

Matura Practice Unit 1

Usłyszysz trzy teksty. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź, zgodną z treścią nagrania.

Tekst 1.

- 1 The speaker didn't go on a summer camp when he was younger because
A he wasn't confident enough.
B the dates never fitted in with other plans.
C his school friends didn't go on camps.
- 2 While at the camp, we know that the speaker
A showed off his previously learned map reading skills.
B helped a group to win a competition.
C kept in touch with his friends back home.

Tekst 2.

- 3 The speaker's uncle
A looks similar to an old film star.
B has got ginger hair.
C has lost some of his teeth.
- 4 As a result of his work, John
A sometimes argues with his children.
B occasionally behaves badly at home.
C is always stressed.

Tekst 3.

- 5 The speaker's grandfather
A lived with the speaker's family before he went into the home.
B wasn't able to live alone any longer.
C moved into a home because of illness.
- 6 Recently, the speaker has noticed that
A time goes more quickly when visiting his grandfather.
B other people in the home are friendlier.
C his grandfather's character has changed.

Przeczytaj tekst. Dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A–F) do każdej części tekstu (1–4).
Dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo.

- A Different groups at different times
B Changing behaviour when observed
C Animals which have friendships
D An incorrect idea
E Differences between animals and humans
F Faithful friends

1 ☐

Animals often live together in groups, but do they have friendships in the same way as humans? Scientists have discovered that at least four species do. These include elephants, apes, dolphins and, perhaps less obviously, bats. Studies have shown that, although male bats live alone, females are more sociable and tend to choose the same friends over the years. They even help each other when one is giving birth, looking after the baby and using their wings as a sort of fan to keep the mother cool.

2 ☐

One thing that these different species have in common is that they live in groups. These sometimes split up into smaller groups during the day to do certain tasks and then get back together in the evening. Chimpanzees, for example, split up into smaller groups to search for food. Elephants, on the other hand, tend to form larger groups during the day to share information and learn from each other, and then they go back to their main grouping at night.

3 ☐

There are some interesting examples of animal friendship. One study looked at two chimpanzees which were unrelated but spent most of their time together hunting and sharing food. They were even communicating when apart but within hearing distance of each other. Another story concerned three female dolphins which not only hunted in a group of three, but also spent time playing and resting together.

4 ☐

An early theory tried to link this sort of behaviour with brain size. Some scientists claimed that humans had evolved larger brains because of the need to socialise and form friendships. The fact that bats also behave in this way disproves this theory as bats' brains aren't large at all and, in other areas of life, bats don't show the same sort of intelligence as shown by the other sociable animals.

Uzupełnij każdą lukę jednym wyrazem.

When someone witnesses a crime, it can be difficult for them to give the police an accurate description of the criminal. Sometimes, though, a distinct appearance can make the task easier. Lester Gillis, 1 was born in Chicago in 1908, was better known as 'Baby Face' Nelson because of the way he looked. As a boy, he often 2 into fights with his classmates, and his criminal career started at the age of thirteen. Another famous gangster was Charles Floyd, 3 girlfriend gave him the nickname 'Pretty Boy' Floyd. He disliked the name, but could never escape it. Even his biography, 4 was published almost sixty years after his death, was called 'Pretty Boy: The Life and Times of Charles Arthur Floyd'. The two gangsters knew each 5 , but didn't work together. Perhaps they were worried people would call them 'The Pretty Baby Gang'!

Z opcji A–C wybierz tę, która najlepiej oddaje sens wyróżnionego zdania lub jego fragmentu

- 1 There's someone I've never seen before at the party.
A a stranger
B an acquaintance
C a neighbour
- 2 I like Jack, but he is sometimes rather rude.
A intolerant
B irresponsible
C impolite
- 3 Try to make Kate happier. She's really upset.
A hang out with Kate
B make up with Kate
C cheer Kate up
- 4 My friend promised to help me, but in the end she didn't do what she promised.
A fell out with me
B let me down
C made me laugh
- 5 The people we are playing against are really talented, so we'll have to try very hard today.
A Our teammates
B Our opponents
C Our siblings

Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

We wpisie na blogu opowiedz o interesującej osobie z Twojej rodziny:

- przedstaw tę osobę i Wasze pokrewieństwo,
- opisz jej wygląd fizyczny oraz osobowość,
- opowiedz o Waszym ostatnim spotkaniu,
- wyraż swoją opinię na jej temat.

Długość tekstu powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 słów.

Hi, everyone!

I want to tell you about someone in my family who is very interesting.