he the police what had really happened.
a) did tell b) told
c) did not tell d) were told
22. Look at the sky. It's soon.
a) unlikely that will rain b) unlikely to rain
c) unlikely raining d) likely not to rain
23. Susan is always so extravagant. She a celebrity.
a) behaves to be b) behaves as if she were
c) behaves that she is d) behaves being
24. Would you mind at your drawings for a while?
a) me to let the students to look b) that I will let the students look
c) my letting the students look d) to me letting the students look

ZADANIE 2 Przeczytaj fragment artykułu. Wybierz właściwe słowa, aby otrzymać logiczny i poprawny gramatycznie tekst.

1

People who suffer/hurt (1) psychologically from body image issues and feel the need to lose a lot of weight quickly are the ones to usually try extreme dieting. The main tenet of extreme dieting is the severe limiting of calorie outcome/intake (2). Because of the severity of the limiting, extreme diets are almost the same thing like/as (3) starvation, differing only slightly. Resulting/Due (4) to this perilous approach, even people who go on extreme diets do so with the understanding that it should only be at the most/best (5) a very short-term commitment. Ironically, people who go on an extreme diet with the faith/belief (6) that they can lose weight quickly are in to/for (7) a shock because extreme diets have the opposite effect. Extreme diets cause a slowing down of your body's metabolic rate. What results/occurs (8) from that is that more weight is gained after the extreme diet is ended.

2

On September 19, 1991, one of the most extraordinary discoveries of our century took/had (1) place in Austria's Otzal Alps, when two hikers discovered an ice mummy preserved by freezing /having frozen (2). The analysis of samples of organic tissues has performed/determined (3) that the Ice Man lived between 3350 and 3100 B.C. The Ice Man died approximately 5200 years ago. With/At (4) death he was between 40 and 50 and suffered from a number of medical conditions. He turned/adjusted (5) into a mummy accidentally almost immediately by the freezing weather conditions that transformed him into the Ice Man. The Ice Man's possessions have given scientists a better outlook/insight (6) into life during the Neolithic Age in Europe. Perhaps the most valuable possession, referring/according (7) to many scientists, was his "medicine kit," containing/involving (8) a lump of a birch fungus used as a laxative and as a natural antibiotic.

3

Enjoyment is what drinking wine is all about. However, the more you know, as/the (1) easier it becomes to select the right wines for you or your guests. Wine is basically grape juice to that/ which (2) yeast has been added causing it to ferment and produce alcohol. Alcohol is flavourless, so there must be something more to/in (3) wine than this. Many of the secrets of wine lie/stand (4) within the grape. Its pulp is a sugar solution which contains the things that give a wine its fruity flavour. In a dry wine, most of grape's sugar has been converted/replaced into (5) alcohol. In a sweet one, more sugar is left. This can be felt on the edge/tip (6) of the tongue. The pulp also contains acidity which gives the wine "crispness" that makes the lips/ mouth (7) water. The skin contains flavour and tannin which gives a wine firmness. White

ZADANIE 4 Przeczytaj fragment artykułu. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź a, b, c lub d, aby otrzymać logiczny i poprawny gramatycznie tekst.

Tekst 2

If any group of people (1) for the term "a lost tribe" it is the Sentinelese. Like other Andaman island natives, they have managed to live for thousands of years near one of the most ancient sea routes while(2) any influence from outside civilizations. Andaman islanders respond with intense hostility at any(3) of outside contact, hurling arrows and stones at any unlucky visitor(4) their shores.

Early Arab and Persian documents report that Andaman islands were(5) by cannibals, which was an exaggeration probably(6) from the ferocity of attacks with which these travelers were greeted. Later Indian and European explorers steered(7) off these islands to avoid the hostile inhabitants. Things began to change during British colonial rule in India and Burma. One by one, local tribes slowly(8) away with their isolation, the latest being the Jarawa, who(9) the first peaceful contact with the Indian government only in 1997.

The Sentinelese, the inhabitants of a small North Sentinel island, are the only enduring tribe in the Andaman chain to(10) their isolation. The current policy of the Indian government is to leave the islanders(11) and access to North Sentinel island is strictly(12) .

1. a) volunteers b) suits c) qualifies d) entitles
2. a) refraining b) avoiding c) evading d) preventing
3. a) attempt b) trial c) probation d) reach
4. a) arriving b) appearing c) aiming d) approaching
5. a) dwelled b) inhabited c) resided d) stayed
6. a) referring b) inventing c) originating d) inspiring
7. a) far b) clear c) away d) free
8. a) did b) broke c) ran d) made
9. a) managed b) created c) fixed d) established
10. a) maintain b) insist c) approve d) remain
11. a) lonely b) apart c) alone d) spare
12. a) illegal b) forbidden c) criminal d) unlawful

ZADANIE 2 Przeczytaj zdania i wybierz poprawne przyimki.

1. 'I need your support. Will you back me up/for ?' 'Of course, I will. You know you can count with/on me, Jim.'
2. For/In spite of not feeling up/in to the challenge, Mary made to/up her mind to act at/in the school drama.
3. Contrary for/to what is written about us in/at the press, I must assure you that we've done nothing to be ashamed with/of .
4. Michael is allergic for/to pollen. Every year on/in springtime, he suffers at/from terrible burning in his eyes.
5. According to/with the Prime Minister, increase at/in the number of people dissatisfied with/from the recent economic situation has resulted by/from the mistakes the ruling party have made.
6. The Johnsons take great pride on/in their son's achievements. George is famous for/with his scientific publications.
7. There's no point for/in asking on/for my opinion. I'm not familiar at/with the recent political events in South Africa.
8. I can't say I approve of/to all the resolutions you have put into/forward in your project. But out/by and large, you've done a good job.
9. David, my husband, prefers walking in the mountains from/to lying on the beach, which is why we always find it hard to agree for/on our holiday destination.
10. To avoid getting into/at trouble, young people should be taught to beware from/of drug dealers.
11. The man claimed he had nothing to do with/to the robbery and that he found himself in that place over/by accident.
12. Before researchers find a solid cure on/for cancer, thousands of people will have died of/at that horrible disease.
13. Owing by/to Rosy's thorough education and good knowledge in/of foreign languages, she has been accepted for all the jobs she has applied for/at .
14. The environment is subject to/with devastation on/through account of human destructive activity. The impact that we exert for/on nature has contributed to/in extinction of many species and endangerment of many others.
15. 'Who have you been introduced with/to so far?' 'I am already acquainted at/with Mr Byron - the one who is on/in charge of the sales department.'
16. Mrs Abercrombie is so proud for/of her children's achievements in/at school.
17. Write up/down your address, please. I don't have memory on/for numbers.

18. 'Who is with/in authority here?' 'I am responsible with/for keeping things in/at order.'
19. 'Do you still depend to/on your parents?' 'No, I earn my living at/on my own'.
20. 'How much money did you spend for/on the delivery?' 'Nothing. It was free by/off charge.'
21. Karen has been longing of/for her family and town. It's been six years since she left for/into Brazil.
22. This little village reminds me of/to the place where we went at/on our honeymoon.
23. I took your diary on/by mistake. I do not take much interest in/for your private matters.
24. 'What was the cause of/for the explosion?' 'What explosion? I am not familiar with/to the story.'
25. I'm a little nervous because I am not used with/to working on/under pressure.
26. Although Mrs Parker is bitterly jealous about/of her friends' higher wages in the company, she refrains from/with making sharp comments.
27. The committee are not for/in favour of quick changes. They say the modifications should be introduced by/on degrees.
28. The landlord was very generous at/to us. All that we consumed in his inn was on/from the house.
29. We can't give off/in. Now that we have gone through the most difficult part of the route we must reach Marrakesh by/at any cost.
30. If you had informed us from/in advance that you wouldn't be giving any lecture, we wouldn't have gone for/to the trouble of making all the necessary arrangements.
31. Jack's great passion for/in pottery seems odd to his friends, but the boy looks at/on it as an absorbing hobby.
32. What unavoidably gets with/on my nerves is Frank's tendency towards/within criticizing everything and everyone.
33. The football star has finally opted on/for holidays in a secluded place where he hopes to hide against/from curious journalists and photographers.
34. All the candidates, except to/for Larry Ames, have scored the required number of points and have qualified into/for the scholarship abroad.
35. Many customers complain on/about the high prices of food, meat at/in particular.
36. Learning this long definition to/by heart, at first, seemed an impossible task. But, at/in the end I was successful in/with memorizing it.
37. Instead from/of a long speech at the beginning of the meeting, the chairman limited himself with/to a short welcome.

Słowotwórstwo - Word formation

ZADANIE 1 Wybierz właściwą formę słowa.

1. Does it make any different / difference to them if we pay by cheque?
2. Tom has lost his confidential / confidence in conventional medicine after many years of ineffective treatment / treaty.
3. 'What's the longitude / length of this rope?' 'It's six metres long.'
4. Tom stood in defensive / defence of the woman who was attacked by a mugger. He was later praised and awarded for his bravery / bravado.
5. The president's apparition / appearance on TV was meant to prove his personal / personality involvement in the reforms.
6. Don't be unkind / kindly to Alice. She never treats you unfair / unfairly.
7. There's every likeness / likelihood that our next training will be called off because of unfavourable / disfavoured weather conditions.
8. It's advisory / advisable to keep this plant in a dark place. It's sensitive / sensible to light.
9. Make an instance / instant order and you won't have to pay for the deliverance / delivery of the furniture set.
10. As a matter of fact, the realisation of the project itself isn't so troubling / troublesome as the initial conditions we have to accept.
11. The minister doesn't seem to understand that rising unemployment / unemployed may lead to more strikes and people's annoying / annoyance.
12. Who of you was so careless / careful to pass the information to the press? I've told you a thousand times it was confiding / confidential.
13. The attention / attendance at the concert was low because the organizers weren't determining / determined enough to give it more publicity.
14. I've never heard about Paul Dobson. He couldn't have been a historic / historical character. Or perhaps, my knowledge / know-how of history is so poor.
15. The doctors were helpful / helpless seeing how fast the epidemic was spreading and how effectual / ineffective their methods of treatment were.

ZADANIE 2 Podaj wła ciw form słowa.

1. Few volunteers decided to take part in the mission knowing how
(*hazard*) it might be.
2. Cindy and Mike's close (*friend*) finally developed into a deep feeling
and culminated in their (*marry*) last year.
3. The boys should receive harsh (*punish*). Their
(*behave*) at the inauguration ceremony was horrible.
4. Your plan is not (*practice*) at all. You should rethink it.
5. Mutual (*accuse*) will get you nowhere. You'd better try to find
a more reasonable (*solve*) to your conflict.
6. Jason is the most (*truth*) person I know. He never tells lies.
7. The Internet ways of (*communicate*) seem to be most
..... (*fashion*) among young people these days.
8. The main cause of the current crisis in the party is the deep (*divide*)
between its members.
9. None of us was (*success*) in convincing the director of the benefits
that our experiment might bring. His (*approve*) grew even stronger
when Jack mentioned the possible cost of the venture.
10. Mark's been busy all this week. It's (*doubt*) whether he'll come to
see our (*perform*) tomorrow.
11. 'Why didn't they react to my (*warn*)?'
'They might have misunderstood its discreet (*mean*).'
12. Experience, flexibility and (*involve*) are the main
..... (*require*) of most employers these days.
13. The detective says he can see a striking (*similar*) between these
four (*rob*) cases.
14. The (*introduce*) of the tax relief will certainly be
..... (*benefit*) to fruit exporters.
15. I'm sorry for hitting you with the ball. It was (*accident*), I didn't
mean to hurt you.

ZADANIE 7 Uzupełnij zdania właściwymi słowami.

1. *competitive / competition / competent*

- a. It was Emily Banks who won the writers' Her story was the best.
- b. Harry wasn't a worker, that's why they laid him off.
- c. Our products sell really well because their prices are

2. *annoyance / annoying / annoyed*

- a. The poor results of the poll caused great among the party members.
- b. I'm sorry for my reaction. I was by the lies the witness told.
- c. What's making that noise? Is it the radio?

3. *destiny / destination / predestined*

- a. The plane never reached its It's still unclear what happened during the flight.
- b. Jenny believes she is to achieve a great success as an actress.
- c. I went to Athens just for a trip. But I met Georgios, married him and stayed there for good. Such was my , I guess.

4. *appearances / appearance / disappearance*

- a. The company representative is one of the jobs where personal matters a lot.
- b. The detective claims he has got a good theory to explain the mysterious of the precious crown jewels from the museum.
- c. It makes no sense to judge people only by their

5. *addicted / addiction / addictive*

- a. Heroin is one of the most drugs.
- b. I can't live without chocolate. I eat it every day. I'm to it.
- c. Uncle Ben used to smoke a lot. But he managed to fight the

6. *economic / economical / economize*

- a. In times of drought the locals have to on water supplies.
- b. My car does not use much petrol. It's really
- c. The new investments are expected to boost the development of the country.

7. *comforting / uncomfortable / comforts*

- a. The millionaire had lost his fortune in the casino. For the rest of his days he had to do without the of life.
- b. The little patient's parents were so happy when they heard the news of their daughter's successful recovery.
- c. We felt rather in company of the couple who were arguing all the time during the trip.

8. *sympathize / sympathetic / sympathy*

- a. I did with you when you failed your examination.
- b. The officers had no for the driver who caused the accident.
- c. We thanked all our family and friends warmly for being so when our father died.

9. *unjust / justice / justification*

- a. The victims expect nothing more but The guilty must be punished.
- b. There's no to your rude behaviour. You shouldn't have called your subordinates names.
- c. I have a feeling that the verdict is I am going to appeal against it.

10. *department / departure / departed*

- a. The plane is still being serviced. Our time has been postponed.
- b. This is my favourite store. I do all my shopping there.
- c. This monument has been put up in memory of all the professors and lecturers of the university.

11. *benefactor / beneficial / beneficiary*

- a. Mr Clay is our team's Without his financial support we'd never have a chance to train and take part in tournaments.
- b. The millionaire left nothing to his children. His young wife was the only of his last will.
- c. Products rich in fibre are said to be most to health.

12. *undeniable / denial / denying*

- a. That Ramesses III was a great pharaoh is a(n) fact.
- b. There is no that jealousy can ruin a relationship.
- c. Your makes no sense. I was there and saw what had happened.

ZADANIE 8 Podaj poprawne formy słów w tekstach.

Earthquakes are amongst the most 1) (destroy) natural disasters. They usually strike without any 2) (warn) and result in a great 3) (lose) of life and enormous demolition of buildings. In 4) (add), they may cause devastating landslides or create gigantic tidal waves which, in fact, are colossal walls of water smashing into seashores with such force that they are 5) (able) of destroying coastal cities. However, the vast 6) (major) of fatalities and serious 7) (injure) come about when buildings collapse.

Millions of people undergo cosmetic surgery every year. Modern plastic surgeons can alter almost any aspect of physical 8) (appear), from facial features to body shape. While some cosmetic surgery is done for 9) (medicine) reasons, many other procedures are 10) (volunteer). For many, having cosmetic surgery is a key to 11) (confide) levels and self-image. However, cosmetic surgery should never be taken lightly. The 12) (probable) of complications exists, just as for any other operation. Pain is a significant drawback to plastic surgery, and 13) (recover) times can be as long as six months in some cases. Sometimes plastic surgery doesn't produce the 14) (desire) results for the patient, which is often a problem with 15) (expect), not with the skill of the surgeon. Expecting 16) (real) results, such as that surgery will make you look like a movie star can lead to a serious 17) (disappoint).

It is common 18) (know) that there is no escape from old age and it is certain that some of us will retain our mental and physical 19) (able) while others will suffer from health disorders. Some of us will be able to climb mountains whereas others will find it 20) (achieve) because of arthritis. To what extent we will be affected with ageing is partially a matter of luck. It is also largely 21) (depend) on our genes and in a substantial part on the way we live our lives.

Transformacje (parafraza)

Transformacje ze słowem kluczem

ZADANIE 1 Wybierz poprawną formę transformacji najbardziej zbliżoną do znaczenia do oryginalnego zdania.

1. *Jack knows how to repair old radios. CAPABLE*
 - a. Jack is capable to repairing old radios.
 - b. Jack knows capable to repair old radios.
 - c. Jack is capable of repairing old radios.
2. *The young men went sailing despite the bad weather. SPITE*
 - a. Spite the bad weather the young men went sailing
 - b. The young men went sailing in spite of the bad weather.
 - c. For the bad weather spite the young men went sailing.
3. *If you don't apologize for your bad behaviour you'll be punished. UNLESS*
 - a. Unless you apologize for your bad behaviour you'll be punished.
 - b. You'll be punished unless you don't apologize for your bad behaviour.
 - c. Apologize unless you will be punished for your bad behaviour.
4. *Let's go to the mountains instead of the seaside. HOW*
 - a. How do we go to the mountains instead of the seaside?
 - b. Instead of the seaside how if we go to the mountains?
 - c. How about going to the mountains instead of the seaside?
5. *It was in June when I last talked to Janice. SINCE*
 - a. I haven't talked to Janice since June.
 - b. Since June I last talked to Janice.
 - c. Janice and I have last talked since June.
6. *The water in the lake was too cold to swim. ENOUGH*
 - a. The water in the lake wasn't enough warm to swim.
 - b. The water in the lake wasn't warm enough to swim.
 - c. The water in the lake was too enough cold to swim.

7. *Albert didn't get better because he refused to take the antibiotics. WOULD*
- a. Albert wouldn't refuse to take the antibiotics, so he did not get better.
 - b. If Albert refused to take the antibiotics, he would not get better.
 - c. Albert would have got better if he had not refused to take the antibiotics.
8. *Neither Frank nor his brother could read the map well. ABLE*
- a. Frank and his brother weren't neither able to read the map.
 - b. Neither Frank nor his brother were able to read the map.
 - c. Nor Frank neither his brother could read the map able.
9. *My neighbours' private lives do not interest me at all. IN*
- a. I don't interest in my neighbours' private lives at all.
 - b. My neighbours' private lives interest in me not at all.
 - c. I am not interested in my neighbours' private lives at all.
10. *We have nothing against your children playing in our garden. MIND*
- a. We haven't mind against your children to play in our garden.
 - b. We don't mind your children playing in our garden.
 - c. Your children aren't mind against playing in our garden.
11. *It was wrong of Harry to leave the office before the end of the day. SHOULD*
- a. Harry shouldn't have left the office before the end of the day.
 - b. Should Harry leave the office before the end of the day, which was wrong.
 - c. Harry wrongly should have left the office before the end of the day.
12. *What a pity I didn't ask Mary for a date first. WISH*
- a. It's a pity I didn't wish Mary for a date first.
 - b. I pitied to wish to ask Mary for a date first.
 - c. I wish I had asked Mary for a date first.
13. *After the accident the driver found it really hard to move. HARDLY*
- a. After the accident the driver hardly found moving.
 - b. After the accident the driver was hardly able to move.
 - c. After the accident the driver couldn't hardly move.

ZADANIE 2 Przepisz zdania tak, aby jak najwierniej oddawały znaczenie wyrażone w oryginalnym zdaniu. Użyj podanych słów kluczowych.

1. You don't need to take all these pills. NECESSARY
It
2. Wendy began learning Chinese two months ago. FOR
..... months.
3. If I were in your place I would notify the police. ADVISE
I
4. Brian is too impatient to wait for his gift so long. ENOUGH
Brian
5. We don't get on well even though we are a close family. DESPITE
Despite
6. I am not keen on ancient history. INTEREST
Ancient history
7. Whose are those luggages? BELONG
Who?
8. I suggest that you write a complaint. ABOUT
.....?
9. Perhaps, I will start my own business. THINKING
I
10. The players had very little time to celebrate their victory. HARDLY
.....
11. Promise that you will not exceed the speed limit and I will let you drive. PROVIDED
I will
12. We pay the company for servicing our machinery. HAVE
We
13. Uncle Joe smoked cigars all his life. ADDICTED
.....
14. We didn't have to pay for the food. CHARGE
The food

15. The cruise around the island was more exciting than the visit to the ruins. NOT SO
.....
16. Jenny started attending the course for translators in June. SINCE
.....
17. Diane can decorate houses and flats really well. SKILLED
.....
18. How much did the operation cost? PRICE
..... operation?
19. Maybe Andy didn't realize the risk of the venture? MAY
Andy
20. They did not let us enter the military area. ALLOWED
We
21. The kids say they don't want to stay at the camp any longer. BORED
.....
22. If I were you I wouldn't question the manager's decisions. HAD BETTER
.....
23. Does Monica know how high the rent is? AWARE
.....
24. They forced me to sign the testimony. MADE
I
25. If you don't apologize for your misbehaviour you'll be punished. UNLESS
You
26. You didn't pay the fine and that's why you got into trouble. WOULD NOT
.....
27. I don't think Frank will remember about my birthday. UNLIKELY
.....
28. The museum is not open on Mondays. ADMITTANCE
There
29. This vegetable is not suitable for being eaten raw. LEND
.....
30. Working night shifts is nothing new to me. ACCUSTOMED
.....

Transformacje otwarte (bez słowa kluczowego)

ZADANIE 1 Uzupełnij zdania tak, aby jak najwierniej oddawały
znaczenie oryginalnego zdania.

1. Let's play Scrabble instead of chess.

How *chess?*

2. My brother loves deep sea fishing.

My brother is fond

3. Everyone knows that Joe has a crush for Amanda.

Joe *Amanda*.

4. What a pity you don't have a sailing licence.

I wish *licence*.

5. James is likely to arrive next Friday.

It is *next Friday*.

6. It's a pity we didn't have enough time to visit the Acropolis.

If only we *the Acropolis*.

7. These photographs are not the same.

There is *these photographs*.

8. Someone has recommended pulling the old factory down.

It has been

9. There is a nice silence in the area.

It *area*.

10. What is the price of the cruise around the Mediterranean?

How much *?*

11. I have never been to a more beautiful place.

This is *to*.

12. It seems the climbers do not fear a snowstorm.

The climbers *a snowstorm*.

Test luk otwartych

Uzupełnianie luk w zdaniach i tekstach

ZADANIE 1 Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach właściwymi słowami tak, aby otrzymała logiczną i poprawną gramatycznie wypowiedź.

as being had order since
soon that though unless yet

1. Ever they quarrelled Mike and Jenny haven't talked to each other / other.
2. Is anything wrong at / with you, Daisy? You look as you were about to faint.
3. Our parents are thinking of / on moving abroad in to look for better living conditions.
4. usual, they had an argument as none / nobody of them would agree to work the night shift.
5. It's Jamie I suspect with / of damaging the file cabinet in my office.
6. Due for / to the renovation works starting next monday our office is moved to another address.
7. Despite / Although having been a couple for three years Joan and Steve have not got married as
8. I have made up my brain / mind to quit working and start travelling all over the world as as I make a million.
9. Juventus score another goal they will lose their chance of qualifying for / to the Champions League.
10. You better not mention it to Paul that you have seen his wife in company of another man or other / else he might get upset.

ZADANIE 2 Uzupełnij luki w tekście właściwymi słowami tak, aby otrzymać logiczną i poprawną gramatycznie wypowiedź.

Dolphins are known(1) be the most playful(2) all in the animal kingdom. When(3) comes to creating games, they have few rivals. They seem to(4) great pleasure in the game of catch with a fish or a turtle, throwing the animal(5) and forth to each other with no intention of eating it. Dolphins enjoy the activities that remind us(6) our games of tag.(7) indicate its readiness for a game one dolphin will touch another a(8) of times, and then a high speed pursuit will(9) place through the sea. With immense delight they(10) turns chasing each other.

ZADANIE 3 Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach właściwymi słowami tak, aby otrzymać logiczną i poprawną gramatycznie wypowiedź.

besides case charge knowledge mind
pattern reach reason saying sense

1. Instead to / of acting like his rough mates, Jack should follow a better
2. Jimmy's account of the incident is beyond all He blames the devastation of his neighbour's car on / with some aliens.
3. The captain showed a lot of common when it came to / at negotiating with the Somali sea pirates.
4. being a talented ballerina, Mindy is also skilled for / in modern dances.
5. It's really up / about to you whether you choose medicine or law for your study. Make up your as it's a serious decision.
6. 'What's the clue / point of trimming all these young trees?'
'To the best of my it helps them grow better and produce more fruit.'
7. The explorers are all equipped to / with maps and compasses just in some of them should lose their way in the jungle.
8. There's no what might happen if you dived too deep without a good preparation. Your life and wellbeing would be at danger / risk.

Tłumaczenie zdań na język angielski

Wybór poprawnej wersji tłumaczenia

ZADANIE 1 Wybierz poprawną wersję tłumaczenia podanych zdań.

1. *Nigdy jeszcze nie widziałem takich zjawisk pogodowych.*

A. Never I have seen such weather phenomenon.

B. I haven't ever seen such weather phenomena.

2. *Żałuję, że nie posłuchałem twojej rady.*

A. I wish I had followed your advice.

B. I wish to have followed your advice.

3. *Widzieliśmy ich, jak spacerowali po parku.*

A. We saw how they were walking in the park.

B. We saw them walking in the park.

4. *Wydaje mi się, że John poznał już całą prawdę.*

A. John seems to have found out the whole truth by now.

B. It seems John to find out the whole truth already.

5. *Co byś zrobił, gdybyś wówczas miał tyle pieniędzy, co teraz?*

A. What would you do if you then had as much money as you have today?

B. What would you have done if you'd had so much money then as you have today?

6. *Doradziłem Sonii, aby zapisywała wszystko w swoim pamiętniku.*

A. I have advised to Sonia to write everything in her diary.

B. I have advised Sonia that she write everything in her diary.

7. *Zapomniałem, że kiedy poznałem profesora Bale'a na konferencji.*

A. I forgot to meet professor Bale at a conference.

B. I forgot meeting professor Bale at a conference.

8. *Wła nie oddałem mój samochód do naprawy.*
- A. I am having my car being repaired.
 - B. I have had my car repaired.
9. *Ledwie wróciłem ze stu bowego wyjazdu, a szef zlecił mi kolejne zadanie.*
- A. Hardly had I returned from the business trip when my boss assigned me a new task.
 - B. Hardly I returned from the business trip that my boss had assigned me a new task.
10. *Czy w Islandii mówi si po norwesku?*
- A. Does Norwegian speak in Iceland?
 - B. Is Norwegian spoken in Iceland?
11. *Gdzie jest Marco? Nie mo na go nigdzie znale .*
- A. Where's Marco? He finds nowhere.
 - B. Where's Marco? He's nowhere to be found.
12. *Sugeruj , aby nie zbierała grzybów, których nie znasz.*
- A. I suggest you don't pick up the mushrooms you do not know.
 - B. I suggest you not to pick up the mushrooms you do not know.
13. *Wszyscy wiedzieli, e pan Harris sponsorował nasz dru yn z własnych pieni dzy.*
- A. Everyone knew Mr Harris to sponsor our team with his own money.
 - B. Mr Harris was known to have sponsored our team with his own money.
14. *Od kiedy James został dyrektorem, firma zarobiła wi cej pieni dzy ni kiedykolwiek.*
- A. Ever since James became the director the company has made more money than ever.
 - B. The company made more money than ever since James has become the director.
15. *To niemo liwe, e ona sama zmieniła opony w samochodzie.*
- A. She can't have changed the car tyres by herself.
 - B. She could not possibly change the car tyres by herself.

79. *Mike podpisał kontrakt dopiero, kiedy zaoferowano mu udziały w firmie.*

A. Not till he was offered the company shares did Mike sign the contract.

B. Mike only signed the contract till he was not offered the company shares.

80. *To nie mo liwe, e to Monica napisała ten donos.*

A. It cannot have been Monica who wrote the denunciation.

B. Monica couldn't write the denunciation, it's impossible.

Tłumaczenie zda na j zyk angielski

ZADANIE 2 Przetłumacz zdania na j zyk angielski, wykorzystuj c podane w nawiasach słowa. Nie zmieniaj ich formy!

1. *ałuj , e nie id z wami na ten spektakl dzisiaj wieczorem.* (wish)

.....

2. *Czy mamy life si ju ?* (mind)

.....

3. *Ona zachowuje si tak, jakby była tutaj najwa niejsza.* (as if)

.....

4. *Jenny bardzo rzadko pomaga nam w ogrodzie.* (hardly ever)

.....

5. *Powiniene unika picia zbyt du ej ilo ci kawy.* (avoid)

.....

6. *Nie warto naprawia tego starego monitora.* (worth)

.....

7. *Gdyby nie jego ona, Mark straciłby mnóstwo pieni dzy w kasynie.* (but for)

.....

8. *Zagram z tob w karty pod warunkiem, e nie b dziesz oszukiwał.* (condition)

.....

9. Czy potrafisz powiedzieć , jaka jest różnica pomiędzy tymi dwiema teoriami? (tell)
.....
10. Już czas, aby cię zaczął przygotowywać się do egzaminu. (about)
.....
11. Jak ten człowiek zarabia na życie? (a living)
.....
12. Wolelibyśmy, aby nasze dzieci nie brały udziału w tych zawodach. (would rather)
.....
13. Kazano nam przenieść cały towar do magazynu. (made)
.....
14. Nie ma sensu negocjowanie nowego kontraktu. (no use)
.....
15. Bank poprosi cię o pieniądze, kiedy spłacisz wcześniejsze kredyty. (once)
.....
16. Był nieszczerliwy, bo nie udało mu się zarobić fortuny. (succeed)
.....
17. Mówiono, że Ted Monroe znalazł ogromny skarb w swoim ogrodzie. (said)
.....
18. Oprócz tego, że zwiedziłam ten piękny kraj, poznałam też ciekawych ludzi. (besides)
.....
19. Nie mieliśmy żadnych informacji od Frank'a od kiedy wyjechał za granicę. (heard)
.....
20. Dlaczego obwiniasz tylko mnie za to co się stało? (blame)
.....
21. Harry nie przyznaje się do tego, że nazwał Amandę wiedźmą. (denies)
.....
22. Już od wielu lat Tina i Charles żyją osobno. (been)
.....

Tłumaczenie fragmentów zda na język angielski

ZADANIE 3 Przetłumacz brakujące fragmenty zdań na język angielski.

1. Czy nie będzie lepiej, jeżeli zatrudnimy Mike'a zamiast Pete'a? Mike nie jest do
do wiadczony, aby poradzić sobie z tym zadaniem.

Hadn't Pete?

Mike with the assignment.

2. Mimo że był przerażony, mężczyzna wskoczył do rzeki pełnej krokodyli, aby ratować
kobietę.

Terrified the man

full of crocodiles woman.

3. Gdyby nie szybka reakcja przechodnia, ten starszy pan nie przeżyłby ataku serca.

If it, the elderly man

..... the heart attack.

4. Jeżeli nie opowiesz detektywom wszystkiego co wiesz o tym porwaniu, możesz zostać
zatrzymany przez policję na co najmniej 24 godziny.

Unless the kidnapping

..... twenty four hours.

5. Mieli cię poinformować nas o terminie lubu waszej córki. Mogli cię przynajmniej
wysłać do nas maila.

You were daughter's wedding.

You an e-mail.

6. David niepotrzebnie sam wносił te ciężkie paczki na dziesięć piętrowo. Ryzykował
uszkodzeniem kręgosłupa.

David need by himself.

He risked his spine.

7. Gdybym miał wziąć udział w tej konferencji w Toronto, to oznaczałoby, że musiałbym polecieć najbliższym lotem.

*Were I in Toronto,
that would mean flight.*

8. Ta stara winda na pewno się popsuje prędzej, czy później. Sugerujemy, aby została wymieniona na nową.

*This old elevator is sure We suggest
that a new one.*

9. Minęło już siedem lat odkąd Harry Grant zaginął. Mówi, że został porwany przez kosmitów.

*It's been missing. He's said
..... aliens.*

10. Kto włamał się nocą do naszego magazynu. Ale oprócz kilku butelek wody mineralnej niczego więcej nie ukradziono.

*Our warehouse last night.
But except*

11. Gdyby ktoś z was został ukąszony przez jadowitego węża, radzę abyście natychmiast podali mu tę surowicę.

*In case a poisonous snake
I advise you this serum at once.*

12. Czy oni skończą remontować szkołę zanim rozpocznie się nowy rok szkolny?

*..... the school
by the time?*

13. Podchodzenie tak blisko do pociągu niedowiedziało było bardzo nierozsądne z ich strony. Zwierz mogło ich zaatakować.

*It was thoughtless the sleeping bear.
The animal*