



Dział 6: życie społeczne

must, might, can't — przypuszczenia · must have, should have · problemy społeczne

opracowanie: Mateusz Będkowski · niekazmuliczyc.pl

WYPEŁNIA NAUCZYCIEL

Punkty / 32

Ocena

Imię i nazwisko _____ Klasa _____ Data _____

Grupa A

10 zadań · 32 punkty · 45 minut · bez słownika · pisz czytelnie · w zadaniach otwartych licz się poprawna forma i pisownia.

Zadanie 1. (0–6)

OTWARTE

Przeczytaj definicje i wpisz pasujący wyraz z ramki. Dwa wyrazy są zbędne.

community · discrimination · charity · protest · shoplifting · elect · unemployment · volunteer

1. unfair treatment of people because of their race, sex or age _____
2. an organisation that collects money to help people or animals _____
3. a situation in which many people have no jobs _____
4. all the people who live in the same area _____
5. to choose a person for an official job by voting _____
6. taking things from a shop without paying _____

1. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Zadanie 2. (0–6)

OTWARTE

Wpisz *must*, *might* albo *can't*.

1. I'm not sure where Tom is. He _____ be at the library.
2. This _____ be the right address — there's no house here.
3. He has three cars. He _____ be very rich.
4. Take an umbrella. It _____ rain later.
5. She's only twelve. She _____ be a university student.
6. You've been working all day. You _____ be tired.

2. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Zadanie 3. (0–5)

OTWARTE

Wpisz czasownik modalny z czasownikiem z nawiasu w formie przeszłej (*have* + III forma).

1. They _____ (can't / win) — their team was much weaker.
2. She _____ (can't / see) us — she wasn't there.
3. The window is broken. Somebody _____ (must / break) it.
4. You _____ (should / help) your neighbour.
5. The ground is wet. It _____ (must / rain) at night.

3. 0 1 2 3 4 5

Zakreśl poprawną formę.

1. We **must / should** have helped him. Now it's too late.
2. She **can't / must** be the new teacher — she's carrying the class register.
3. You **must / can't** have seen her — she was in Berlin.
4. They **should / should have** given more money to the charity.

4. 0 1 2 3 4

Wybierz właściwą reakcję. Pytasz kolegę o zdanie. Mówisz:

- A. What do you think on this? B. What's your opinion on this?
C. What's your opinion for this? D. How do you think about this?

Wybierz właściwą reakcję. Wyrażasz grzecznie niezgodę. Mówisz:

- A. I'm afraid I don't agree. B. I'm afraid I'm not agree.
C. I don't agree to you. D. I disagree you.

Wybierz właściwą reakcję. Ktoś mówi: *Somebody stole my bike!* Reagujesz:

- A. Oh no! Calling the police. B. Never mind, call the bike.
C. Great! Call the police. D. Oh no! Call the police.

Wybierz właściwą reakcję. Proponujesz zbiórkę dla schroniska. Mówisz:

- A. Let's to collect food for the shelter. B. Let collect food for the shelter.
C. Let's collect food for the shelter. D. Let's collecting food for the shelter.

Przeczytaj tekst. Zakreśl P, jeśli zdanie jest zgodne z tekstem, albo F, jeśli nie jest.

Every Saturday I volunteer at a soup kitchen in the city centre. We serve hot meals to people who are homeless or who can't afford food. At first I felt a bit uncomfortable, but now I know many of the regular visitors by name. I think everyone should try volunteering at least once.

1. The soup kitchen is outside the city. P / F
2. The writer recommends volunteering. P / F
3. The writer volunteers every Saturday. P / F
4. The writer felt comfortable from the start. P / F

9. 0 1 2 3 4

Napisz po angielsku trzy zdania: (1) przypuszczenie o kimś teraz (*must be* albo *can't be*), (2) przypuszczenie o wczoraj (*must have* albo *might have*), (3) co ktoś powinien był zrobić (*should have*).

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

10.

0

1

2

3