

Zadanie 1. (0-3)

17 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

- 1.1. What relationship do the speakers have with the boy they are talking about?
- A. They are the boy's classmates.
 - B. They are the boy's teachers.
 - C. They are the boy's parents.

Tekst 2.

- 1.2. What is the genre of book the speaker presents?
- A. fantasy
 - B. science fiction
 - C. thriller

Tekst 3.

- 1.3. Which of the following is stated in the news report as an opinion, not a fact?
- A. The transport system will allow people to travel very quickly.
 - B. The inventor of the system is very wealthy.
 - C. The new system will be less costly than the train.

Zadanie 3. (0-5)

19 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat uzależnień. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

- 3.1. Jane says one of the reasons behind her addiction was
- A. loneliness.
 - B. the demands of her job.
 - C. loss of a loved one.
 - D. an accident.
- 3.2. When Jane first started using sleeping pills, she found they
- A. were inexpensive.
 - B. affected her concentration.
 - C. had no side effects.
 - D. were harmful.
- 3.3. What happened when Jane tried to stop taking the pills?
- A. She would fall asleep during the day.
 - B. Her shoulder started to hurt again.
 - C. Her sleep became less deep.
 - D. She became difficult to work with.
- 3.4. Jane advises people trying to beat a sleeping pill addiction to
- A. stay positive.
 - B. do a physical activity.
 - C. join her campaign.
 - D. expect it to take a long time.
- 3.5. Jane's intention is to
- A. explain how she finally beat her addiction.
 - B. warn people about the dangers of sleeping pills.
 - C. describe how she became addicted to sleeping pills.
 - D. complain about the medical profession's attitude to drugs.

Zadanie 2. (0-4)

18 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedzi czterech osób o miastach, które lubią. Do każdej wypowiedzi (2.1.-2.4.) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A-E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.

Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

The speaker says that

- A. it is the ideal location for touring.
- B. a centuries-old tradition continues there.
- C. party animals might enjoy themselves there.
- D. to see it involves some physical effort.
- E. a dessert is its local speciality.

2.1.	
2.2.	
2.3.	
2.4.	

Recommended textbooks

Zadanie 4. (0-4)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, podzielony na trzy skłapy. Do każdego pytania (4.1-4.4) dopasuj właściwy skłap (A-C). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabel. Uwaga: Jeden skłap pasuje do dwóch pytań.

MOTIVATION AT WORK

A. British philosopher Jeremy Bentham developed the 'carrot and stick' theory of motivation during the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century. He believed that there are two basic elements that motivate people at work, fear and incentive. Some workers are motivated by the fear of being reprimanded by a supervisor while others are motivated by praise from a superior, the desire to earn money or the possibility of increasing status and power by 'moving up the social ladder'. The theory has a figurative meaning, referring to cart driver dangling a carrot in front of a hungry mule and holding a stick behind it. The mule would move towards the carrot, while also moving away from the stick behind to avoid punishment.

B. Psychologist Abraham Maslow developed the theory of Hierarchy of Needs in the 1940s. He placed people's needs into five categories ranging from basic survival needs like food and shelter to the need for self-actualisation. According to him, once someone satisfies one need they seek to achieve the next level. Applied to the workplace, it means a recently-hired employee who has been out of work for some time will likely be motivated by the need for basic survival while someone who hopes for career advancement would need more responsibility. Therefore, a boss must understand the current needs of each employee in order to know what will motivate them.

C. American psychologist Frederick Herzberg developed the Two Factor theory in 1959 after interviewing over 200 accountants and engineers. His theory states that different factors in the work environment, which he called 'hygiene factors', result in either satisfaction or dissatisfaction. He suggested that factors like achievement, recognition and advancement lead to satisfaction while those causing dissatisfaction include work conditions, salary and peer relationships. The theory implies that supervisors must be able to manage all the factors that lead to satisfaction and dissatisfaction in order to successfully motivate employees.

In which paragraph does the author

4.1. refer to a survey of employees?

4.2. explain a thinker's analogy?

4.3. talk about interaction between colleagues?

4.4. mention the effect of unemployment?

Zadanie 5. (0-4)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunęto cztery zdania. Wpisz w lukę 5.1-5.4 litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A-E), tak aby otrzymały logiczny i spójny tekst. Uwaga: Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

HOW YOUR RECYCLING IS PREPARED FOR ITS RESIRTH

Britain's recycling centres have never been busier. Since 2010, all UK local authorities have had to organise collection of recyclable waste from households by law. So what happens to the material people put in their recycling bins? I visited Norfolk's main household recycling plant to find out. The first part of the recycling centre process is far from hi-tech. Workers examine the unsorted material as it passes by them on a conveyor belt and manually remove anything unsuitable for recycling. [5.1] Pieces of cardboard are also gathered by hand at this stage. They are then bound tightly together and put aside, ready to be turned into boxes and other packaging. The paper, bottles and cans are then all tipped into an impressive sorting machine. It's designed to separate the paper from the three-dimensional items by shaking them so that the cans and bottles fall out of one particular side. [5.2] The cans are then separated from the plastic bottles using a powerful magnet and are sent to specialist sites to be remade into cans. The bottles are separated by hand into three categories of plastic that, between them, have a surprising array of uses. [5.3] Recycling centres process two types of paper – newspapers and magazines, which eventually become tomorrow's publications, and lower-quality 'mixed' paper, which is used for packaging for the likes of cereal boxes. Special attention is given to the publications. [5.4] A special machine separates them from the rest of the paper, then each type of paper passes under an infrared scanner. This selects any non-paper substances, which need to be removed to make the paper pure enough to go to paper mills.

A. Not only do they make up 50% of the recyclable material the centre deals with, they also have the highest monetary value.

B. They include car parts, building insulation, road signs, material for pillows and garden furniture.

C. It seems not everybody in the county is aware that only paper, cardboard, plastic bottles and metal cans count as recyclables under the roadside collection scheme.

D. This is why people are asked not to crush containers they recycle through the service.

E. In fact, loose tops and lids can get caught in the moving parts, causing the machines to break down.

Zadanie 6. (0-5)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty związane z instrumentem muzycznym. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwe, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

Text 1.

THE VIOLIN

"No, Anton, I have told you many times, you mustn't sell it until I am gone."
"But I need money, what good is that old violin to you? Even the kids laugh when you try to play it. Your hand shakes so much you can hardly hold the bow. You'll come with me to our wood tomorrow. Make sure you're up early."
"What, on a Sunday, Anton, and when it is so cold?"
"I get so very cold, my son. Let's not go tomorrow." "Yes, tomorrow, you lazy old man. Don't I cut wood on Sundays? Do I care how cold it is? You'll cut wood, and as for the violin, I tell you I will sell it." Anton pulled his cap down and went out. The old man pulled his stool near the fire, and sat stroking his violin with trembling fingers, muttering, "Not until I live."
Five years ago, they had come here, Peter Sadack, his wife, eldest son Anton and countless smaller Sacklacks, here to the coldest part of south-west Nebraska. Anton established himself as master of their new home, and people said he would do well. Everyone knew that he was mean and unreluctantly, but that made little difference. He took more care over his corn than anyone in the county, and always produced more wheat than other men.
Nobody knew much about Peter, or said a good word about him. He drank whenever he could get out of Anton's sight long enough to sell his hat or coat for whisky. Inside there were only two things he would not part with – his pipe and his violin. He was a lazy, ashen-minded old fellow. People said that Anton, who never drank, was a much better man than his father had ever been. Peter did not care what people said. He did not like the country, nor the people. Least of all he liked working the land. He was very homesick for Prague. Eight years ago he had been a second violinist in the great theatre there. He had gone into the theatre very young and had been there all his life, until a sudden illness weakened his arm.
Those were great days at the theatre. He had plenty to drink then, and wore a dress coat every evening, and there were always parties after the play. Once, a French woman, stammered at the theatre. He did not remember her face very well, for it was never the same twice. But he remembered the beauty of it. Most of all he remembered her voice. The last night she played a part in which a man touched her arm, and she stammered. He never had watched in wonder from below the stage. Peter went home to his wife very drunk that night. Even in those days he was a foolish fellow who cared for nothing but music and pretty faces.
It was all different now. He had nothing to drink and little to eat, and here there was nothing but sun, grass and sky.
The fire was low, and it grew cold. Still Peter sat by the fire remembering. He dared not feed the fire; Anton would be angry. He did not want to cut wood tomorrow; he wanted to go to church. Anton might let him do that. He held his violin under his wrinkled chin, his white hair fell over it, and he began to play. His hand shook more than ever before, then refused to work the bow at all. He sat for a while, then took his violin out into the old stable. He heard voices howling, and the night wind screaming as it swept over the snow. Near him he heard the regular breathing of the horses in the dark. He sighed, then vowed: "He will not sell you, I can play you no more, but they won't part us. We have seen it all together, and we will forget it together, the French woman and all." He held his fiddle under his chin a moment, when he had lost it so often, then put it across his knee and broke it through the middle.
Adapted from "Peter" by Willa Cather

6.1. Anton was different from others in that he

A. had an enormous family.

B. was very strict with people.

C. paid closer attention to his crops.

D. spent time over his personal appearance.

6.2. The thing Peter disliked MOST about his new life was

A. country people.

B. agriculture labour.

C. being away from his own city.

D. its effect on his health.

6.3. Peter remembered a night in Prague when he

A. spent time alongside a great singer.

B. witnessed a violent fight.

C. attended a wild party.

D. was moved by a dramatic scene.

Text 2.

PRIZED INSTRUMENTS

Not everyone would feel comfortable with the idea of travelling halfway around the world with a million pounds or more in a bag. Yet professional musicians often pass through airports and train stations with priceless musical instruments hanging off their shoulders. One such musician learned the hard way that to do so doesn't always go without risks. Internationally acclaimed violinist Min-Jin Kym had her 300-year-old Stradivarius violin, worth over one million pounds, stolen when she stopped to get a coffee and a sandwich with a friend while on her way to catch a train from Euston Station in London. She had placed the violin case on the floor for a brief moment before it vanished. Luckily, the thief was caught shortly afterward and the instrument returned, but not without causing grave concern to the violinist.

Fortunately, thefts of valuable instruments are not common, mainly because performers take care of their instruments. Musicians often have a heightened sense of awareness towards their instrument due to an extraordinary bond that develops between them over the years. For many, it feels like they are carrying a part of themselves because it is with the instrument that they express themselves best. Some have compared it to travelling with a child because they feel the same kind of anxiety about it.

6.4. Which of the following is NOT stated in the text?

A. Musical instrument thieves are usually caught quite quickly.

B. Some musical instruments are worth huge sums of money.

C. Theft of valuable musical instruments occur, but only rarely.

D. Musicians are aware of the risks of travelling with valuable instruments.

6.5. Both texts imply that musicians

A. are sometimes careless with their instrument.

B. get emotionally attached to their instrument.

C. can earn lots of money from their instrument.

D. often keep their instrument after they retire.

Znajomość środków językowych

Zadanie 7. (0-4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

NATURAL TOOTH CARE

If you look at the ingredients listed on a tube of toothpaste, you're likely to see the names of quite a lot of manmade chemicals. As a matter of 7.1. pharmaceutical companies put substances created by scientists into toothpastes to attack the bacteria that cause tooth decay – but there's a big problem with them. 7.2. repeated use of these chemicals over time causes bacteria to develop resistance to them. Now, a natural solution to the problem may 7.3. Experiments show that when coconut oil enters the human digestive system, it stops the growth of bacteria that live in the mouth and produce the acid that causes tooth decay. 7.4. that, it's also effective in small amounts. Soon, then, this ready-made antibacterial agent could become the latest addition to toothpastes.

- 7.1. A. course
B. principle
C. time
D. opinion

- 7.3. A. be found
B. have been found
C. be finding
D. have been finding

- 7.2. A. Taking
B. Having
C. Keeping
D. Making

- 7.4. A. In spite of
B. Nonetheless
C. Unless
D. Not only

Zadanie 8. (0-4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (8.1.–8.4.) jednym wyrazem, tak aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

TEA

After water, tea is the 8.1. widely consumed drink in the world so it might be hard to imagine that it was practically unheard of in Europe, or the Americas for that matter, until the 17th century. It was Portuguese priests and merchants 8.2. first came into contact with tea while visiting China. It wasn't long before the British gained a monopoly on tea and also made it their national beverage. Today, we know that tea is very good for one's health and doctors around the world promote 8.3. daily consumption. In fact, a number of studies have shown that green tea may promote weight control and help reduce the risk of diseases such 8.4. high blood pressure, heart disease and some forms of cancer.

Zadanie 9. (0-4)

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (9.1.–9.4.). Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.
Uwaga: nie zmieniał formy podanych wyrazów.

- 9.1. I'm reading these magazines with the aim of improving my English.
ORDER I'm reading these magazines my English.
- 9.2. She introduced herself to me in the manner of a queen.
THOUGH She introduced herself to me a queen.
- 9.3. I was too busy to notice the problem.
SO I was notice the problem.
- 9.4. My anger increases every time I speak to him.
GET The more I speak to him,

Wypowiedź pisemna

Zadanie 10. (0-13)

Wypowiedz się na jeden z poniższych tematów. Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu. Zaznacz temat, który wybrałeś(-aś), zakreślając jego numer.

1. W Twojej miejscowości miały ostatnio miejsce akty wandalizmu. Napisz list do burmistrza lub prezydenta miasta, w którym wyjaśnisz, co Twoim zdaniem jest przyczyną problemu, i zaproponujesz sposoby jego rozwiązania.
2. Wojna przynosi jedynie nieszczęścia, więc należy zlikwidować wszystkie armie, ponieważ są one narzędziem wojny. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której ustosunkujesz się do tego twierdzenia i uwzględniś jeden z argumentów strony przeciwnej.