

LISTENING

Zadanie 1

Posłuchaj pięciu wypowiedzi na temat podróżowania. Na podstawie zawartych w nich informacji, w pytaniach 1–5 zakresł właściwą odpowiedź: A, B lub C.

Nagranie 1

1 How long is Speaker 1 staying in Cyprus?

- A seven days
- B two days
- C four days

Nagranie 2

2 Which item hasn't Speaker B got?

- A sun cream
- B a swimming costume
- C sunglasses

Nagranie 3

3 How long is the reception open?

- A all the time
- B from nine to five
- C at night only

Nagranie 4

4 What happened with the speaker's luggage?

- A it never arrived
- B it came later
- C it got lost

Nagranie 5

5 What did the Dutch tourists give?

- A a tent
- B a cookery book
- C a guidebook

Zadanie 2

Zakreśl poprawną formę: A lub B.

Przykład: Sorry, but I didn't ____ your name. A take **B catch**

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. They went on an exciting ____ tour of the city. | A sightseeing B single |
| 2. What's the weather ____ for tomorrow? | A forecast B predict |
| 3. Could you show me the ____ to the nearest bus stop? | A way B street |
| 4. People are looking for different ____ of energy. | A sources B waste |
| 5. You can ask that flight ____ for some more water. | A person B attendant |
| 6. Giraffes are big ____. | A reptiles B mammals |
| 7. Have you ____ your flight yet? | A arrived B booked |
| 8. I'd like to see a coral ____ one day. | A rhino B reef |
| 9. There are no green ____ on that tree. | A tails B leaves |
| 10. You should ____ trains in Kielce. | A move B change |

Zadanie 3

Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach wyrazami z ramki. Możesz użyć każdego wyrazu więcej niż jeden raz.

~~for~~ in in of off on on out up up down

Przykład: We're looking for new houses for stray cats.

- Pollution is present ____ the air we breathe.
- What does the air consist ____?
- There's a small café _____ the corner.
- When we went camping, we had to put _____ a tent first.
- I've come here _____ foot.
- We arrived _____ the USA last month.
- Our car broke _____ on the way to the concert.
- I'll pick you _____ at 7:00 p.m.
- The plane took _____ at 8:00 a.m. and landed in Rome two hours later.
- We've run _____ of petrol and can't go any further.

Zadanie 4

Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań w nawiasach na język angielski.

Przykład: (Mam żółwia) *I have had a tortoise* for two years.

- 1 Magda and Kasia (potrafią mówić po angielsku) _____.
- 2 (Nie musisz kupować) _____ water at the supermarket.
- 3 This is (namiot Ewy) _____.
- 4 We went sailing in (łódce naszego przyjaciela) _____.
- 5 I've got (bilety moich rodziców) _____ in my pocket.
- 6 (Nie mogłam ci pomóc) _____ because I was preparing for a Biology test.
- 7 This weekend they (idą) _____ to the ZOO.
- 8 (Nie wolno zanieczyszczać) _____ the environment.

Zadanie 5

Uzupełnij zdania w czasie Past Simple lub Past Continuous, wykorzystując w odpowiedniej formie wyrazy podane w nawiasach, tak aby zdania były logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie.

Przykład: When (John / read / guidebook) *John was reading a guidebook*, the telephone (ring) *rang*.

- 1 While (he / sightsee) _____, his sister (ride / a horse) _____.
- 2 What (you / do) _____ at 4 p.m. yesterday?
- 3 When (she / sunbathe) _____, it suddenly (start / rain) _____.
- 4 First he (make / a reservation) _____ and then he (hire / a car) _____.
- 5 While (he / travel) _____, he (meet / his future wife) _____.
- 6 Gina (visit / a lot of castles) _____ in France last summer.

Zadanie 6

Uzupełnij luki zgodnie z treścią zdań wyjściowych. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

Przykład: It's our duty to limit pollution. **TO** We have to limit pollution.

- 1 You mustn't walk on thin ice. **ALLOWED**
You _____ walk on thin ice.
- 2 I'd like to ask you a question. **MAY**
_____ a question, please?

3 It's necessary for us to protect endangered species. **HAVE**
_____ endangered species.

4 I have decided to see Niagara Falls next summer. **AM**
_____ see Niagara Falls next summer.

Zadanie 7

Przeczytaj tekst, a następnie uzupełnij luki w zdaniach 1–5 właściwymi informacjami. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

HOW GREEN ARE WE?

Meet the Smiths. Like any average British family, they produce 23 kg of rubbish every week. Every year the amount of rubbish they produce grows by 4 per cent.

We asked the family to keep their rubbish for a week in order to find out what they were throwing away.

They were shocked when they saw the contents of their weekly rubbish bins on the kitchen table.

‘We didn’t realise we throw away so much.’

When we told them that 60 per cent of that rubbish could be recycled, they decided to start doing it immediately.

The town in which they live has had a recycling programme for all the citizens for a few years now.

They can put materials such as paper, cans, bottles and old clothes into special recycling banks in the streets.

Thanks to the programme, the amount of household waste recycled has gone from 7 to 14 per cent.

- 1 The Smiths produce over twenty kg of rubbish _____.
- 2 In the experiment, the rubbish of the Smiths was put on their _____ for the family to check.
- 3 The family learned that only _____ per cent of their rubbish can’t be recycled.
- 4 The Smiths may put their old things into special _____ all around their town.
- 5 Thanks to the programme, the percentage of the recycled rubbish now is _____ than before.