

ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

TRACK 10 ZADANIE 1. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę Alana i Fiony. Odpowiedz na pytania (1.1.–1.5.) Zaznacz znakiem [3] odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli.

	Who	Alan	Fiona
1.1.	is surprised by something that happened to the other person?		
1.2.	blames someone else for their problems?		
1.3.	rejects the other person's suggestion?		
1.4.	mentions a teacher that they used to have?		
1.5.	makes an excuse not to do something?		

TRACK 11 ZADANIE 2. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi związane z lotami samolotem. 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.

- A We learn about several advantages of using a certain airline.
- B The speaker is comparing their experiences of two different airlines.
- C The speaker is recommending an airline.
- D You could hear this text at an airport.
- E The speaker is making a complaint.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

TRACK 12 ZADANIE 3. (0–6)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie sześć tekstów. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zaznacz literę A, B albo C.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>3.1. When did the man know he had a cold.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A On Saturday. B On Tuesday. C On Wednesday. <p>3.2. The woman is blaming the problem on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A recent building work. B extreme weather conditions. C a lack of government spending. <p>3.3. The conversation takes place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A before a meal. B during a meal. C after a meal. | <p>3.4. The boy <u>hasn't</u> had any programmes on his phone to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A create different tunes. B find your way while driving. C change the way images look. <p>3.5. Which adjective best describes the girl's brother?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A worried B impatient C optimistic <p>3.6. The previous evening, the speaker had been</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A acting in a play. B watching a play. C reviewing a play. |
|---|---|

ROZUMIENIE TEKSTÓW PISANYCH

ZADANIE 4. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek (A–F) do każdego fragmentu tekstu. Wpisz odpowiednią literę w miejsca (4.1.–4.4.) Uwaga: dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego fragmentu.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A Using modern technology to help | D A few facts and figures |
| B An unpopular response | E A possible reason for the increase |
| C Deciding who is to blame | F A comparison with other areas |

SHARK ATTACKS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

4.1. _____

There have always been shark attacks in Australia. However, in Western Australia, there have been eleven deaths from shark attacks since the year 2000. During the same period, the chances of being killed by a shark have doubled. Despite this, it's still fairly unlikely – about one in every million bathers are killed.

4.2. _____

Perth, Western Australia's major city, has grown and better roads have allowed surfers to find quieter beaches to practise their sport away from the city centre. While city beaches are carefully watched, other beaches aren't. So, if there is a shark close by, none of the swimmers will know about it until it attacks.

4.3. _____

Although no-one has blamed the government for the attacks, politicians in Western Australia have decided to kill all sharks more than three metres in length. Even surfers are against the killing and there have been protests all over Australia as well as worldwide social media campaigns.

4.4. _____

As an alternative to killing these magnificent creatures, experts have now managed to fix radio transmitters to over three hundred sharks. As soon as a shark comes closer than a kilometer from the shore, a message is sent from these transmitters to mobile phones so people on the beach can tell those in the water to come out.

ZADANIE 5. (0–3)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Wpisz w luki (5.1.–5.3.) litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A–E), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Uwaga: dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

A NEW BEGINNING

In 1948 a ship arrived in England, which changed British society forever. *The Empire Windrush* left Jamaica on May 24th with over three hundred passengers. 5.1. _____ Most of the passengers were men but there were some women and children on board, too. They arrived in Britain on June 22nd and most ended up in Brixton in South London, close to job agencies which were offering them employment.

Although the immigrants were hard-working and doing jobs that the local population didn't want to do, there was a lot of opposition to their presence in the country. Trade Unions were worried that they would work for lower wages than native-born workers. Others were against them because of racism. There was no real reason for this. It was just the fear of the unknown.

Despite these problems, the new arrivals soon found work in service industries such as the new National Health Service or on the railways. These jobs often involved working with members of the public. 5.2. _____ Attitudes slowly started to change and people became more accepting. By 1955, there were over 18,000 Jamaicans living and working in Britain. They had become a permanent part of British society.

Now, Caribbean food and music have become part of British culture. 5.3. _____ And, with later arrivals from India and Pakistan, Britain has become a truly multicultural society.

- A It's impossible to imagine the country without its West Indian community.
- B These attitudes made it hard for them to settle down in their new home.
- C They had paid a small fare in response to newspaper adverts offering work in Britain.
- D That's because they worked harder than anyone else.
- E This meant that other people got to know and understand them.

ZADANIE 6. (0–3)

Przeczytaj trzy teksty związane z nowymi technologiami. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

UNDERVALUED SCIENTISTS

Why are scientists so undervalued by society? These are people who have studied hard and who can make a real difference to our lives. Their only chance of earning a decent salary seems to be if they go to work for private companies where they are forced to carry out research which earns their employers more money. Look at the car industry, for example. Surely it would be more useful if they were paid to invent cheap, practical electrical powered vehicles rather than helping to boost the profits of traditional car companies who are less interested in being 'green'.

6.1. The writer's opinion is that scientists

- A should be used more by private companies.
- B should be employed by the government.
- C can play a major role in making car companies more green.

Tekst 2.

FREE SERVICE

Do you drive a Nessum Viper made between November last year and June this year? A fault has been found with the electrics used in this car. In one or two cases, this has caused problems with the speedometer and the petrol gauge. Although affecting only a tiny minority of vehicles, anyone who owns one of these cars is advised that they should bring it to their local dealer for a free service. Newer models of the Nessum Viper use even more modern technology and are unaffected by these problems.

6.2. The text is

- A an announcement to owners of a certain model of car.
- B an advert for a new model of car.
- C a news report about problems with one model of car.

Tekst 3.

MAKING CHOICES

Our clothes were packed and the suitcases were standing by the front door. All that remained was our hand luggage, small bags which we would keep with us on the coach while we travelled for 24 hours across Europe. That's when the problems started. Cameras, laptops, mobile phones and hand-held games consoles all had to fit in. Then came the extra memory sticks, chargers and batteries. Charles looked up with a smile on his face: "Dad, I'll have to leave my book behind. There's no room for it in my bag."

6.3. The writer wants to

- A show how little luggage you are allowed to take onto a coach.
- B make a humorous comment about our obsession with technology.
- C describe the tension that people feel before a journey.

ZADANIE 7. (0–5)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

DAN'S REVENGE

The lights went off in the studio. Almost immediately, the tension in the air seemed to disappear. Some of the actors stood and chatted together. Others stood alone, stretching their aching muscles. The extras left the area quickly, no longer a part of the team, unappreciated and unwanted. Any who stayed hoping for a kind word of praise or advice were sent running by the security men who were there to protect the studio's stars from anything that might disturb them.

Only one actor noticed this and felt guilt and anger at the same time. Dan had worked his way up from being an extra himself. Anger because he remembered the way he had been treated and, although he wasn't close to the extras he was working with, he hated it happening to them. Guilt because he wasn't brave enough to speak out. He was still very much a junior member of the cast and he knew he could be sent back to where he came from if he upset his more famous colleagues.

As he stood, lost in thought, he noticed Elmira Ray, the highest-paid star in the studio and one of the romantic leads in this movie. He smiled and made a friendly remark about the difficulties she'd had getting one of her scenes right. Elmira glared at him with hatred and turned away to where the director was deep in discussion with the producer. Elmira's screaming voice was very unlike anything her fans had ever heard but it was well-known by all who worked with her. Her message was clear. She wanted Dan off the set, off the movie and, if possible, out of Hollywood. The director and producer exchanged knowing glances. They disliked Elmira intensely but they also knew how much she was worth to the studio. Whatever their feelings for Dan, if Elmira didn't want to work with him, he would have to go.

They called Dan over. They didn't have to say anything. One look was enough for Dan. He'd been in the business long enough to know how things worked. "Oh well" he thought "It had been fun while it lasted." He knew he could ask around at the other studios for work but his heart wasn't in it anymore. He disliked the work, he disliked the people and he hated living in Los Angeles. He would go to the party that he had been invited to earlier that week but he would spend the time having fun, not desperately trying to impress people and begging for work. Tomorrow, he'd pack and head back east to New York.

At eight o'clock that evening, wearing jeans rather than the usual dark suit, he arrived at an already packed villa high in Beverly Hills. As he walked in, he noticed Elmira. She glanced at him with no sign of recognition. He was no-one important. Nothing to do with her or her life. She passed him and moved on, searching for more famous faces to spend her time with. Suddenly Dan knew what he had to do.

7.1. After filming,

- A the extras mixed socially with the actors.
- B outsiders sometimes got into the studio and disturbed the actors.
- C the actors felt more relaxed.
- D actors gave helpful advice to the extras.

7.2. Dan's feelings of guilt and anger were caused by the fact that he

- A was friends with some of the extras.
- B knew what it was like being an extra.
- C was only a junior actor.
- D didn't get on with the other actors.

7.3. When Elmira spoke to the director,

- A he was surprised by the sound of her voice.
- B he took no notice of her.
- C it changed the director's feelings towards Dan.
- D Dan's role in the film came to an end.

7.4. When Dan found out that he was no longer wanted, he

- A was shocked at what had happened.
- B tried to find work at a different studio.
- C decided to leave the movie business.
- D went to a Hollywood party to beg for work.

7.5. The author shows

- A how hard it is to make a career as an actor.
- B who holds the real power in Hollywood.
- C the importance of not giving up in life.
- D how hurt Dan was by what happened.

ZNAJOMOŚĆ ŚRODKÓW JĘZYKOWYCH

ZADANIE 8. (0–5)

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

IN A LOT OF PAIN

"Ross? Ross?" I heard a voice repeat my name a few times. I opened my eyes slowly and tried to look around. I didn't recognize the place and they must have seen it in my eyes. "Can you hear me?" **8.1.** _____ same voice asked.

"Yes," I answered weakly.

"You're in hospital," someone who looked like a doctor **8.2.** _____.

When I tried to move to see if there was anyone else in the room, I almost screamed. I felt a sharp pain in my chest and I thought it **8.3.** _____ never go away.

"Don't move," the doctor said. "You probably **8.4.** _____ a few ribs in the accident. Do you remember anything about it?" But I didn't.

So I kept still, looking at the ceiling and trying not to move. After a while another doctor came and told me they were taking me to a different part of the hospital to do **8.5.** _____ tests. I still didn't remember what happened ...

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 8.1. A a | B the | C – |
| 8.2. A claimed | B suggested | C explained |
| 8.3. A could | B should | C would |
| 8.4. A broke | B burnt | C sprained |
| 8.5. A a few | B few | C little |

ZADANIE 9. (0–5)

Przeczytaj poniższe minidialogi (9.1.–9.5.). Z podanych odpowiedzi A – C, wybierz właściwe uzupełnienie wypowiedzi.

9.1. X: Did you have a good winter holiday last year?

Y: As usual, we _____ to France to ski.

- A went
- B would go
- C used to go

9.2. X: Why did Mark decide to move back to his parents' house?

Y: He _____ the rent of his flat on his own.

- A couldn't help
- B couldn't stand
- C couldn't afford

9.3. X: What's wrong with him, doctor?

Y: I'm not sure.

- A He's not patient enough.
- B We're not convinced yet.
- C I'll have to do a blood test.

9.4. X: Can't you have lunch with us tomorrow?

Y: No, we want to _____ early to avoid the traffic.

- A set off
- B set up
- C set in

9.5. X: When will you call me?

Y: _____ I get home.

- A As well as
- B As soon as
- C As long as

TWORZENIE WYPOWIEDZI PISEMNEJ

ZADANIE 10. (0–10)

W czasie ostatniej wizyty w restauracji w twoim mieście spotkałeś/aś tam znaną osobę. Na prowadzonym przez Ciebie blogu:

- wyjaśnij, kim jest spotkana przez Ciebie osoba.
- opisz restaurację i wyjaśnij, z jakiej okazji tam byłeś/aś.
- przedstaw reakcję gwiazdy, gdy poprosiłeś/aś ją o autograf.
- napisz, jaką znaną osobę chciał/a/byś poznać, i dlaczego.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów, pamiętając, że jej długość powinna wynosić od 80 do 130 słów (nie licząc słów w zdaniach, które są podane). Oceniana jest umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji (4 punkty), spójność i logika wypowiedzi (2 punkty), bogactwo językowe (2 punkty) oraz poprawność językowa (2 punkty).

Title	Guess who I've met!
Entry:	You'll never guess what has happened to me this week!
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
What about you? Who would you like to meet?	