

Test 1

Rozumienie ze słuchu

Zadanie 1. (0–3)

2 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

1.1. The aim of the interview is to

- A. provide information about a new device.
- B. caution smokers about a health hazard.
- C. promote a method for quitting smoking.

Tekst 2.

1.2. The advertisement is addressed to people who

- A. are looking for a job.
- B. feel confused about life.
- C. would like to help others.

Tekst 3.

1.3. The speaker is in

- A. a zoo.
- B. a museum.
- C. an art gallery.

Zadanie 2. (0–4)


3 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat gadżetów. Do każdej wypowiedzi (2.1.–2.4.) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

The speaker

- A. thinks it is limited in its visual appeal.
- B. says it makes cleaning easier.
- C. likes the idea of being able to take a nap anytime.
- D. thinks it is suitable for everyone.
- E. appreciates that it can be used in all weather.

2.1.	
2.2.	
2.3.	
2.4.	

Zadanie 3. (0–5)

 4 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z gospodynią domową. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

- 3.1. Before Janet took action, her children
 - A. avoided doing exercise.
 - B. treated her like a slave.
 - C. were messy eaters.
 - D. refused to do homework.

- 3.2. One reason why Janet didn't explain her decision to the children was she
 - A. didn't think they would believe her.
 - B. thought they would criticise each other.
 - C. decided it would waste too much time.
 - D. wanted the situation to get worse.

- 3.3. The children began to change their behaviour because
 - A. they felt ashamed of how they had been in the past.
 - B. they didn't want to look different from their classmates.
 - C. they began to feel sorry for their mother.
 - D. their classmates began to make fun of them.

- 3.4. When her children suggested she help them restore normality, Janet
 - A. argued against the idea.
 - B. laughed at their attitudes.
 - C. agreed to do the dishes.
 - D. told them it was all their fault.

- 3.5. Janet recommends that other parents
 - A. show their children the consequences of not doing chores.
 - B. take the same action as she did when no pets are present.
 - C. avoid doing the tasks that children should.
 - D. listen better to their children's complaints.

Rozumienie tekstów pisanych

Zadanie 4. (0–4)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, podzielony na trzy akapity. Do każdego pytania (4.1.–4.4.) dopasuj właściwy akapit (A–C). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jeden akapit pasuje do dwóch pytań.

UNUSUAL DESTINATIONS

A. They may not be very well known, but these low-profile wonders are not to be missed. Located at the top of South America's eastern shoulder, Suriname is the smallest sovereign state in South America. A former member of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, it has turned into a melting pot, where indigenous cultures mix with British, Chinese, Dutch, Indian, Indonesian and other nationalities. Owing to this, it celebrates a variety of distinct ethnic and religious festivals. The capital, Paramaribo, retains some fine Dutch-colonial architecture, but the country's nature reserves such as Raleighvallen and Brownsberg and their colourful birds are its true gems.

B. The story of this tiny potato-shaped island nation is both unfortunate and unbelievable. In just a few decades, Nauru went from rags to riches and back to rags again. The phosphate deposits that made its people wealthy are all but gone, along with its dense tropical forest. Now the waters are rising and the island is at risk of disappearing into the sea. However, it's still worth a visit. Its denuded landscape, startlingly green cliffs and vast ocean can be very inspiring. The locals retain a relaxed approach to life, singing in distinctive Pacific Islander harmonies and playing Australian Rules football.

C. Another tiny and often forgotten country is Kyrgyzstan. This little-known travellers' gem is one of the greatest highlights of Central Asia. Apart from being the most accessible Central Asian nation, it is also the most spectacular, despite its remoteness. Adventurers will be in paradise with mountains, lush valleys, spectacular high altitude lakes and highland grasslands dotted with yurts and wild nomads. Accommodation is cheap and the people are among the world's warmest and most welcoming. However, the lack of infrastructure means you need to take it slowly and trying to travel anywhere fast will leave you frustrated.

	In which paragraph does the author	
4.1.	mention hospitality?	
4.2.	evoke a potential disaster?	
4.3.	mention wildlife?	
4.4.	refer to transport difficulties?	

Zadanie 5. (0–4)

- 5 Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w luki 5.1.–5.4. litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A–E), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst.

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

THE RECORD-BREAKING BIRDMAN

You probably don't think of birdwatching as a competitive pursuit – but it has an undisputed world champion, and he's an Englishman. Tom Gullick has become the first person to spot 9,000 of the world's bird species. Tom is what's known as a 'big lister' – someone who travels the world in search of birds to add to his tally of sightings.

Perhaps surprisingly, Tom says it's not the beauty of rare birds that motivates him, but the challenge of finding them. [5.1.] Since emigrating there 40 years ago, he's spent his winters leading hunts and his springs leading birdwatching tours, which led to his globetrotting hobby. With much of his year free for travelling and a growing interest in rarely seen birds, Tom began embarking on bird-spotting adventures. He says his fascination for birds began long before they had anything to do with his work, though. During the Second World War he was evacuated from his hometown to rural Wales, where he noticed birds for the first time. [5.2.] He collected eggs by climbing trees to raid the nests of species such as the raven.

These days, of course, people's interest in birds is channelled more into conservation than destruction. Elite birdwatchers pay considerable amounts of money to take part in bird spotting tours with professional guides across the world, and the cash is ploughed into making sure conservation areas remain exactly that. Jack's own efforts have helped to establish the status of some of the least-seen birds in the world. [5.3.] Other highlights of his bird-spotting career include the bee hummingbird, which is smaller than a human thumb, and the blue bird of paradise, which performs an elaborate courtship ritual in which the male hangs upside down and unfolds a fan of violet feathers.

It's seen as impossible for all of the world's bird species – believed to number more than 10,000 – to be spotted in one lifetime. Tom certainly won't be the man to do it. Now in his 80s, he points out that his hobby often involves negotiating inhospitable terrain on foot, which is becoming increasingly problematic for him since a knee operation. [5.4.] For example, rather than zig-zagging around the world, he advises spending as much time as possible in one region.

- A. Although he's called it a day himself, he's happy to offer tips for anyone who wants to try surpassing his achievement.
- B. Found in South America, it is the largest flying parrot and its beak is strong enough to crack coconuts.
- C. In particular, he has rediscovered two birds that were thought to have been wiped out – the São Tomé grosbeak on the island nation off West Africa and the yellow-throated serin in Ethiopia.
- D. That's something Tom knows more than most about, as he's spent much of his working life leading partridge shoots in Spain.
- E. He began doing something which seems to be in direct opposition to a love of birds, but which was still legal then.

Zadanie 6. (0-5)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty związane z instrumentem muzycznym. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

Tekst 1.

The stew was almost done when there was a roll of wheels out in the yard, and a great shadow passed over the kitchen floor.

"Mother, it's the Wigginses!" said Ruth, in a terrified whisper.

"Good gracious!" sighed her mother, "they've come to dinner."

Everybody stared for a second; then Mrs Whitman recovered herself. She threw open the door, and thrust her large face out into the rain. "Why, how do you do?" said she, and she smiled beamingly.

The wagon looked full of faces. They were Mr Wiggins, his wife and three children, and his mother. They were distant relatives of Mrs Whitman's who often came over to spend the day, always unannounced.

Mr Whitman came out clumsily and opened the barn doors, and led the horse into the barn. "I hope you haven't got wet," Mrs Whitman said. Nothing could have exceeded her cordiality; but all the time she was thinking of the parsnip stew, and how it surely would not go around now.

Ruth stayed by the pot and stirred the stew, and scowled. "I think it's downright mean for folks to come over like this, just before dinner," she said to the uncles, who had not left their chairs.

As soon as she could, Ruth cornered her mother in the pantry. "Mother, what are you going to do?" said she.

"Just the best I can," she whispered severely. "I'm going to tell father and Caleb and Silas they mustn't take any of that stew; they can have some bread and apple sauce."

"Well," said Ruth, in a loud voice. "I think it's mean and a downright imposition on us, coming over this way at dinnertime."

"Ruth Whitman, if you care anything about me, you'll keep quiet. Now go and put some more salt in that stew. I've got to get out the other knives."

"Well, how much shall I put in?" she inquired, sulkily.

"Oh, quite a lot. It was dreadfully flat. Taste it."

But Ruth did not taste it. She scattered the contents of the salt cellar liberally into the stew, gave it a stir,

returned to the pantry, and set the salt cellar down hard. "Well," said she, "I've put it in, and now I'm going." "Ruth Whitman, you aren't going off to school without any dinner."

"I don't see anything for dinner but bread and apple sauce, and I don't want any."

She went through the kitchen, where Serena now tended the stew, only stopping to take her shawl off the peg.

"Why, are you going?" Serena called after her.

"I've got to; it's late," replied Ruth curtly. She gave a stiff nod, which seemed directed at the stewpot rather than at the Wigginses. "Goodbye," said she.

Ruth sped along through the rain and mist. "I suppose I was silly to act so mad," she said to herself. "I know it bothered Mother."

When she reached home after school Serena met her at the door.

"Oh, Ruth Whitman!" she cried, "we have had such a time! The Wigginses have gone. Mrs Wiggins and old Mrs Wiggins were dreadfully mad. Oh, Ruth, you didn't do it on purpose, did you?"

"Do what on purpose?" said Ruth.

"Don't you know what you put into that parsnip stew? Oh, Ruth, you put baking soda in it!"

"I don't believe it. ...I don't see how it happened," Ruth said, slowly, "unless Mother had poured some baking soda in the salt cellar earlier on... I hope they didn't think I did a mean thing like that on purpose. What did they say?"

"Well, Mrs Wiggins tasted it, then old Mrs Wiggins did. Then they looked at Mother. Mother kept getting redder and redder. Finally she asked if there was anything the matter with the stew."

"Then Mrs Wiggins pushed over her plate for mother to taste the stew, and said she'd noticed how we'd acted as if we weren't glad to see them when they'd arrived, and she'd seen you add something to the stew, and she thought from the way you were behaving that you were up to something."

Adapted from "A Parsnip Stew" by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman

- 6.1. While greeting the Wigginses, Mrs Whitman
- A. enquired as to the reason behind their visit to her house.
 - B. wondered if she could entertain them and cook at the same time.
 - C. commented on the inconvenience of their visiting.
 - D. resigned herself to the fact that there wasn't enough food.
- 6.2. Mrs Whitman told Ruth to season the stew because she
- A. knew the Wigginses' tastes.
 - B. was angry with her.
 - C. wanted the stew to be thicker.
 - D. was occupied with cutlery.
- 6.3. Through her sister, Ruth learned that in her absence
- A. Mrs Wiggins had confessed she didn't want to visit.
 - B. there had been a mix-up relating to the cooking.
 - C. Mrs Wiggins had broken one of their dishes.
 - D. Mrs Wiggins had accused her of a scheme.

Tekst 2.

Being an avid host myself, I found it surprising to read that about half of people find having friends or neighbours over for dinner more stressful than going to work. According to a new poll, 57 per cent of people found hosting people for a meal more nerve-racking than commuting to and from work, while 25 per cent said it is more demanding than a job interview. The survey also found that many hosts are putting themselves under enormous pressure to serve top quality food that they had seen on famous chefs' TV shows. The main fears and anxieties of hosts are that their choice of dish will not turn out right and that the guests will not have a good time. One in five women confessed to having messed up a meal by using the wrong ingredients because of stress; the same percentage of men admitted to having ordered takeaway and passing it off as their own.

Despite the stress, dinner parties are still quite popular and can be both enjoyable and useful. The survey revealed that 15 per cent of people questioned had found a job or signed a business deal thanks to a dinner party while 11 per cent of the men claimed to have met their partner while dining with friends. My take on this is that stress is all in the mind and can easily be avoided by keeping things basic and not trying to impress too much; that's what I do!

6.4. Which of the following is stated in the text as an opinion, not a fact?

- A. It's possible to make cooking mistakes due to stress.
- B. Fifty percent of people find hosting a meal stressful.
- C. A lot of people are afraid their dish won't turn out well.
- D. Simplifying things can help avoid stress when hosting.

6.5. In both texts, we learn how

- A. people sometimes pretend to cook a meal they don't actually cook.
- B. cooking for others sometimes causes people to make mistakes.
- C. people often make new friends at dinner parties.
- D. families can make hosting dinner guests easier.

Test 1

Znajomość środków językowych

Zadanie 7. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

Helen Storey is a fashion designer on a mission. Having achieved global success, she felt guilty about being part of an industry that **7.1.** people to buy far more clothes than they need and the environmental impact of that. So, her latest project has the potential to reduce the carbon footprint of the fashion world significantly.

Storey has joined forces with scientists to create an additive for washing powder that contains a mineral **7.2.** used in toothpastes and sunscreens that has pollutant-removing qualities. Clothes that are washed in the powder retain this property, becoming mobile air purifiers!

In order to make a significant difference, however, many of the population would need to use the powder regularly. To **7.3.** the emissions of one car, three people need to wear a pair of air-cleaning jeans all day. Storey and her collaborators have therefore decided to renounce any legal ownership of the idea. **7.4.**, they hope

to encourage as many washing powder manufacturers as possible to consider using it.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 7.1. A. tempts | 7.2. A. former | 7.3. A. wash down | 7.4. A. This way |
| B. provokes | B. yet | B. hide away | B. Like so |
| C. activates | C. already | C. rub off | C. Even so |
| D. traps | D. well | D. cancel out | D. Altogether |

Zadanie 8. (0–4)

- 8 Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki (8.1.–8.4.), przekształcając wyrazy podane w nawiasach tak, aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

All of us are **8.1.** (**guilt**) now and then of taking our mobile phones out at social occasions and risking looking rude to our friends. That's why we should be aware that our phones can act as a barrier to us making new friends. Psychologists at Essex University asked 37 pairs of **8.2.** (**strange**) to chat to each other about everyday matters for 10 minutes, and then about topics that were important to them. Half of the pairs had a mobile phone sitting between them and the other half chatted over a notebook. Those who chatted in the presence of a mobile phone felt less positive about the person they chatted to than the others. At the end of the more meaningful conversations, the people who chatted with a notebook between them reported **8.3.** (**feel**) that they had formed a bond with the other participant, which wasn't the case among the people who talked near a phone. When they wrote their experiment up, the researchers theorised that when someone's mobile phone is in sight, people are more aware of them as being part of a wider social network, and therefore feel more **8.4.** (**emotion**) distanced from them.

Zadanie 9. (0–4)

- 9 Uzupełnij zdania (9.1.–9.4.), wstawiając podane w nawiasach wyrazy w odpowiedniej formie. Nie zmieniaj kolejności podanych wyrazów. Jeśli to konieczne, dodaj niezbędne elementy, aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie sześć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

- 9.1. Jennifer (have/hair/cut) by a top hairdresser at the moment.
 9.2. If only (I/not/leave) you alone last night, none of this would have happened.
 9.3. Her careless gossip (result/people/get/hurt), but she has learned her lesson.
 9.4. Where (I/suppose/sign) my name?

Wypowiedź pisemna

Zadanie 10. (0–13)

- 10 Wypowiedz się na jeden z poniższych tematów. Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu. Zaznacz temat, który wybrałeś(-aś), zakreślając jego numer.

1. Niektóre firmy ubezpieczeniowe zachęcają młodych kierowców do instalowania „czarnych skrzynek” w samochodach, dzięki czemu wiadomo, czy jeżdżą oni bezpiecznie. Kierowcy jeżdżący bezpiecznie są nagradzani niższymi stawkami ubezpieczeniowymi, a jeżdżący brawurowo płacą więcej. Napisz **rozprawkę** na temat zalet i wad tego rozwiązania.
2. W ciągu ostatnich kilku lat znacznie spadła liczba turystów odwiedzających Twoją miejscowość. Napisz **list** do kierownika miejscowego organu do spraw turystyki, w którym wyjaśnisz przyczyny tego zjawiska i zasugerujesz sposoby przyciągnięcia większej liczby turystów.