

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Wynik: _____ /50

 **Audio 6 Zadanie 1 (5 punktów / _____)**

Dwukrotnie wysłuchasz rozmowy w sklepie. Odpowiedz krótko na pytania do dialogu. Wymagana jest poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna udzielanych odpowiedzi.

Przykład: When did the woman buy her phone?

Last week.

1 What can't the woman turn off? _____

2 Is the phone broken? _____

3 What does the woman need now? _____

4 What can't she decide on? _____

5 How much money is she ready to spend? _____

Zadanie 2 (5 punktów / _____)**Zakreśl poprawną formę: A lub B.**

Przykład: Sorry, but I didn't ____ your name.

A take

 B catch

1 Could you buy some fruit? Go to the ____ on the corner.

A butcher's

B greengrocer's

2 Where's the ____ room? I'd like to try on this shirt.

A fitting

B change

3 Do you get any ____ money from your parents?

A wallet

B pocket

4 The vase is completely _____. Just throw it away, please.

A broken

B hole

5 When I plan to buy something expensive, I ____ prices online.

A bargain

B compare

Zadanie 3 (10 punktów / _____)**Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach wyrazami z ramki. Podano dwa wyrazy dodatkowo.**by campaign cash ~~clothes~~ delivery for furniture in ordered prices service shop spendPrzykład: You should go to that clothes shop selling chic dresses.

1 Could you put all my shopping _____ a bag, please?

2 Jack _____ his food and the waiter brought it immediately.

3 The _____ here is really good. Our waitress is so quick and friendly.

4 How much do I have to pay _____ this necklace?

5 I'd like to pay _____ credit card.

6 Don't _____ your money on something you don't need.

7 The restaurant here is quite good and the _____ aren't too high.

8 My order was over 100 zł, so I got free _____.

9 They've started a great advertising _____.

10 If you want to buy some chairs, I recommend this new _____ shop.

Zadanie 4 (5 punktów / _____)

Uzupełnij luki w tekście o centrach handlowych, wybierając właściwą opcję: A, B lub C.

Shopping centres seem to be **0 another** Western invention of our modern times. They also seem to be everywhere. As soon as one shopping centre is built, **1 _____** one appears not far away. However, similar places existed in **2 _____** parts of the world more than 1000 years ago.

In the Middle East, people went to bazaars to buy different things: from fruit and vegetables to spices and furniture. Most of the traditional bazaars are now gone but the **3 _____** that have survived are popular tourist attractions. In the 19th century, a lot of European cities covered their shopping streets with roofs, creating shopping 'arcades'. You could buy groceries, clothes and **4 _____** things there. In the 1920s car parks became a necessary part of shopping centres because of the invention of the car. Some people started coming in their cars to do big shopping and **5 _____** came to spend some time inside. This was the beginning of the shopping centres we know today.

Przykład:	A one	B another	C other
1	A others	B another	C other
2	A others	B another	C other
3	A one	B ones	C other
4	A others	B one	C other
5	A others	B another	C other

Zadanie 5 (10 punktów / _____)

Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań podane w nawiasach.

Przykład: They (**lubią się**) *like each other* a lot.

- Which pen do you usually use? (**Czarnego czy niebieskiego**) _____?
- Daniel ordered two power banks: one for him and (**ten drugi**) _____ for his girlfriend.
- He's into cars, especially (**tymi japońskimi**) _____.
- Johnny brought lots of crisps and (**inne**) _____ snacks.
- Look at those dresses. I think (**ta krótka**) _____ on the right will be fine.
- Sarah showed me the blue bag and (**różową**) _____.
- She doesn't want this book. She'd like (**tamtą**) _____.
- She should buy new trousers. (**Te, które**) _____ she's got are torn.
- I like this restaurant, but I'd like to try (**inną**) _____.
- Would you like (**jeszcze jedną szklanekę**) _____ of water?

Zadanie 6 (5 punktów / _____)

Do każdej z opisanych sytuacji, dobierz właściwą reakcję. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

Przykład: Sprzedawca pyta, ile chcesz pomidorów. Jakie pytanie usłyszysz?

A Would you like some tomatoes?

B How many tomatoes?

C Are you paying for the tomatoes?

1 Płacisz kartą w sklepie. Kasjer informuje Cię, że możesz już wyjąć kartę z terminala. Co usłyszysz?

A Enter your PIN, please.

B Insert your card, please.

C Remove your card, please.

2 Poproś o koszulę w mniejszym rozmiarze.

A Could I have a smaller size, please?

B Could I pay for this one, please?

C This shirt is too small.

3 Płacisz gotówką, a sprzedawca wydaje Ci resztę. Co usłyszysz?

A Here's your banknote.

B Here's your coin.

C Here's your change.

4 Informujesz sprzedawcę, że nie potrzebujesz pomocy, bo tylko się rozglądasz.

A I'm just paying, thanks.

B I'm just looking, thanks.

C I won't take it, thanks.

5 Sprzedawca informuje Cię, że zwrot towaru jest możliwy tylko za okazaniem paragonu. Co usłyszysz?

A You have to keep the receipt to bring the product back.

B Here's your receipt.

C Would you like to return it?

