

### Zadanie 1. (0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć wypowiedzi związanych z zanieczyszczaniem wody. Do każdej wypowiedzi (1.1.–1.5.) dopasuj odpowiadającą jej zdanie (A–F). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.

Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

#### This person

- A. recommends thinking about what you eat.
- B. encourages the listeners to help certain organisations.
- C. explains how he/she reduced his/her use of plastic.
- D. warns the listeners against chemicals in drinking water.
- E. suggests a place where people can leave chemical waste.
- F. advises the listeners to choose plants for their gardens wisely.

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. What does the Royal Mint normally do?

- A. It produces coins.
- B. It sells e-waste.
- C. It buys gold.

##### 2.2. In the future the Royal Mint will try to recover \_\_\_\_\_ from e-waste.

- A. silver
- B. circuit boards
- C. five different metals

#### Tekst 2. (do zadań 2.3.–2.5.)

##### 2.3. From the text we learn that

- A. summer holidays in Wales start earlier than summer holidays in Scotland.
- B. summer holidays in Scotland start after summer holidays in England.
- C. summer holidays in England start later than in Northern Ireland.

##### 2.4. One of the three theories about summer holidays says that

- A. children from cities were sent to the country to help out on the land.
- B. people left the cities for summer because of heat and pollution.
- C. farmers wanted shorter holidays than people living in the cities.

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**2.5. The author of the text talks about**

- A. the possible reasons for different starting times of summer holidays.
- B. the ways all children spend their time during summer holidays.
- C. the best date when summer holidays should start.

**Tekst 3.**

**2.6. After getting to the tall shiny building the woman has to**

- A. turn left at the traffic lights – go straight – take the second left.
- B. turn right at the traffic lights – take the second right – take the second left.
- C. turn left at the traffic lights – go straight – take the second right.

**PRZENIESŹ ROZWIĄZANIA ZADAŃ 1. I 2. NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!**

**Zadanie 3. (0–4)**

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie informacje na temat londyńskiego parku. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 3.1.–3.4., tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

**HYDE PARK**

Hyde Park, located in West London, is a fantastic place to spend your day in. You can visit Speaker's Corner, walk around the lake, or practise some sports, such as tennis, football, golf, 3.1. \_\_\_\_\_ or swimming.

You'll need about 3.2. \_\_\_\_\_ to walk around the park – in the meantime you can eat lunch in a park café or have a picnic.

There are some tours organised in Hyde Park, too. You can discover the park's hidden spots or attend a 3.3. \_\_\_\_\_ event.

In Hyde Park everything apart from the tours and sports centre facilities is 3.4. \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 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. YOU CAN PACK MORE
- B. YOU CAN SAVE A LOT OF TIME
- C. YOU CAN TAKE LESS LUGGAGE
- D. YOUR SCHEDULE IS MORE FLEXIBLE
- E. YOU CAN EXPERIENCE MORE OF THE COUNTRY
- F. YOU CAN SPEND LESS ESPECIALLY WHILE TRAVELLING WITH OTHERS

#### WHY ROAD TRIPS ARE BETTER THAN FLYING

If you're planning on going away this summer, you'll need to decide how you're getting to your desired destination. While flying may have its benefits, road trips are the way to go.

4.1.	
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One of the worst parts of buying a plane ticket is being locked into a specific time and date. If you drive instead of flying, you have the option of staying an extra day somewhere, if you really like a particular destination. Being able to change your plans quickly can turn your trip from good to great.

4.2.	
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Unless you're willing to fork over the extra cash for additional luggage, you likely won't be able to take everything you'd like when you fly. Sure, you'll likely over-pack if you choose to go on a road trip, but that's still a lot better than leaving behind a much-needed item.

4.3.	
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If you're going on a trip with three or more people, you'll likely be able to save a significant amount of money if you choose to drive as opposed to flying. Being able to split the cost of fuel four ways will make it cheaper for everyone involved and you can do all the driving in a single day. Remember that plane tickets can end up being quite expensive, especially if you're checking bags.

4.4.	
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One of the best parts of road tripping is all the great scenery you can see along the way. Instead of taking the most direct route to your destination, consider planning a route where you can experience all the beautiful nature that the country you're visiting has to offer. You may be able to see some scenery if you have a window seat on a plane, but it will still pale in comparison to driving through a beautiful landscape.

**PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPowiedzi!**

## Zadanie 5. (0–7)

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

### Tekst A

#### BUYING MY OWN HOUSE

I bought my first house last summer. I had some cash saved up and a friend of mine, who is an estate agent, found me a home that was in a great neighbourhood. The place needed some renovation because the owner hadn't lived in it for years. I went out to the place several times and consulted my parents and brother about the decision. After doing some more research, I went ahead and put in an offer.

There was a lot to do and it took me about two months to make the place look good enough to live in. I did most of it by myself, and my dad and brother helped with some of the bigger jobs. It was hard, but I really take pride in the fact that I painted the walls, installed the carpets and floors, repaired the fence, and rebuilt the kitchen and bathrooms, among other things. The place looks great now. I went a little over budget, but I'm not crying about that because I really like how the house looks.

### Tekst B

**Where: 198 Meadow Drive  
Louisville**  
**When: Saturday 2nd April  
from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.**  
**PRICE: \$379,900**

**Come and join us for  
OPEN HOUSE  
BREAKFAST!**

This eco-friendly, spacious house with a nice garden is filled with natural light! It has two large bedrooms, one with huge walk-in closet and two bathrooms. Kitchen includes stainless steel equipment, a breakfast bar and a dining area that flows into living room with a fireplace and out onto a large deck.

#### OPEN HOUSE!



**FOR QUESTIONS CALL**

**MARY JONES**

**☎ 0261 29 220 205**

**ANNA SMITH**

**☎ 0261 29 289 330**



**Tekst C****LET'S MOVE TO SICILY!**

A small town located on the island of Sicily is selling houses for just €1. This is because its population is getting smaller and smaller as many young people move away to bigger cities. The mayor believes the houses will find their owners very quickly because of the town's beauty. However, the potential buyer must spend \$17,000 on repairing the property. The houses are owned by the town, so you don't need to do much paperwork. The mayor said, "you'll get your own house in no time". He added that buyers will fall in love with the town because it is located near lovely beaches, woods and mountains. He said: "It's quiet and peaceful – a perfect way to run away from the busy city life."

**Tekst D** 5.0 ★★★★★

I've moved several times in my life but I have to say that the experience of my partner and myself, while buying a new house recently was one of the simplest of tasks thanks to Mary Jones. The whole process took just 2 days, including viewing and negotiating. We really are very impressed with the service and assistance provided to us.

 1.0 ★

We had agreed on a meeting with Anna Smith at the weekend. She didn't come to the meeting or inform us about the meeting cancellation. Moreover, she didn't reply to our calls or emails. Eventually, we got an SMS message saying sorry and nothing more. Mrs. Smith doesn't care about other people's time and is very unprofessional.

**Przeczytaj zdania 5.1.–5.3. Dopasuj do każdego zdania właściwy tekst (A–D). Wpisz rozwiązańa do tabeli.**

**Uwaga:** jeden tekst nie pasuje do żadnego zdania.

5.1.	This text presents opinions on certain people's work.	
5.2.	This text informs readers how to get a house in a certain place.	
5.3.	This text was written by a person who has put a lot of work in his/her house.	

Przeczytaj wiadomość Marka do jego kuzyna. Uzupełnij luki (5.4.–5.7.) zgodnie z treścią tekstu (A–D), tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać ich sens. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim. W każdą lukę można wpisać maksymalnie dwa wyrazy.

Hi Ben,

*How's life? Mine's great! I'm thinking of buying my own house. I've finally saved some money and I've actually already chosen an estate agent who'll help me with finding the perfect house. Her name's 5.4. \_\_\_\_\_ and she's got perfect reviews. I'm going to see my first house on 5.5. \_\_\_\_\_ (that's only two days from now!). It's a lovely place with a large garden and there's a 5.6. \_\_\_\_\_ in the living room (I've always wanted one!). It's a bit expensive, though. Of course it would be best to move to Sambuca (I've sent you an article about this place recently), spend 5.7. \_\_\_\_\_ on renovation and live there happily, but let's face it – it's too far away from everything!*

*I'll let you know when I buy a house!*

Write back,

Mark

## Zadanie 6. (0–5)

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

### BRITISH SNACK CULTURE

Young people in Britain eat more snacks than people of the same age in other European countries. A recent survey has discovered that 64 per cent of under-20-year-olds snack between meals. How does this compare with other countries? 58.7 per cent of young people snack in Germany, 53 per cent in France and only 40.7 per cent in Spain.

What are these young Brits eating? Savoury snacks, especially crisps, are the favourite snack in the UK. And what are crisps exactly? They are very thin slices of potato, fried in oil and then covered in salt or other salty flavours. British people are mad for crisps and they like them in a huge variety of flavours. Some of the most popular flavours include cheese and onion, salt and vinegar, steak and onion, roast chicken, tomato ketchup, and cheese and bacon.

But it isn't only savoury snacks that British people adore and can't picture their existence without. In fact, they spend more on chocolate than any other European country! If you go to any newsagent's shop in the UK, you'll see a huge selection of chocolate bars on sale. There is milk chocolate, dark chocolate and white chocolate. You can buy mint-flavoured chocolate, chocolate-covered peanuts or raisins, chocolate with nuts, chocolate with toffee...the list is endless! And chocolate companies are always testing out new flavours. One brand of chocolate bar recently asked people to try four new flavours of chocolate and then vote on Facebook for their favourite. The type with the most votes will be permanently added to their range.

While crisps, chocolate and other snacks can be delicious, many people are worried that young people eat too much of these kinds of foods. The Food Standards Agency (FSA) is a government organisation that is responsible for food safety and food hygiene in the UK. The FSA issued a warning recently that many children's snacks contained dangerously high levels of salt. Some parents are unhappy that their children can buy snack foods that are high in sugar, salt or fat, such as sweets, biscuits and crisps, from vending machines in schools. In fact, some schools have banned these types of vending machines.

Advertising and marketing is another controversial area. Some people feel that advertising junk food and unhealthy snacks should not be directed at children and teenagers. Others believe that young people should be protected by a ban on this kind of advertising before 9 p.m. on television, and that there should be more control over websites, sponsorship and in-store promotions. What do you think?

#### 6.1. From the first paragraph we learn that

- A. young people from Spain consume the fewest snacks.
- B. young people from France consume the most snacks.
- C. less than half of young British people consume snacks between meals.
- D. young people in Britain consume less snacks than those from Germany.

#### 6.2. As far as crisps are concerned, young British people

- A. don't have many flavours to choose from.
- B. aren't particularly in favour of them.
- C. can't imagine living without them.
- D. rarely buy the salted variety.

**6.3. Which is true about chocolate, as far as Great Britain goes?**

- A. There are lots of varieties to choose from.
- B. The popularity of chocolate has recently fallen.
- C. People don't buy lots of chocolate in Great Britain.
- D. There haven't been any new flavours introduced for a long time.

**6.4. As a result of the FSA warning**

- A. some parents asked the schools to take legal action against unhealthy snacks.
- B. some schools made it impossible for children to buy unhealthy snacks.
- C. some companies reduced the amount of salt in their snacks.
- D. some snacks were removed from supermarket shelves.

**6.5. In the last paragraph the author of the text**

- A. encourages the readers to stop eating junk food.
- B. warns the readers against eating unhealthy snacks.
- C. explains why so many companies advertise unhealthy snacks.
- D. presents negative opinions on promoting unhealthy food among children.

**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 WIFE'S SECRET**

A happy couple of over sixty years shared everything with each other. 7.1. The lady kept a shoe box in her cupboard and told her husband to never to open it. For years they never talked about it but the husbands sometimes used to wonder what was inside. One day the lady got very sick and she lost hope to recover. 7.2. When the husband brought it, she asked him to open it. 7.3. He found the content that he saw very intriguing and he asked her about it.

She said, "When we were to be married, my grandmother told me that the secret for a happy married life was to avoid argument. And if I ever get angry with you then I should keep quiet and just crochet a doll." 7.4. They meant his wife was just angry twice during whole married life.

Then he said, "Dear, that explains dolls but what about all the money in the box? Where did it came from?"

"Oh", she smiled and said, "That's the money I made from selling all the other dolls."

- A. He looked inside and found two crocheted dolls and a stack of money worth \$95,000.
- B. Since she didn't want to keep any secrets from her husband anymore, she asked the husband to get the box out of her cupboard.
- C. The old man was relieved and happy to see that there were only two crochet dolls in the box.
- D. The husband saw that his wife got angry quite a lot of times, because there were many crochet dolls in the box.
- E. They never kept a secret from each other except for one.

**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: What dessert would you like?

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

X: You have to try the cheesecake, it's delicious.

- A. Yes, of course. I'd have some cheesecake.
- B. Is there anything you'd recommend?
- C. Yes, what do you recommend?

**8.2.**

X: Is the printer broken?

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

X: I see. Well, let me put some in then.

- A. Yes, I guess we have to buy a new one.
- B. No, I think it's just run out of paper.
- C. No, it's just turned off.

**8.3.**

X: I've locked myself out of my house!

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

X: My wife has one but she's at work right now.

- A. Should I call somebody?
- B. How are you going to get in?
- C. Have you got a spare key?

**PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!**

### Zadanie 9. (0–4)

W zadaniach 9.1.–9.4. spośród podanych opcji (A–C) wybierz tę, która najlepiej oddaje sens wyróżnionego zdania lub fragmentu zdania. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

9.1. There **isn't much** milk left in the fridge.

- A. is only a little
- B. is some of
- C. isn't any

9.2. This elevator has been **out of order** for two days. Use another one.

- A. broken
- B. repairing
- C. out of work

9.3. **Volleyball and beach volleyball are not the same thing.**

- A. Volleyball is like beach volleyball.
- B. There's a difference between volleyball and beach volleyball.
- C. You have to compare volleyball and beach volleyball.

9.4. Did somebody help you with your homework or did you do it **by yourself**?

- A. on your own
- B. with you
- C. being lonely

*PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!*

### Zadanie 10. (0–3)

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

10.1. \_\_\_\_\_

I read a lot in my \_\_\_\_\_ time.

There's a special offer in this bakery. If you buy three donuts, you'll get the fourth one for \_\_\_\_\_.

10.2. \_\_\_\_\_

Be careful \_\_\_\_\_ those plates! You may break them easily.

I didn't call you because I was busy \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.

10.3. \_\_\_\_\_

Can you \_\_\_\_\_ a picture of me standing in front of this building?

The next bus is in 30 minutes. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi instead, shall we?

### 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.** Maria is thirty this year. She (*become/doctor*) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ at the age of twenty-nine.

**11.2.** Your hand is very swollen. What (*happen*) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ it?

**11.3.** Vicky thinks that lions are the fastest land animals but I (*not/agree*) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ her. I've read that cheetahs are much faster.