

Name: _____ Class: _____

Total: ____/50

SŁUCHANIE

- 1 TRACK 6** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę Amy i Pete'a. Zdecyduj, które zdania (1–5) są zgodne z treścią nagrania (True – T), a które nie (False – F).

		T	F
1	Pete has planned his future.		
2	Pete likes one subject much more than the others.		
3	Amy is going to China soon.		
4	The course Amy wants to do is six years long.		
5	Amy's better at Maths than Science.		

_____/5

SŁOWNICTWO I GRAMATYKA

- 2** Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi przymkami.

I'm not sure if I will get into university with my grades.

- Laura, are you revising _____ your exam or chatting?
- We don't usually get _____ school before 8.30.
- Marcus is very outgoing and he gets _____ well with his classmates.
- Oh no! We have to learn all these phrasal verbs _____ heart!
- I don't do any work on Sundays because I need to chill _____ before Monday.

_____/5

- 3** Wybierz wyraz, które poprawnie uzupełnia zdanie.

I'll wait for you by the school *uniform* / gate.

- Can't you see me in this photo? I'm in the *playground* / *background*, next to the blackboard.
- Samantha *keeps* / *has* a degree in Chemistry.

- When do you find the time to *mark* / *hand in* all your students' homework?.
- After preparing all day for their exam, Mary and Sue were *exhausted* / *encouraged* and needed some rest.
- In Australia, the *academic* / *demanding* year ends in December.

_____/5

- 4** Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników z ramki. (X) oznacza: użyj formy przeczącej.

learn	agree	earn
leave	send	tell

If you speak Polish all the time, you won't learn (x) any English.

- You _____ a lot of money if your book is a best-seller.
- If my mum _____, I will get a tattoo next year.
- You'll miss the plane if you _____ (x) now.
- If she tells me the truth, I _____ (x) anyone about it.
- If I forget something, _____ (you) it to me?

_____/5

- 5** Wybierz zaimki, które poprawnie uzupełniają zdania.

A student is a person _____ learns something new.

A who **B** which **C** where

- This is the building _____ my grandfather used to live.
A which **B** that **C** where
- I can't afford the dress _____ I really like.
A who **B** that **C** where
- The school _____ is going to close is in West Street.
A who **B** where **C** which
- The boy _____ has got blond hair is my cousin.
A where **B** who **C** which

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- 5 The bus _____ I take to the station costs 3 Euro.
A where B which C who _____/5

ŚRODKI JĘZYKOWE

- 6 Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi A–C wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i poprawny gramatycznie tekst.

Hi Helena!

How are you? Have you decided what you are going to do after school _____?

I have just finished my exams and I'm waiting for the results. I'm getting very nervous. If I pass all my exams, I ¹ _____ to university.

A few weeks ago I applied ² _____ a place at the Sorbonne in Paris. I'd like to study there.

My aunt ³ _____ lives in Paris says it's a really good university. I'm sure it'd be really interesting to study in a different country.

When I ⁴ _____ more about this, I'll let you know.

By the way, I met Jason yesterday. He is probably going to ⁵ _____ a gap year – he wants to travel to India before going to university. Write soon and tell me your news!

Emma

A yet B since C ever

- 1 A have gone B will go C go
2 A with B of C for
3 A who B where C which
4 A will hear B hear C heard
5 A make B follow C take

_____/5

- 7 Uzupełnij drugie zdanie, tak aby miało takie samo znaczenie jak pierwsze. Użyj wyrazów zapisanych drukowanymi literami. Wpisz w lukę maksymalnie trzy słowa.

You can eliminate stress by exercising.
You can get rid of stress by exercising.
RID

- 1 X: Learning Maths on your own is very difficult.

Y: I understand, but there's a new website with lots of videos. You should try it!

Y: I see

_____,
but there's a new website with lots of videos. You should try it! MEAN

- 2 He can't do homework at the same speed as other students.

He can't

_____, all
of his homework – it's too much! KEEP

- 3 There's a prize for each correct answer to the question.

You will get a prize if

correct. YOUR

- 4 Don't laugh at him – it isn't polite. It isn't polite to

him. FUN

- 5 We should stop studying now and relax for a little while.

We've studied enough – it's time to

_____ and
relax. BREAK

_____/5

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CZYTANIE

8 Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi A–D wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu.

Home Schooling

Full-time education in the UK is compulsory from the age of five to eighteen. However, that does not mean pupils have to go to school. There are about 50,000 young people who have their lessons at home instead, quite legally. This is 'home schooling'. Parents decide to take their children out of school for different reasons, like illness and need of special care or a very long distance to the nearest school. Some children have simply been unhappy at school, or have failed to make progress. Whatever the reason, the law allows them to study at home, although inspectors regularly visit to check how they are getting on.

Hayley and Jenny have not been inside a school for two years but they have not neglected their studies. They follow individual timetables they worked out with their mother's guidance. She is responsible for teaching them Maths, English, History and French. Their father teaches them Science and Geography. They study the other subjects online, with the help of friends and relatives. 'Dad goes out to work, so we have lessons with him in the evenings and at weekends,' explains Hayley. 'That's OK.' The family home is a huge farmhouse in a remote corner of north Wales. 'The girls weren't unhappy at school but they spent so much time getting to school, they were too tired to learn,' says their mother, Julia. 'We had a family conference and in the end we decided to try home schooling. So far, it's been a big success, but the girls know that if they want to go back to school at any time, we will let them. We follow the normal school curriculum, and they will take all the normal school exams.'

One big advantage of home schooling is that that students can study the subjects they enjoy in more depth. For example,

Hayley is studying Physics at university level, with the help of her dad and an online tutor. Jenny, meanwhile, is a talented keyboard player who has already passed her Grade 8 exam. There are disadvantages too, of course. 'Social isolation is something I worry about,' says Julia, 'but they both seem happy and well adjusted. They both have friends who live locally, and in the summer they go away to summer camps where they have no trouble mixing with people and making friends.'

Home schooling is certainly an unusual way of life but it seems to suit Hayley and Jenny.

- 1 50,000 children
 - A live a long way from their nearest school.
 - B are not well enough to go to school.
 - C are failing at school.
 - D do not attend a school.
- 2 Hayley and Jenny
 - A have never been to school.
 - B wanted to change schools.
 - C had a long journey to school.
 - D were bored with school.
- 3 The girls study
 - A the same subjects as they would study at school.
 - B whatever they like.
 - C the subjects their parents know about.
 - D Science and Music.
- 4 Their mother worries because the girls
 - A might be lonely.
 - B know many people of their own age.
 - C go away every summer.
 - D find it difficult to make friends.
- 5 The article is mainly about
 - A the British education system.
 - B an alternative to ordinary school.
 - C a Welsh family.
 - D living in a remote part of the country.

_____/5

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PISANIE

9 Wykonaj zadanie egzaminacyjne.

Latem chcesz wziąć udział w obozie w Anglii, który łączy sport z nauką języka angielskiego. Napisz list do organizatorów.

- 1 Przedstaw się i opisz rodzaj wyjazdu, który cię interesuje.
- 2 Wyjaśnij, czemu chcesz wziąć udział w takim obozie.
- 3 Poproś o przysłanie informacji dotyczących zajęć językowych i sportowych.
- 4 Zapytaj, jakie formy zakwaterowania są jeszcze dostępne i ile kosztuje udział w obozie.

[illegible]

I look forward to hearing from you.
Yours faithfully,
XYZ

/10

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów. Długość e-maila powinna wynosić od 80 do 130 słów.*

*Długość wypowiedzi obowiązująca na nowym egzaminie maturalnym to 100-150 słów.

Dear Sir or Madam,
I am writing to enquire about a summer
camp in the UK next year.

[illegible]