Zadanie 1. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć wypowiedzi związanych z jedzeniem. Do każdej wypowiedzi (1.1.–1.5.) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–F). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.
Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

This person

A. is a host at a conference.
B. is a waiter/waitress at a restaurant.
C. invites the listeners to cook with him/her.
D. presents some special offers and sales.
E. explains what food he/she is going to make.
F. informs the supermarket shoppers about the time they have for shopping.

1.1.	1.2.	1.3.	1.4.	1.5.

Zadanie 2. (0–6)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Tekst 1. (do zadań 2.1.–2.2.)

2.1. Which is true about the QR code?

A. It can be found in many historical places.
B. It comes as a part of something.
C. It works all around the world.

2.2. This text is about

A. an unusual piece of clothing.
B. a well-known monument.
C. a popular tour guide.

Tekst 2. (do zadań 2.3.–2.4.)

2.3. The woman paid extra for

A. her baggage.
B. changing the route.
C. something she'd forgotten to take.

2.4. The conversation takes place

A. in a taxi.
B. on a bus.
C. at the airport.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tekst 3. (do zadań 2.5.–2.6.)

2.5. Which is true about 'big screen gaming'?

A. There's no need to bring the gaming equipment.
B. It's cheaper than buying a cinema ticket.
C. One event lasts more than two hours.

2.6. The 'big screen gaming' is available

A. only in January.
B. in one cinema.
C. in one city.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA ZADAŃ 1. I 2. NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 3. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę między recepcjonistą a gościem hotelowym. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz na pytania 3.1.–3.4., tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu. Odpowiedzi należy udzielić w języku angielskim.

3.1. What two things in her room did the woman enjoy?

_____ *and* _____

3.2. What couldn't the woman's family do in the evening?

_____

3.3. How will the woman pay for the stay?

_____

3.4. Why did the woman have to pay more than she expected?

_____

Zadanie 4. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek (A–F) do każdej części tekstu (4.1.–4.4.). Wpisz odpowiednią literę w każdą kratkę.

Uwaga: dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej części tekstu.

A. PLANTS HELP US RECOVER FASTER
B. PLANTS ARE BETTER OUTDOORS THAN INDOORS
C. PLANTS BOOST OUR MENTAL HEALTH
D. PLANTS MAKE US BETTER WORKERS
E. PLANTS STIMULATE OUR CREATIVITY AND CONCENTRATION
F. PLANTS MAKE US THINK MORE SLOWLY

LIVEWORKSHEETS

WHY HOUSEPLANTS ARE GOOD FOR YOUR HOME AND HEALTH

4.1.	

Whether we're trekking through a forest or simply heading to the park to walk the dog, a walk outdoors in nature lifts our mood. There's a reason for that. Nature is well known to help us reduce stress and depression. Moreover, surrounding yourself with plants indoors does it, too.

4.2.	

As well as lifting your mood, house plants can increase the oxygen in the air which allows us to think clearer and increase reaction time. Scientists discovered that plants activate our imagination and make our brains explore our emotions and new, original ideas.

4.3.	

Studies have shown that patients who have plants in their hospital room or a view of green space in their windows, get better much quicker and feel less pain. They have lower blood pressure and are less tired than patients without plants in their rooms. It means that having plants in our homes may provide the same benefits to our own health.

4.4.	

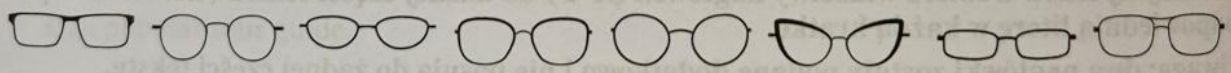
A recent study has shown that people who have some greenery around their desks think over 26% faster than those who don't have it at all. It means that it's worth putting some plants in your office, because they help us focus on our tasks and get through our workload faster.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5. (0–7)

Przeczytaj cztery teksty (A–D) związane z okularami. Wykonaj zadania 5.1.–5.7. zgodnie z poleceniami.

Tekst A



Buying glasses online doesn't mean you can't physically try on the glasses first. Our free Home Trial allows you to get a look at our frames and get a real feel for them in terms of fit, weight and size.

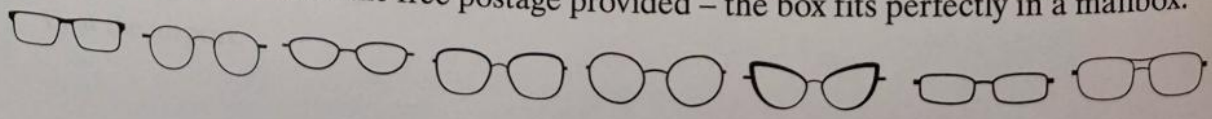
Ordering free Home Trial is quick and easy. Just follow these 4 simple steps below:

Select up to four frames for your free Home Trial. It's quick & easy!

Try them on in your home (with that favourite shirt of yours), show them off to family & friends. You have a full 7 days to do that.

Go back online and order your favourite frames & any lens options. We'll have your new glasses sent to you in no time!

Return your home trial with the free postage provided – the box fits perfectly in a mailbox.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

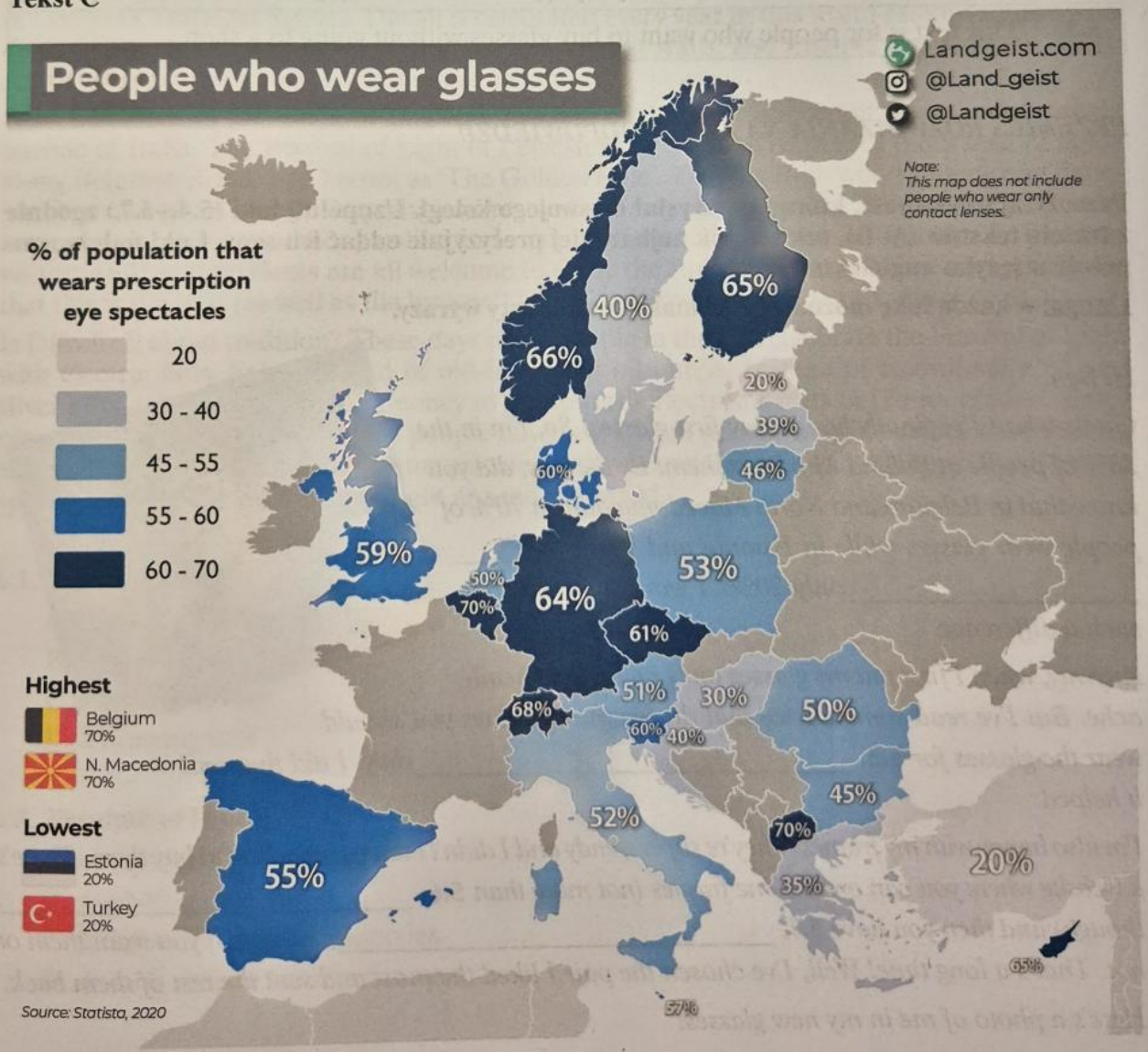
Tekst B

There are lots of reasons why people don't always wear their glasses. They might dislike the way they look or simply feel more comfortable without them. But some fear that wearing glasses too often will weaken their eyesight. Is there any evidence to suggest they are right?

There are, of course, two different reasons why people wear glasses – short-sightedness, where things in the distance are blurry; and long-sightedness, where you can't focus on things close up. Long-sightedness is often age-related: many people begin noticing in their 40-50s that it's difficult to read in low lighting. When people get to the stage where their arms aren't long enough to hold a book or menu far enough away to be able to see the text well, they buy reading glasses.

From what we know there's no evidence that wearing reading glasses affects your eyesight. Why then do so many people become convinced that glasses have made their eyesight worse? People may gradually find themselves more and more dependent on their glasses, but it's because their eyes become worse with age. It's a natural process so people find themselves needing their glasses more often, leading them to conclude that the glasses must have made their sight worse, where in fact, there's no relationship between those two.

Tekst C



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tekst D

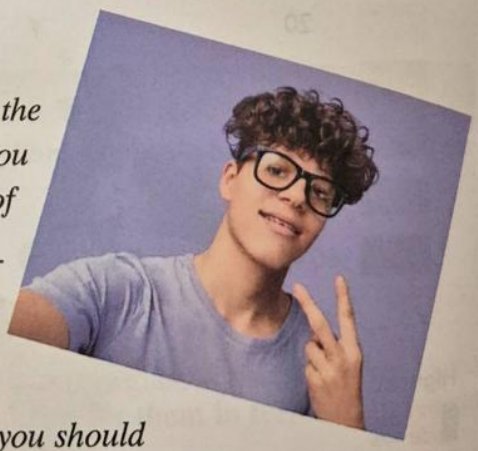
Unfortunately, wearing glasses may be hard at the beginning. Most people will have headaches and tired eyes during the first few days. However, as your eye muscles get used to relaxing instead of working hard to make sense of what you are seeing, the headaches will disappear. Some people also may feel dizzy or become oversensitive to light.
In addition to that, the glasses themselves can be a little uncomfortable to wear for a time. Your ears and nose must all get used to the new equipment.
Helpful tip: Try wearing your glasses for a few hours at a time during that first week to help reduce the discomfort.

Przeczytaj zdania 5.1.–5.3. Dopasuj do każdego zdania właściwy tekst (A–D). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.
Uwaga: jeden tekst nie pasuje do żadnego zdania.

5.1.	This text is about problems people can have after buying their first glasses.	
5.2.	This text explains the reasons why a popular belief is wrong.	
5.3.	This text is for people who want to buy glasses without going to a shop.	

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Przeczytaj wiadomość, którą Tom wysłał do swojego kolegi. Uzupełnij luki (5.4.–5.7.) zgodnie z treścią tekstów (A–D), tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać ich sens. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.
Uwaga: w każdą lukę można wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.



Hi Ben,

Guess what! I've finally bought my first glasses! So, I'm in the 53% of people in Poland who wear them! By the way, did you know that in Belgium and North Macedonia almost 70% of people wear glasses while in Estonia and **5.4.** _____ _____ *only 20%? I wonder why there's such a difference.*

Anyway, when I first put my glasses on, I had a little headache. But I've read some advice that during the first days you should wear the glasses for **5.5.** _____ *only. I did that and it helped.*

I'm also happy with my frames. They're super trendy and I didn't even go anywhere to buy them. There's a website where you can order some frames (not more than **5.6.** _____*, though) and then you have* **5.7.** _____ *to decide if you want them or not. That's a long time! Well, I've chosen the pair I liked the most and sent the rest of them back.*

Here's a photo of me in my new glasses!

Write back soon,

Tom

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 6. (0–5)

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

DIWALI

Diwali is also known as the Festival of Light. The word Diwali comes from the Sanskrit language and means 'a row of lamps'. In South Asia, homes, shops and streets are decorated with small oil lamps called *diyas*. During Diwali, patterns, called *rangoli*, are drawn on floors. The lotus flower is one of the most popular patterns to draw. Diwali is celebrated every year on the darkest night of the month in October or November. The exact date changes every year to coincide with the new moon. With the new moon, Diwali marks a new beginning and for many people it symbolises joy, love, reflection, resolution, forgiveness, light and knowledge. Diwali is traditionally a time for cleaning your home, decorating your house with lights and candles, wearing new clothes, giving presents, and getting together with family and friends.

If you have ever visited London, the capital of England, you will know that it is a truly multicultural city where people of different ethnic groups and religions live, work, study and go to school. Therefore, depending on the time of year, you can join in with celebrations for Diwali in London's Trafalgar Square. Diwali is celebrated every year in this world-famous square with dancing around the fountains, vegetarian food sold at stalls, and free performances of South Asian contemporary and classical music and dance.

Also Leicester, in the north of England, has one of the most important Diwali celebrations outside of India. The Festival of Light in Leicester starts with a display of thousands of lights along Belgrave Road, also known as 'The Golden Mile'. There is Bollywood singing and dancing. You can go late-night shopping and restaurants stay open late too. All this is followed by a spectacular fireworks show, unlike in London, where such shows are forbidden. Tourists, visitors and local residents are all welcome to enjoy the fun! Leicester's Asian community say that this is the best (as well as the biggest!) Diwali celebration outside of India.

Is Diwali all about tradition? These days many people in the UK celebrate the Festival of Light with electric fairy lights instead of old-fashioned oil lamps. Instead of traditional gold and silver gifts, it is common to give money to put towards electronic gifts or iTunes credits. Shopping has changed too. Now many people buy their Diwali presents online rather than visiting a shop. Family and friends can communicate easily via social media and #HappyDiwali tweets spread the message of hope and light around the world.

6.1. What is *rangoli*?

A. a small oil lamp
B. a kind of patterns
C. a type of flower
D. a drawing tool

6.2. The date of Diwali

A. always falls in autumn.
B. symbolises the moon.
C. is different in many countries.
D. doesn't change from year to year.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6.3. Which is not true about the celebrations of Diwali in London?

A. You can eat something during the festival.
B. There's a firework show during the celebrations.
C. The celebrations take place in Trafalgar Square.
D. There are some music performances during the festival.

6.4. Nowadays people

A. use oil lamps instead of electric lamps.
B. visit lots of shops right before Diwali.
C. avoid tweeting about Diwali.
D. give money as a Diwali gift.

6.5. The author of the text

A. compares three different British festivals.
B. presents some facts about various London festivals.
C. describes the origin and the organisation of a certain festival.
D. advises people what to do in Great Britain during winter.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 7. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (7.1.–7.4.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst.
Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

THE BOY WHO CRIED WOLF

Once upon a time, there lived a shepherd boy who was bored watching his flock of sheep on the hill. To amuse himself, he shouted, "Wolf! Wolf! The sheep are being chased by the wolf!" The villagers came running to help the boy and save the sheep. **7.1.** _____ "Don't cry 'wolf' when there's no wolf, boy!", they said angrily and left. The boy just laughed at them.

After a while, he got bored and cried 'wolf!' again, fooling the villagers a second time. The angry villagers warned the boy a second time and left. **7.2.**_____ On seeing the animal, he began to shout loudly, "Wolf! Please help! The wolf is chasing the sheep. Help!"

But this time, no one turned up to help. **7.3.**_____ They found him sitting there and crying loudly. "Why didn't you come when I called out that there was a wolf?" he asked angrily. "The flock is scattered now", he said.

An old villager approached him and said, "You shouldn't have cried wolf when there was no danger. Why? **7.4.**_____ I hope you've learnt the lesson. Anyway, we'll look for your sheep tomorrow morning. Let's go home now".

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. Well, because people won't believe liars even when they tell the truth.
B. He was very disappointed, but he understood why that had happened.
C. They found nothing and the boy just laughed looking at their angry faces.
D. The boy continued watching the flock and then, after a while, he suddenly saw a real wolf!
E. By the evening, when the boy didn't return home, the villagers wondered what happened to him and went up to the hill.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 8. (0–3)

Uzupełnij poniższe minidialogi (8.1.–8.3.). Wybierz spośród podanych opcji brakującą wypowiedź. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

8.1.

X: _____
Y: You're always welcome here.
A. Thanks for coming.
B. Make yourself at home.
C. Thank you for inviting me.

8.2.

X: The phone's ringing. _____
Y: Of course, no problem.
A. Can you hear it?
B. Who can that be?
C. Will you pick it up?

8.3.

X: Your blouse looks amazing! _____
Y: I believe it's silk.
A. What's it made of?
B. How do they feel?
C. Does it suit me?

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 9. (0–4)

W zadaniach 9.1.–9.4. spośród podanych opcji wybierz tę, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmentu podanego w nawiasie, poprawnie uzupełniającym lukę w zdaniu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

9.1. Do you know (*czyim pomysłem było*) _____ to meet in this place?

A. who invented
B. whose idea it was
C. who was thinking

9.2. Let's go to the beach (*jak tylko*) _____ it stops raining.

A. while
B. whenever
C. as soon as

9.3. What (*robiłeś*) _____ when I called you?

A. did you do
B. have you done
C. were you doing

9.4. My father promised (*nauczyć*) _____ my little brother how to ride a bike.

A. to teach
B. him teaching
C. that he teaches

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 10. (0–3)

W zadaniach 10.1.–10.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

10.1. _____

I _____ a lot of fun at your party yesterday. Thanks for inviting me!

I woke up at 6 a.m., then I _____ a shower, dressed up and left home.

10.2. _____

My older brother is very outgoing and loves being in the _____ of attention.

You'll find some fantastic museums in the city _____. There's one on the main square.

10.3. _____

I'd like to apologise _____ my bad behaviour.

I'm searching _____ my glasses. Have you seen them anywhere?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Zadanie 11. (0–3)

Uzupełnij zdania 11.1.–11.3. Wykorzystaj w odpowiedniej formie wyrazy podane w nawiasach. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast – jeśli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.

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

11.1. I won't be able to meet you tomorrow. Let's meet (*Sunday/evening*) _____ _____ instead, shall we?

11.2. I can't talk to you right now because I (*have/meeting*) _____ _____ with my boss.

11.3. I always come to school much (*early*) _____ _____ my other classmates.

Zadanie 12. (0–12)

Byłeś/Byłaś ostatnio na obozie sportowym. Niestety nie wszystko odbyło się zgodnie z twoimi oczekiwaniami.

LIVEWORKSHEETS