

## UNIT 10 Test

Imię i nazwisko \_\_\_\_\_ Klasa \_\_\_\_\_

### LISTENING

**1** 23 **Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć tekstów. Na podstawie usłyszanych informacji w zadaniach 1–5 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A–C).**

**1 Who is the speaker?**

- A a referee
- B a player
- C a coach

**2 What sports activity is the girl going to do most of the time in the next few weeks?**



**3 When are the boys going to meet at the swimming pool?**



**4 What are they mainly talking about?**

- A the equipment for different watersports
- B doing a watersport for the first time
- C the dangers of some watersports

**5 The man is**

- A giving advice about using safety equipment.
- B criticising the behaviour of drivers on the roads.
- C talking about an accident he had while cycling.

\_\_\_ / 5

**2** 24 **Usłyszysz tekst dotyczący nietypowej dyscypliny sportowej. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz krótko na pytania 1–3. Na pytania należy odpowiedzieć w języku angielskim.**

**1** When was octopushing invented?

\_\_\_\_\_

**2** How many players are there in an octopushing team altogether?

\_\_\_\_\_

**3** How are the parts of an octopushing game different from the parts of an ice-hockey game?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ / 3

## LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

**3** 25 **Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi 1–4. Do każdej z nich dobierz właściwą reakcję (A–E).**

**Uwaga! Jedna reakcja została podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.**

- A** I'm afraid it isn't. You mustn't take any.
- B** Yes, sir. Understood.
- C** OK, but make sure you bring it back today.
- D** No, you can't. It's against the rules.
- E** Don't worry, I'll be careful.

Speaker 1 \_\_\_\_ Speaker 2 \_\_\_\_ Speaker 3 \_\_\_\_ Speaker 4 \_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ / 4

**4** **Uzupełnij minidialogi 1–4. Wpisz w każdą lukę brakujący fragment wypowiedzi tak, aby otrzymać logiczne i spójne teksty.**

**1 X:** You \_\_\_\_\_ be late for class again!

**Y:** I'm sorry, sir.

**2 X:** Can we swim in the lake?

**Y:** No, it's \_\_\_\_\_. There's a 'NO SWIMMING' sign.

**3 X:** Did you \_\_\_\_\_ all that?

**Y:** I'm not sure. One more time.

**4 X:** What should I do before the game?

**Y:** \_\_\_\_\_ sure you have a good warm-up.

\_\_\_\_ / 4

## READING

**5** **Przeczytaj teksty A–D. W zadaniach 1–4 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A, B lub C), zgodną z treścią tekstu.**

### Tekst A

✕

Hi John,  
Congratulations on winning the school table tennis competition! You were amazing! I think you should join a club, really. Anyway, my brother's driving me and Tommy to the new waterpark this afternoon. Would you like to come, too? I'm going to test my new flippers. Let me know if you can make it.  
Andy

✕

Hi Amanda,  
Are you free tomorrow afternoon? I'm going with my dad to the sports shop to get a new tennis racket and then we're going to try the new courts in the city park. Why don't you join us? I know you're thinking of taking part in the tennis tournament next month, so you could practise with us. Interested?

- 1** Both texts are about
- A** visiting a sports facility.
  - B** buying sports equipment.
  - C** practising for a sports competition.

## Tekst B

Our local football team lost yesterday's game 0:1, which was their fourth game without even scoring a goal! It seems obvious that something seriously wrong is going on in the club. And to those who are quick to blame the coach for this, I'd like to say: 'Look at all the success he had with the team in recent years!'

2 The writer wrote this text to

- A show that the coach made bad decisions.
- B explain why the team played badly.
- C suggest that there is a problem with the team.

## Tekst C

The London Marathon started in 1981 as the brainchild of Chris Brasher, a former Olympic champion, who was then working as a journalist and TV reporter. After he completed the New York Marathon in 1979, he was keen on organising this kind of event in London. He succeeded two years later, with over six thousand runners taking part in the race.

3 Chris Brasher

- A was never a professional sportsperson.
- B took part in the New York Marathon.
- C organised the New York Marathon.

## Tekst D

Hi Adam,

<sup>1</sup> Hope to see you there!

<sup>2</sup> When you finish, come straight to the park.

<sup>3</sup> I know you're probably still at school.

<sup>4</sup> Sam and I will be there to try his new skateboard.

Robert

4 The correct order of the sentences in the message is

- A 3-4-1-2
- B 2-4-3-1
- C 3-2-4-1

\_\_\_ / 4

**6 Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach 1-4 zgodnie z treścią tekstu.**

Orienteering is a sports activity in which the participants move as quickly as they can across an unknown area, usually a forest, to reach the final point. On their way they have to visit some checkpoints, choosing the quickest route between them.

The activity started in Scandinavia at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a training exercise in land navigation for military officers, but it quickly gained popularity among ordinary people, with the first competition open to the public held in Norway in 1897.

Taking part in an orienteering game requires good navigational skills as the competitors need to use a compass and a map to locate all the necessary points on their route, not to mention the fact that they need to be really fit to run fast in a difficult terrain.

Nowadays orienteering is a popular sport in many countries, with plenty of different types of international competitions, although the Olympic Games are still not one of them. The most common types of orienteering include the competitors moving on foot, mountain bikes or skis.

- 1 During an orienteering competition the participants must find the fastest way between a few \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 The first orienteering competition for \_\_\_\_\_ was organised in 1897.
- 3 To do orienteering you need to be very \_\_\_\_\_ and have good navigational skills.
- 4 At present orienteering \_\_\_\_\_ an Olympic discipline.

\_\_\_ / 4

### LANGUAGE IN USE

**7 Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród wyrazów podanych w ramce wybierz te, które poprawnie uzupełniają luki 1–3. Wpisz odpowiednią literę (A–F) w każdą lukę.**

**Uwaga! Trzy wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.**

**A** equipment

**B** win

**C** as

**D** like

**E** facilities

**F** score

Nordic walking is a great activity to get fit. It's not a competitive sport, so you don't need to worry that you have to (1) \_\_\_ points or goals. Some people might say it's not as exciting (2) \_\_\_ other sports but it's a very relaxing activity. And you don't need any special (3) \_\_\_ – good shoes and a set of poles will do!

\_\_\_ / 3

**8 Uzupełnij każde zdanie (1–4) tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Wykorzystaj podany na końcu wyraz nie zmieniając jego formy. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.**

**Uwaga! W każdej lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.**

- 1 This game is so exciting! I love it. **WHAT**  
\_\_\_\_\_ game! I love it.
- 2 I've never tried anything as difficult as climbing **THE**  
Climbing is \_\_\_\_\_ activity I've ever tried.
- 3 The water is too cold to go swimming. **ENOUGH**  
The water isn't \_\_\_\_\_ go swimming.
- 4 My brother can't run fast, but I can. **THAN**  
I can run \_\_\_\_\_ my brother.
- 5 The match was so boring that we decided to stop watching it. **SUCH**  
It was \_\_\_\_\_ match that we decided to stop watching it.

\_\_\_ / 5

Total \_\_\_ / 32