

Education - revision p. 37

1

Uzupełnij zdania, wykorzystując w odpowiedniej formie wyrazy podane w nawiasach. Nie zmieniaj kolejności wyrazów, jednak – jeśli jest to konieczne – dodaj inne wyrazy tak, aby zdania były logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

1. Can you give (I / dictionary) from the upper shelf, please?
2. (be / IT / compulsory) subject in your school?
3. Retaking (exam / be / real) stressful for students.
4. He wasn't well (prepare / Biology) test yesterday.
5. Sarah is (creative / than) her sister.
6. Mirek is (fall / with) the set books. He hasn't read *Pan Tadeusz* yet.

2

Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty podane w nawiasach.

Read about interesting school facts around the world and choose the information which is (1) (najbardziej zaskakująca) for you.

> Students in China get (2) (więcej zadań domowych) than in any other country. Generally, they spend about fifteen hours a week doing tasks (3) (w domu) .

> When (4) (rozpoczynasz szkołę) in Germany, your teacher gives you a welcome present. This is a special, gigantic packet full of markers, stickers, pens, pencils, and some snacks.

> Many Japanese schools don't have a canteen and kids have their lunch (5) (w klasach) . Students also learn to serve food and clean up after the meals.

> (6) (Najstarszą szkołą na świecie) is the King's School in Canterbury, England. Although it was founded as early as AD 597, the school functions today as a modern institution with (7) (najnowszą) technology.



3

Uzupełnij zdania, wykorzystując w odpowiedniej formie podane wyrazy.

1. You're rather . Could you come here and give me a hand, please? **HELPFUL**
2. Cheating during tests is , and so is copying papers from the Internet. **LEGAL**
3. Mark was during the Maths test: he copied all the answers from me! **HONEST**
4. I make silly mistakes when I am and do homework without reading the instructions carefully. **PATIENT**
5. Ms Fury always listens to her students, so they're to her. **RESPECT**

4

Wykorzystując podane wyrazy, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką tak, by zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy słowa, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.

1. Arthur isn't worried about his grades. **CARE**
Arthur about his grades. He's pleased with whatever he gets.
2. I'd like to know what grade I got in the class test, Miss. **RESULTS**
I'd like to get the class test, Miss.
3. Everybody should remember the Polish anthem. **HEART**

Everybody should learn the Polish anthem .

4. You should focus on what your teachers say. **PAY**

You should to what your teachers say.

5. I'd like you to speak louder, please. **UP**

Could , please?

5

Dopasuj wypowiedzi A-F do sytuacji 1-6.

Who Says What, When and Where?

1. You didn't study for the test, but you've passed it anyway.

2. Phil calls you to learn about homework, but you are in the middle of something.

3. Gina didn't do well in the test. You cheer her up.

4. Your friend is in a hurry and can't spend time with you.

5. Your school basketball team didn't make it to the finals.

6. You need to make an urgent call, but you can't.

A. Hold on a second.

B. I can't believe my luck!

C. I've got to go. Talk to you later.

D. Oh no, the battery is dead.

E. Never mind. You can always retake it.

F. What a pity! How awful!