

1. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy artykuł. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w tekście zdecyduj, które zdania są zgodne z treścią tekstu (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE).

THE NEW YORK CITY MARATHON

Have you ever dreamed of being cheered by millions of enthusiastic fans, being appreciated as a hero, someone who achieves the impossible? Then all you have to do is start training today and enter the ING New York City Marathon.

The event takes place on the first Sunday of November each year. When you finish your 26.2-mile journey, which takes you through all five New York City boroughs, and when you have your medal placed around your neck, you will beat the end of a journey that will make you not only a fitter, but a 'better person' as well.

Early in the morning, race day, more than 30,000 runners from all over the world are brought by hundreds of buses from Manhattan and New Jersey to gather in the military area of Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island - one of the New York boroughs - for their breakfast and warm-up. When a gun fires at 10.10 am runners start crossing the two-mile long Verrazano-Narrows Bridge. This spectacular view is broadcast on television worldwide each year. After exiting the bridge, the athletes start their journey through the ethnically diverse areas of Brooklyn. The Hispanic, Jewish, Chinese, Italian and Polish communities enthusiastically cheer their own runners. Right after passing Polish Greenpoint, the runners climb the Pulaski Bridge where they reach the halfway point.

The final stage of the race is the hardest. Many runners encounter something called "The Wall". This usually occurs at around 35 kilometres and is the body's way of saying, "Stop running!" Central Park is only 100 blocks away, so the crowd cheers you on. Some people grit their teeth and keep going, others suffer from muscle cramps and walk, and some even throw up on the sidewalks. A few just give up. The final miles of the race go around Central Park, a 340-hectare green area located right in the middle of New York City. Don't even think of dropping the race right there. The crowd will not let you do it and will push you back on the road. If you can't run, you will have to walk; if you can't walk, you have to crawl.

Now you have to finish. And finally you do, and you collect your medal from a smiling volunteer. The runners, who walk through the finish area to collect their clothes from baggage trucks, are all wrapped in silver blankets. They usually don't say a word. They have just won a war with themselves. The time for happiness will come moments later when what they have done finally sinks in. In the New York Marathon everyone is a hero.

- a) The New York Marathon goes through all major parts of the city.
- b) Running in the Marathon is good not only for your body.
- c) Before the race runners get a chance to do some practice.
- d) Some ethnic groups in New York organize protests against the Marathon.
- e) 'The Wall' is a place situated near Central Park.
- f) During the final miles of the race, the crowd helps the runners not to give up.
- g) When the Marathon race is over, the best runners get their medals.
- h) The author wants to discourage readers from taking part in the Marathon.

2. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższe trzy relacje z pobytu w Afryce. Na podstawie zawartych w nich informacji odpowiedz na pytania 2.1.-2.8., wpisując w kratki obok pytań odpowiednie litery. Ta sama litera może być wpisana w kratki więcej niż jeden raz.

A Mike 26, chef from Newcastle

"A friend of mine came across a web page about holidays in Kenya and when I saw it, I knew that it was a holiday for me. I stayed at Taita Hills Lodge on the beautiful coast of Kenya for seven gorgeous days. The accommodation was comfortable, the food excellent and the staff were friendly and helpful. I saw a lot of wild animals there. There were some stairs leading down to an underground hide near a waterhole where I was lucky enough to see elephants from fairly close up at night. I should also mention that the safari guides were extremely helpful and thanks to them I could watch lions roaming freely and take a few photographs of the most breath-taking scenery."

B Peter 24, a university student from York

"I've just come back from my first holiday in Africa. I stayed at Governors Camp in Kenya. I stayed on a campsite because I wanted to be as close to nature as possible. Each morning I was woken up with hot chocolate, my breakfast was ready and showers were hot, all before 6 am! The staff were perfect. I loved being escorted from my tent to the eating area where you could find animals on the way, although nothing beat the baby hippo waiting on my porch each morning. Needless to say I'm going back again, as soon as I've saved enough money to stay for a month."

C Roger 30, a journalist from Essex

"Some friends and I were looking for a holiday with a difference and finally we decided to visit Kenya. We stayed in Mombassa at the Ocean Beach Club, where the rooms, service and food were excellent. For the first few days, I did some sightseeing, spent a lot of time on the beach and even learned to scuba dive. I went on a camel ride on the beach too, which was something I'll never forget. We spent the last two days on safari, which was truly amazing. We stayed at the Mountain Lodge, which was very enjoyable. I still dream about those lovely views and campfire dinners under the open skies! On a trip such as this, it's a must to take a camera, of course. I used up forty rolls of film in the first five days and I have my photographs to bring back the memories of my stay in Africa."

Which of the three men:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 2.1 ... | took a lot of photos? |
| 2.2 ... | had one particularly memorable experience? |
| 2.3 ... | recently returned from Africa? |
| 2.4 ... | spent one week in the same place? |
| 2.5 ... | intends to visit Africa again? |
| 2.6 ... | stayed in two different places? |
| 2.7 ... | observed some animals in the dark? |
| 2.8 ... | began his day early? |

3. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy artykuł, z którego usunięto 5 zdań. Zdania te oraz jedno zdanie dodatkowe, które nie pasuje do tekstu, oznaczono literami A-F. Dobierz zdania tak, aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. W każde puste miejsce (3.1. - 3.5.) wpisz literę, którą oznaczone jest brakujące zdanie.

MAYBE IT'S DOING NOTHING

Homeopathy developed during the late 18th century, a time when doctors knew little about disease. 3.1. Such treatments were called 'heroic measures'. In fact, patients were truly heroic then, because many of them suffered more from a doctor's treatment than from their illnesses.

One 18th-century German doctor, Samuel Hahnemann, started to hate heroic medicine at some point so much that he closed his practice. But Hahnemann did not give up medicine. He was impressed with cinchona, the South American tree bark that was the first effective treatment for malaria. In 1790, he swallowed some cinchona and became cold, achy, anxious and thirsty -all symptoms of malaria. 3.2.

Hahnemann tested hundreds of substances on himself - such as plants, Flowers and animal parts— cataloguing their effects. And the effects were really impressive. 3.3.

Homeopathy was controversial from the beginning because of Hahnemann's other postulate, the Law of Potentization, which says that homeopathic medicines grow stronger as they become less concentrated. Critics laugh at the law Homeopathy is absurd", argues William Sampson, a clinical professor of medicine at Stanford University. 3.4.

Maybe homeopathy involves treatment with nothing. If true, it's still an improvement over 18th-century heroic medicine - even if patients get little more than water, just a placebo.

By the late 19th century, conventional medicine had moved away from heroic measures. 3.5. After the discovery of antibiotics and other modern drugs the position of conventional medicine was even stronger and homeopathy became less popular. While homeopathy remained popular in Europe, there were fewer than 100 homeopaths in the U.S. by the early 1970s. Critics classified homeopathic treatment as placebo.

- A It is bankrupt in theory and practice.
- B Finally, he reopened his practice but prescribed only homeopathic medicines.
- C As they disappeared, the medical opposition led by homeopaths became weaker.
- D Placebos have no direct influence on the body.
- E They treated most illnesses by bleeding patients and advising a very strict diet.
- F The experience led Hahnemann to formulate his Law of Similars.

4. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy artykuł, a następnie przy każdym pytaniu wybierz właściwą — zgodną z tekstem — odpowiedź lub zakończenie zdania.

RECYCLING PROCEDURES

New recycling containers have been placed throughout the Evergreen District, in the hope that residents will make full use of them.

Recycling is a fact of life nowadays, and residents should get into the habit of separating their rubbish before throwing it away, in this way ensuring that the correct article of rubbish is placed in the right container.

There will be a \$12 fine for residents who place an article of rubbish in a wrong container. In the past, glass objects were placed in containers meant for paper, and the recycling process was disturbed.

There are three containers: The white ones are for paper products, the 1 blue ones are for glass and metal and the green ones are for everything else. Please pass this information on to your children so that unfortunate mistakes do not happen.

Thank you for your cooperation.

4.1 Why should rubbish be separated before it is thrown away?

- a) To identify the correct article of rubbish.
- b) To make sure the articles of rubbish are not too big.
- c) To make sure all the rubbish is thrown away.
- d) To put rubbish in the right container.

4.2 What led to the introduction of a fine?

- a) Throwing rubbish into a wrong container.
- b) Standard fees.
- c) Disturbing the recycling process.
- d) Getting rid of glass objects.

4.3 Where should leftovers be put?

- a) In the white container.
- b) In the blue container.
- c) In the green container.
- d) In any container.

4.4 The above text is:

- a) part of a newspaper article.
- b) an announcement.
- c) part of a scientific text.
- d) part of a story.