

# Egzaminy próbne – poziom podstawowy

## Egzamin próbny 1

Czas: 120 minut

### ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

#### Zadanie 1 (0–5)

**1** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę Kate i Elli. Określ, które zdania 1.1–1.5 są zgodne z treścią nagrania (TRUE), a które – nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.1	Kate and Ella have met in the street.		
1.2	Kate has just moved.		
1.3	The flat is located near a park.		
1.4	Jessica is an animal.		
1.5	Kate has invited her neighbours for a housewarming party.		

#### Zadanie 2 (0–4)

**2** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedzi czterech osób na temat UFO. Do każdej wiadomości 2.1–2.4 dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie A–E. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wiadomości.

- A The speaker says that there is no evidence that UFOs exist.
- B The speaker believes that UFOs have been seen by reliable professionals.
- C The speaker advises us to keep an open mind on this subject.
- D The speaker suggests believing in what we have seen and experienced.
- E The speaker reports an unusual experience.

2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4

### Zadanie 3 (0–6)

**3** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie sześć tekstów. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z tekstem nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

#### Tekst 1

3.1 The conversation takes place

- A in the office.
- B in the street.
- C in a shop.

#### Tekst 2

3.2 The year 1928 was an exciting year because

- A a lot of events happened for the first time.
- B there were some interesting discoveries and inventions.
- C some outstanding women lived then.

#### Tekst 3

3.3 The woman wants to

- A buy a dictionary.
- B rent a DVD.
- C lend a classic CD.

#### Tekst 4

3.4 Which sentence is true about Glasgow?

- A Glasgow is the second biggest city in the UK.
- B There are four international communities in Glasgow.
- C You can find both modern and traditional architecture in Glasgow.

#### Tekst 5

3.5 This advertisement might be placed in

- A a local newspaper.
- B a guidebook about Egypt.
- C a tabloid.

#### Tekst 6

3.6 The criminal was caught by the police because

- A he left his fingerprints at the factory.
- B he left strong DNA evidence.
- C a lot of his blood was found on the ground.

## ROZUMIENIE TEKSTÓW PISANYCH

### Zadanie 4 (0–4)

Przeczytaj informacje o internecie. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek A–F do każdej części tekstu 4.1–4.4.

**Uwaga:** dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej części tekstu.

- A No fees
- B Exchanging ideas and materials
- C Not cheap but easy
- D A complete change
- E Rules of communication
- F No computer at hand

Forum

4.1

The internet has revolutionised the way people communicate with each other. We don't have to rely on letters or expensive phone calls any more. Instead, with a click of a button we can send and receive emails.

4.2

More recently, online communication has become even faster and easier. With the introduction of messenger services we can send instant messages to each other – it is a system that allows us to communicate in real time. In addition to this, messenger services allow us to share photos and videos while we send instant messages. We can even play games online. We can also make phone calls from one computer to another, with a webcam too, if we want to look at each other while we're talking.

4.3

Another development in messenger services is that you can still use your account even when you aren't in front of a computer. You can receive instant messages on your mobile phone and other people can call you on your mobile or home phone from their computer.

4.4

Privacy for users is an important part of the service. Messenger services can let your friends know when you're online, but you can block other users from seeing you if you don't want to chat to them. These messenger services are available from any computer with an internet connection. And at the moment what's fantastic is that they're free! But how long will that last – surely they won't stay free forever?

### Zadanie 5 (0–3)

Przeczytaj trzy teksty dotyczące zwierząt. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

#### Tekst 1

### **ANIMALS and our IMMUNE SYSTEM**

Pigs have known for a long time what doctors and scientists have just learned: dirt is good for you. Well, at least some dirt. One recent Swiss study of eight hundred children found that children who live on a farm close to cows, horses, geese and other farm animals do not suffer from asthma and allergies later in life. The same is true for city kids raised with pets in the home such as dogs, cats, rabbits, hamsters or even rats and mice. In both cases, scientists proved that children who have more contact with dirt and animal waste develop a stronger disease-fighting immune system.

#### 5.1 The text

- A states that living in the country is much healthier than living in the city.
- B suggests that dirty people are healthier.
- C says that a childhood spent with animals makes people healthier.

#### Tekst 2

*Hi Bella,*

*I'm at a fantastic summer camp. We've been going for bike rides, playing outdoor games and have explored some wild places.*

*I wanted to tell you about the last excursion we went on when we noticed some unusually big spiders. We asked our guide about them. Did you know that they are good for the environment because they help reduce the number of insects? I don't understand why some people hate them. Spiders are so unusual. They can eat their own body weight in one meal. Can you imagine that? And it's not true that all spiders' bites are harmful. It's true that all spiders bite, but very few bites are really dangerous.*

*How are you? See you in London very soon.*

*Bye for now,*

*Joanna*

#### 5.2 Joanna wrote the letter to

- A express her excitement about an insect.
- B tell Bella about all her daily activities on a camp.
- C explain why spiders are harmful.

#### Tekst 3

### **Story of the day**

Two of the three baby chimpanzees went missing from a house in Bangladesh while being taken to the zoo for a medical check-up, only to be found in the same house on Thursday afternoon. The police said that the chimpanzees had managed to open the door of their cages and hide in the house. The officials of the Main Veterinary Bureau in Bangladesh were surprised when they were told by zoo officials that only one male chimpanzee had arrived in the cage. 'We were informed that three chimpanzees would be brought to the zoo. When we found out that only one chimp had arrived, we immediately alerted the police and MVB (the Main Veterinary Bureau) in Bangladesh' said a senior zoo official.

#### 5.3 The best title of this story is

- A Chimps lost and found.
- B Chimpanzees missing, not found.
- C Zoo in trouble.

### Zadanie 6 (0–3)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Wpisz w luki 6.1–6.3 litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania A–E, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Uwaga: dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

The idea of a perpetual motion machine has always interested inventors and it's easy to understand why. **6.1** \_\_\_\_\_. A machine that runs forever without fuel or power would be an amazing success and its inventor would become famous and very rich.

For centuries, people, including Leonardo da Vinci, have tried to build perpetual motion machines. **6.2** \_\_\_\_\_. The reason for this failure was found in 1847 by a German physicist called Hermann von Helmholtz. He produced the law of conservation of energy, which says that it isn't possible to create energy without using another form of energy to make it. Energy has to come from somewhere.

Scientists know that the laws of science can change and Helmholtz's law hasn't stopped new inventors from claiming that they have created the perfect energy machine. **6.3** \_\_\_\_\_. Today's inventors talk about 'free energy'.

- A We live in a world that is hungry for more and more energy.
- B The law of conservation of energy has been proven wrong.
- C Some of these machines were possible in theory, but when the inventors built them they just didn't work in practice.
- D He wasn't the first person who wanted to produce a perpetual motion machine.
- E However, they don't call them perpetual motion machines any more.

### Zadanie 7 (0–5)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu.

Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

**M**ickey Mouse was born in Walt Disney's imagination early in 1928 on a train ride from New York to Los Angeles. Walt was returning with his wife from a business meeting at which he had lost the rights to his earlier cartoon creation, Oswald the Rabbit. At only twenty-six-years-old at the time and with an active cartoon studio in Hollywood, Walt had gone east to arrange for a new contract and more money to improve the quality of his Oswald pictures. The distributors from Universal Pictures said 'no', and since the character was copyrighted under their name, they took control of it.

'So I had lost Oswald and had nothing,' Walt recalled later. He knew he had to invent a new cartoon character. Then he remembered the mice running around the studio. As a result, he thought up a character similar to Oswald only with round ears instead of long rabbit ears. 'I had this mouse in the back of my head because a mouse is sort of a sympathetic character, in spite of the fact that everybody's frightened of mice, including myself.' Walt spent the return train ride making up a little mouse in red velvet pants and named him Mortimer, but his wife, Lillian, thought the name was too serious and suggested Mickey.

Upon returning to his studio, Walt and his head animator, Ub Iwerks, immediately began work on the first Mickey Mouse cartoon, *Plane Crazy*. The enthusiasm with which the small staff completed the project disappeared when no distributor wanted to buy the film. Refusing to give in, Walt went on to produce another Mickey Mouse cartoon, *Gallop in' Gaucho*.

However, late in 1927, Warner Brothers released *The Jazz Singer* – the first feature film with synchronised dialogues. Walt soon realised that this signaled the end of silent films, so he dropped everything to begin a third Mickey Mouse cartoon, *Steamboat Willie*; this one with sound.

To record the sound track, Walt had to take his film to New York, since no one on the West Coast was equipped to do it. Walt offered to do the voice himself. He sank everything he had into the film. When finally completed, Walt screened it for the New York exhibitors.

#### 7.1 In 1928, Walt Disney

- A set up his own business.
- B was offered a large sum of money by Universal Pictures.
- C lost the copyright of one of his cartoon characters.
- D invented a character called Oswald the Rabbit.

#### 7.2 Mickey Mouse

- A was inspired by a real animal Disney had seen.
- B had the same shaped ears as another cartoon character.
- C was initially supposed to be a frightening character.
- D was first thought up by Disney in his studio.

#### 7.3 Disney's wife suggested changing the character he created because

- A she didn't like mice.
- B he was too similar to Oswald.
- C she thought he was not sympathetic.
- D his name seemed too serious.

#### 7.4 The first Mickey Mouse cartoon

- A was Walt Disney's first sound movie.
- B was a huge success.
- C was filmed in New York.
- D didn't get distributed.

#### 7.5 The purpose of the text is to

- A show that imagination is enough to be successful.
- B present Walt Disney's biography.
- C show how the era of silent movies ended.
- D inform the readers about the history of the creation of Mickey Mouse.

**Zadanie 8 (0–5)**

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

**Awards ceremony**

More than 2,000 people **8.1**\_\_\_\_\_ the recent Writer of the Year awards ceremony. For some, it was a chance to relax and enjoy fine food or share a drink with old friends. But for those on the shortlist, it was a nerve-wracking evening, **8.2**\_\_\_\_\_ they worried about little details such as whether they were wearing the right clothes or what they would say if they **8.3**\_\_\_\_\_ this prestigious award. It has been described as the most important event in any writer's career.

In the end, Charles Durning was chosen as the best new writer in the country. He stepped up and gave a very emotional **8.4**\_\_\_\_\_. 'It's taken me six years of very hard work to get to the top,' he said tearfully. 'In that time I've focused on nothing else. Thank you. Today I feel like the luckiest man **8.5**\_\_\_\_\_', he added.

- |   |   |                                   |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 8.1 A participated<br>B attended<br>C took part | 8.3 A won<br>B will win<br>C was winning    | 8.5 A life<br>B living<br>C alive |
| 8.2 A then<br>B as<br>C so that                 | 8.4 A speech<br>B lecture<br>C presentation |                                   |

**Zadanie 9 (0–5)**

W zdaniach 9.1–9.5 wybierz wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia luki w obydwu zdaniach. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 9.1 Fiona insisted _____ showing me her entire collection of old coins.<br>Look! What's that black spot _____ the roof of our neighbour's house?<br>A in<br>B on<br>C at | 9.4 I can't remember the last time I went to _____ a doctor.<br>As I _____ it, it wasn't necessary for us to carry such heavy equipment all the time.<br>A see<br>B visit<br>C watch |
| 9.2 Jonathan can't run as fast _____ my older brother.<br>My mum works _____ a German teacher at a university.<br>A as<br>B like<br>C than                               | 9.5 I've been revising French _____ three hours.<br>The French are famous _____ their Revolution.<br>A for<br>B during<br>C in   |
| 9.3 Nowadays, children have a very _____ time at school. I'm sure Jenny will be all right because she is very _____.<br>A difficult<br>B strong<br>C tough               |  |

## TWORZENIE WYPOWIEDZI PISEMNEJ

### Zadanie 10 (0–10)

Napisz list do koleżanki z Anglii, która zaprosiła cię do siebie na trzy tygodnie w czasie wakacji.

- Zapytaj koleżankę, jak poradziła sobie z egzaminami.
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego nie będziesz mógł/mogła przyjechać na tak długi okres.
- Poinformuj o zamiarze kupna prezentów dla jej rodziców.
- Poproś o radę, co powinnaś/powinieneś ze sobą zabrać.

*Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów, pamiętając, że jej długość powinna wynosić od 80 do 130 słów (nie licząc słów w zdaniach, które są podane). Oceniana jest umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji (4 punkty), spójność i logika wypowiedzi (2 punkty), bogactwo językowe (2 punkty) oraz poprawność językowa (2 punkty).*

Hi John,

I'm writing to you to thank you for your invitation to England.

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That's all for now. I'm looking forward to seeing you.

Bye,

XYZ



# Egzaminy próbne – poziom podstawowy

## Egzamin próbny 2

Czas: 120 minut

### ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

#### Zadanie 1 (0–5)

**4** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad ze studentem Markiem Hamiltonem. Określ, które zdania 1.1–1.5 są zgodne z treścią nagrania (TRUE), a które – nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.1	Mark suffered from the cold when he went to Finland.		
1.2	The Finns enjoy the beauty of nature in their free time.		
1.3	In Finland, everybody speaks English.		
1.4	Finns feel uncomfortable when there are silences in conversations.		
1.5	Mark didn't like some Finnish food.		

#### Zadanie 2 (0–4)

**5** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedzi czterech osób na temat zanikających dialektów regionalnych w Wielkiej Brytanii. Do każdej wiadomości 1.1–1.4 dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie A–E. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wiadomości.

- A The speaker says that it's natural for dialects to disappear.
- B The speaker intends to convince listeners that dialects can make life difficult.
- C The speaker thinks that the media and education are destroying dialects.
- D The speaker wants people to call and give their opinion.
- E The speaker is disappointed that the words from his childhood no longer exist.

2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4

### Zadanie 3 (0–6)

**6** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie sześć tekstów. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z tekstem nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

#### Tekst 1

##### 3.1 This text is

- A an expert's advice on what to think while listening.
- B a description of how our brains function when we listen.
- C a part of a lecture comparing listening to speaking.

#### Tekst 2

##### 3.2 The woman is satisfied because

- A the shirt doesn't have buttons.
- B the man bought a T-shirt.
- C the shirt is grey.

#### Tekst 3

##### 3.3 The Wiltshire family

- A were rescued by firefighters.
- B will have to repair the roof of their house.
- C are devastated by the incident.

#### Tekst 4

##### 3.4 The writer was irritated because

- A the quality of the scanner didn't satisfy him.
- B he eventually didn't buy a scanner.
- C the delivery of the scanner took one month.

#### Tekst 5

##### 3.5 This invitation is for people who

- A prefer playing on their own.
- B want to play a board game.
- C need to play a game at home.

#### Tekst 6

##### 3.6 The speakers

- A are working.
- B are buying something
- C are traveling.

## ROZUMIENIE TEKSTÓW PISANYCH

### Zadanie 4 (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst o badaniach przeprowadzonych przez dr Brizendine. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek A–F do każdej części tekstu 4.1–4.4. **Uwaga:** dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej części tekstu.

- A Scientific books.
- B Expert was wrong.
- C Stereotypes or the truth?
- D Publication confirms a stereotype.
- E Lessons to be learned.
- F Don't trust scientists.

4.1

In 2006, Dr Loouan Brizendine published a book called *The Female Brain*. In the book, Dr Brizendine looks at differences between men and women. *The Female Brain* received a lot of attention and many websites and newspapers reported one thing that the book said: women speak three times more than men. People wrote to their newspapers and said everybody knew that women spoke more: the book just showed that the stereotype was true.

4.2

A psychologist at the University of Arizona in the USA didn't believe what Dr Brizendine said, so he decided to do an experiment. He asked 396 male and female university students to carry recording machines with them all day. The results of the study were surprising. It discovered that women use about 16,000 words a day, and that men use about ... 16,000 words a day! In other words, men and women talk about the same amount.

4.3

When a British newspaper asked Dr Brizendine about this, she agreed there was a mistake in her book. In fact, the experiment by the University of Arizona was the first scientific investigation into the difference between the number of words used by men and women. Dr Brizendine's book just used a stereotype that both men and women believe.

4.4

There are two things we can learn from this. Firstly, people like to hear about scientific works that agree with the stereotypes they believe in. Secondly, it's a good idea to be skeptical about the things 'experts' in the media tell us!

### Zadanie 5 (0–3)

Przeczytaj trzy teksty związane z nowoczesną technologią. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

#### Tekst 1

##### 5.1 The text is about

- A advances in modern technology.
- B the complexity of electronic gadgets.
- C different functions of computers.

Computers are improving all the time. The most important developments are increases in computer memory. Experts say that the amount of memory in a typical desktop computer doubles every eighteen months. Modern computers have a million times more memory than those of the 1980s and they are much cheaper. So why do we need so much memory? It isn't because we have a lot more documents to store, but because we do much more complex things with our desktop and laptop computers. A lot of other electronic devices use memory too. Mobile phones and tablets need a lot of it as well, for example, to store your contact details, save text messages, surf the web or watch videos online.

#### Tekst 2

##### 5.2 In his letter, James wanted to

- A discourage Vicky from meeting his father.
- B make fun of his father.
- C prove that his father is old-fashioned.

Hi Vicky,

Thanks for your last email. It appears that it's not only your mother who struggles with modern technology. My dad also seems to face quite similar problems.

My dad hates anything to do with modern technology. I think he's afraid he won't know how to use it properly. He says that he tries to understand why people love sending emails or using mobile phones, but he can't. I tell him that everyone uses these methods because they are so quick, and guess what, he says that he still prefers to follow the old-fashioned ways. He has to travel a lot in his job and, wherever he goes, he always sends me a postcard. It's nice, but it never arrives before he gets back.

So that's my dad for you. Do you think there is any hope for them both?

Love,

James

#### Tekst 3

##### 5.3 Most computer viruses

- A are written by teenagers from the USA.
- B erase the hard disc at the same time we open them.
- C remain in programmers' computers.

**Interviewer** Nowadays, everyone uses a computer and viruses are a real threat. I hope you will find the information from Dr Josh Bennet, an expert on computer viruses, useful. Dr Bennet, who writes them?

**Dr Bennet** Well, most writers of viruses are teenagers who are keen computer programmers. And most of them live in Europe, because the American government carefully controls how people use the internet.

**Interviewer** Why do people write viruses?

**Dr Bennet** To show that they are very good at creating new computer programmes – 99% of the

viruses that they create stay in programmers' computers.

**Interviewer** How do we get them?

**Dr Bennet** They are sent to our computers via email attachments which cause a lot of problems when we open them. Then the viruses tell a computer to erase everything on the hard disc. The next time somebody turns on their computer, the instructions are followed. The easiest way to stop viruses entering your computer is to never open email attachments.

**Interviewer** OK, so we must be careful with attachments. Dr Bennet, thank you for your explanation.

## Zadanie 6 (0–5)

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

**A huge, modernist sculpture** has disappeared from a university campus in west London, heightening fears that monumental bronzes are becoming popular with thieves as they can be melted down for pure metal.

One of *The Three Watchers*, a set of figures created by Lynn Chadwick in 1960 and worth around £300,000, was stolen from the grounds of Roehampton University after being cut off at the feet. The theft happened less than a month after Henry Moore's three-million-pound gigantic *Reclining Figure* was driven away from a sculpture park in Hertfordshire. Both statues were taken at night by thieves probably using a lorry with special lifting equipment. The Metropolitan Police said yesterday that as many as twenty similar thefts of bronze artworks had been reported in and around the capital within the past year.

The price for pure metal has risen sharply and this has opened up an opportunity for gangs to make a quick profit. The Henry Moore sculpture, taken in mid-December, is believed to be worth around £5,000 if melted down; the Chadwick may

bring as little as £1,000. Reduced to pure metal, the figures are worth only a fraction of their art market value but neither police nor art dealers believe such large objects would be stolen for a private collector. In many cases, the sculptures have been severely damaged.

Detective Sergeant Vernon Rapley, the head of the Metropolitan Police's arts and antiques unit, refused to identify any of the artworks apart from the Henry Moore. 'They were all large bronzes,' he said. 'Not in any one particular style. They included human figures, abstracts and even a seven-foot cockroach. In one case, the thieves stole part of a sculpture. We don't know whether this is one gang or a number of operations imitating each other. The only thing the sculptures had in common was the material: bronze.'

### 6.1 In 1960 *The Three Watchers*

- A were created by Lynn Chadwick.
- B were melted down in west London.
- C were cut off at the arms by thieves.
- D disappeared from a university campus.

### 6.2 Both *The Three Watchers* and *Reclining Figure*

- A were taken by private collectors.
- B disappeared during the same night.
- C were probably loaded onto a lorry.
- D cost around £5,000.

### 6.3 Henry Moore's *Reclining Figure*

- A vanished after the theft of *The Three Watchers*.
- B was a bronze sculpture.
- C was rather a small figure.
- D wasn't as expensive as *The Three Watchers*.

### 6.4 The police said that all the artworks

- A were badly damaged.
- B were intended to be sold to art dealers.
- C were made of bronze and presented different styles.
- D were stolen by one gang of thieves.

### 6.5 The writer of this text

- A wants to make us aware of the high artistic value of some wooden sculptures.
- B intends to show us the connection between the high price of scrap metal and the rise in the number of bronze thefts.
- C describes the work of the Metropolitan Police's special operations unit.
- D informs us about the recent crimes in East London.

**Zadanie 7 (0–3)**

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Wpisz w luki 7.1–7.3 litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania A–E, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Uwaga: dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

The Earth is a very big planet, but humans only live on a very small part of it because of one thing: air. **7.1** \_\_\_\_\_ We can only live in places that have the right kind of air for us to breathe.

Air contains nitrogen and oxygen. It is dangerous to breathe only nitrogen. **7.2** \_\_\_\_\_ Then you breathe carbon dioxide out. If you do not breathe, the level of carbon dioxide in your blood will increase. This can damage your brain.

When people travel at high altitudes, underwater or in Space, they need to wear special breathing equipment. Scuba divers use compressed air.

**7.3** \_\_\_\_\_ Scuba divers sometimes experience problems because of the higher pressure that exists underwater. The pressure affects the nitrogen in their blood and can make them lose control.

- A You breathe oxygen in and use it to get energy from the food you eat.
- B In a lifetime you breathe about 625 million times, which makes 14,000 litres of air a day.
- C We can't breathe when we climb higher than 8,000 m, or underwater or underground.
- D If there was no oxygen in the air, all animals, plants and people would disappear.
- E They have this type of air in special cylinders that they carry on their backs.

## ZNAJOMOŚĆ ŚRODKÓW JĘZYKOWYCH

### Zadanie 8 (0–5)

Uzupełnij poniższe minialogi 8.1–8.5, wybierając brakującą wypowiedź jednej z osób. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

8.1 X Did you know that John Prescott was caught when he broke into a house and was found guilty?

Y Really? Was he \_\_\_\_\_ burglary?

- A prosecuted
- B charged with
- C found guilty

8.2 X I'm sorry, I wasn't listening to what you were saying.

Y \_\_\_\_\_ I'll repeat what I've said.

- A As well,
- B Never mind,
- C To my mind,

8.3 X Peter is going to be \_\_\_\_\_ when he sees his present, don't you think so?

Y Oh, I'm sure of it. He's always dreamed about it.

- A delighted
- B delicious
- C disappointed

8.4 X I think Mary's engaged. I've seen a new ring on her finger.

Y Oh, no. I've talked to her. She said that her grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ her the ring.

- A has given
- B gave
- C had given

8.5 X I think you should help your mother with the shopping.

Y Oh, do I \_\_\_\_\_?

- A must
- B have to
- C ought to

### Zadanie 9 (0–5)

W zadaniach 9.1–9.5 spośród podanych opcji A–C wybierz tę, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmentu podanego w nawiasie, poprawnie uzupełniającym lukę. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

9.1 In our town there \_\_\_\_\_ (nie ma wielu) swimming pools.

- A aren't many
- B is little
- C are a few

9.2 Shhh, you're \_\_\_\_\_ (robicie) too much noise in the library.

- A doing
- B making
- C getting

9.3 He \_\_\_\_\_ (uczy się) to drive for two months.

- A has been learning
- B learns
- C is learning

9.4 I wanted to buy that red dress but they \_\_\_\_\_ (zostały wyprzedane) last week.

- A sold off
- B sold out
- C bought off

9.5 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (nie mogę się doczekać) your reply.

- A looking forward to
- B looking for
- C can't wait for

## TWORZENIE WYPOWIEDZI PISEMNEJ

### Zadanie 10 (0–10)

Właśnie wróciłeś/wróciłaś z kina. Oglądałeś/Oglądałaś bardzo dobry film. Podziel się tym doświadczeniem na blogu.

- Opisz ten film.
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego właśnie ten film zdecydowałeś się obejrzeć.
- Opisz zdarzenie, którego byłeś/byłaś świadkiem przed wejściem na seans.
- Podziel się z czytelnikami swoją opinią na temat popularności tego typu filmów w Polsce.

*Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów, pamiętając, że jej długość powinna wynosić od 80 do 130 słów (nie licząc słów w zdaniach, które są podane). Oceniana jest umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji (4 punkty), spójność i logika wypowiedzi (2 punkty), bogactwo językowe (2 punkty) oraz poprawność językowa (2 punkty).*

I've just come back from the cinema.

I hope you'll go and watch the film.



# Egzaminy próbne – poziom podstawowy

## Egzamin próbny 3

Czas: 120 minut

### ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

#### Zadanie 1 (0–5)

**7** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie audycję radiową o Eleanor Roosevelt. Określ, które zdania 1.1–1.5 są zgodne z treścią nagrania (TRUE), a które – nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.1	Eleanor Roosevelt was sick in early childhood.		
1.2	Eleanor and Franklin Roosevelt were related to each other.		
1.3	When Eleanor found out Franklin had a lover, she tried to ruin his career.		
1.4	Franklin Roosevelt's illness struck before his election as president.		
1.5	After World War Two, Eleanor lived abroad until she died.		

#### Zadanie 2 (0–4)

**8** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedzi czterech osób na temat hodowli psów uznawanych za agresywne. Do każdej wiadomości 1.1–1.4 dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie A–E. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wiadomości.

- A The speaker says that many thoughtless people own dangerous dogs.
- B The speaker wants to make us aware that all dogs can be dangerous.
- C The speaker compares two different situations of dog owning.
- D The speaker is against banning dangerous dogs as they don't attack people very often.
- E The speaker is against keeping dogs as pets at homes as they can become aggressive.

2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4

### Zadanie 3 (0–6)

**9** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie sześć tekstów. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z tekstem nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

#### Tekst 1

##### 3.1 This event

- A is for people with fishing equipment.
- B will take place if the weather is fine.
- C is a free half-day event.

#### Tekst 2

##### 3.2 Who are the speakers?

- A A cook and a customer.
- B A doctor and a patient.
- C A chef and a manager.

#### Tekst 3

##### 3.3 The first light bulb

- A lit homes in New York.
- B burned for a short time.
- C worked with a socket.

#### Tekst 4

##### 3.4 The laptop is

- A in the living room.
- B in the kitchen.
- C at Judith's.

#### Tekst 5

##### 3.5 This text is

- A an advertisement for a book.
- B a piece of advice for a healthy diet.
- C an instruction to follow a healthy lifestyle.

#### Tekst 6

##### 3.6 If you want to pass an exam

- A follow the same routine as before.
- B choose the best way for you.
- C start revising when you feel ready.

## ROZUMIENIE TEKSTÓW PISANYCH

### Zadanie 4 (0–4)

Przeczytaj informacje o pustyni Sonoran w Arizonie. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek A–F do każdej części tekstu 4.1–4.4. **Uwaga:** dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej części tekstu.

- A What's the weather like in the Sonoran Desert?
- B Who lives in the Sonoran Desert now?
- C How much rain falls in Arizona?
- D Who used to live in the area?
- E What are the forms of natural life?
- F Where is the Sonoran Desert?

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing 'www.desertsoftheworld.com'. The page has a navigation menu with buttons for 'North America', 'Africa', 'Asia', and 'Australia'. The 'North America' button is selected. Below the navigation, there are four numbered sections, each with a text block and a small empty box for a heading:

4.1

The Sonoran Desert is the largest desert in North America. It covers an area of 120,000 square miles. Part of the desert stretches over south-west Arizona, part over south-east California and the rest over north-west Mexico. The western part of the United States–Mexico border passes through the Sonoran Desert.

4.2

The region was inhabited by Native American groups for hundreds of years before the Spanish came in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and colonised a large part of the desert. Now, you can see the remains of an early Native American civilisation, the Hohokam tribe, who created villages and an advanced canal system to carry water for their plants.

4.3

Eighty per cent of the whole Arizona population live in the Sonoran Desert, mainly in towns such as Tucson and Phoenix. It's a surprise because the desert occupies only twenty per cent of Arizona's total territory and this area has very little rainfall in comparison to other parts of the state, so water has to be taken from the ground. The desert is also home to over seventeen Native American tribes with settlements in reservations.

4.4

Because the temperature in summer rarely falls below thirty-eight degrees Celsius and the winters are never cold, the main form of vegetation in this area is cacti. There is also a variety of wildflowers which appear after the winter rains and disappear in the first heat of the spring. Animals that live in the desert include lizards, the desert tortoise, the rattlesnake, small mammals such as mice, squirrels, rabbits and mountain lions.

### Zadanie 5 (0–3)

Przeczytaj trzy teksty dotyczące żywności. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

#### Tekst 1

##### 5.1 According to the text

- A GM food is produced by farmers with their best seeds.
- B farmers don't need to kill insects when they grow GM crops.
- C GM food can't grow without the right temperatures.

●●● In recent years, scientists developed a new type of food: genetically-modified (GM) food. Farmers have always tried to use their best seeds to grow food crops. Scientists say they are doing the same but in the laboratory. They add or change genes in plants to make them stronger and more resistant to insects and diseases. Because of this, GM food can grow in difficult conditions, such as high temperatures. They say that GM seeds are environmentally friendly because farmers don't need to use pesticides to kill insects.

#### Tekst 2

##### 5.2 Emily wrote this letter to

- A express her opinion about the cost of green products.
- B explain how she buys green products.
- C to criticise people who don't buy green products.

Dear Editor,

I've read your article on healthy food that you published in the December issue of your magazine and would like to take part in the discussion. The writer said that buying green products costs a fortune. It doesn't have to be the case. My friends and I buy green products from local farmers in big quantities, then we share it among ourselves. It's not only cheap but also healthy as the farmers we choose only grow organic food. It takes some time to go there and collect the food but I know what I'm eating and it doesn't cost a fortune at all, not to mention supporting local farmers.

Emily 20, Warwick

#### Tekst 3

##### 5.3 What is the best title of this text?

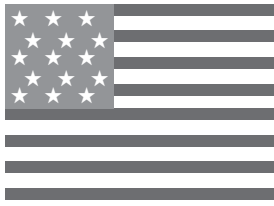
- A Problems with the payment
- B Unusual payment practices
- C Eat more, pay less



Imagine going out for dinner with some friends and not getting a bill at the end of the meal. In one restaurant in North London, 'Just Around the Corner', that is exactly what happens. Instead, the restaurant asks customers to decide how much they would like to pay. It sounds like a disaster, but the restaurant is very successful. Most people want to pay a fair price when they have a good meal cooked for them. 'Just Around the Corner' is so popular that three other restaurants in North London are thinking of copying the idea. 'Mju', which serves European dishes, decided to try the idea for one month but they only let customers pay for food in this way – drinks had fixed prices.

## Zadanie 6 (0–5)

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



**Even though we may not be of the same generation or era as Bruce Springsteen, it is difficult not to admire him for what**

**he has contributed to the American rock scene. His story is that of a young man dedicated to music from an early age and determined to make a success of the career he had chosen.**

While Springsteen was still a youngster at elementary school, he was inspired, as were many other classmates of his, by the music of Elvis Presley and immediately wanted to be like him. Sadly, Springsteen senior, Bruce's father, was never keen on him becoming a rock singer and they would argue repeatedly over this throughout his early career. He also showed a particular interest, in his younger years, in traditional folk music, but it was rock that was going to be his life's work.

Springsteen's hometown was Freehold, New Jersey, where he was born in 1949. By the age of sixteen, he had joined his first band, but it was in 1975, when he was playing with his own group, 'the E Street Band', that fame arrived and he was featured on the cover of both *Time* and *Newsweek* magazines at the same time.

His lyrics often deal with deeper emotions, such as loss of idealism, acceptance of life as it is rather than as we would like it to be and the negative experience of those who have been left outside the successful world of the American dream. Springsteen has never forgotten his folk-singing roots, in spite of his international stardom, and even spent two years in the late 1990s playing his folk songs solo in small theatres around the country.

In 1999, he was elected to the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, a group of 2,000 respected artists who have contributed to the success of American rock music throughout the years.

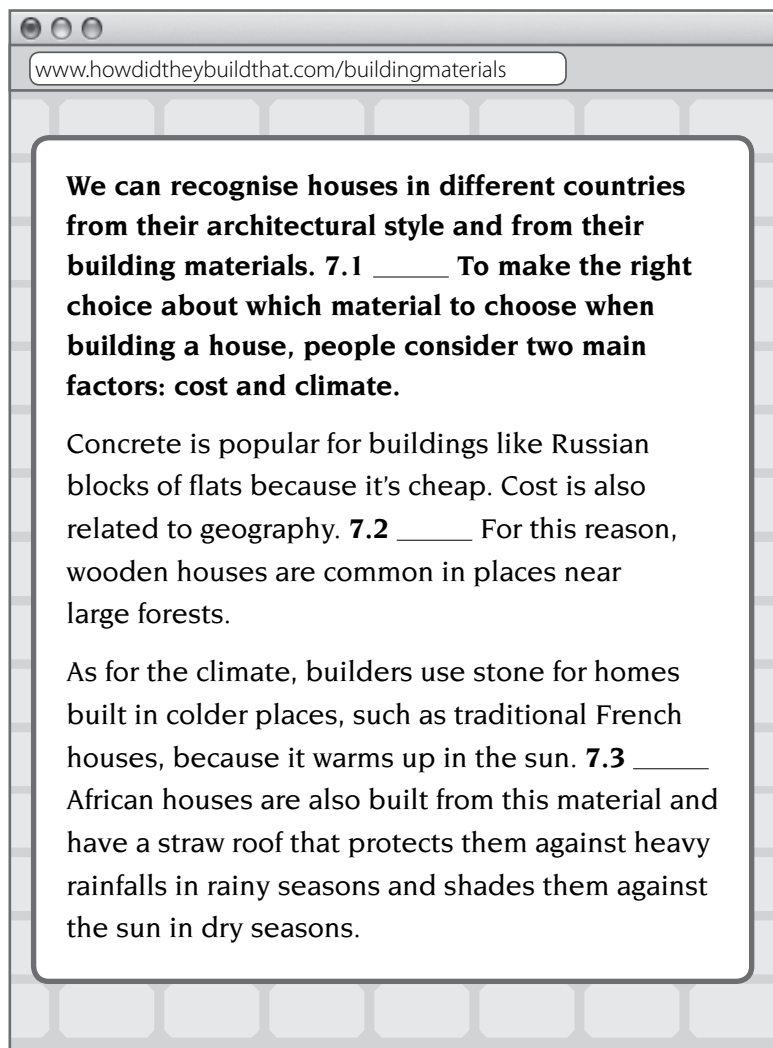


- 6.1 The writer thinks that Bruce Springsteen
- A is too old to be understood by young people.
  - B has chosen the wrong career.
  - C is not as good as Elvis Presley was.
  - D deserves our pride and admiration.
- 6.2 What was sad about Springsteen's early career?
- A He was more interested in folk music than rock.
  - B He always wanted to be better than he was.
  - C His first group wasn't successful.
  - D He didn't get any support from his father.
- 6.3 What is a feature of Springsteen's songs?
- A His band sings them in local clubs around the country.
  - B They talk about disappointment, among other things.
  - C All of them have folk-singing roots.
  - D Some of the lyrics are difficult to understand.
- 6.4 In the 1990s, Bruce Springsteen
- A was asked to do solo concerts.
  - B became an international star.
  - C was chosen to join a famous organisation.
  - D started singing folk-songs for the first time.
- 6.5 This biography of Bruce Springsteen was probably taken from
- A an encyclopaedia.
  - B a daily newspaper.
  - C a tourist guide.
  - D a TV guide.

### Zadanie 7 (0–3)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Wpisz w luki 7.1–7.3 litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania A–E, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. **Uwaga:** dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

- A Buying building materials in hot countries became very popular.
- B Clay is good for hot countries such as Mexico or Peru.
- C People use clay, stone or straw because such materials are relatively cheap.
- D If a material isn't available nearby, it will obviously be more expensive.
- E Common materials are wood, stone, clay, concrete or straw.



www.howdidtheybuildthat.com/buildingmaterials

**We can recognise houses in different countries from their architectural style and from their building materials. 7.1 \_\_\_\_\_ To make the right choice about which material to choose when building a house, people consider two main factors: cost and climate.**

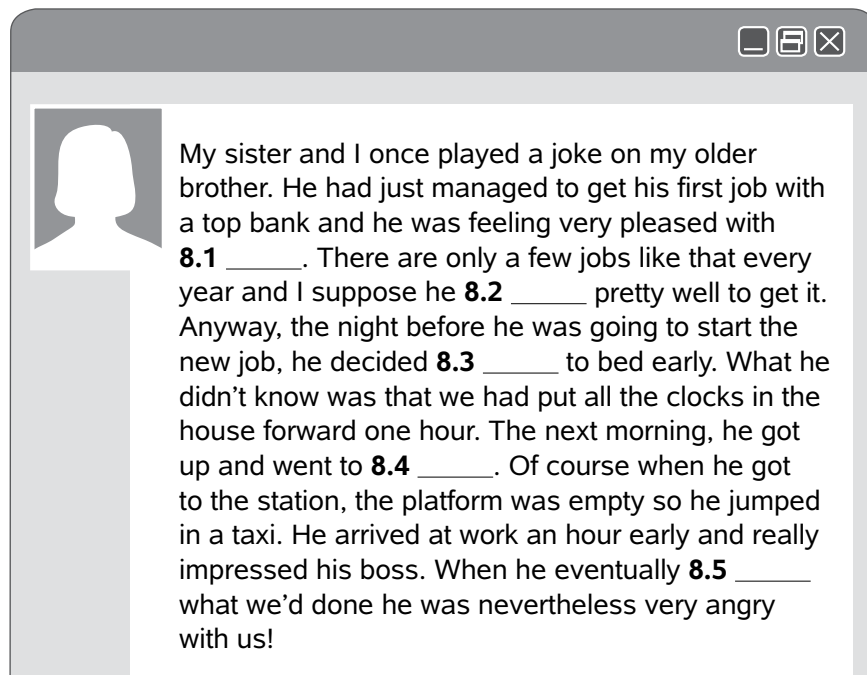
Concrete is popular for buildings like Russian blocks of flats because it's cheap. Cost is also related to geography. **7.2 \_\_\_\_\_** For this reason, wooden houses are common in places near large forests.

As for the climate, builders use stone for homes built in colder places, such as traditional French houses, because it warms up in the sun. **7.3 \_\_\_\_\_** African houses are also built from this material and have a straw roof that protects them against heavy rainfalls in rainy seasons and shades them against the sun in dry seasons.

## ZNAJOMOŚĆ ŚRODKÓW JĘZYKOWYCH

### Zadanie 8 (0–5)

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



My sister and I once played a joke on my older brother. He had just managed to get his first job with a top bank and he was feeling very pleased with **8.1** \_\_\_\_\_. There are only a few jobs like that every year and I suppose he **8.2** \_\_\_\_\_ pretty well to get it. Anyway, the night before he was going to start the new job, he decided **8.3** \_\_\_\_\_ to bed early. What he didn't know was that we had put all the clocks in the house forward one hour. The next morning, he got up and went to **8.4** \_\_\_\_\_. Of course when he got to the station, the platform was empty so he jumped in a taxi. He arrived at work an hour early and really impressed his boss. When he eventually **8.5** \_\_\_\_\_ what we'd done he was nevertheless very angry with us!

- 8.1 A him  
B himself  
C his
- 8.2 A has done  
B had done  
C was doing
- 8.3 A going  
B to go  
C go
- 8.4 A change trains  
B catch the train  
C miss the train
- 8.5 A recognised  
B found  
C discovered

### Zadanie 9 (0–5)

W zdaniach 9.1–9.5 wybierz odpowiedź, która najpełniej oddaje znaczenie podkreślonego fragmentu zdania. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

- 9.1 This is the person who gave me work.  
A my employee  
B my employer  
C my employment
- 9.2 The people that are standing over there are my ex-neighbours.  
A who  
B which  
C where
- 9.3 I can't afford to buy a Rolex for my father's birthday.  
A I may not be able  
B I have enough money  
C I don't have enough money
- 9.4 He lay on the bed wide awake thinking about the girl he saw on the bus.  
A sleepy  
B sleepless  
C fast asleep
- 9.5 I won't help you unless you ask me nicely.  
A if you don't  
B if you  
C if you not





# Egzaminy próbne – poziom podstawowy

## Egzamin próbny 4

Czas: 120 minut

### ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

#### Zadanie 1 (0–5)

**10** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z artystką brytyjską Melissą Cage. Określ, które zdania 1.1–1.5 są zgodne z treścią nagrania (TRUE), a które – nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.1	Melissa brings things back to shops in exchange for money.		
1.2	Melissa produces only clothes.		
1.3	Melissa's work combines art and real life.		
1.4	She was once involved in shoplifting.		
1.5	At Melissa's exhibition you can see pictures of clothes she produced herself.		

#### Zadanie 2 (0–4)

**11** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedzi czterech osób na temat pobytu w hotelach. Do każdej wiadomości 1.1–1.4 dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie A–E. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wiadomości.

- A The speaker doesn't have any complaints about the hotel.
- B The speaker recommends a special offer.
- C The speaker complains mainly about the food service.
- D The speaker wants to help a friend to make a decision
- E The speaker asks listeners to express their opinions.

2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4

### Zadanie 3 (0–6)

**12** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie sześć tekstów. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z tekstem nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

#### Tekst 1

##### 3.1 The conversation takes place

- A in front of the TV.
- B in the cinema.
- C in the kitchen.

#### Tekst 2

##### 3.2 During the incident at Los Angeles International Airport

- A all the X-ray scanners had to be examined.
- B no harm was done to a baby.
- C the grandma was taken to the hospital.

#### Tekst 3

##### 3.3 The text is

- A an advertisement for a place to rent.
- B a description of a house for sale.
- C a news item about a new hotel.

#### Tekst 4

##### 3.4 John was angry because

- A he didn't finish the report on time.
- B the concert didn't take place.
- C he spent too much money.

#### Tekst 5

##### 3.5 The writer

- A recommends *Blowing Up Bridges* because it's a smash hit.
- B says *Blowing Up Bridges* is Bryce Wallace's first leading role.
- C thinks that the plot in *Blowing Up Bridges* is full of surprises.

#### Tekst 6

##### 3.6 The speed dating event

- A was organised by book lovers.
- B was first in a series of similar events.
- C helped library staff to collect books.

## ROZUMIENIE TEKSTÓW PISANYCH


### Zadanie 4 (0–4)

Przeczytaj informacje o wakacjach w Kanadzie. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek A–F do każdej części tekstu 4.1–4.4.  
**Uwaga:** dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej części tekstu.

- A What to eat
- B What to see
- C When to go
- D How to get there
- E Where to go
- F Where to stay

www.canadaholidays.com/manitoba

<p><b>4.1</b> <input type="text"/></p> <p>There are no roads into Churchill, so access to this place is by rail or air; there is no access by road. Air service is available all year round. Normally, there are three or four flights a week from Winnipeg. Additionally, there are extra flights in the summer months. Trains run three times a week from Winnipeg and the journey takes two days.</p>	<p><b>4.3</b> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Most visitors to Churchill stay for about three days but for visitors with a special interest, such as the bears, a five-day stay is often the norm. You should book rooms several months ahead, especially in summer. Hotels and bed &amp; breakfasts get fully booked up in the polar bear season. A special place to stay is the 'Polar Inn' on the other side of the Churchill River. Here you can see the bears passing right outside your front door.</p>
<p><b>4.2</b> <input type="text"/></p> <p>If it's polar bears you are looking for, this is the place to come! Starting in the autumn, a large number of polar bears migrate from their summer places to their winter fishing grounds and their route goes directly through the town of Churchill. The summer months are when whales make their way into the Churchill River from Hudson Bay to find cooler water. Other wildlife in the area include wolves, Arctic foxes and seals.</p>	<p><b>4.4</b> <input type="text"/></p> <p>The motel and hotel dining rooms serve a good variety of dishes combining regional and classic cuisine. Wild meat, such as ox meat, is on offer in some of the inns together with local fish, mushrooms, and wild berry preserves. Prices in these places are not generally cheap in Churchill but travellers are very satisfied.</p>



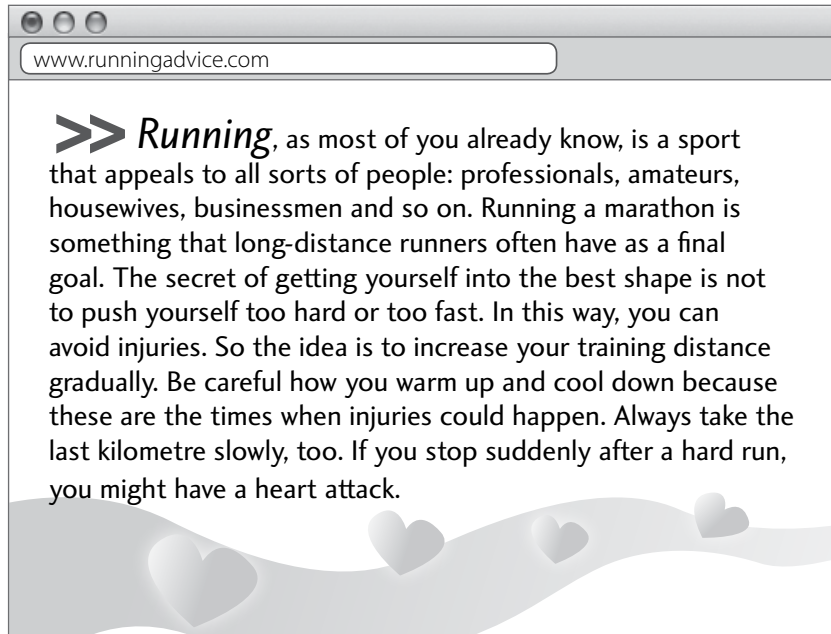
### Zadanie 5 (0–3)

Przeczytaj trzy teksty związane ze sportem. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

#### Tekst 1

##### 5.1 This article is about

- A professional running.
- B disadvantages of running.
- C preparing for a long-distance event.



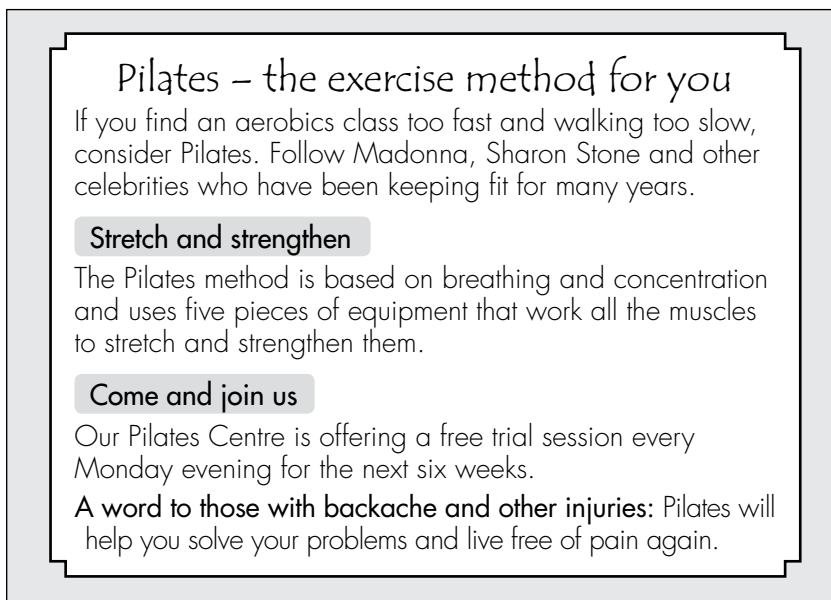
www.runningadvice.com

**>> Running**, as most of you already know, is a sport that appeals to all sorts of people: professionals, amateurs, housewives, businessmen and so on. Running a marathon is something that long-distance runners often have as a final goal. The secret of getting yourself into the best shape is not to push yourself too hard or too fast. In this way, you can avoid injuries. So the idea is to increase your training distance gradually. Be careful how you warm up and cool down because these are the times when injuries could happen. Always take the last kilometre slowly, too. If you stop suddenly after a hard run, you might have a heart attack.

#### Tekst 2

##### 5.2 The purpose of the text is to

- A inform the readers about Pilates.
- B encourage the readers to try Pilates.
- C explain how Pilates helps you to breathe properly.



**Pilates – the exercise method for you**

If you find an aerobics class too fast and walking too slow, consider Pilates. Follow Madonna, Sharon Stone and other celebrities who have been keeping fit for many years.

**Stretch and strengthen**

The Pilates method is based on breathing and concentration and uses five pieces of equipment that work all the muscles to stretch and strengthen them.

**Come and join us**

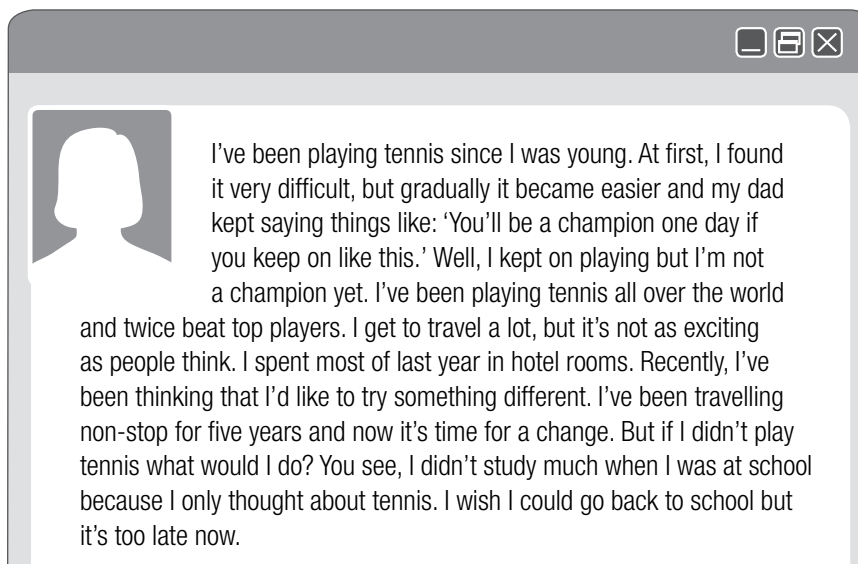
Our Pilates Centre is offering a free trial session every Monday evening for the next six weeks.


**A word to those with backache and other injuries:** Pilates will help you solve your problems and live free of pain again.

#### Tekst 3

##### 5.3 The writer says that

- A he isn't a successful player.
- B he regrets not studying harder.
- C he enjoys going on journeys.





I've been playing tennis since I was young. At first, I found it very difficult, but gradually it became easier and my dad kept saying things like: 'You'll be a champion one day if you keep on like this.' Well, I kept on playing but I'm not a champion yet. I've been playing tennis all over the world and twice beat top players. I get to travel a lot, but it's not as exciting as people think. I spent most of last year in hotel rooms. Recently, I've been thinking that I'd like to try something different. I've been travelling non-stop for five years and now it's time for a change. But if I didn't play tennis what would I do? You see, I didn't study much when I was at school because I only thought about tennis. I wish I could go back to school but it's too late now.

## Zadanie 6 (0–5)

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

### Fashion Diary

I was lucky enough to get an interview with Tommy Hilfiger the other day. He is one of the top American designers so it was rather difficult to catch him, but eventually my patience was rewarded and I was able to spend half a day with him and his team – quite amazing considering how busy he is. He appeared for our appointment wearing his customary sunglasses, a blue shirt, light trousers and a checked jacket. Physically, with his brown hair and bright blue eyes, Tommy looks an energetic mid-sixties – his actual age – but can also look older or younger depending on the particular situation.

We talked a little about the history of his company before going on to have a look at some of the new season's fashion designs. After establishing his collection for men – with particular success with his designer jeans and shoes – Tommy continued with his career and in 1996 he established a women's clothing line, 'Tommy', which repeated the success of his menswear collection.

His fashion design empire now includes athletic wear, underwear and kid's wear as well as designer fragrances, cosmetics, toiletries for men and women, jewellery, other accessories and home furniture.

As we watched his top models showing his new collection – slim-line jeans, red leather motorcycle jackets, checked blouses and leather skirts – he was constantly talking, either to me about his various projects or on his mobile phone, making plans for commercial photo sessions, flying to Florida and a thousand other things that constitute a day in the life of one of the world's most successful designers. He also told me that he had plans for future expansion but those would have to wait until our next interview.

### 6.1 Tommy Hilfiger

- A often gives interviews.
- B is about sixty-five years old.
- C frequently changes his style.
- D looks younger than he is.

### 6.2 'Tommy' is the name of his

- A own company.
- B designer jeans.
- C women's collection.
- D menswear.

### 6.3 Tommy Hilfiger's collection should appeal to

- A men in particular.
- B mainly women.
- C teenagers and children.
- D men, women and children.

### 6.4 While the models were parading, Tommy was

- A concentrating fully on the show.
- B making comments about the new designs.
- C talking about his personal life.
- D making arrangements for the next project.

### 6.5 The writer of the article is probably

- A a newspaper reporter.
- B a magazine journalist.
- C another designer.
- D a fashion model.

**Zadanie 7 (0–3)**

**Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Wpisz w luki 7.1–7.3 litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania A–E, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Uwaga: dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.**

- A Their system had fewer signs, so it was a skill that was easier to learn.
- B They also used illustrations to show how much grain had been grown on farms.
- C It was very difficult to remember so very few people could use it.
- D They used it in a similar way and it was very difficult to adapt too.
- E At about the same time in Egypt, hieroglyphics were evolving.

*Handwriting* originated about 6,000 years ago in Mesopotamia, in the Middle East. People used pictures, or pictograms, to show what they had bought and sold. 7.1 \_\_\_\_\_. In about 3100 BC, a form of writing called *cuneiform* emerged in Mesopotamia. *Cuneiform* adapted pictograms to mean words or syllables. There were thousands of them as there are a lot of words in a language. 7.2 \_\_\_\_\_ This system contained phonetic symbols which indicated sounds. Hieroglyphs, however, often didn't include vowels, so they were difficult to read. In about 1500 BC, the Phoenicians created a system of phonetic symbols. 7.3 \_\_\_\_\_ Like in hieroglyphs, the writing characters the Phoenicians used were consonants only.

~~~~~  
In about 800 BC, the Greeks added vowels to the Phoenician system and created an alphabet of twenty-four letters. The Romans adapted it to match the Latin language so that it became what English uses today – the alphabet of twenty-six letters.  
~~~~~

## ZNAJOMOŚĆ ŚRODKÓW JĘZYKOWYCH

### Zadanie 8 (0–5)

W zdaniach 8.1–8.5 wybierz wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia luki w obydwu zdaniach. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

- 8.1 This bird is really \_\_\_\_\_. It's found only in few places in the world.  
Such a warm winter is very \_\_\_\_\_ in Poland.  
A seldom  
B rare  
C precious
- 8.2 Kate didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to enjoy maths but now she enjoys it.  
I'm not sure what we will \_\_\_\_\_ them for.  
A use  
B need  
C have
- 8.3 He was tired \_\_\_\_\_ doing such a boring job.  
This lamp shade is made \_\_\_\_\_ plastic.  
A about  
B from  
C of
- 8.4 I've been studying this topic for many years so I know what I'm \_\_\_\_\_ about.  
Don't you think there are too many \_\_\_\_\_ heads in political programmes on TV?  
A talking  
B saying  
C speaking
- 8.5 I'm going to set up my own company and \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.  
What \_\_\_\_\_ of car is your favourite?  
A type  
B make  
C do

### Zadanie 9 (0–5)

W zadaniach 9.1–9.5 spośród podanych opcji A–C wybierz tę, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmentu podanego w nawiasie, poprawnie uzupełniającym lukę. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

- 9.1 He said \_\_\_\_\_ (że zapomniał) to do the shopping.  
A he has forgotten  
B he had forgotten  
C he forgot
- 9.2 \_\_\_\_\_ (Spróbuj) find a different doctor?  
A Why don't you  
B Let's try  
C Have you tried to
- 9.3 We'll have a bike ride if \_\_\_\_\_ (będzie dobra pogoda).  
A the weather will be good.  
B the weather is good.  
C the weather was good.
- 9.4 I eat \_\_\_\_\_ (zbyt dużo) meat.  
A too many  
B not enough  
C too much
- 9.5 Can I \_\_\_\_\_ (wymienić) this blouse for another one?  
A change  
B exchange  
C replace





# Egzaminy próbne – poziom podstawowy

## Egzamin próbny 5

Czas: 120 minut

### ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

#### Zadanie 1 (0–5)

**13** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę Marka i Jane na temat przypadkowo znalezionych pieniędzy. Odpowiedz na pytania 1.1–1.5 zgodnie z treścią nagrania. Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli.

	Which person	M (Mark)	J (Jane)
1.1	found money in the bag?		
1.2	didn't give the money to the police personally?		
1.3	considered keeping the money?		
1.4	accepted a reward for the money found?		
1.5	knew where the money had come from?		

#### Zadanie 2 (0–4)

**14** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedzi czterech osób na temat dyskryminacji w pracy. Do każdej wiadomości 1.1–1.4 dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie A–E. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wiadomości.

- A The speaker invites listeners to tell a personal story about discrimination at work.
- B The speaker explains why it's so difficult for women to accept a promotion.
- C The speaker wants listeners to give their opinion about equality at work.
- D The speaker tells us about a personal experience of inequality at work.
- E The speaker tells us that gender isn't important.

2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4

### Zadanie 3 (0–6)

**15** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie sześć tekstów. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z tekstem nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

#### Tekst 1

##### 3.1 The Space Science Institute

- A works closely with scientists from Colorado University.
- B aims only to do research on NASA's projects.
- C doesn't plan to make research results known to the public.

#### Tekst 2

##### 3.2 The girl stayed in a room

- A with her two best friends.
- B which was big and modern.
- C was small but well-furnished.

#### Tekst 3

##### 3.3 The conversation takes place

- A at home.
- B in a car.
- C in a bar.

#### Tekst 4

##### 3.4 Which sentence is true about Guy Johnson?

- A His dream about breaking a string on his instrument didn't come true.
- B Something happened to him during a music competition.
- C He wasn't capable of mending his instrument during a concert.

#### Tekst 5

##### 3.5 The speaker is

- A giving a speech to employees.
- B chatting to friends at work.
- C giving ideas at a meeting.

#### Tekst 6

##### 3.6 How old were the arrested women?

- A eighty-three and twenty-seven.
- B twenty-seven and forty.
- C eighty-three and forty.

## ROZUMIENIE TEKSTÓW PISANYCH

### Zadanie 4 (0–4)

Przeczytaj informacje o emigracji do Stanów Zjednoczonych. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek A–F do każdej części tekstu 4.1–4.4. **Uwaga:** dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej części tekstu.

- A Hope for a better life
- B A cultural mosaic
- C The land of gold
- D Single or return ticket
- E Variety of nations
- F For better or worse

4.1

The USA has always called itself a country of immigrants. Even today, the USA accepts more immigrants than the rest of the world. That is why it is a country where many different cultures, religions and traditions meet and blend.



4.2

People immigrated and still immigrate to America in search of a new life, to escape poverty or to find lost hope. In the past, they immigrated in large numbers because they wanted to avoid hunger in Europe, as it was in the case of Irish immigrants, or to escape religious aggression in their countries, for example in Britain and Holland.

4.3

Until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, migration to the United States was mostly from Ireland, Britain, France, Canada and Germany. But at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there was a massive wave of immigration from other parts of Europe. In 1919 and 1920, over two million Italians and one and a half million Swiss and Norwegians migrated to America for a new start. About a third of Italians returned home after working for five years. In addition, over two million Central and Eastern Europeans immigrated between 1880 and 1924. People of Polish origin are the largest Central and Eastern European group in the United States. There was a further influx of people from Mexico because of the Mexican Revolution in 1911–1929, as well as from Asia, Russia and Japan.

4.4

Over twelve million immigrants passed through a single point – Ellis Island, a small island in New York Harbour – between 1882 and 1954. This island was the gateway to a new life for huge numbers of people. Those that passed the checking procedure on the day of arrival on the island were allowed to enter the American mainland. Those who didn't had to get back on the ship for a journey back to the country they had come from.

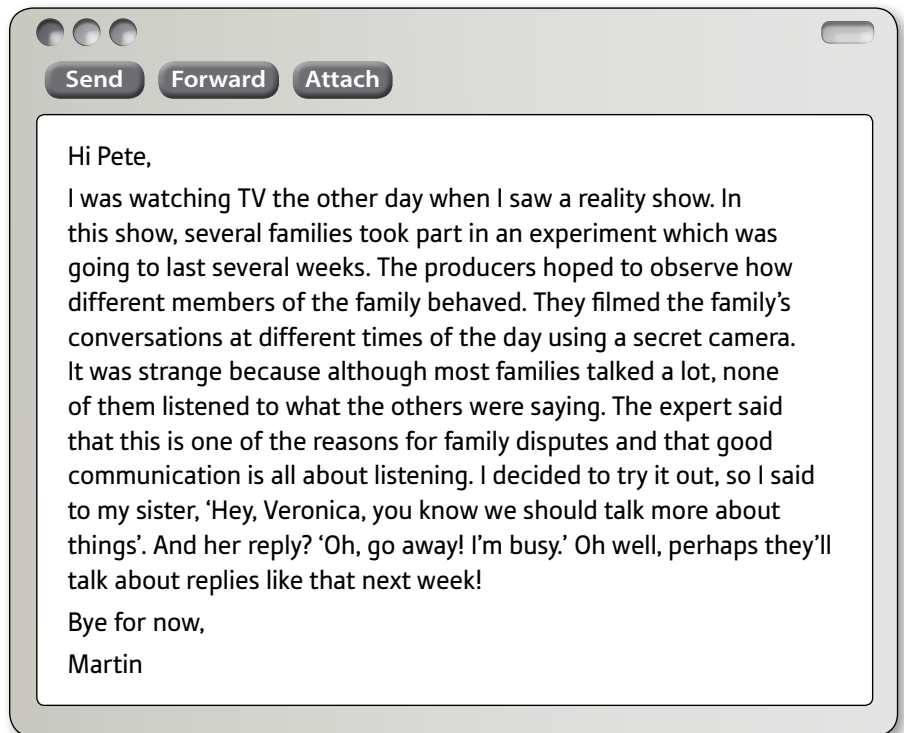
### Zadanie 5 (0–3)

Przeczytaj trzy teksty związane z mediami. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

#### Tekst 1

5.1 Martin wrote this email to

- A criticise a TV reality show.
- B tell his friend about his experiment
- C encourage Pete to watch reality shows.



#### Tekst 2

5.2 This text is about

- A newspapers in different countries.
- B global trends in the newspaper business.
- C the history of newspapers in Britain.

THE EARLIEST BRITISH NEWSPAPER was published in 1621 and had the title *Corante, or Weekly News from Italy, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, France and Low Countreys* (note the old spelling!). It was a single sheet of paper that was sold weekly. The first daily newspaper was published in 1702 and it was very expensive because of heavy taxes. Prices began to fall in the second part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when more people were able to read. Nowadays, there are two types of national newspapers: serious papers with News and analysis, and popular papers with entertainment. The sale of newspapers is rising globally but this is not the case in Britain. Experts say that it is because of News websites, which are easily accessible from computers and mobile phones, that newspaper sales are declining.

#### Tekst 3

5.3 The writer would like to work in television to

- A do something against his father's will.
- B become a celebrity one day.
- C prove everything is possible.



## Zadanie 6 (0–5)

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

- OF COURSE we all think that our children are the best and the
- brightest in the class, but have you ever seriously thought that your
- child might be highly intelligent? Is he or she clearly better than their
- classmates? How can you be sure? Are tests checking intelligence
- enough? Child psychiatrists and psychologists have written a profile
- of highly talented children so that parents have the opportunity to see
- for themselves which characteristics are true for their own children and
- then take appropriate steps. Have a look at the profile below, which we
- hope will help you to form a true opinion of your child's intelligence.

Firstly, highly intelligent children have a significantly wider vocabulary than their schoolmates, enjoy reading and show more interest in the world and what makes things work. Secondly, they are perfectionists, have an ability to work independently, remember things quickly and are interested in adult topics such as religion, war, politics and so on.

In addition, highly talented children are sensitive, creative and they like adventure. They have a good sense of humour and have the ability to look at the bright side of a difficult situation. They often like to improve or change

systems or objects they see around them. Finally, they are self-confident – especially in the company of adults.

All the above characteristics describe a highly talented child. If you feel that your child shows any of the above qualities, relax, don't panic and contact one of the organisations that exist to give advice to parents of exceptionally talented children. There are special schools and even summer camps for these children where they will no longer feel 'different' but, possibly for the first time, similar and equal to their peers. •

### 6.1 To discover if a child is gifted,

- A ask him/her to take a test.
- B have a serious discussion with him/her.
- C get advice from the experts.
- D compare his/her abilities with the list given.

### 6.2 Talented children

- A don't get on well with other children.
- B accept things without questioning.
- C don't like changes.
- D know and use more words than their peers.

### 6.3 In a room full of adults, a talented child would

- A talk non-stop about silly things.
- B speak confidently.
- C probably be very shy.
- D talk about his/her schoolmates.

### 6.4 What is the advantage of camps for talented children?

- A They no longer feel isolated.
- B They can see how intelligent they are.
- C They can learn faster in a group.
- D They can talk to child psychiatrists.

### 6.5 This article is written for

- A highly intelligent children.
- B teachers at special schools.
- C parents in general.
- D other educationalists.

**Zadanie 7 (0–3)**

**Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Wpisz w luki 7.1–7.3 litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania A–E, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Uwaga: dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.**

- A The boy who was playing Merlin had fallen ill the night before.
- B When I learned what really happened I felt terrified.
- C Everybody gasped and applauded when they realised it was me.
- D It's my job to remind the actors when they forget their lines.
- E The teacher told me that he was very proud of me.

Our school always puts on an end-of-year play and this year it was the story of King Arthur. I have never acted in any of these plays because I'm a shy person - I have always been a prompter. **7.1** \_\_\_\_\_ It usually means that I know everybody's part by the end of rehearsals.

But the day before the play, disaster struck! **7.2** \_\_\_\_\_ The teacher said, 'Can you play Merlin? You're the only person who knows the lines.' I was absolutely terrified, but the teacher persuaded me to try the costume on. Then I realised that no one would recognise me because Merlin wears a long hat and a beard. So I spent the whole day rehearsing with the teacher until I felt a bit more confident.

The following day I was very nervous but when the play started, I began to relax a bit. I even began to enjoy it. At the end of the play, I took off Merlin's hat and beard to bow to the audience. **7.3** \_\_\_\_\_ I felt so proud. Now, I'm less shy and next year I'll definitely be in the play again.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## ZNAJOMOŚĆ ŚRODKÓW JĘZYKOWYCH

### Zadanie 8 (0–5)

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

Driving a car is a rather dangerous business in Germany. The danger however comes **8.1** \_\_\_\_\_ a very unlikely source. When people all over Germany started reporting that brake cables had been cut, it was a bit of a **8.2** \_\_\_\_\_. Road safety experts were initially astonished by the news, but eventually they made an unexpected **8.3** \_\_\_\_\_. Apparently, the damage was being done by martens – small hairy animals with very sharp teeth – keen on biting through brake systems. At a conference, it was reported that there **8.4** \_\_\_\_\_ more than 150,000 cases of marten attacks on German cars in the last year. It may seem like a funny story, but there is a real danger when a driver travelling on a motorway suddenly notices that **8.5** \_\_\_\_\_ brakes don't work.

- 8.1 A into  
B from  
C with
- 8.2 A mystery  
B doubt  
C solution
- 8.3 A invention  
B discovery  
C appearance
- 8.4 A were  
B are  
C is
- 8.5 A our  
B them  
C his

### Zadanie 9 (0–5)

Uzupełnij poniższe minidialogi 9.1–9.5, wybierając brakującą wypowiedź jednej z osób. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

- 9.1 X I think people should be severely punished for driving too fast.  
Y \_\_\_\_\_  
A Yes, they are.  
B I couldn't agree more.  
C I'm quite surprised.
- 9.2 X How long have you been learning French?  
Y \_\_\_\_\_  
A In 1999.  
B Since 1999.  
C Many years ago.
- 9.3 X Tell me about your new boyfriend. What's he like?  
Y He makes friends easily and isn't shy at all. In fact, he's very \_\_\_\_\_  
A sensible.  
B talkative.  
C outgoing.
- 9.4 X What would you do if you \_\_\_\_\_ work?  
Y Well, I would travel, of course.  
A didn't have to  
B mustn't  
C shouldn't
- 9.5 X What's your favourite way of spending your free time?  
Y \_\_\_\_\_ I like both dancing and listening to music.  
A I'm not happy.  
B I'm afraid  
C I'm not sure.

