

Zadanie 1.

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. W pierwszej części zadania zdecyduj i zaznacz w tabeli, które zdania (1-3) są prawdziwe (TRUE), a które fałszywe (FALSE). Następnie odpowiedz na pytania 4. i 5.

Paintballing

If you're looking for a thrilling day out with heart-stopping action, unlimited enjoyment and unbelievable features then paintballing has it all.

Paintballing is a very popular leisure activity for parties, team-building exercises and competitions. There is a wide choice of paintballing venues in both urban and rural areas, each with their own unique features.

Many paintballing sites also include special features such as landrovers, shot-down planes, bunkers, houses, castles etc. to transform the landscape into a battlefield. This creates the atmosphere of a real life scenario.

Many people think that being hit by paintballs hurts and it ruins the fun of the day, but it's all part of the experience and when your body is full of adrenalin you barely feel the impact.

The only drawback to paintballing is the cost of the paintballs themselves as most companies only allow you to purchase their paintballs on site and if you're firing over 100 times per match on a day with 10 matches at £6 per 100 balls, you're looking at spending over £50 per person. However, paintballing is well worth the money.

Adapted from: <http://www.leisure-activity.co.uk/paintballing.php>

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Paintballing is a good activity to develop social skills.		
2.	Paintballing sites all look similar.		
3.	While paintballing you hardly suffer any pain.		

4. What makes paintballing venues realistic?

5. What is the main disadvantage of paintballing?

Zadanie 2.

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Do każdego akapitu (1.–5.) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A–F). Wpisz odpowiednią literę obok numeru każdego akapitu. Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

It's never too late to learn how to play chess!

If you want to learn something about the most popular game in the world, read on!

1. _____

The origins of chess are not exactly clear, but most people believe that the game evolved from earlier chess-like games played in India almost two thousand years ago.

2. _____

Two opponents play on opposite sides of a board containing 64 squares of alternating colours. Each player has 16 pieces, which are white (or light) and black (or dark).

3. _____

The aim of the game is to checkmate the opponent's king. Checkmate happens when the king is in a position to be captured and cannot escape.

4. _____

At the beginning of the game the chessboard is laid out – each player has a white (or light) square in the bottom right-hand corner. The pieces are then arranged. The player with the white pieces always moves first.

5. _____

Knowing the rules and basic strategies is only the beginning - there is so much to learn in chess that you can never learn it all in a lifetime! To improve you need to do three things: play, study and have fun.

Adapted from: <http://www.chess.com/learn-how-to-play-chess>

A. How the chess pieces move

B. The start of the game

C. Getting better

D. The history of chess

E. Chess equipment

F. The goal/objective

Zadanie 3.

Przyporządkuj do każdej wypowiedzi (1-5) jedną z podanych reakcji (A-F). Jedna reakcja podana została dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

1. Jerry, could you show me how to hold the racket?
 2. What does 'keep your eye on the ball' stand for?
 3. Do you think he can be a good player?
 4. What do you think about taking up tennis?
 5. Why was Ronaldo's second goal disallowed?
-
- A. Unfortunately he was offside.
 - B. Hold your hand out as though you were going to shake my hand.
 - C. It means you have to watch the ball carefully.
 - D. Sure, with a bit of practice, he'll be able to keep the ball in the court.
 - E. But he really was running outside his lane.
 - F. Why don't we start right now?

Based on: <http://www.teacherjoe.us/D16.html>

1	2	3	4	5

Zadanie 4.

Uzupełnij poniższe mini-dialogi (1.- 5.), wybierając spośród podanych odpowiedzi brakującą wypowiedź jednej z osób. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

1. I can't believe that you managed to finish the marathon!
 - A. I got a second wind after I saw my girlfriend.
 - B. It was a difficult decision but I gave up running.
 - C. Believe me, marathons are for losers!
2. I'm very nervous. Wish me luck.
 - A. If I were in your shoes, I would always play fair.
 - B. Give it your best shot and you may just make it to the finals.
 - C. Remember that playing truant is not a solution.

3. Was it a hard game?
 - A. We won hands down.
 - B. You hold all the cards.
 - C. The game is up.

4. You're skating on thin ice. Don't do this anymore.
 - A. I'm not into ice skating.
 - B. But I like bungee jumping.
 - C. I don't enjoy risky sports.

5. Do you practise any sport?
 - A. Being active is a great way to improve your health and well-being.
 - B. I'm a couch potato – I watch it instead of taking part in it.
 - C. Competitive people irritate me but I admire them at the same time.

Zadanie 5.

Zadaj pytanie o podkreśloną część zdania.

1. Mark has been playing basketball for five hours.
.....?
2. Susan likes to go jogging in the evening.
.....?
3. Mr. Smith has been a tour guide since 1999.
.....?
4. Tom's parents were playing badminton when he was doing his homework.
.....?
5. Ben and his sister were allowed to camp in the mountains.
.....?

Zadanie 6.

Przeczytaj pary zdań (1–5). Uzupełnij każdą lukę, tak, aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego.

1. I think you should take up jogging.
If take up jogging.

2. People say that taking exercise is good for your health.

Taking exercise is good for your health.

3. Has anyone seen the coach?

Has the coach.....?

4. 'Whose tracksuit are you wearing?' asked her sister.

Her sister asked her.....

5. The mechanic repaired his sports car yesterday.

He.....by the mechanic yesterday .

Zadanie 7.

Uzupełnij tekst wyrazami z ramki tak, aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wyrazów w ramce jest dwa razy więcej, niż luk w tekście.

keen, problem, compete, aim, victory, despite, fond, according, written, win
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History of the Olympic Games

The Ancient Olympic Games were held in Olympia, Greece thousands of years ago. Back then, the Games were held in honour of the God Zeus. The 1. _____ of the Games was to show the physical qualities of the athletes who competed and to encourage good relations between cities across Greece.

At first, the Ancient Olympic Games lasted just one day, and had just one event – a running race. Over time, the Games were extended and lasted up to five days. Only men were allowed to 2. _____ and only unmarried women were allowed in the stadium to watch. Some women were so 3. _____ to watch the competition that they dressed up as men and sneaked into the stadium!

Winners at the Ancient Games had two 4. _____ ceremonies. In the first ceremony they received a palm branch and had red ribbons tied around their hands and head. At the second ceremony, an olive tree wreath was placed on the winner's head.

It is worth knowing that 5. _____ to history books, the Ancient Games were banned by Emperor Theodosius in 393AD because he didn't think they were fitting for a Christian empire.

Adapted from: <http://getset.london2012.com/en/the-games/about-the-olympic-and-paralympic-games/about-the-olympic-games>

Zadanie 8.

Podczas wakacji w Londynie chcesz wziąć udział w organizacji zawodów sportowych. Napisz e-mail do organizatorów, w którym:

- **Zaproponujesz swoją pomoc podając konkretne działania.**
- **Poinformujesz o swoich doświadczeniach przy organizacji podobnych zawodów w swoim kraju.**
- **Podasz, jakie cechy Twojego charakteru gwarantują udaną współpracę przy organizacji zawodów.**

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To:

xyz@gmail.com

From:

abc@hotmail.com

Subject: