# Mini matura sheet

**Zadanie 1 (0-5)**
**Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad na temat pewnej książki. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.**

**1.1. The book that the man is going to review**
A. proposes a classical approach to current topics.
B. can be best described as a personal journal.
C. can't be clearly defined in terms of its genre.
D. is yet another book touching on a familiar subject.

**1.2. While pretending to be a badger, Charles Foster**
A. occupied a hole in the ground.
B. avoided following this animal's diet.
C. tried to remain in an upright position.
D. did so without knowing much about this animal.

**1.3. From the text we learn that otters**
A. are rarely found in lakes.
B. are often hunted by dogs.
C. are not keen on consuming live fish.
D. devote most of their time to one activity.

**1.4. Charles Foster's life was highly endangered when he wanted to live the life of**
A. a red deer.
B. a badger.
C. an otter.
D. a swift.

**1.5. Answering the last question, the man**
A. encourages the listeners to read books similar to his one.
B. mentions the educational aspect of the book.
C. underlines the lack of humour in the book.
D. gives some suggestions to the author

**Zadanie 2 (0-4)**
**Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery fragmenty. Wpisz w luki (2.1.–2.4.) 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.**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

## 15,000 SPACE ROCKS AND COUNTING

Every single day, the Earth is bombarded by more than 100 tons of dust and sand-sized particles. **2.1.**_____ Every 2,000 years, a space rock the size of a blue whale hits the Earth. And once every few million years, an object large enough to threaten humanity's future comes along. But don't fear, all sorts of wacky methods have been devised to keep the Earth safe from these rare cosmic threats. **2.2.**_____ However, to stand a chance of protecting Earth from a deadly impact, we first need to discover and monitor all asteroids that pose a threat. Scientists around the world have been working hard to do this. So far, 15,000 so-called 'NearEarth Objects' have been discovered – with many more to go. But what exactly are asteroids? **2.3.**_____Some of them are so big they have their own moons! Near-Earth objects, or NEOs, are asteroids or comets whose orbits come close to ours, meaning they could hit our planet. We believe that 90% of the largest NEOs have been discovered. But only 10% of medium-sized NEOs have been located, and 99% of the smallest rocks are still flying around the Solar System undetected. **2.4.**_____ To do this, telescopes carry out automatic surveys of the entire sky each night, to make sure we don't become a cosmic target practice!

*adapted from https://www.unawe.org*

A. These range from blowing the asteroids up using nuclear weapons to hitting them with spacecraft to knock them off their collision course.

B. Scientists are bound to discover some methods that'll protect the Earth from the particularly big asteroids once they've been spotted. But most of them believe that such collisions won't ever happen.

C. The chance that one of the 15,000 NEOs we've discovered will impact the Earth in the next 40 years is very small. However, it's crucial to watch them closely to check they maintain their course.

D. Well, they're chunks of rock and metal left over from when our Solar System formed. Most can be found between Mars and Jupiter, a region of space we call the Asteroid Belt.

E. That's the same as the weight of 14 elephants. Once a year, an asteroid the size of a car hits Earth's atmosphere and burns up as a giant fireball before reaching the ground.

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**Zadanie 3 (0-4)**
**Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (3.1.–3.4.) jednym wyrazem, przekształcając wyraz podany w nawiasie, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.**

## THE WORLD'S SHORTEST COMMERCIAL FLIGHT

If you need to cross the water that divides two small Orkney islands north of Scotland, your best **3.1.** _____ **(CHOOSE)** is… to fly a plane. However, drinks won't be served during the flight. Why? Because the pilot needs **3.2.** _____ **(ROUGH)** two minutes to fly the 1.7-miles between the Westray and the Papa Westray airports. And, when there's no wind, it takes only 48 seconds! A one-way trip costs $25. You could take the ferry, but flight surely sounds cooler! There are about eighty **3.3.** _____ **(INHABIT)** of the four-mile long and one-mile wide island. It's also home to 60 archeological sites with well-preserved homes more than 5,500 years old. While most of the passengers are school employees or an **3.4.** _____ **(OCCASION)** doctor or patient, the island has become a popular tourist attraction when the airline began offering day trips to clients.

**Zadanie 4. (0–4)**
**Każde zdanie z luką uzupełnij wyróżnionym wyrazem, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (4.1.–4.4.). W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, łącznie z wyrazem już podanym. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.**
**<u>Uwaga:</u> nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów.**

**4.1.** I had to cancel my Friday appointment with the dentist because I was ill.

**OFF**

My Friday appointment with the dentist had to _____ due to my illness.

**4.2.** Please, don't park in front of my neighbours' house. There's not enough space there for such a big car.

**RATHER**

I'd _____ park in front of my neighbours' house.

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**4.3.** This wall looks horrible. I think we should ask somebody to paint it.

**HAVE**

This wall looks horrible. I think we should _____.

**4.4.** I won't ever go to this restaurant. Don't even ask me. I hate this place.

**CIRCUMSTANCES**

Under no _____ to this restaurant. I hate this place.

LIVEWORKSHEETS