

1. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy artykuł. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w tekście zdecyduj, które zdania są zgodne z treścią tekstu (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE).

EDMUND PERCIVAL HILLARY

Edmund Percival Hillary was born in 1919 in Auckland, New Zealand. His first job was working as an editor for the Tuakan District News, but he left this job to become a beekeeper like his father. He had his first mountaineering experience when he was sixteen years old on a school trip to Mount Ruapehu in New Zealand. After that, he became a keen climber and climbed mountains in New Zealand, in the Alps and eventually in the Himalayas.

Edmund made his first trip to the Himalayas in 1951 and later joined a British Everest Committee training team. Between 1920 and 1952, fifteen other expeditions to climb Mount Everest had failed and many climbers had died. In 1953, Hillary joined British mountaineer John Hunt's expedition to climb Mount Everest. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay a Nepalese Sherpa, were the fittest members of the expedition group, so they were chosen to try to reach the peak of the mountain.

On May 29th, 1953 at 11.03 am, Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay reached the top of Mount Everest. They became famous all over the world and their successful climb became one of the most important events of the twentieth century. The British public were told of this achievement the night before the coronation of : Elizabeth II. Queen Elizabeth II knighted Hillary and gave Norgay the George Medal, Britain's highest civilian award.

- a) Edmund Hillary comes from New Zealand.
- b) Edmund Hillary's father worked for a newspaper.
- c) Edmund became interested in climbing when he was on a school trip.
- d) Hillary's first attempt to climb Mount Everest failed.
- e) Hillary and Norgay were more likely to get to the top than other members of the team.
- f) Queen Elizabeth II gave Hillary the George Medal.
- g) The author's aim is to present opinions rather than facts in this text.

2. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższe ogłoszenia oznaczone literami A-G, a następnie odpowiedz na pytania 2.1.—2.6. Wpisz odpowiednią literę w kratkę obok każdego pytania. Nie możesz dwukrotnie udzielić tej samej odpowiedzi. Jedno z ogłoszeń nie pasuje do żadnego pytania.

- A Hotel accommodation — Paris, Amsterdam, Madrid, etc. All lux hotels in city centres. 3 nts for 2 nts offers. For details contact the Hotel Directory 0181 770 0123.
- B Short breaks to Prague - Low package prices, centrally located hotels and apartments. Cedok Travel, 0171 839 4414.
- C Small group holidays in distant places, away from popular touristy areas. Africa, Asia, Par East. For Worldwide brochure call 01420 5341008.
- D Secret Greek Island Paradise for those who seek a more luxurious escape from the crowds. For details contact Greek Islands Club, Tel: 0181 995 9313.
- E Comfortable cottages on both coasts of Cornwall. Cornish Traditional Cottages. Brochure: 0990 134968. 7 day personal service 9 am - 9 pm.
- F Economy trips to Disneyland: a wonderful, unforgettable experience, chance to relax and enjoy. For details call 0181 654 2525.
- G St Martin, 3 Valleys, 2 lux hotels. Snowy slopes all the year round. Brochure: 01277 823682.

Which advertisement would interest:

- 2.1 ... somebody who would like to spend a cheap long weekend in Central Europe?
- 2.2 ... rich, young people on their honeymoon who love sunbathing and lazing on a beach?
- 2.3 ... somebody who likes outdoor sports, enjoys cold breeze and speed, cannot bear hot weather?
- 2.4 ... somebody who likes sightseeing and luxury but doesn't enjoy country life?
- 2.5 ... an Englishman who would like to have a good, quiet rest in his own Country?
- 2.6 ... somebody who doesn't mind heat and wants to stay away from well-known tourist attractions?

3. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy artykuł, z którego usunięto 8 zdań. Zdania te oraz jedno zdanie dodatkowe, które nie pasuje do tekstu, oznaczono literami A-I. Dobierz zdania tak, aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. W każde puste miejsce (3.1. - 3.8.) wpisz literę, która oznaczona jest brakujące zdanie.

UNPREDICTABILITY OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

We all have something of the Greek god in us. 3.1. Humans may not go as far as transforming into a different shape but when it comes to confusing arrival, our talent for unpredictable behaviour is second to none.

A rabbit pursued by a fox will leap and run in a chaotic zigzag, rather than head for the nearest shelter in a straight line. 3.2. But humans are the only ones who rely on unpredictability as a weapon in competition against each other, whether it be in a game of football or international diplomacy.

Such behaviour has long been ignored, but researchers are now waking up to the fact that not only can we behave in very random ways, but that such actions are far from pointless. 3.3. This could explain some of our strangest behaviour, such as sudden mood swings, and it also adds a whole new dimension to understanding the evolution of human intelligence. Our highly developed sense of the erratic may be the spark that allows an ape adapted for savannah living to paint the Sistine Chapel, design the space shuttle and invent advertising slogans.

British biologist Michael Chance coined the phrase 'protean behaviour' in 1959, while at the University of Birmingham. 3.4. began with the observation by two British ethnologists, Peter Driver and David Humphries, that many animals develop cognitive abilities so that they can predict the actions of their competitors or prey. Natural selection then favours mechanisms that make these actions harder to predict, so their enemies evolve better predictive powers, and an evolutionary arms race develops.

Two obvious ways of making your actions harder to predict are hiding your real intentions and giving out false signals. 3.5. In many conflicts the only way to stop this escalation is to adopt what game theorists call a mixed strategy, which bases decisions on probability. No amount of predictive talent will then be of use.

Submarine commanders in the Second World War hit on this idea and resorted to throwing dice to choose random patrol routes and so evade destroyers. 3.6. Sand eels, for example, usually react to predators by bunching Together and swimming in a fast-moving school. But when threatened in a narrow pool, they behave very differently - the school breaks up and each eel darts about in random directions in an attempt to confuse the predator.

Driver and Humphries realised that protean behaviour should be common because of the competitive edge it gives species. Once they began looking, they found examples everywhere. 3.7. And the herds of antelope that burst into a whirlpool of activity, racing and plunging in every direction when disturbed.

3.8. But when biologists looked at people, they noticed an important difference between us and other animals -our competitors tend to be other humans. Geoffrey Miller, a psychologist at University College London, recently highlighted this and suggested that this refinement in behaviour in our ancestors is key to our unique cognitive style. Our talent for thinking randomly may even be a source of the creative flare that sets humans apart from other animals.

- A Both of these, however, are still vulnerable to the evolution of even better perceptual mechanisms on the part of the enemy, and so are evolutionary stable strategies — in other words, the arms race continues.
- B Proteus to be precise, who outwitted his enemies by constantly changing his shape.
- C Another puzzle - why moths, lizards and mice have mock convulsions when attacked — makes sense as a way of throwing a predator off its stride.
- D There was the mobbing behaviour of gulls, which dive-bomb intruders from all directions to try to protect nesting colonies.
- E In nature, interactions between enemies often work in a similar way.
- F But the evolutionary explanation for this phenomenon is less than a decade old.
- G Competitive situations also bring out the Proteus in humans.
- H Other animals use different forms of random behaviour to evade predators or catch their prey.
- I Unpredictable behaviour may have evolved as a way of keeping our rivals in the dark.

4. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy artykuł, a następnie przy każdym pytaniu wybierz właściwą — zgodną z tekstem — odpowiedź lub zakończenie zdania.

WHAT CUSTOMERS SAY ABOUT EASYSLEEP

“Before I ordered the Easysleep mattress, I usually woke up with a stiff neck, an aching back, you name it. Working at a 9-5 desk job was really difficult. Now with Easysleep, I sleep like a baby! Best of all is the fact that it follows the contours of my body, so there is no ‘wrong position’ to sleep in.” (*Steve Morris, Baltimore*)

“It’s amazing! In the morning I wake up feeling totally refreshed, as if I had a massage or just got out of a sauna. I’m never going to sleep on anything else again, now that I’ve experienced Easysleep!” (*Wendy Stevens, Ontario*)

Order your Easysleep today, delivered to your door within 24 hours, free of charge. There is a full money-back guarantee if you are not completely satisfied within a one-month period. Order two Easysleep mattresses and get a 20% discount. Order now!

4.1 What is the best thing about Easysleep, according to Steve Morris?

- a) At last he sleeps like a baby.
- b) He no longer experiences neck ache.
- c) There are some positions that help good sleep.
- d) The mattress follows the shape of his body.

4.2 What is Wendy Stevens' experience with Easysleep?

- e) She needs fewer hours of sleep.
- f) She feels refreshed all the time.
- g) It gives her a restful sleep.
- h) She saved money on saunas and massages.

4.3 What is free of charge?

- i) Delivery within the time specified.
- j) Delivery of a second mattress.
- k) One month for trying out the product.
- l) Delivery within a month.

4.4 The text is a part of a:

- a) newspaper article.
- b) science book.
- c) leaflet.
- d) report.