

Nature - revision p. 47

1

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

1. It's our duty to care about endangered species. **TO**
We care about endangered species.
2. You mustn't feed animals in the zoo. **ARE**
You to feed animals in the zoo.
3. Do you have to clean up after your dog? **NECESSARY**
 to clean up after your dog?
4. I promise not to swim in this dirty pond. **WILL**
I promise swim in this dirty pond.
5. You're not allowed to go this way. **FORBIDDEN**
It go this way.
6. Jacek has no intention of camping here. **IS**
Jacek to camp here.

2

Uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką/lukami tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego.

1. My plan is to see Scotland next summer.
I'm Scotland next summer.
2. I may stay in today, because a storm is coming.
I think I in today, because a storm is coming.
3. Let me check the weather forecast for you.
I the weather forecast for you.
4. That's the last plastic bottle I've ever bought!
I plastic bottles anymore.
5. The hurricane may get stronger.
The hurricane probably stronger.
6. We've arranged to plant trees around our school tomorrow.
 planting trees around our school tomorrow.

3

W każdym z poniższych zdań jeden wyraz został błędnie użyty. Wskaż go i popraw.

1. Car gases and factories cause pollution in cities.
2. Because of legal hunting, a lot of animals are endangered.
3. There are more and more natural disasters like droughts, water, or hurricanes.
4. What can an individual do to protect risky species?
5. Throw up your rubbish.
6. Could you please pick out the litter?

4

Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań podane w nawiasach tak, aby otrzymać logiczny i poprawny gramatycznie tekst. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.



Albatrosses are those amazing ocean birds which (1) (można zobaczyć) in the North Pacific and in the Southern Ocean. There are 22 species of albatross and each one is considered endangered. This magnificent bird can spread its wings up to 4 metres. The albatross (2) (może żyć) as long as 60–70 years. However, we (3) (nie będziemy mogli) to enjoy these these amazing birds for long, as their number

(4) (zmniejszy się) soon. There are several reasons for this, but one that we (5) (możemy powstrzymać) is water pollution. In order to feed their young, albatrosses (6) (muszą latać) for several days to collect enough food inside their beaks. But instead of fish, they often bring plastic bags, rubber or other litter as food. If their young eat such things, they (7) (mogą umrzeć) . We need to realise that (8) (nie wolno zanieczyszczać) rivers, seas or oceans and we (9) (musimy przetwarzać odpady) .



5

Dopasuj wypowiedzi A–F do sytuacji 1–6.

Who Says What, When and Where?

1. You want to go skating, but you can see this sign near the lake.

2. You want your friend to study with you for the test.

3. Your brother warns you not to go near a small green creature.

4. You see small insects running quickly over your friend.

5. You want your puppy to touch snow for the first time.

6. Grandma doesn't want you to get cold.

A. Come on! Go ahead!

B. You mustn't leave without a hat and a scarf.

C. Don't touch that frog! It may be dangerous.

D. Stand up quickly or you'll be covered in them soon.

E. Thin ice!

F. Can you come over and revise with me?