

1. Twoja koleżanka ubrała się elegancko na ważną okazję. Co jej powiesz?
  - A. Nice to meet you!
  - B. I'm glad you liked it!
  - C. You look so smart!
2. Kolega przekazał Ci zaskakującą wiadomość. Jak wyrazisz swoje zdziwienie?
  - A. You must be kidding!
  - B. Never mind!
  - C. It doesn't matter!
3. Koleżanka zaprasza Cię do swojego domu, ale nie możesz jej odwiedzić. Co powiesz, odrzucając zaproszenie?
  - A. I can't agree with you.
  - B. Sounds great, but I'm a bit busy.
  - C. Certainly, it's so nice of you.
4. Znajomy Twoich rodziców gratuluje Ci udanego występu. Co odpowiesz, uprzejmie reagując na gratulacje?
  - A. Nice to hear from you.
  - B. I'm so proud of you.
  - C. That's very kind of you.

**Zadanie 6.** **Znajomość funkcji językowych**  
 Uzupełnij dialog. Wpisz w każdą lukę (1.-3.) brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać **maksymalnie trzy wyrazy**.

X: Hi. How can I help you?  
 Y: Two tickets for the 6 o'clock 3D show, please.  
 X: Sure. Where 1. \_\_\_\_\_ to sit? There are some free seats in the middle and at the back.  
 Y: Somewhere in the middle, please. Do you offer student discounts?  
 X: We do, but not for this movie, sorry – there 2. \_\_\_\_\_ discounts for 3D movies.  
 Y: Oh, I see.  
 X: That'll be £16. Here are your tickets. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ show! I hope you'll like it!  
 Y: I'm sure we will. Thank you very much.

**Zadanie 7.** **Znajomość środków językowych**  
 Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród wyrazów podanych w ramce wybierz te, które są poprawnym uzupełnieniem luk 1.-3. Wpisz odpowiednią literę (A-F) obok numeru każdej luki.  
**Uwaga!** Trzy wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

A. bring	B. come	C. far	D. leave	E. nice	F. stay
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#### MOON RUBBISH



Twelve people have been on the Moon, so 1. \_\_\_\_\_. Various machines have also been put on the Moon to study it, take photos or collect rocks. What happens with the machines once they break? Sadly, they have to 2. \_\_\_\_\_ there. Scientists say that there are over 180,000 kilograms of rubbish on the Moon. But it's not only machines. "Moon rubbish" includes, for example, old boots, backpacks, empty packages of food or... golf balls. It's too expensive and dangerous to 3. \_\_\_\_\_ it all back to Earth, but scientists hope the situation will change in the future.

*Na podstawie: livescience.com*

**Zadanie 8.****Znajomość środków językowych**

Przeczytaj opinię o kwiaciarni. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 1.–4. Zakreśl jedną z liter A, B albo C.

**Write a Review of Astoria Florist**

Title:

Beautiful flowers but problems with delivery!

Click to rate:



Review:

I ordered a bouquet of 15 red roses for my Mum's birthday. Her birthday was on 15 March (Wednesday) but Astoria Florist 1. \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers two days early – on Monday! My Mum still loved the surprise 2. \_\_\_\_\_. I was a bit unhappy. However, I have to say the bouquet was huge and much 3. \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful than I had expected. I also liked the fact that I 4. \_\_\_\_\_ pick the flowers and pay for them online. All in all, I'm giving Astoria Florist 3 stars out of 5.

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|----|-------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. | A. was delivering | B. delivered | C. has delivered |
| 2. | A. because        | B. but       | C. so            |
| 3. | A. more           | B. enough    | C. too           |
| 4. | A. must           | B. will      | C. could         |

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane WIELKIMI literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (1.–4.). Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.

Uwaga! Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.

1. The last time my sister played the piano was in December.

**HAS**

My sister \_\_\_\_\_ the piano since December.

2. We were near the top of the mountain when we saw a bear.

**FAR**

We were \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the mountain when we saw a bear.

3. What is the Polish word for "towel"?

**MEANING**

What \_\_\_\_\_ of the word "towel" in Polish?

**Zadanie 11.****Rozumienie tekstów pisanych**

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (1–4.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst.

**Uwaga!** Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

**THE MOST BRITISH GUINNESS WORLD RECORD**

Every year hundreds of people try to set a new Guinness World Record or break an old one. The records can be serious or silly, and some have a special character, because they are connected with a specific country and its culture. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ His name's Simon Berry and he's a fan of extreme sports, especially bungeejumping. 2. \_\_\_\_\_

So, he decided to combine those two passions and break a record at the same time. What did he do? Well, he stood at the top of a bridge with a biscuit in his hand. Then he made the bungee jump. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ All he had to do was...to put the biscuit inside it! And he made it! After the successful jump he said that it was very tricky, because he hadn't seen the tea from up there! Simon made a jump from 73 metres and officially became a Guinness Record Holder. But he wasn't the first to think about breaking this record. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ So Simon broke it by 13 metres!

*Na podstawie: [www.express.co.uk](http://www.express.co.uk)*

- A. An American, Ron Jones, had set the record at 60 metres two years before.
- B. For example, one man has managed to set the most British record ever.
- C. He tried bungee jumping for the first time in his life.
- D. At the bottom a cup of hot tea was waiting for him.
- E. As a typical British man, he's also keen on drinking tea and eating biscuits.