

**Zadanie 5.** (0–4) Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

#### FRUITFUL COMBINATION

The story of banoffee pie, an iconic British dessert with bananas, cream, toffee and a shortcrust pastry base, began in 1968 when a newly-wed couple purchased an old tea room in a 16th-century monastery building in East Sussex. 5.1. \_\_\_\_\_ After the most urgent tasks had been completed, the owners got down to putting the finishing touches to the interior. They called the place The Hungry Monk, a clear reference to its former residents. In 1971, Nigel Mackenzie, the owner, decided a new dessert was essential on their menu. At that time Ian Dowding, the head chef, had just returned from America, so he suggested a recipe he had brought back from his trip – Blum's coffee toffee pie. 5.2.

\_\_\_\_\_ A few experiments with adding apples or oranges proved to be disappointing. But Mackenzie would not give up and he suggested using bananas, which was a stroke of genius. Now it was time to invent the name. Having tested a few ideas, the duo finally opted for banoffee, a combination of words denoting the main ingredients of the dessert – bananas and toffee. The response from the restaurant's clients was immediate. Some rang from London before setting out to check if banoffee was still on the menu. 5.3. \_\_\_\_\_ But it was not only numerous eateries that took advantage of banoffee's fame. Supermarkets also sold their own variants, which truly appalled the creators. Meanwhile, the recipe for genuine banoffee appeared in a cookbook, and later the dessert gained its own entry in the Oxford English Dictionary. Banoffee was a great success and many people thought it must be from America. Therefore, Mackenzie decided to challenge those who were questioning its origin. He offered a 10,000-pound prize to anyone who could prove banoffee was not British. 5.4. \_\_\_\_\_ It said: The Birthplace of one of the World's Favourite Puddings. The dessert has indeed won the hearts and stomachs of thousands across the world.

- A. When no one claimed it, Mackenzie proudly put up a plaque at the restaurant's entrance.
- B. Mackenzie was enthusiastic about the new dish, but both he and his chef felt that they needed to make it distinctly their own.
- C. The chef strongly opposed this idea because he disapproved of making changes to the recipes he had come up with.
- D. People clearly loved it, so owners of other restaurants throughout the country decided to serve it as well.
- E. To convert the property into a restaurant, a number of essential changes had to be made.

## Zadanie 5.

### SAFETY BY ACCIDENT

One day in 1903, French scientist Édouard Bénédictus was trying to get some chemicals off a high shelf in his lab. His arm brushed against an empty glass bottle and it dropped onto the floor. He climbed down quickly, expecting to find broken glass everywhere, but he was in for a surprise. The bottle hadn't shattered into pieces! It had cracked into a spiderweb-like pattern, but it had held together. Bénédictus wondered why. 5.1. \_\_\_\_\_. Although it had been washed before being put back on the shelf, Bénédictus realized some of the liquid plastic must have remained inside as a thin invisible coating. It had kept the cracked glass from falling apart. The same week, a Paris newspaper printed an article about car crashes. The automobile was a new and exciting invention, and more and more people were taking to the road. The article blamed the collisions on the poor condition of the roads. 5.2. \_\_\_\_\_. Bénédictus wrote in his diary, "While I was reading the article, an image of the cracked bottle suddenly appeared in my mind." Could his accidental discovery be somehow useful? He ran to his lab and started experimenting. 5.3. \_\_\_\_\_. However, the results were disappointing. Finally, he put a layer of liquid plastic between two sheets of glass and pressed them together. When he hit it, the glass-and-plastic sandwich cracked, but it didn't smash into pieces. Bénédictus had done it! He wrote, "I had produced my first piece of Triplex (his name for the invention) – full of promise for the future. Hopefully, driving a car will be safer with the new glass installed." 5.4. \_\_\_\_\_. The kind of liquid plastic used to make safety glass has changed since Bénédictus's time, but his method of putting it between sheets of glass is still used today. Even bulletproof glass is made of layers of glass and strong plastic.

- A. However, that wouldn't come about for another 10 years, since it took that long to convince car companies to use the new safety glass in their windscreens.
- B. Drivers frequently ignored these signs and so the number of accidents was constantly growing.
- C. Over and over again he coated single sheets of glass with liquid plastic and hit them with a hammer to examine the effects.
- D. There was also information that drivers were often injured by broken glass flying around when windscreens shattered.
- E. To find out, he talked to his assistant who said that the bottle had been used to hold clear liquid plastic during some experiments

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### INTELLIGENT ROADS

The Yorkshire Dales is a magical place, and I've spent a great deal of time driving up and down the A1 motorway to get there. When you travel up the ancient North Road, it's apparent just how little it has changed in comparison to everything else. One person who agrees is Daan Roosegaarde, the owner of Studio Roosegaarde, a social design lab. 5.1. \_\_\_\_\_ During the day the unique substance absorbs sunlight and then glows for 10 hours, so they are visible to drivers at night. The innovative enterprise is also pioneering a temperature-sensitive paint. Roosegaarde proposes to use it to cover dangerous stretches of road with giant images of snowflakes which will glow in sub-zero weather and thus warn drivers of icy conditions. 5.2. \_\_\_\_\_ Drivers are less likely to ignore the danger when they are informed of it twice. Another idea is to equip roads with sensors for all sorts of things, like temperature, water, or ice on the road and of course, vehicle speed. 5.3. \_\_\_\_\_ After all, even though some people don't believe it, the move to autonomous vehicles seems unstoppable. Imagine having road systems designed from the ground up with intelligent materials and built-in computers. 5.4. \_\_\_\_\_ Something similar to this is being introduced in South Korea, where the IT company, Cisco, uses real-time information, like the current weather, to optimise traffic lights in a city called New Songdo. A system like this would make it a lot easier to travel in Yorkshire. 5.5. \_\_\_\_\_ By letting this happen, we are putting enormous power in the hands of those in charge. Just as we have to trust Internet service providers not to feed all our data to the government, so we'd have to trust road service providers not to send us on long detours. The road to the future might not be so clear after all.

- A. However, I'm uneasy about the development of an intelligent road system for the same reasons I am concerned about the Internet having changed from a relatively simple way to communicate to a network that manages every aspect of our lives.
- B. Nowadays, many cars have systems which already provide this information, but slippery roads are so hazardous that the warning needs to be reinforced.
- C. The company has developed a light-producing paint, which can be used on road surfaces to indicate, for example, the edges of roads, sharp bends ahead and upcoming junctions.
- D. Therefore, later this year, Heijmans, a Dutch road-building company, will build a 150-mile demonstration road with glowing markings as replacements for streetlights.
- E. They would be energy efficient and safe, with each system managed by specialised "road service providers", the transport equivalent of Internet service providers.
- F. The data collected can be used to assist drivers through on-board information systems, and in the future it could also be used to guide self-driving cars.

## Zadanie 5.

### FINDING THE PAST

A window on Boston's past has turned up in a rather unusual place: inside the head of a lion statue at the top of the Old State House. 5.1. \_\_\_\_\_ Once on the ground, it was transported to a laboratory where a fiber optic camera was used to inspect the interior of the statue's head. It was then that the time capsule, a copper box, was located. The next steps, according to Heather Leet, the Society's director of development, will be to open the statue carefully, remove the box, and examine its contents. After that, the statue will be restored and returned to its lofty home. The discovery came as no surprise to members of the Bostonian Society, who have long been sure of the existence of the time capsule in the lion's head. 5.2. \_\_\_\_\_ It describes how the capsule was placed in the statue and details its contents, including newspaper clippings and photographs from the period, together with letters from politicians and other prominent Bostonians of the era. "We're really looking forward to seeing what those letters say," said Leet, adding that they could contain messages written to future generations. The Old State House, which is among Boston's most popular tourist attractions, has a rich history. It was an important civic building in colonial times, and later became a focal point of the American Revolution. The Boston Massacre took place just outside the building in 1770. 5.3. \_\_\_\_\_

And after this momentous historic event, the building served as the seat of the Massachusetts government until the completion of a new State House in 1798. The statues of a lion and a unicorn were first placed on the building in 1713. 5.4. \_\_\_\_\_ Prior to the American Revolution, this was appropriate because the building was the official seat of the British government of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. However, amid the subsequent patriotic fervor during the War of Independence, they were burned. 5.5. \_\_\_\_\_ Those soon rotted due to weather conditions, and in 1901 they were replaced again. The new ones were made of copper and steel and coated in gold and silver. They can be seen by all those visiting Boston today.

- A. A few years later, the Declaration of Independence was read to Bostonians from its balcony.
- B. Their certainty was primarily based on a 1901 issue of The Boston Globe which contains a lengthy article about the time capsule.
- C. They were designed as a commemoration of that horrible event as the citizens of the city wanted to honour the victims.
- D. The Bostonian Society yesterday announced the discovery of a time capsule within the copper statue taken down from the roof for restoration.
- E. A century later, the Bostonian Society decided to put wooden replicas of the statues on the top of the building to restore its historical appearance.
- F. They were intended as symbols of the union between England and Scotland.

**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 – jeśli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: w każdej lükę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

9.1. Unfortunately, the accident prevented (he / complete) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ the project on time.

9.2. Would you mind (carry / big) \_\_\_\_\_ parcel  
of the three? I'll take the two smaller ones.

9.3. Don't worry too much (other people / opinion) \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_. They are often formed too hastily.

9.4. People who attended the meeting (be / unable / download) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ the file yesterday because of the poor  
Internet connection.

**Zadanie 9. (0–4)** Wykorzystując wyrazy podane WIELKIMI literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (9.1.–9.4.). W każdej luce można wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając wyraz już podany. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów.

9.1. There are rumours that one of the leading companies is on the brink of collapse.

### **RUMOURED**

One of the leading companies \_\_\_\_\_ on the brink of collapse.

9.2. I thought it would take 15 minutes to get to my new school, but it took half an hour.

### **TWICE**

Getting to my new school took \_\_\_\_\_ I thought it would.

9.3. It annoys me when my boss orders me to work overtime.

### **MADE**

It annoys me when I \_\_\_\_\_ overtime by my boss.

9.4. I regret telling you about my financial problems.

### **TOLD**

I wish \_\_\_\_\_ about my financial problems.

**Zadanie 9.** (0–4) Przetłumacz na język angielski podane w nawiasach fragmenty zdań (9.1.–9.4.), tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

9.1. The cat (z pewnością zjadł) \_\_\_\_\_ all the food during the night. The bowl is empty.

9.2. I prefer (czytanie od słuchania) \_\_\_\_\_ to music in my free time.

9.3. (Nie wolno nam było) \_\_\_\_\_ to feed any animals during our trip to the zoo last Friday.

9.4. I (nie mogę się doczekać) \_\_\_\_\_ get rid of that horrible wallpaper.

**Zadanie 9. (0–4)** Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (9.1.–9.4.). W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów, wliczając wyraz już podany. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów.

9.1. The sacked coach wasn't invited to the press conference, but he still showed up and attracted everybody's attention.

### **DESPITE**

\_\_\_\_\_ to the press conference, the sacked coach showed up and attracted everybody's attention.

9.2. As soon as you decide, let me know.

### **MIND**

As soon as you \_\_\_\_\_, let me know.

9.3. She's had her dog for two months but she still finds it hard to take him out for a walk early in the morning.

### **USED**

She can't get \_\_\_\_\_ her dog out for a walk early in the morning.

9.4. You'd better not get too close to the monkeys as they might bite you.

### **KEEP**

You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ the monkeys as they might bite you.