

A Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczną i gramatycznie poprawną wypowiedź. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

The pollution of the atmosphere by industrial emissions and the greenhouse effect are bringing about noticeable changes in the Earth's (1) _____.

In spring, for example, when one would expect the weather to be (2) _____ there is frost on the (3) _____, or it snows at the beginning of May, which happened a few years ago.

Sometimes, long rainy spells are followed by unbearable (4) _____ which cause serious (5) _____. This often results in major crop failure. In many places, summers are cold and rainy, and the danger of (6) _____ is always present.

There are also winters, like the last one, when the temperature hardly ever (7) _____ below zero, and many plants are already (8) _____ in the middle of January. Unusual as it seems, it's true!

1. A. climate	B. soil	C. nature
2. A. freezing	B. warm	C. hot
3. A. dirt	B. atmosphere	C. ground
4. A. waves	B. hot	C. heatwaves
5. A. dryness	B. droughts	C. showers
6. A. hurricane	B. hail	C. flooding
7. A. drops	B. drips	C. rises
8. A. in bloom	B. blossom	C. planted



B Uzupełnij zdania słowami podanymi w ramce. Uwaga! Jedno słowo zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego zdania.

damage biodegradable disaster stung rise endangered aware
protect extinct dangerous

- After a week of heavy rains and cold weather, there will be a _____ in temperature next week.
- We can all _____ the environment by using _____ packaging.
- If the pace of environmental destruction does not slow down, some animal species will become _____.
- Many birds and sea animals died in an environmental _____ caused by a huge oil spill.
- People worldwide are gradually becoming more _____ of ecological problems.
- Certain animals, such as seals or sea turtles, are considered to be _____ species and may soon die out.
- The development of various industries is causing more and more _____ to the environment.
- Being _____ by a wasp can be very painful.



D Przyporządkuj podanym wyrazom (1-10) właściwe definicje (a-j).

1. wilderness	<input type="checkbox"/>	a. rain that contains chemicals from factory gases and destroys the environment
2. ozone	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. a very large wave that causes a lot of damage
3. victim	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. a gas which people and animals breathe out from their lungs
4. survivor	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. someone who has been affected by a bad situation or event
5. carbon dioxide	<input type="checkbox"/>	e. an area of land where no people live and there are no buildings
6. nature reserve	<input type="checkbox"/>	f. the disappearance of a species of animal or plant
7. tsunami	<input type="checkbox"/>	g. rain that falls fast and heavily
8. extinction	<input type="checkbox"/>	h. a gas which blocks the ultraviolet radiation from the sun
9. acid rain	<input type="checkbox"/>	i. a large area of land where plants and animals are protected
10. downpour	<input type="checkbox"/>	j. someone who is still alive in spite of experiencing a situation or event that could have killed him/her

E

Zaznacz w każdym wierszu słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

1. urban	humid	picturesque	rural	rocky
2. foggy	rainy	windy	cloudy	snowing
3. severe	mountainous	mild	tropical	wet
4. downpour	rain	frost	drizzle	shower
5. mosquito	bee	fly	hare	butterfly
6. eagle	stork	wasp	pigeon	swan
7. tulip	oak	daisy	poppy	daffodil
8. rabbit	lizard	giraffe	seal	wolf
9. hamster	seagull	tortoise	dog	guinea pig
10. cock	hen	goat	goose	fox

A Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedzi czterech osób na temat testów na zwierzętach. (Speaker 1 – Speaker 4). Do każdej wypowiedzi dopasuj odpowiadające jej podsumowanie (A–E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga! Jedno zdanie podsumowujące zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

	Speaker 1	
	Speaker 2	
	Speaker 3	
	Speaker 4	

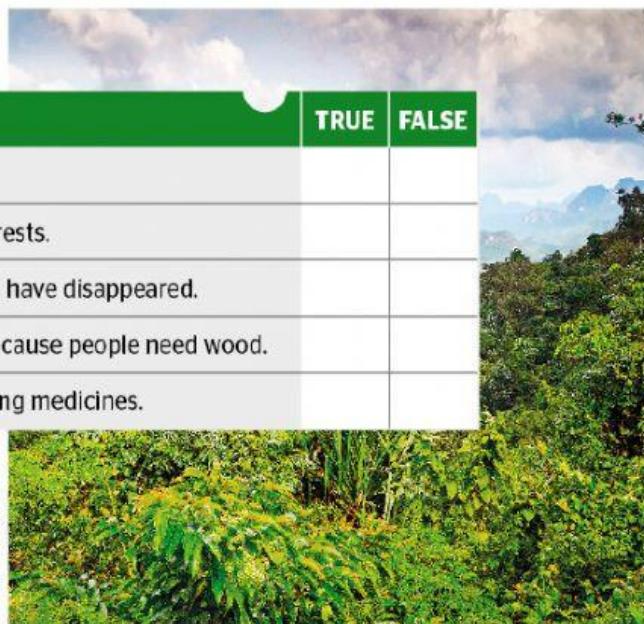
- A. Experiments should be allowed only in very serious cases.
- B. Scientists have gone too far with experiments.
- C. There are positive and negative points to both views.
- D. Experiments on animals are necessary.
- E. Nothing is worth the suffering that animals go through.



B Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment audycji radiowej na temat lasów tropikalnych. Na podstawie uzyskanych informacji oceń, które zdania są zgodne z treścią nagrania (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Wpisz znak X w odpowiednią rubrykę tabeli.



	TRUE	FALSE
1. Rainforests do not grow in Asia.		
2. The Earth's climate is affected by rainforests.		
3. More than half of the world's rainforests have disappeared.		
4. Rainforests are being destroyed only because people need wood.		
5. Some rainforest plants are used in making medicines.		



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TIS THE SEASON TO BE WASTEFUL



Christmas goes down as the most festive time of the year, but it is also a time when a large amount of waste (1) _____. It is estimated that an extra 6 million tons is created during the festive season. This waste comes from, among other things, packaging, wrapping paper, Christmas trees and decorations. Did you know that nearly 50,000 trees are cut down to produce 8,000 tons of wrapping paper for Christmas? Or that, in the UK, the wrapping paper that is thrown away after Christmas could stretch around the Earth nine times?

Or, would it surprise you to learn that the Christmas trees bought this year, put side by side, would be the same as a return trip from London to New York? Well, it's true!

To make matters worse, every Christmas many new electronic devices appear on the market, (2) _____ our old gadgets, laptops, digital cameras and mobile phones a mountain of dangerous e-waste. The volume of electronic waste that is created globally is expected to grow so much in the next four years (3) _____ it will weigh as much as eight of the great Egyptian pyramids.

1. A. is produced	B. has been produced	C. will have been produced
2. A. to make	B. making	C. make
3. A. when	B. which	C. that



B W zadaniach 1-3 wybierz wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia luki w obydwu zdaniach. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

- I love spring because that is when the cherry trees in my garden are _____ bloom.
It is better to eat fruit that is _____ season and is produced locally.
 A. on
 B. in
 C. out of
- A large number of plant and animal species are _____ extinct because of deforestation.
It is _____ clearer to all of us that we need to invest in renewable sources of energy.
 A. getting
 B. becoming
 C. proving
- The government is _____ all the necessary measures to ensure that there will not be another oil spill.
The activists are _____ action to protect the endangered animals in the area.
 A. taking
 B. making
 C. doing



C W zadaniach 1-3 z podanych wariantów (A-C) wybierz ten, który jest prawidłowym tłumaczeniem umieszczonego w nawiasie fragmentu wypowiedzi. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

1. (Pomimo że) _____ the weather was too hot for a walk, I decided to stay at home.
 A. While
 B. Although
 C. As
2. It was snowing heavily when we got to the ski resort. (W rezultacie) _____, we were forced to stay indoors.
 A. On account
 B. As a result
 C. Since
3. There will be a sudden drop in temperature next week. (Spadnie do 10 stopni poniżej zera) _____.
 A. I love it when the temperature is ten degrees below zero!
 B. It will go as low as ten degrees below zero.
 C. It was ten degrees below zero.



B Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z jego treścią. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.



KILLER WAVES



They're monsters of the open ocean, a series of giant waves that travel for thousands of kilometres and have enough power to destroy and drown anything or anyone in their way: *tsunamis!* *Tsunami* is a Japanese word which means, 'harbour wave'. In the past, tsunamis were sometimes referred to as '*tidal waves*' or '*seismic sea waves*'.

They are caused by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions under the ocean.

It's a bit like when you jump into a swimming pool or throw a stone in a pond. You create ripples, or small waves. A tsunami is just like those ripples, only bigger because the ocean is no swimming pool or pond.

Tsunamis are not like normal waves caused by strong winds. The waves that reach the coast can be as high as 30 metres but, in the open ocean, tsunamis are of relatively small height.



They can travel up to 950 kilometres per hour – as fast as a passenger jet! They can pass under a ship and not be felt or seen. Also, they cannot be detected by planes from the air.

Out in the ocean where the water is deep, tsunamis are not dangerous. However, as a tsunami approaches land, it can become very dangerous. It sweeps away anything in its path, damaging buildings and other structures. Many people who get caught in a tsunami will find it almost impossible to swim and stay in control. The only way they can survive is by holding onto something like a standing tree but, even then, the force of the water can be so strong that they won't be able to hold on for long.

Many countries have the technology to know when a tsunami is about to happen. For example, Australia's earthquake monitors are used to detect events that might cause tsunamis around Australia's coast and the southwest Pacific Ocean. In places like Japan and Hawaii, where tsunamis occur frequently, there are official tsunami warning systems. The only way to minimise loss of life and damage is to have sufficient warning. With local tsunamis, that's difficult as they can reach the shore within minutes. With distant tsunamis, scientists can tell when they will arrive, but they cannot tell how big they will be.



1. According to the author, tsunamis

- A. can destroy thousands of kilometres of land.
- C. are a recent phenomenon.
- B. occur frequently in harbours in Japan.
- D. consist of more than one wave.



2. Tsunamis are

- A. underwater earthquakes.
- C. underwater volcanic eruptions.
- B. waves caused by seismic movements.
- D. waves caused by strong winds.



3. Which is not true about tsunamis in the open ocean?

- A. They are easy to detect.
- C. They are not very dangerous.
- B. They are not very high.
- D. They are very fast.



4. According to the text, what is the best course of action to take in the event of a tsunami?

- A. stay calm and in control.
- C. grab hold of anything that is fixed to the ground.
- B. swim in the same direction as the tsunami.
- D. wait until the tsunami loses its force.



5. According to the text, it's possible to reduce the loss caused by tsunamis by

- A. providing a warning in advance.
- C. determining how frequently they take place.
- B. finding out what causes them.
- D. developing new technologies.

