

Imię i nazwisko

Klasa

Szkoła

Zadanie 1.

(0–3)

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

Tekst 1.

1.1. The speech is given to

- A. describe the role of the new clinic.
- B. present the speaker's work on the project.
- C. introduce the main guest at the event.

Tekst 2.

1.2. How should the news item be headlined?

- A. LOCAL CRIME STATISTICS
- B. SAFETY TIPS FOR RESIDENTS
- C. REPORT ON RECENT BURGLARIES

Tekst 3.

1.3. Which of the following is stated as a fact, and not an opinion?

- A. The commercial success of the book.
- B. The reader's reaction at the true identity of the author.
- C. The author's reasons for publishing under a false name.

Zadanie 2.

(0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat mieszkania ze współlokatorem. Do każdej wypowiedzi (1.–4.) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A.–E.). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.

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

This speaker

- A. admits that some qualities of their flatmate are unbearable.
- B. presents some advantages of having a flatmate.
- C. mentions a reason for changing his/her mind about having a flatmate.
- D. suggests what to bear in mind while looking for a flatmate.
- E. explains why his/her relationship with the flatmate has changed.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

Zadanie 3.

(0–5)

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

3.1. Before he became a private investigator, John Lawson

- A. had been a police officer for a few years.
- B. had had some experience in legal matters.
- C. had had a job unrelated to legal issues.
- D. had had a job unrelated to the law.

3.2. John Lawson says that his firm

- A. specialises in family cases.
- B. has never investigated a child adoption case.
- C. looks into a variety of legal cases.
- D. hardly ever deals with crime witnesses.

3.3. The case that John Lawson describes was unusual because

- A. the suspect had admitted to committing the crime.
- B. there was very little evidence against the suspect.
- C. it appeared to be a complicated matter from the start.
- D. some aspects of the investigation still remain unclear.

3.4. In John's opinion, what is the most difficult part of his job?

- A. His clients often dislike his methods.
- B. His clients have a false idea about his job.
- C. His clients often argue about money.
- D. His clients often don't approve of the results.

3.5. During the interview, John mainly

- A. presents his personal experience of the job.
- B. tries to show the untrue beliefs about his job.
- C. stresses the variety that his job involves.
- D. focuses on some particular cases in his job.

Zadanie 4.

(0–4)

Przeczytaj trzy teksty (A.–C.) oraz dotyczące ich pytania (4.1.–4.4.). Do każdego pytania dopasuj właściwą część tekstu. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.

UWAGA: jedna część tekstu pasuje do dwóch pytań.

I HAVE TO RETAKE MY EXAMS!

<p>A. Annie</p>	<p>When I received my A-level exam results, I stared at the letter for a long time in total disbelief. They were certainly not what I had hoped for, and were way below my expectations, especially after I'd revised all of the exam subjects so thoroughly. I really can't think of any sensible explanation for such poor results. I know I might sound bitter now, but perhaps, I was led to believe too much in my academic capabilities. Now I'll have to think the whole thing over and resolve whether to take my exams again at all.</p>
<p>B. Stephen</p>	<p>My A-level results, which said that I'd failed two of my subjects and barely passed the others, did not come as much of a surprise to me. Not after my revision plan went to pieces when my dad suffered a massive heart attack and for several weeks I spent most of my free time visiting him in the hospital. But instead of blaming fate and doing nothing, I am full of determination to move on. I have already spoken to my teacher, and we both agreed that I should retake my exams next year.</p>
<p>C. Monica</p>	<p>When I found out that I'd failed one of my A-level subjects, I was only a bit disappointed. Not because I didn't see it coming: I did, but I had sort of been counting on a miracle. As I gradually fell behind with my revision, which was entirely my fault, it became more and more apparent to me that I'd probably need to retake this subject the following year, which I'm determined to do, with a positive result this time!</p>

In which blog post does the writer

- 4.1. blame himself/herself for failing an exam? _____
- 4.2. say that he/she anticipated much higher results than the actual ones? _____
- 4.3. explain his/her unsuccessful preparation by a dramatic event? _____
- 4.4. say that he/she still has to make a decision about the future? _____

Zadanie 5.

(0–4)

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

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

FLORAL FLAVOURS

What do marigolds, nasturtiums, daisies and damask roses have in common? Of, course, these are flowers. Much more than that, they are all edible flowers. And they seem to be in fashion again – not just in a vase or on a dress, but in a salad.

For centuries, flowers played a large part in English cooking, especially at times when exotic spices were rare and expensive. The Victorians were particularly keen on making good use of flowers in the kitchen. **5.1.**___ Not surprisingly, Victorian rear gardens featured neat rows of edible flowers alongside the common vegetable plants.

In the 20th century, the tradition of using edible flowers in cooking gradually began to die out as spices and herbs became easily available. **5.2.**___ The new fashion quickly made farmers and commercial growers recognise the great potential in the market. A number of former tomato growers or sheep farmers were increasingly growing edible flowers to sell to the supermarkets. The latter, however, were not so quick to catch on to the new trend. **5.3.**___ However, because of the large demand from their customers, it was not long before boxes of edible flowers appeared in the most popular supermarkets, and other brands duly followed.

Not everyone is, however, keen on the idea of using flowers in cooking. **5.4.**___ Some can only be consumed in very small quantities, while some edible varieties can easily be mistaken for toxic ones. If used with caution, the enthusiasts say, flowers can make food look beautiful and add wonderful floral flavours to it.

- A. It had been several decades before chefs rediscovered them.
- B. Safety seems to be the most common argument against them.
- C. Even the ancient Romans were fascinated by the magic that flowers could bring to food.
- D. As well as being used as a flavouring, they were made into jams and added to jellies.
- E. They argued that flowers might contain insects and could not be washed like vegetables.

Zadanie 6.

(0–5)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty na temat konfliktów rodzinnych. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

Tekst 1.

As soon as Helen approached the drive in front of our house, she heard the raised voices of her parents. For a moment, she considered going into the kitchen to see them, but decided that she was unable to confront them after a really tough day. 'What difference will it make, anyway?' she thought. 'They'll just come up with their "It's fine, sweetie, really" and start again as soon as I'm gone upstairs.'

She sneaked into the house quietly, and went upstairs into her room. The sight of her sister, Annie, lying on her bed, headphones on her ears, was not surprising in the least.

'Hi,' she said.

Annie sat up, taking the headphones off. 'Hi. Sorry, but my room ...,' she started to apologise.

'I know,' Helen interrupted her. 'Their voices carry less here.' She smiled to show her understanding. She knew that Annie had been going through a hard time with her boyfriend and didn't want to risk making her mood even worse.

'They've been shouting at each other for quite a while now,' said Annie.

'What is it about this time?' Helen asked.

'Who cares? I don't think there is a reason good enough in the whole world for that. I think I'm beginning to hate them.' Annie sounded really bitter.

'Don't say that,' Helen protested.

'Why not?! They don't seem to care any more! Do they even know that I've broken up with Robert? You're taking your final exams next month. When did they last ask you about how you're getting on with them or anything like that?'

Helen felt her eyes become watery but she did her best to keep a steady voice. 'They must have their reasons,' she said rather unconvincingly.

'Don't you even try to excuse them!' Annie was quickly losing her temper.

'I'm not!' cried Helen. 'Maybe, I just understand that the world doesn't revolve around me, like you do!'

Before they knew it, they were yelling at each other, their voices hysterical and wild.

6.1. Helen avoided seeing her parents because

- A. she thought that she was too tired.
- B. she didn't want to make their argument worse.
- C. she feared that they would shout at her.
- D. she knew that they wouldn't notice her while arguing.

6.2. At the beginning of her conversation with Annie, Helen feels

- A. annoyed.
- B. surprised.
- C. sympathetic.
- D. confused.

6.3. Before they start shouting at each other,

- A. both Helen and Annie try to comfort each other.
- B. Annie explains to Helen why their parents are arguing.
- C. Helen tries to remain calm.
- D. Helen admits to being selfish.

Tekst 2.

WHEN PARENTS KEEP ARGUING

Arguments between parents are practically impossible to avoid even in the healthiest of families. But while the occasional disagreement, no matter how serious the matter might be, is unlikely to affect their teenage children at all, witnessing their parents get involved in constant fighting is bound to have a negative effect on their children's well-being.

The impact of long-term conflict between parents on their teens can be very serious indeed. After all, from a teenager's point of view, aren't they the ones who are supposed to stay in control of the situation and set a good example to the kids? What is more, parents who can't resolve their conflicts often cause their children to feel that they are no longer at the centre of their parents' attention, and that their needs are not being taken care of properly.

A study published in 2011 reveals several important facts about the influence of long-term conflicts between parents on their teenage children. Almost 80% of the teens surveyed admitted to being disturbed by their parents' arguments, although the majority of them did everything not to show that. However, they will tend to stay out of the problem unless they feel that the integrity of the family is being threatened by the conflicts. In that case, most of the teenagers surveyed said they often tried to function as negotiators between their parents. Sadly, despite their strength of character, many teenagers are likely to follow their parents' example in their own later relationships, most psychologists agree.

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

- A. Some children copy their parents' behaviour in their own lives.
- B. Teenagers pretend not to notice their parents' arguments.
- C. Parents are helped by their children in solving conflicts.
- D. Their parents' arguments make teenagers feel uncomfortable.

6.5. From both texts we learn that

- A. Some conflicts always occur in a family.
- B. Teenagers feel neglected if their parents argue too often.
- C. Infrequent arguments do not have a bad influence on teenagers.
- D. Teenagers often start to dislike parents who often argue.

Zadanie 7.

(0–4)

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

Biorhythms have, no doubt, their firm believers. Others, however, regard them **7.1.** ___ some form of pseudoscience. What exactly are biorhythms and how can they possibly affect our lives?

Although the concept of ‘lucky and unlucky days’ in a person’s life **7.2.** ___ since ancient times, the modern history of biorhythms goes back to the 19th century, when some scientists claimed to have discovered regular cycles affecting every human being.

According to this theory, we are all supposed to have three biorhythm cycles that are **7.3.** ___ for different aspects of our lives. The physical cycle determines our health, the emotional cycle influences our feelings, while the intellectual cycle affects our mental efficiency. Each of the above mentioned cycles has two opposite phases: the positive and the negative phase.

Those who believe in the idea of biorhythms will say that knowledge of these cycles and their phases is extremely important in **7.4.** ___ to recognise the times when we are at our best. This is a good time to make important decisions or take exams. On the contrary, when undergoing the negative phase of a cycle, we had better put off any challenging activities till a better time.

7.1.

- A. by
- B. like
- C. as
- D. for

7.2.

- A. has known
- B. is known
- C. will have known
- D. has been known

7.3.

- A. responsible
- B. reliable
- C. dependent
- D. demanding

7.4.

- A. case
- B. fact
- C. spite
- D. order

Zadanie 8.

(0–4)

Uzupełnij każdą lukę (8.1.–8.4.), przekształcając wyraz podany w nawiasie, aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

Whether we like it or not, we are becoming more and more **8.1.** _____ (**depend**) on technology. We use it at home, we use for our jobs, and we also ... wear it.

So-called ‘wearable technology’ includes a variety of clothing and accessories that contain modern electronic devices. Because of their huge marketing potential, the world’s leading manufacturers have now engaged in a race against their **8.2.** _____ (**compete**) to launch new wearable devices into the fast-growing market.

Perhaps in an attempt to **8.3.** _____ (**popular**) the use of this type of gadget for health monitoring, a ‘smart bra’ has recently been developed. It aims to stop women eating too much because of stress. The bra is equipped with sensors which are capable of monitoring a woman’s heart rate. If any alarm data is collected, the bra communicates with the wearer’s smartphone to warn of the possibility of stress eating. The researchers explained that they’d chosen a bra because it is **8.4.** _____ (**ideal**) located near the heart to collect the necessary electrocardiogram data.

