

MATURA

Rozpoznawanie struktur gramatyczno-leksykalnych

Test luk sterowanych

Test luk sterowanych stanowi część egzaminu pisemnego na poziomie rozszerzonym. Test sprawdza umiejętność rozpoznawania struktur gramatyczno-leksykalnych. Zadanie polega na wybraniu jednej odpowiedzi, która w sposób logiczny i poprawny gramatycznie uzupełni treść całego zdania lub wypowiedzi. Najczęściej sprawdzanymi formami w zadaniach tego typu są kolokacje, czyli związki frazeologiczne, rozmaite zwroty, idiomy, wyrażenia przyimkowe, elementy gramatyczne i leksykalne. Zadania mają formę pojedynczych zdań oraz dłuższych tekstów, w których należy uzupełnić/wybrać poprawny brakujący element.

ZADANIE 1 Przeczytaj przykłady. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź **a, b, c** lub **d**, aby otrzymać logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie zdanie.

1. It doesn't make much to send a message in a bottle.
a) right b) sense c) well d) reason
2. It's not asking Peter's advice. He knows nothing.
a) use b) advantage c) point d) worth
3. Mr Roth was the first to for the vacant position.
a) apply b) enquire c) order d) demand
4. Uncle Ross is a smoker. He smokes two packets a day.
a) habitual b) continual c) frequent d) permanent
5. Last night, the poor woman birth to her eighth child.
a) made b) delivered c) gave d) took
6. Once you leave, who's going to be in of the Public Relations department?
a) power b) charge c) rule d) responsibility
7. As a child I was always for what my younger brother had done.
a) complained b) disapproved c) faulted d) blamed
8. It's biting cold outside. We'd you to stay and play at home.
a) rather b) better c) prefer d) more
9. I didn't switch off my mobile phone just in I was looked for by my boss.
a) case b) way c) occurrence d) event
10. This marvellous mountainous landscape me of the village I grew up in.
a) memorises b) reminds c) resembles d) remembers
11. As as I know, this marble statue is not genuine.
a) wide b) long c) far d) near
12. It's the only map we have. that you don't lose it.
a) Think b) Mind c) Bother d) Regard
13. I didn't see the whole occurrence. I just managed to catch a of it.
a) glimpse b) look c) sight d) view

14. Does it make a big if I pay you in dollars instead of pounds?
a) variation b) contrast c) opposition d) difference
15. Take Dorothy's advice. She's got a lot of sense.
a) common b) real c) popular d) wide
16. I suggested to this letter as soon as possible.
a) Mark to reply b) to Mark replying
c) that Mark reply d) replying by Mark
17. By next Sunday, our children at the camp for ten days.
a) will have been staying b) will be staying
c) will have been stayed d) will stay
18. We'd rather the wire. It may be live.
a) that you don't touch b) you shouldn't touch
c) you not to touch d) you didn't touch
19. The boy cried because he to play with the other children.
a) hadn't been allowed b) hadn't been allowing
c) hadn't allowed d) hadn't to allow
20. All of the candidates their physical strength.
a) were making display b) made to display
c) were made to display d) were made display
21. Neither she nor he the police what had really happened.
a) did tell b) told
c) did not tell d) were told
22. Look at the sky. It's soon.
a) unlikely that will rain b) unlikely to rain
c) unlikely raining d) likely not to rain
23. Susan is always so extravagant. She a celebrity.
a) behaves to be b) behaves as if she were
c) behaves that she is d) behaves being
24. Would you mind at your drawings for a while?
a) me to let the students to look b) that I will let the students look
c) my letting the students look d) to me letting the students look

ZADANIE 3 Przeczytaj fragment artykułu. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź **a, b, c** lub **d**, aby otrzymać logiczny i poprawny gramatycznie tekst.

Tekst 1

Before penicillin - the world's first mass-produced antibiotic drug - millions of people died each year(1) infected wounds and contagious bacterial diseases like scarlet fever. In World War II, bottles of penicillin saved countless lives in battlefield hospitals. Today, we still(2) heavily on antibiotics to(3) everything from common ear infections to potentially deadly bacterial(4). Yes, mankind(5) a tremendous debt to Dr. Alexander Fleming and his marvelous mistake. Mistake? Absolutely. Scottish-born Dr. Fleming was in his lab in 1928 researching the flu virus when he noticed that one of his bacteria cultures was infected(6) a fungus. Most scientists would have(7) rid of the spoiled petri dish in the trash, but not Fleming. Six years earlier, he had discovered the mild antibiotic properties of human tears when one of his own dripped into a bacterial sample by(8). Upon closer inspection, Fleming noticed a clear ring around the fungus, indicating that it was toxic to the staphylococcus bacteria in the dish. Fleming carefully isolated the mold,(9) was of the genus *Penicillium*, and named his new wonder drug penicillin. Fleming was(10) the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine in 1945.

1. a) with b) from c) by d) to
2. a) believe b) confide c) trust d) rely
3. a) treat b) heal c) mend d) restore
4. a) outcomes b) outbreaks c) outfits d) outcries
5. a) owes b) inherits c) donates d) lends
6. a) for b) in c) with d) of
7. a) made b) got c) taken d) thrown
8. a) fault b) misfortune c) accident d) fate
9. a) that b) which c) whom d) whose
10. a) awarded b) delivered c) provided d) contributed