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SŁUCHANIE

- 1 TRACK 8** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę Lucy i Matta. Zdecyduj, które zdania (1–5) są zgodne z treścią nagrania (True – T), a które nie (False – F).

		T	F
1	Matt's holiday went wrong at the beginning.		
2	Matt's brother lost his laptop in Paris.		
3	They were given money for new clothes.		
4	Matt didn't want to go shopping in Paris.		
5	They returned home without their bags.		

_____/5

SŁOWNICTWO I GRAMATYKA

- 2** Uzupełnij zdania, wpisując nazwy miejsc. Pierwsze litery tych nazw zostały podane.

You can buy some vegetables and fruit at a greengrocer's.

- You can buy a gold ring or watch at a j_____.
- You can buy some bread at a b_____.
- You can buy a train for your small cousin at a t_____ s_____.
- You can see a doctor at a h_____ c_____.
- You can buy fresh flowers at a f_____.

_____/5

- 3** Uzupełnij zdania słowami z ramki. W ramce podano dwa dodatkowe słowa.

entrepreneur	bookstore	pair
checkout	queue	sell-by
reduced	request	

Jeff Bezos of Amazon is a very

successful entrepreneur.

- I bought a new _____ of jeans to wear to the party tonight.
- My mum works at the _____ in a supermarket.
- Don't eat that yoghurt – it's already past its _____ date.
- I'm sure that our customers will save a lot of money with our new, _____ prices.
- Jane went to the _____ because she needed a new dictionary.

_____/5

- 4** Zamień podane zdania na stronę bierną, uzupełniając luki maksymalnie pięcioma słowami. Nie zmieniaj podanych fragmentów zdań.

China produces lots of tea every year. Lots of tea is produced in China every year.

- They opened a new supermarket in my street when I was on holiday.
_____ in my street when I was on holiday.
- When did they build this theatre?
When _____?
- Shops have used colours to attract customers for a long time.
_____ to attract customers for a long time.
- Thomas Edison didn't invent the telephone.
_____ by Thomas Edison.
- That shop sells delicious cakes.
_____ in that shop.

_____/5

- 5** Wybierz słowa, które poprawnie uzupełniają zdania.

Molly hasn't seen some / any glasses that she likes at the optician's.

- How many* / *How much* teenagers do the shopping for their families?
- There are *few* / *a few* shoe shops in my town – it's difficult to find nice trainers.

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3 I can't lend you £1,000. That's *too much* / *too many*.

4 *Very little* / *Very few* customers are in the baker's.

5 There were *lot of* / *lots of* people waiting for the shop to open on the first day of the sales.

_____/5

ŚRODKI JĘZYKOWE

6 Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi A–C wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i poprawny gramatycznie tekst.

The world's biggest mall

If you just need to buy a _____ of tea, the Dubai Mall is probably not the shop for you. It is the largest shopping centre in the world and there ¹ _____ shops to visit in a day. The 1,200 shops sell everything – buy the latest pair of ² _____ in one of the many sports shops, some luxury perfume, or maybe just a new vacuum cleaner for your home. If you haven't got a lot of money, you can ³ _____. It's free. When you're bored with shopping, go ⁴ _____ for a snack – there are lots of cafes and restaurants in the mall. The mall is usually noisy and crowded. More than fifty-four million people visit it each year, so don't be surprised if it takes some time to find a parking space. Although there are 14,000 spaces in the car park, most of them ⁵ _____ all the time.

A pair

B bottle

C packet

1 A is too little

B lots of

C are too many

2 A trainers

B toiletries

C jeans

3 A pick up a bargain

B go window shopping

C close an account

4 A everywhere

B somewhere

C anywhere

5 A have been

B take

C are taken

_____/5

7 Uzupełnij drugie zdanie, tak aby miało takie samo znaczenie jak pierwsze. Użyj wyrazów zapisanych drukowanymi literami.

Do you prefer to buy things on the Internet or go to a real store?

Do you prefer to shop online or go to a real store? ONLINE

1 I'm going to take the headphones back to the shop and get my money back.

I'm going to take the headphones back to the shop and _____.

REFUND

2 He was in the queue for ages before he could pay for his shopping.

He had to _____

_____ for ages to pay for his shopping. LINE

3 The computer shop is having a sale this week – let's go!

All the computers in the shop are _____

let's go! OFFER

4 I don't have any friends who wear designer clothes – they can't afford them.

_____ my friends wear designer clothes – they can't afford them. OF

5 I'm sorry, but we don't have any copies of the book you want.

I'm sorry, but the book you want is _____

STOCK

_____/5

CZYTANIE

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

No more plastic bags

In 2011 a new law, the first of its kind in the UK, was passed in Wales. Shops were no longer allowed to give away free plastic bags to their customers. Instead, they had to charge a tax of 5p per bag, which was collected and given to charity. The results were amazing – within a year, the demand

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for supermarket bags fell by about ninety-six percent. The extra charge was enough to make Welsh shoppers change their habits and remember to take their own bags whenever they went shopping. The tax was the result of a huge campaign, which was supported by a national newspaper, the Daily Mail, as well as various politicians and green campaigners. It is increasingly popular too. When it was introduced, it was supported by about fifty-nine percent of the Welsh population, but after only six months the figure was seventy percent.

There is no doubt that plastic bags are bad news for the environment. Every year in the UK about eighteen billion (18,000,000,000) plastic bags are given away by supermarkets – that's about 290 bags per person. Most of them end up in landfill sites, where they remain for hundreds of years, polluting the environment. Wildlife is affected too. For example, every year a million seabirds die when they mistake bags floating on the sea for food.

All this is bad enough, but plastic bags damage the environment in other ways too. Before they reach the shops, they have already travelled thousands of miles – most of them are made in China or India and then shipped to countries in Europe, including the UK. Then, when they have been used (for an average of twenty minutes each) and thrown away, they are often shipped back again, because we are running out of space here.

The solution to this problem is obvious – stop producing so many plastic bags, and stop giving them away – but shoppers in the UK have been very slow to change their ways. However, the success of the Welsh tax shows that it is possible to change people's shopping habits.

According to researchers from Cardiff University, part of the reason for the popularity of the tax is that the money goes to charity, not the government. Certainly, hundreds of thousands of pounds have been raised since the tax was introduced. The money has gone to a variety of good causes, including local children's charities

and the RSPB (the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds).
It is safe to conclude that the plastic bag tax has brought positive change to Wales.

- 1 In 2011,
 - A Welsh shops stopped giving away free plastic bags.
 - B Welsh shops stopped selling plastic bags.
 - C plastic bags were made illegal in Wales.
 - D Welsh shoppers stopped using plastic bags.
- 2 Every year in the UK 18 billion plastic supermarket bags
 - A are eaten by birds.
 - B are used.
 - C go to landfill sites.
 - D are bought by shoppers.
- 3 Most plastic bags in the UK
 - A are made locally.
 - B are imported from the rest of Europe.
 - C come from outside Europe.
 - D are produced in Europe.
- 4 The tax is popular in Wales because the money
 - A helps the government.
 - B goes to India and China.
 - C goes to good causes.
 - D is given to politicians.
- 5 In this article, the author shows
 - A no opinion.
 - B sympathy to shoppers.
 - C approval of the tax.
 - D support for supermarkets.

_____/5

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PISANIE

9 Wykonaj zadanie egzaminacyjne.

Kilka tygodni temu kupiłeś/kupiłaś w angielskim sklepie internetowym prezent dla członka rodziny. Nadal nie otrzymałeś / nie otrzymałaś przesyłki. Mimo kilku prób nie udało ci się skontaktować ze sklepem telefonicznie. Napisz e-mail z reklamacją.

- 1 Napisz, co kupiłeś/kupiłaś i kiedy dokonałeś/dokonałaś zakupu.
- 2 Poskarż się, że nie otrzymałeś / nie otrzymałaś przesyłki.
- 3 Wyjaśnij, że próby kontaktu telefonicznego się nie powiodły.
- 4 Przedstaw oczekiwany przez ciebie sposób rozwiązania problemu.

Yours faithfully,
XYZ

_____/10

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów. Długość e-maila powinna wynosić od 80 do 130 słów.*

*Długość wypowiedzi obowiązująca na nowym egzaminie maturalnym to 100-150 słów.

Dear Sir or Madam,
I am writing to complain about a product
bought from your Internet store.

[illegible]