Zadanie 1. (0–3)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

Tekst 1.
1.1. The speaker
A. tells a humorous story of a person who misheard song lyrics.
B. criticizes the ways in which singers sing their lyrics.
C. explains why people mishear some song lyrics.

Tekst 2.
1.2. Which of the following stated in the text is an opinion and not a fact?
A. Coffee causes irritation and lack of concentration.
B. Coffee reduces the pain after physical exercises.
C. Coffee increases your cholesterol level.

Tekst 3.
1.3. This text is about
A. using bank transfers often.
B. a large money donation.
C. an accidental mistake.

Zadanie 2. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat edukacji przez internet. 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. lists the places he/she has been working at.
B. talks about the distance between him/her and the educational facility.
C. complains about the difficulties he/she has with using the computer.
D. mentions two facilities at the online learning centre.
E. mentions the place where he/she firstly thought about changing his/her employment.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 3. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad na temat powstania znanej piosenki. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

3.1. Adele and Dan Wilson started to work together

A. in response to Adele's initiative.
B. following somebody's suggestion.
C. after Dan heard her singing in a duet.
D. after their chance meeting at Harmony Studio.

3.2. Which sentence is TRUE about the process of writing the song?

A. Dan suggested minor modifications to Adele's lyrics.
B. Adele insisted on changing the melody for one line.
C. Dan came up with a great opening line for the song.
D. Adele came to the studio with complete lyrics.

3.3. What annoyed Dan was that Adele

A. got away before the demo was completed.
B. was late for the session on the second day.
C. played the unfinished song to her manager.
D. burst out crying during the recording.

3.4. Dan found it surprising that

A. people's reactions to the song were so similar.
B. the music company wanted to add a choir to the song.
C. Adele's mother took the manager's words so seriously.
D. the strings made people react so emotionally to the song.

3.5. Answering the last question, Dan

A. mentions one particular difficulty in writing the song.
B. explains why Adele insisted on recording the song once again.
C. describes his feelings after listening to the song for the first time.
D. recalls their effort to find the best way for Adele to sing the song.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 4. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst, który został podzielony na trzy części (A–C) oraz pytania go dotyczące (4.1.–4.4.). Do każdego pytania dopasuj właściwą część tekstu. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jedna część tekstu pasuje do dwóch pytań.

In which paragraph does the author mention		
4.1.	the inconveniences which cinema-goers have to put up with?	
4.2.	typical distractions which might occur when we watch a movie on a plane?	
4.3.	an opportunity to judge fellow passengers' choice of films?	
4.4.	taking pleasure in something she usually avoids?	

WHY I LOVE WATCHING MOVIES ON PLANES

by Catherine Shoard

A. Thirty thousand feet up, you are both God and ant. You survey the world beneath you as attentive staff serve refreshments and snacks. And yet you have no control over your own fate. You can't exit and you can't turn back. You are a hostage, at the mercy of others. Shocking as it may seem, this is what makes me love long flights, and especially watching movies on them. You have just a few options so you watch whatever is on, guilt-free. That's how I have seen most romantic comedies in my life. I generally consider them a waste of time and at home I do all I can not to watch them, but in the air they become a true source of enjoyment.

B. The regulations or personal tastes of the programme planners who work for airlines are a mystery to me. The choice often seems quite random. Just looking through the lists of what Air Canada considers avant-garde, contemporary or a new release is an entertainment in itself. But surely there are some guidelines, probably something like: if a film can't cope with being viewed on a tiny screen, interrupted with beeps, meals, safety announcements and sudden drops in altitude, it has no place on a plane.

C. There are some advantages, though. The movie goes straight from your individual screen into your brain, unfiltered by environmental factors. There are no strangers obstructing the view of the screen to those in the stalls behind, a partner commenting on the scene or kids munching popcorn. And while it's rude to stare at what the commuter sitting next to you on the tube is watching or reading, on a plane you just can't avoid it. Pop to the bathroom and as you return, you have no choice but to evaluate the personal taste of other travellers, whether you like it or not.

adapted from www.theguardian.com

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

RADIO CONTESTS' FREAK

I go all in on my hobbies. Most people, though, know me as a suburban dentist, wife and mom of two young kids. **5.1.** _____
When everyone else I know listens to the radio, they stay on one channel, listen to a song or two and change the station when commercials start. I'm much more methodical than that. I flip channels almost constantly, hunting for mention of a contest. I sit in my car for hours if I know there are a few contests coming on. I know the best times to call in, and I know what radio stations are the easiest and most difficult to win on.
5.2. _____ I'm not sure if it's the amount of time that I devote to listening for contests, random luck or the simple fact that more and more people aren't listening to FM radio anymore, but I do win.
In the past 5 years I've won a couple of DVD sets, movie passes to my local cinema, and a boatload of concert tickets. My biggest win was an all-expenses-paid trip to the Hollywood Film Awards in California. Best date night ever.
I got my first taste of victory way back in middle school. I was the 100th caller to my favorite radio station, and I won backstage passes to an N'Sync concert. Wow. Just WOW! **5.3.** _____.
From then on, I was hooked, and whenever I listened to the radio, I would call into any and all contests.
So when you see me in my dental clothing and you think little of it, know that I'm secretly a radio-contest superhero. **5.4.** _____ It's because I'm going to the hottest concert in town, courtesy of my local radio station.

A. Not because I'm really strong, or unusually brave or have a desire to throw myself into danger to protect others.
B. I stopped for some time after attending the concert – simply because I didn't like that band.
C. Most of this is done on my commute, but I waste a lot of time trying to win any and all radio contests.
D. But when I'm not hanging out with my family or fixing teeth, I'm obsessing about winning radio contests.
E. As any teenage girl can attest, that was much better than merely winning the lottery.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 6. (0–5)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty związane ze sztuką. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

Tekst 1.

THINGS HAPPEN IN A GALLERY

Pat arrived at the gallery early the next morning to find that the postman had already delivered post and there was a letter on the floor. She opened it and saw that it was an invitation to an opening at a gallery further down the street. They were always getting this sort of thing, and it struck her as depressing that there was a lot of this business in the city: one gallery sells its works to another, round and round in a circle, each producing just a slight profit. Eventually, a genuine customer would have to buy a picture, but where were they? Nobody seemed to notice them and the only person who had shown the slightest interest in buying something in her gallery this week had been determined to obtain a bargain.

She was holding the gallery invitation and was about to sit at her desk, when she stopped. Usually, when she came in in the morning, she would hear the alarm beeping signal and have to key in the security number to stop it. This had not happened this morning, or had it? It was perfectly possible to go through the motions of a familiar action and not remember that one had done it. Pat tried to remember who had been last to leave the gallery last night. Matthew had gone off to meet his father shortly after four and she had stayed at work until five. Then she recalled activating the alarm before locking the gallery door. She glanced towards the control box, across the semi-darkened gallery. Two small red lights blinked regular pulses back at her. That was strange. Normally, when she came in a single red light flashed. She knew that the two blinking red lights indicated that the alarm was inactive. But who turned it off? Pat looked about her to spot someone who might have arrived at the gallery before her but there was nobody there. She suddenly felt uneasy when she saw that the door in the corridor that led to Matthew's office was open.

Now she felt frightened and ran across the room to switch on the lights. Not all the lights went on but the spotlights worked. Relieved that nothing was missing, she found the courage to enter Matthew's office. Inside she saw that the burglar had managed to raise the lower panel of the back window about eighteen inches. The glass was not smashed, but the catch had been forced and there were bits of wood on the floor – she saw those immediately. She walked back to Matthew's desk, picked up the telephone and dialed the emergency code.

adapted from 44 Scotland Street by Alexander McCall Smith

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6.1. The invitation Pat picked up made her reflect on

A. business matters connected with art galleries.
B. customers' different motivations for buying art.
C. a profitable business that went bankrupt.
D. the reasons for other galleries' success.

6.2. When Pat arrived at the gallery, she

A. noticed that the alarm was beeping despite being inactive.
B. discovered that she had not set the alarm the previous evening.
C. realized that somebody must have deactivated the alarm.
D. recalled Matthew being the last one to leave the gallery the night before.

6.3. What made Pat dial the emergency number?

A. One of the paintings in the gallery had disappeared.
B. She noticed shattered glass on the floor.
C. Somebody had cut off the electricity in the building.
D. She spotted some traces of a burglary.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tekst 2.

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO APPRECIATE ART?

There are many answers to this question. As long as you like, is one. Longer than you think, is another. Everyone has their own opinion about it. Kenneth Clark, famous for the BBC documentary series *Civilisation*, has his own theory. He claims that the time it takes to look at a picture properly is roughly the time it takes to peel and eat an orange.

There is some evidence of what most people actually do in practice. In summary, if museum-goers are eating oranges, they're eating them really fast. The Louvre found that although an art lover can spend much more than 30 minutes in front of the Mona Lisa, an ordinary visitor looks at it for about 15 seconds. New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art found that on average people look at each work for 29.5 seconds. Another study, conducted by Rutgers University, found that the average time spent on each work of art was 17 seconds. On the universal fruit-attention scale, this is less than dealing with an orange but a little more than the time taken to eat a grape.

There's another point, too: it's not just a question of how long we look at a painting, but of the quality of that attention. This is, of course, much harder to quantify. But there's a profound belief that over the past decade this has changed for the worse.

It is technology that mainly gets the blame. The rise of social networks and the smartphone have allegedly made us fatally incapable of concentration. Nowadays we are more interested in telling people what we are doing than doing it. So, we share our dinner with others on the Internet, instead of with our date. Our novels go unfinished as we flip through 140-character tweets. And when we go to a gallery, we don't look at the art: we take a selfie with it. Even if art leaves you cold, this argument matters, because if it is true, then so is the broader claim that the 21st century is leaving us incapable of deep engagement with anything.

adapted from https://www.independent.co.uk

6.4. Which of the following is stated in the text as <u>a fact</u>, not an opinion?

A. The time people need to appreciate a work of art has shortened over the years.
B. The quality of attention given to art has fallen over the past decade.
C. It takes as much time to appreciate a work of art as it does to peel and eat an orange.
D. Museum visitors tend to spend less than half a minute looking at a painting.

6.5. In the last paragraph the author argues that

A. museums should make use of modern technologies more often.
B. modern technology has deeply impacted our attention span.
C. modern technology has made it easier for us to interact with art.
D. the influence of modern technology on museum-goers is exaggerated.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 7. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

CO-WORKING

Co-working is basically the idea of having employees from various companies **7.1.** _____ a working space. For example, the staff of two companies from the same industry may **7.2.** _____ sitting in the same office and using the same tools or equipment.

The implementation of co-working spaces began during the global financial crisis that started in 2008. Thousands of people **7.3.** _____ redundant and many businesses had to cut costs. However nowadays, co-working is not only about the physical place and economizing, but also about establishing a community. It is particularly suited for freelance professionals, remote workers and small to medium enterprises seeking a community with a collaborative spirit.

If you **7.4.** _____ a co-working space so far, you obviously might be somewhat skeptical, but a large number of small companies are turning to this new type of high-quality, multi-functional working environment.

adapted from www.officefinder.com

7.1.

A. assign
B. share
C. capture
D. detain

7.2.

A. give up
B. make up
C. end up
D. put up

7.3.

A. have made
B. were made
C. had made
D. made

7.4.

A. haven't experienced
B. don't experience
C. hadn't experienced
D. won't experience

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 8. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (8.1.–8.4.), przekształcając jeden z wyrazów z ramki w taki sposób, aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.
Uwaga: dwa wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

approve	infect	expect	low	persist	revolution

SUPER-BANANAS

Vitamin A deficiency in developing countries causes many deaths among children. It also leads to blindness and increases the risk of severe **8.1.** _____. Luckily, there is some hope for people suffering from the deficiency. Researchers from Queensland University of Technology have developed a **8.2.** _____ new food: super-bananas. The fruit was created by fusing genes from a species of banana rich in pro-vitamin A, grown in Papua New Guinea, with the mass-produced bananas which most people are familiar with. Scientists claim that the new super-bananas could **8.3.** _____ vulnerability to disease because they contain unusually high levels of beneficial vitamins.

A group of researchers working under Professor J. Dales have already trialled growing the super-bananas in Australia, where the fruit exceeded their **8.4.** _____ by producing double the anticipated level of pro-vitamin A.

adapted from www.standard.co.uk

Zadanie 9. (0–4)

Uzupełnij zdania 9.1.–9.4., wykorzystując podane w nawiasach wyrazy w odpowiedniej formie. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast – jeżeli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów.

Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

9.1. The Browns _____ **(must / move)** somewhere else as I don't see them here anymore.

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9.2. When I was a lecturer at university, I **(use / speak / public)** _____ at least three times a week, but since I retired it has happened only occasionally.

9.3. I have to write down this limerick. I won't manage **(learn / it / heart)** _____ in five minutes.

9.4. The manager's sarcastic comments **(prevent / I / express)** _____ my opinion at the last meeting.

9.5. If I knew how to ski, I (go / ski) _____ with a group of friends last weekend.

LIVEWORKSHEETS