1 Listening

Zadanie 2. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat wyzwań w pracy. 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.

This speaker
A. utilised his employer's precious advice.
B. acted quickly in order to solve a transportation issue.
C. explained to his/her boss how work should be prioritised.
D. contributed to introducing a working system of communication among people.
E. misunderstood the intentions of the person he/she had an encounter with.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

2 Vocabulary based discussion

1. Do you agree that sugar consumption can seriously _____ **(danger)** your health? Why? Why nof?

2. What advice would you give to a friend who wanted to _____ **(come)** their shyness?

3. Which vice do you think is worse: laziness or _____ **(vain)**?

4. Why do you think boys _____ **(number)** girls in technical schools? What can be can done to change it?

5. Changing which of your habits would have a _____ **(benefit)** on your health?

6. Do you own anything that you consider _____ **(replace)**?

7. What is currently illegal in your country that you think the government should _____ **(legal)**?

8. What would be the most _____ **(interest)** job for you? Why wouldn't you want to do it?

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9. What are some _____ **(repeat)** tasks you have to do at work or school?

10. Do you think being a _____ **(skill)** worker is more important than being a hard worker? Why or why not?

11. Have you ever travelled somewhere that was _____ **(expect)** stressful?

12. What would be the most _____ **(interest)** job for you? Why wouldn't you want to do it?

13. How do you think education can be made more _____ **(encourage)** for students?

14. What _____ **(real)** expectations do you think students have about college or university life?

15. Have you ever undergone a _____ **(surgery)** operation? How did you prepare for it and what was the experience like?

16. Is there anything that you have a natural _____ **(able)** to do? How have you coped with this limitation?

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3 Use of English

Zadanie 9. (0–4)

Każde zdanie z luką uzupełnij wyróżnionym wyrazem, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (9.1.–9.4.). W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, łącznie z wyrazem już podanym. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.
Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów.

9.1. "Well done! You have won the tennis tournament," the coach said to me.
ON

The coach congratulated _____ the tennis tournament.

9.2. I would have never thought about buying my mum such a wonderful gift without your help.
YOU

I would have never thought about buying my mum such a wonderful gift
_____ helped me.

9.3. My friend was made responsible for organising our teacher's farewell party.
CHARGE

They put my _____ organising our teacher's farewell party.

9.4. You should leave for the airport right now.
TIME

It's _____ for the airport.

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Zadanie 8. (0–4)

Uzupełnij każdą lukę (8.1.–8.4.) jednym wyrazem, przekształcając wyraz podany w nawiasie, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

A POCKETFUL OF PEACE

China is known for its dense **8.1.** _____ (POPULATE) and overcrowded cities, but amidst all the chaos of an ever-moving people, pockets of tranquillity can be found in its many parks scattered around the city. Loud traffic and bustling crowds can often make a city feel choked and **8.2.** _____ (BEAR) but China also provides its people with a solution to this problem. Around each city, there are always many parks to be found. Framed by an array of blossoming trees, the parks are sheltered from the sounds of the traffic outside.

From early morning until late evening, you will always see people out enjoying a walk around the park. On the pathways, mothers smile and chat as they push their prams around with their small babies sleeping inside. Happy children cycle past **8.3.** _____ (EXCITE) on their bikes while men can be seen sitting on the banks of the lake with their fishing rods, patiently waiting to catch a fish.

Although these parks are often situated right in the centre of the city, the open space and greenery really makes you feel like you're somewhere far away. Whether it's a quick walk or a game of badminton, these **8.4.** _____(SCENERY), inner city parks are the perfect way to relax in China.

adapted from https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org

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Zadanie 7. (0–4)

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

SUSTAINABLE SUPERMARKETS?

Many of the major supermarket chains **7.1.** _____ under fire with accusations of various unethical acts over the past decade. They've wasted tonnes of food! But supermarkets and grocers are starting to sit up and take notice. In **7.2.** _____ to criticisms over food waste, some supermarkets are donating some of their food surplus. However, charities estimate that they are only accessing two per cent of supermarkets' total food surplus, which hardly seems **7.3.** _____ solving the problem. Some say that supermarkets are simply not doing enough. Most supermarkets operate under a veil of secrecy when asked for exact figures of food wastage, and without more transparency it is hard to **7.4.** _____ up with a systematic approach to avoiding waste and to redistributing surplus food.

adapted from https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org

7.1.
A. are coming
B. have come
C. will come
D. come

7.2.
A. return
B. response
C. feedback
D. acknowledgement

7.3.
A. to
B. to be
C. to have
D. as being

7.4.
A. come
B. catch
C. put
D. get

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Task 4 Reading comprehension

Zadanie 5. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery fragmenty. Wpisz w luki 5.1.–5.4. litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące fragmenty (A–E), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst.
Uwaga: jeden fragment został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

MOTIVATION

So, we think we know how to motivate people, right? Offer them a reward. Do this and you'll get that. Do this faster, earn more money. Do this better than everyone else, here's a promotion. **5.1.** _____ Tidy your room and you can watch TV. But when social psychologists test whether incentives work, they get surprising results. In one experiment the scientists set people a problem to solve and told them they were going to time them to see how long they took. Then they put them in two groups. **5.2.** _____ The ones with the reward solved the problem faster, you'd think, right? Well, no, they actually took three and a half minutes longer than the group who just thought they were being timed. The incentive didn't work. In fact, it made the people slower. This experiment has been repeated, with the same results, many times. But in business we still offer bonuses, promotions and rewards to staff. **5.3.** _____ But if we want someone to do something complex and creative, rewards don't work. They might even have the opposite result, and make people perform worse. So what does work? **5.4.** _____ Fine. Just do the job well. And evidence shows people who choose the way they work get results. Moreover, companies that give employees time during the week to work on things that interest them and are not part of their regular job achieve amazing results.

adapted from https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org

A. They offered one group a reward for finishing fast and to the other group they offered no incentive, but they told them they were going to use their times to calculate an average time.
B. Giving the workers freedom to choose when, where and how they work. Want to work from home three days a week, get up late and work into the night instead?
C. So, we offer incentives when we want people to do things. We do it at work, at school, even at home with our kids.
D. The results were not as surprising as they thought – getting a reward improved the time in which the group solved the problem and the second group did significantly worse.
E. However, it will only work if we want them to do something simple, like chop wood. We'll pay you more if you chop the wood faster. An incentive works then.

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