

ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

Task 1. (0–5)

You are going to hear four people talking about research findings. For questions 1.1.–1.5., choose the right speaker (A–D) and put a cross (X) in the appropriate column in the table. One speaker must be chosen twice. You will hear the recording twice.

In this study, the researcher(s)

- 1.1. explored the safety of something in comparison to similar activities.
- 1.2. discovered that assumptions regarding an activity were incorrect.
- 1.3. observed the physiological outcomes of interactions between two very different types of participant.
- 1.4. re-evaluated a well-studied topic in a completely new context.
- 1.5. made a connection between a form of exercise and a diagnostic ability.

Task 3. (0–4)

You are going to hear a part of a radio programme. Based on what you hear, complete the gap in each sentence (3.1.–3.4.). You will hear the recording twice.

3.1. The speaker refers to museums as 'a veritable banquet' in order to

3.2. The closure of the National Portrait Gallery prompted _____ from the speaker.

3.3. Commenting on the adequate staffing in the gift shop and café, the speaker suggests that

3.4. The speaker points to _____ as a reason to address the situation.

ZNAJOMOŚĆ ŚRODKÓW JĘZYKOWYCH

Task 7. (0–5)

Read the text. For questions 7.1.–7.5., choose the word or phrase which fits best in each gap. Circle the appropriate letter (A, B, C or D).

THE COLOUR-CHANGING CAR

Imagine you could change the colour of your car at the click of a button – no trip to a nearby garage, no expensive respray with new paint, and no mess or hassle. Now, thanks to the pioneering work of one car manufacturer, this remarkable idea **7.1.** _____ in a striking concept car design and is now a reality.

7.2. _____, this truly cutting-edge invention promises to change the way we interact with automobiles forever. It uses something called E Ink to open the door to **7.3.** _____ potential and previously unseen personalisation. Designers have literally brought the surface of the car to life by melding the physical with the virtual. With the push of a button a driver can alter the colour of their car on a colour spectrum board **7.4.** _____ their mood and personality. Via this technology, a vehicle can become expressive, extravagant or subtly elegant instantly. This customisation is achieved through a special body wrap that fits the panels of the car like a second skin, the material of which has a surface coating featuring millions of tiny microcapsules, each with the diameter of a single strand of human hair. When stimulated by electrical signals, the electrophoretic technology within activates these microcapsules and brings different pigments to the surface. Although this sounds **7.5.** _____ futuristic, the basic concept is actually quite similar to the technology used in the eReaders that we have had access to for years. Just don't expect to see a car like this for sale anytime soon!

7.1.

- A. has been unveiled
- B. had been unveiled
- C. was being unveiled
- D. will have been unveiled

7.2.

- A. To say the least
- B. So they say
- C. Needless to say
- D. Easier said than done

7.3.

- A. abnormal
- B. unprecedented
- C. idiosyncratic
- D. eccentric

7.4.

- A. much as it compliments
- B. in case it compliments
- C. for compliments
- D. so as to compliment

7.5.

- A. unquestionably
- B. unsuccessfully
- C. unnecessarily
- D. unequally

Task 9. (0–5)

For questions 9.1.–9.5., complete each gap using the words given in brackets so that the sentence is logical and correct as far as spelling and grammar are concerned. You can change the form of the words given in brackets or add other words if necessary. Use up to six words in each gap, including the words given in brackets. Do not change the order of the words given in brackets.

9.1. The two competing firms (**believe/finalise**) _____ the merger of their assets this week.

9.2. Inform your doctor immediately (**you/happen/observe**) _____ any changes in your condition.

9.3. As of next week, Mr Williams (**serve/nation**) _____ in a public capacity for twenty years.

9.4. It (**not/compulsory/inform**) _____ the organisation of a change of personal circumstances until recently.

9.5. The government (**already/initiate**) _____ the stimulus package before the worst effects of the financial crisis hit.

Task 6. (0–4)

Read the text. For questions 6.1.–6.4., choose the appropriate paragraph and write the corresponding letter (A–E) in the table. One paragraph does not match any of the questions.

THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL GOAL EVER?

A.

The World Cup is the biggest tournament in global football, with the most famous players and most iconic moments. Few moments are as memorable as football legend Diego Maradona's goal against England in 1986; a goal that is famously known around the world as 'the Hand of God'. It was a goal that contributed to Argentina's 2–1 victory over England that year which ultimately saw them exit the competition at the quarter final stage, while Argentina progressed to win the tournament and be crowned world champions.

B.

The goal lives on in infamy due to the controversial circumstances surrounding it. As it was scored following contact from Maradona's hand, it was technically illegal under the rules of association football. Yet, it was allowed to stand as the referees at the time didn't have a clear view of the incident and no video replay technology existed. The complex passage of play that led up to the goal provided Maradona an opportunity and he snatched it. He saw his chance and jumped above

England goalkeeper Peter Shilton, with his left arm outstretched. His fist was close to his head and his hand made contact with the ball first, sending it into the goal.

C.

Maradona, who protested his innocence at the time, dubbed the goal with its famous name after he was asked if it had been scored illegally or not. When confronted, he replied that the goal had been scored partly by his head and partly by the hand of God. Despite his bravado and denial for many years, he finally addressed the issue on television in 2005. On that programme he confessed that the contact had been from his hand. His comments led to a fresh controversy and were reported in the news around the world even prompting a response from England goalkeeper Shilton.

D.

Maradona remained unfazed by the reignited issue and insisted he had never asked for forgiveness for his actions. In fact, the player insisted that he had been misquoted and that the whole thing was not what he meant. Regardless, journalist Ivan Lopez-Muniz stated in 2017 that the entire nation of Argentina still 'praises the most blatant act of cheating ever caught on tape'. 'The reason for this, Lopez-Muniz explains, is because like any nation 'Argentines are humans, and humans are hypocrites'. After all, if your team scored a goal under dubious circumstances, at the biggest event in the world, wouldn't you be just as eager to dismiss objections?

E.

This strange moment of sporting drama has left its mark on history and the phrase entered the global lexicon. Interestingly, it wouldn't prove to be the only time that such suspicious goals were scored. In the 2010 World Cup France beat Ireland in a similar fashion and the same tournament also saw a goal blocked by the hand of Uruguayan player Luis Suarez when he prevented Ghana from scoring. Although Suarez was shown a red card for that act, it kept Uruguay in the tournament and was called 'Hand of God 2.0'. Yet, these later acts pale in comparison to the original. Whatever the facts of the matter, and whatever your view, one thing remains certain: the goal of 1986 will continue to captivate and intrigue us for many generations to come.

In which paragraph does the author

- 6.1. describe a widespread acceptance that has no impact on the mood of a people? ____
- 6.2. refer to a contentious sporting outcome being justified due to a lack of beneficial tools? ____
- 6.3. mention a former opponent's reaction provoked by a scandalous admission? ____
- 6.4. make comparisons between different questionable situations in sport? ____