

ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

Zadanie 1. (8 pkt)

Zapoznaj się ze zdaniami podanymi w tabeli. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment pewnego opowiadania. Zdecyduj, które zdania są zgodne z treścią tekstu (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem (X) odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.1.	Mr. Otis heard some strange noises while he was in bed.		
1.2.	He got very frightened.		
1.3.	When he opened the door he saw a funny looking person.		
1.4.	Mr. Otis offered help to the newcomer.		
1.5.	The ghost broke the bottle of oil with anger.		
1.6.	To feel better, the ghost decided on a new performance.		
1.7.	He terrified Mr. Otis's family.		
1.8.	In the past the ghost was more successful.		

Zadanie 2. (7 pkt)

Zapoznaj się ze zdaniami podanymi poniżej. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment wywiadu z pisarzem. Z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią usłyszanych informacji. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- 2.1. In 1971 Terry Pratchett
- A. wrote his first short story.
 - B. ran his own business.
 - C. published his first novel.
 - D. sold 30 million books.
- 2.2. He started wearing hats because he
- A. wanted people to recognize him.
 - B. liked one particular hat in the shop.
 - C. thought it would be nice to buy a new hat every spring.
 - D. realized he looked about seven years younger in a hat.
- 2.3. He doesn't write books for
- A. a younger group of readers.
 - B. an older group of readers.
 - C. a new group of readers.
 - D. a single group of readers.

- 2.4. Most people who buy his books
A. read them throughout their lives.
B. are fans of JK Rowlings.
C. read them to their children.
D. read them when they grow older.
- 2.5. He writes fantasy books because
A. it gives him lots of opportunities.
B. it is very easy for him.
C. he likes “talking dogs”.
D. he has a big imagination.
- 2.6. The popularity of fantasy books in Britain is
A. usually at the same level.
B. sometimes bigger, sometimes smaller.
C. difficult to predict.
D. bigger than in other countries.
- 2.7. Terry thinks that the best time to write is when he is
A. at home.
B. on holiday.
C. on publicity tour.
D. in the hotel room.

ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU CZYTANEGO

Zadanie 3. (9 pkt)

Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst. W pierwszej części zadania przyporządkuj poszczególnym jego akapitom (3.1. – 3.5.) tytuły oznaczone (A – F). Wpisz odpowiednie litery w kratki pod tekstem. Jeden tytuł nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu. W drugiej części zadania zdecyduj, na które z pytań (3.6. – 3.9.) znajdziesz w tym tekście odpowiedź (YES), a na które nie (NO). Zaznacz znakiem (X) odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli. Za każdą prawidłową odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

How to eat your greens?

3.1. Dr Gillian Harris has come across very sick children who would prefer a slice of cucumber to a chunk of Mars bar. That’s what they write, anyway, when she asks them to list the food they like. Their parents would love them to eat chocolate and crisps, just to put on some weight, but they don’t want to.

3.2. As an expert in child feeding behaviour she knows perfectly well that the problem is the other way round for the majority of children. She and her team work on strategies that will encourage the consumption of less chocolate, fewer crisps and more vegetables. Not necessarily cucumber but broccoli and whatever goes under the general heading of “greens”.

3.3. She says that parents who eat their own broccoli won’t automatically persuade their children to do likewise, but it might help. When young children see their family eating a wide range of foods, including fruit and vegetables, they will be probably more inclined to do so themselves. Particularly, it seems, if they are introduced to vegetables early enough. Four to six months is the right time.

3.4. As a mother of three grown-up children she says she offered them chocolate after an evening meal, when they weren't really interested and that is a good strategy - to give children sweets when they least want them. And never, she warns, use sweets or pudding as a reward for eating greens. To do so is to make even more desirable the food withheld as a treat for eating something unpleasant.

3.5. Harris is hopeful of setting up a journal on childhood eating behaviour. Meanwhile, her department continues its research into why children like or dislike certain foods. They look at texture, shape and size of food, but they have found out that colour comes up more than anything. Children prefer beige and yellowish shades, as in chips, crisps and fish fingers.

(Adapted from The Guardian, September 7, 2004)

Część I

3.1.	3.2.	3.3.	3.4.	3.5.

- A Family eating habits are essential
- B A piece of chocolate can be a reward
- C Very untypical situations happen
- D The aim of the research
- E The appearance of food is important
- F What to do and what to avoid

Część II

		YES	NO
3.6.	How should we prepare vegetables for children?		
3.7.	When should we start giving children vegetables?		
3.8.	What colour food do children dislike?		
3.9.	What vegetables are the best for children?		

Zadanie 4. (6 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Na podstawie informacji w nim zawartych zdecyduj, które zdania podane w tabeli są zgodne z jego treścią (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem (X) odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

This year's Wimbledon ladies' final was a truly fairytale event. Challenging the unbelievable black American, Serena Williams, who has ruled the courts for years, was an unknown 17-year-old from distant Siberia.

And when after a little more than an hour Maria Sharapova held the trophy above her head a little surprised herself, everybody rubbed their eyes in disbelief. A real Cinderella-like fairytale had come true right before the eyes of the sporting world.

The media had actually spotted the talented Masha, as they call her, a little earlier, but what of it if she was forever being compared to Anna Kournikova, four years her elder. Anna has made a career thanks to her tennis racket. But not really on the courts, rather in the media. She has never won an important tournament and has become more famous than her contenders who gave her a beating on the court.

Our Cinderella came into the world in the Siberian town of Nyagan, where her parents fled from the Belarusian town of Gomel right after the explosion at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl. But the place was too cold for them, so they moved to Sochi, a well known resort on the Black Sea when Masha was two years old. The change of climate, as it's easy to

imagine, was of fundamental importance for the future career of the Wimbledon champion. It would be unthinkable for Masha to play in the freezing Siberian courts.

She got her first racket when she was four. There was nothing special about that really – millions of kids get rackets from their parents who are eager to make a fortune thanks to the talent of their kids. But for Masha, there was a certain kind of magic to the event. The gift was given to her by the king of Russian tennis, Yevgeny Kafelnikov himself! The girl started training on the spot and it soon turned out that she had talent. At the age of six, on the advice of her coaches, she left with her dad to an even warmer place – sunny Florida. With a thousand dollars in her pocket, knowing just a few words in English, she came to Bradenton, to the famous and elite tennis academy of Nick Bollettieri where the talents of such legendary players as Andre Agassi, Pete Sampras or Lindsay Davenport were nurtured. She had character, worked hard and was stubborn. It was no wonder she made such rapid progress. She was nine, but trained with 16-year-olds. “She had to grow up fast,” Bollettieri said. But girls like her are made for success. Tennis professionals believe she’ll reign for a long time on the world’s courts. In fact, they believe she’ll have a career comparable to that of another Slavic woman - Martina Navratilova.

Abridged from www.himag.pl

		TRUE	FALSE
4.1.	Maria Sharapova’s victory in the Wimbledon ladies’ final was quite unexpected.		
4.2	Maria looks like Cinderella.		
4.3.	Anna Kournikova has become famous because she usually wins on the court.		
4.4.	Changing houses in her early childhood had no effect on Sharapova’s later career.		
4.5.	Parents often give presents to their children hoping it will pay off in the future.		
4.6.	Maria came to Florida when she was 9.		

Zadanie 5. (5 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. W pierwszej części zadania wpisz w każde z miejsc (5.1. – 5.4.) literę (A – E), którą oznaczone jest brakujące zdanie. Jedno z podanych zdań nie pasuje do tekstu. W drugiej części zadania z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi, wybierz właściwą. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz jeden punkt.

Yesterday's *Evening Post* reported that you are expanding your sales and servicing activities. (5.1.) _____. I am currently looking for opportunities to make use of my direct experience of working in a service centre and would therefore be extremely interested in any potential vacancies.

(5.2.) _____. This work has included: taking bookings from customers and organising job schedules for service engineers in a service centre; training and supervising a team of three; setting up and running a customer complaints service; handling customer account queries. (5.3.) _____.

I will phone next week to establish whether a meeting would be appropriate. (5.4.) _____.

abridged from www.totaljobs.com

Część I:

A	Full details of my track record are contained in my CV which I have enclosed.
B	It occurred to me that you might need additional staff for your new branches.
C	I would very much like to discuss any potential opening with you.
D	Over the past ten years I have worked in customer services.
E	I am the guy you are looking for!

Część II:

W pytaniu 5.5. z podanych możliwości wybierz właściwą, zgodną z tekstem. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

5.5. The text is part of

- A. an advertisement.
- B. a letter.
- C. a magazine article.

WYPOWIEDŹ PISEMNA

Zadanie 6. (5 pkt)

Kończysz dłuższy pobyt za granicą i przed powrotem do kraju chcesz sprzedać kilka podręczników do nauki języka, z których korzystałeś/aś na kursie językowym. Napisz ogłoszenie na tablicę ogłoszeń w szkole językowej.

- Podaj, co chcesz sprzedać.
- Powiedz, w jakim stanie są te podręczniki.
- Poinformuj o ich cenie.
- Powiedz, w jaki sposób się z tobą skontaktować.

Nie podawaj swoich prawdziwych danych osobowych. W zadaniu nie jest określony limit słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność zwięzłego przekazu informacji określonych w poleceniu (4 punkty) i poprawność językowa (1 punkt).

CZYSTOPIS

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