

## 5 Przeczytaj poniższe minidialogi. Które z podanych odpowiedzi A–C najlepiej uzupełniają wypowiedzi?

- 1 X: Is the new anti-drugs campaign any good?  
Y: ? it's not clear what they want to say.  
A To my mind C On the other hand  
B The main advantage is that  
2 X: What will happen if the court decides he ?  
Y: He will be able to go home freely.  
A has committed a crime C is not guilty  
B might be a suspect  
3 X: Have the police caught the bank robber?  
Y: Well, yesterday the police said that they ? the  
robber for three weeks! Can you believe it?  
A haven't seen B didn't see C hadn't seen  
4 X: I don't think that community service is a good form of  
punishment.  
Y: Why not? I think it's ? a prison sentence.  
A as effective as C less useful than  
B important to get  
5 X: Did you ask him about the robbery?  
Y: Yes, but he didn't ? me the truth. He lied as usual.  
A say B tell C speak  
6 X: Why did you phone the police?  
Y: Because when I got back home from Fiji I realised  
someone ? into my house during my holiday.  
A broke B was breaking C had broken

## 6 Która z odpowiedzi poprawnie uzupełnia luki w obydwu zdaniach?

Zwróć uwagę, że wstawiane słowo może mieć dwa różne znaczenia w uzupełnianych zdaniach.

- 1 Burglars ? into shops and houses.  
People who ? the law should be punished.  
A enter B break C commit  
2 I can't read this ?. His handwriting is difficult to read.  
The Prime Minister got a two-year ? for corruption.  
A letter B decision C sentence  
3 I'm sure she'll just ? her arms and get really angry  
when she hears the news.  
To get to the police station you have to ? the bridge  
and then turn left.  
A cross B follow C raise  
4 She could swim ? the age of three.  
It's common to judge people ? the way they look.  
A before B at C by  
5 Her case has just gone ? court.  
He was arrested for setting fire ? ten cars.  
A to B in C for

## 1 Które słowo jest właściwe?

- 1 The thief robbed / mugged / stole my wallet.  
2 The police have collected an important piece of  
identity / evidence / truth: a knife covered in blood.  
3 Lots of young people don't have jobs and the level of  
racism / unemployment / sexism is still increasing.  
4 The head / capital / major city of France is Paris.  
5 Don't bite / fiddle / blink your nails! It's disgusting.  
6 A witness / police officer / judge decides on sentences  
in court.

## 2 Przekształć podane słowa tak, aby poprawnie uzupełniały zdania.

- 1 The ? tried to hide the DVD under his coat, but  
a police officer saw him. **SHOPLIFT**  
2 Tom faced total ? when Fern told all their  
friends about his lies. **HUMILIATE**  
3 The ? got a four-year sentence for setting fire  
to the department store. **ARSON**  
4 Racial ? is still a big problem in many countries  
today. **DISCRIMINATE**  
5 If you have ever downloaded music illegally, you have  
committed online ? **PIRATE**

## 3 Przekształć zdania, zachowując ich sens. Użyj odpowiednich form czasów przeszłych.

- 1 The police officer chased the criminal for ten minutes,  
then he caught him.  
The police officer ? the criminal for ten minutes  
before he ? him.  
2 The thief burgled the flat, then escaped through an  
open window.  
After the thief ? the flat, she  
through an open window.  
3 Someone stole my purse before I got home.  
When I ? home, I realised that somebody  
? my purse.  
4 He spent 25 years in prison, then his sentence ended.  
He ? 25 years in prison by the time his  
sentence ?  
5 Marie robbed 15 banks before she was arrested.  
Marie ? after she ? 15 banks.

## 4 Przekształć zdania, zachowując ich sens. Użyj form mowy zależnej.

- 1 'I feel ill,' said Eva.  
Eva said ?  
2 'I've contacted the police, Jon,' said Reece.  
Reece told Jon that ?  
3 'I found the weapon in the kitchen,' said the detective.  
The detective said ?  
4 'I'm waiting for the court case to end, Tim,' said Jo.  
Jo told Tim that ?  
5 'I didn't go out last night,' she said.  
She said ?