

I Rozumienie tekstu słuchanego

ZADANIE 1 (6 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę dwóch osób na temat genetycznie modyfikowanego jedzenia. Zdecyduj które ze zdań (1.1-1.6) są prawdziwe (TRUE), a które fałszywe (FALSE). Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- 1.1 Frank thinks Ann has been influenced by the newspapers. **T/F**
- 1.2 Frank thinks non-GM foods are safer than GM foods. **T/F**
- 1.3 Scientists have worked out a way of introducing a vaccine into bananas. **T/F**
- 1.4 Ann thinks food companies will make money out of feeding poor countries. **T/F**
- 1.5 Frank thinks Ann is being negative. **T/F**
- 1.6 Ann is worried about guinea pigs becoming extinct. **T/F**

Adapted from: <http://www.britishcouncil.org/new/>

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI !

ZADANIE 2 (3 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę ludzi próbujących rozwiązać pewien konflikt. Dla pytań 2.1-2.3 wybierz najlepszą odpowiedź (A, B lub C). Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- 2.1 What is the dispute the people are resolving?
 - A. a special project
 - B. about pay and conditions
 - C. about personal problems
- 2.2 How far do they reach an agreement?
 - A. not at all
 - B. to a certain extent
 - C. completely
- 2.3 How successful is the moderator?
 - A. a total failure
 - B. reasonably successful
 - C. completely successful



Adapted from: <http://www.britishcouncil.org/new/>

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI !

II Rozumienie tekstu czytanego

ZADANIE 3 (6 pkt)

Przeczytaj wiersz Rudyarda Kiplinga „*The cat that walked by himself*”. Odpowiedz na pytania (3.1-3.6) dotyczące wiersza, wybierając odpowiedź (A, B lub C). Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

The cat that walked by himself

Pussy can sit by the fire and sing,
Pussy can climb a tree,
Or play with a silly old cork and string
To 'muse herself, not me.
But I like Binkie my dog, because
He knows how to behave;
So, Binkie's the same as the First Friend was,
And I am the Man in the Cave!

Pussy will play man-Friday till
It's time to wet her paw
And make her walk on the window-sill
(For the footprint Crusoe saw);
Then she fluffles her tail and mews,
And scratches and won't attend.
But Binkie will play whatever I choose,
And he is my true First Friend!

Pussy will rub my knees with her head
Pretending she loves me hard;
But the very minute I go to my bed
Pussy runs out in the yard,
And there she stays till the morning-light;
So I know it is only pretend;
But Binkie, he snores at my feet all night,
And he is my Firstest Friend!

Rudyard Kipling

3.1 In the first verse, the author believes that Pussy ...

- A. is amusing because she sings and climbs and plays
- B. only thinks of herself
- C. thinks she's funny

3.2 In the first verse, we learn that the Man in the Cave ...

- A. is amused by cats
- B. likes dogs more than cats
- C. is the First Friend

3.3 In the second verse, it says Pussy is not like man-Friday because ...

- A. she can fluffle her tail and mew
- B. she can walk on the windowsill
- C. she is only obedient when she is happy

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A CAT AND A DOG



THESE PEOPLE FEED ME, SHELTER ME AND LOVE ME... THEY MUST BE GOD.



THESE PEOPLE FEED ME, SHELTER ME AND LOVE ME... I MUST BE GOD

3.4 In the second verse, it says that Binkie is ...

- A. obedient
- B. playful
- C. choosy

3.5 In the third verse, the author knows that pussy is only pretending to love him because ...

- A. she prefers the morning light
- B. she prefers to spend the night outside by herself
- C. she rubs her head on his knees too hard

3.6 Which word best describes Binkie in the third verse?

- A. lazy
- B. friendly
- C. faithful

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI !

ZADANIE 4 (6pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Następnie zdecyduj, które zdania (4.1-4.6) są zgodne z treścią tekstu (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.



**Whitney Houston:
squandered talent of a record-breaking
singer who had it all**

Alexis Petridis 12 February, 2012

1. At the beginning of her record-breaking career, it did not seem that Whitney Houston's life would end prematurely in a hotel room after years of drink and drug abuse. If she had any problem at all, it was that she was too squeaky clean.

2. Everyone knew she had great talent: she had a voice that everyone from Smokey Robinson to Simon Cowell agreed was one of the best in the world. But her critics claimed the records she made were safe pop records, not cutting edge music. And her talent was overshadowed by problems in her personal life: in the end, Houston was much more unpredictable than people first thought.

3. The reactions to Houston's death were varied. Some people were shocked that she had died aged 48. Others spoke of their sadness but seemed less surprised. "We all knew she had problems," said Cowell, referring to her well-publicized struggle with drink and drugs. The singer's body was found by a member of her team in the bath of her room at the Beverly Hills Hilton hotel. Attempts to revive her failed and she was pronounced dead.

4. Some reports claimed that prescription pill bottles were found in the room, and that Houston had looked dishevelled and disorientated when she left a Hollywood club after a performance in the week before she died. There will be an autopsy soon. "There were no obvious signs of any criminal intent," a Los Angeles police spokesman said.

5.Houston’s family included other famous singers. Her mother was Cissy Houston, who appeared on records by Wilson Pickett, Aretha Franklin and The Drifters. Dionne Warwick was Whitney’s cousin. She began her singing career in a gospel church choir, and at 15 sang backing vocals on Chaka Khan’s 1978 soul hit *I’m Every Woman*. However, she made her name not with R&B but with pop songs such as *I Wanna Dance With Somebody (Who Loves Me)*, *How Will I Know* and, most famously, big ballads: *The Greatest Love of All* and her record-breaking version of Dolly Parton’s *I Will Always Love You*, which sold 12 million copies.

6.Her voice was clean and cool. It had virtuosity rather than raw power or the emotions of a troubled soul. Even when her public image was out of control, the quality of her music didn’t suffer. Her 2002 album, *Just Whitney*, was released after some terrible performances and rumours about her drug use and problems with her marriage to singer Bobby Brown. It was as glossy as her earlier albums. Its message was business as usual, although there was growing evidence that the opposite was true.

7.Houston was groundbreaking and influential. The single *How Will I Know* became a success on MTV at a time when other black artists, except for Michael Jackson, struggled to get on the channel. Her second album, 1987’s *Whitney*, contained four US number one singles; she again won the Best Female Pop Vocal Performance Grammy, for *I Wanna Dance With Somebody (Who Loves Me)*. Her third album, *I’m Your Baby Tonight*, was more of a contemporary soul sound. But she then focused on acting and did not release another solo album for eight years.

8.Her first film, *The Bodyguard* in 1992, and her contributions to the film’s soundtrack, received good and bad reviews. But they did not affect her success: helped by *I Will Always Love You*, the soundtrack became one of the biggest-selling albums in history.

9.Houston made more films, and in 1998 released what may have been her best album, *My Love Is Your Love*, influenced by reggae and hip hop. By then, however, her success was overshadowed by her private life, after her marriage to Brown. He later said that he married Houston in 1992 to improve his public image, but the opposite happened: Houston became involved in his drug scandals and legal problems. “The biggest devil is me. I’m either my best friend or my worst enemy,” Houston said in a 2002 TV interview with Brown by her side.

10.The couple divorced in 2007, and Houston released an album, *I Look To You*, two years later. It sold well, but a tour had good and bad reviews. Some people said her lifestyle had permanently damaged her voice.

Adapted from: © Guardian News & Media 2012 First published in *The Guardian*, 12/02/12

4.1 At the start of her career, Whitney Houston had drink and drug problems. **T/F**

4.2 Her critics said her records were cutting edge. **T/F**

4.3 Her version of *I Will Always Love You* sold 12 million copies. **T/F**

4.4 Despite her problems, *Just Whitney* was as good as her earlier albums. **T/F**

4.5 All the critics agreed that *The Bodyguard* soundtrack was fantastic. **T/F**

4.6 After marrying Bobby Brown, she became involved in his drug scandals and legal problems. **T/F**

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTE ODPOWIEDZI !

ZADANIE 5 (8 pkt)

Wróć do tekstu z zadania 4. Znajdź w nim synonimy zapisanych poniżej wyrazów i zwrotów (5.1-5.8). Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt. Na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz rozwiązania drukowanymi literami!

- 5.1 a two-word adjective meaning *always behaving in a completely moral and honest way* (para 1)
 5.2 a verb meaning *to be a negative feature or influence that spoils something* (para 2)
 5.3 a three-word expression meaning *to become famous / to establish a reputation* (para 5)
 5.4 an abbreviated three-word noun meaning *a type of popular music that African American musicians developed from blues and jazz* (para 5)
 5.5 a noun meaning *popular love songs* (para 5)
 5.6 a three-word expression used for describing a situation in which everything happens normally, especially after a period of time when things happen in a different way (para 6)
 5.7 an adjective meaning *using new methods or achieving new results* (para 7)
 5.8 a noun meaning *the music that is played during a film* (para 8)

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTEŃ ODPOWIEDZI !

III Część gramatyczno-leksykalna**ZADANIE 6 (10 pkt)**

Dla zdań 6.1-6.20 wybierz wyraz lub zwrot (A, B, C lub D) najlepiej je uzupełniający. Każdemu ze zdań przypisana jest jedna odpowiedź. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

- 6.1 OK, you are here, let's talk about our future.
 A. since B. for C. because D. so that
- 6.2 That's right, I've got twin daughters but Spanish.
 A. none of them speaks B. neither of them speaks C. any of them speaks
 D. either of them speaks
- 6.3 Why should he at what she said? It was w perfectly justified remark, wasn't it?
 A. take offence B. be offended C. become offensive D. offend
- 6.4 It's in Sistine Chapel in Vatican.
 A. the ... the B. - ... - C. the ... - D. - ... the

- 6.5** Pardon? Who's the party on Saturday? Gillian?
A. tossing **B.** doing **C.** throwing **D.** taking
- 6.6** There were quite a few injured the fire brigade arrived in just 10 minutes.
A. yet **B.** despite **C.** even though **D.** however
- 6.7** I have seen black olives but I have never seen yellow
A. once **B.** one's **C.** olives **D.** ones
- 6.8** Do you know that Laura has turned the offer she received from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer?
A. up **B.** down **C.** in for **D.** off
- 6.9** One day they are going to find AIDS.
A. a cure to **B.** a cure for **C.** cure to **D.** cure for
- 6.10** Miss Linsky, could you please this document for me?
A. make a copy of **B.** recopy **C.** make a xeroxed copy **D.** reprint
- 6.11** Tina is a very child who loves giving presents.
A. ambitious **B.** generous **C.** determined **D.** sensitive
- 6.12** You buy a ticket ; I've got a spare one.
A. mustn't **B.** needn't **C.** must **D.** need
- 6.13** The dentist asked me how often I my teeth.
A. cleaned **B.** had cleaned **C.** clean **D.** has cleaned
- 6.14** I home because I to turn the grill off.
A. run, forgot **B.** ran, forgot **C.** ran, had forgotten **D.** run, had forgotten
- 6.15** A: "Where shall we eat?" B: "..... I don't mind."
A. Nowhere **B.** Anywhere **C.** Somewhere **D.** Everywhere
- 6.16** If you meet one famous person, who ?
A. could, would you choose **B.** could, will you chose **C.** could, would you chose
D. could, would you have chosen
- 6.17** Paper money in China in the seventh century.
A. was invented **B.** were invented **C.** is invented **D.** has been invented
- 6.18** You the train, you now.
A. miss, if, leave **B.** will miss, unless, leave **C.** miss, unless, will leave
D. will miss, if, will leave
- 6.19** Would you like me that?
A. to carry **B.** carrying **C.** carring **D.** to be carried
- 6.20** You shouldn't go paragliding with him he tells you it's perfectly safe.
A. if **B.** even if **C.** in case **D.** when

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTE ODPOWIEDZI !

ZADANIE 7 (10 pkt)

Przetłumacz podane w nawiasach wyrazy lub zwroty. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 2 punkty. Na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz rozwiązania drukowanymi literami!

- 7.1 (Oto co) _____ I found at the bottom of my wardrobe.
 7.2 The Captain asked all his people to volunteer. (Zaledwie kilku) _____ did.
 7.3 It wasn't fair, (prawda) _____ ?
 7.4 (Wchodząc) _____, Ted noticed that he was the only person in the room.
 7.5 I'll take an umbrella (na wypadek deszczu) _____ .

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI !

ZADANIE 8 (5 pkt)

Uzupełnij tekst (8.1-8.5) wyrazami pochodnymi utworzonymi od wyrazów w ramce. Trzy wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do tekstu. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt. Na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz rozwiązania drukowanymi literami!

THE STORY OF JEANS



MINE TRAVEL WORK SAIL ORIGIN IMPROVE MOVEMENT INVENTOR

The first jeans came from Genoa in Italy. The name jeans comes from the French name for Genoa, Gênes. (8.1) in the Genoese navy wore jeans because they're strong and you can wear them wet or dry. The sailors washed their jeans by putting them in a large bag and dropping them in the sea. Modern jeans were (8.2) by Levi Strauss. Strauss (8.3) to America from Germany, and he started making jeans in the 1870s. He (8.4) made them for (8.5) in California. He made them blue so they wouldn't look dirty. In the 1950s, pop and movie stars wore jeans, and they became famous with teenagers and young adults.

Adapted from: *English Result Pre-intermediate*

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI !

ZADANIE 9 (4 pkt)

Przeczytaj uważnie zdania zawierające zwroty idiomatyczne*. Przyporządkuj każdej grupie (9.1-9.4) słowo – klucz (A-E) oddające znaczenie danego idiomu. Jedno słowo nie pasuje do żadnej z grup. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

* *Idiom, zwrot idiomatyczny* – wyraz albo wyrażenie złożone, którego znaczenie jest swoiste, odmienne od znaczenia jakie należałoby przypisać danemu wyrazowi czy wyrażeniu złożonemu biorąc pod uwagę poszczególne części składowe oraz reguły składni.

A. angry B. start C. easy D. difficult E. understand

| 9.1 | 9.2 |
|---|---|
| <p>a) Iowa's farmers <u>are up in arms</u> about the new tax.</p> <p>b) Patricia must have really <u>got his goat</u>, and that's why he hit her.</p> <p>c) Sorry, Shirley, I didn't mean to <u>bite your head off</u> – can you wait a few minutes while I finish this report?</p> | <p>a) It's taken me two years of living together <u>to see the light</u>, but I think we should get married – if you still want to.</p> <p>b) „You were joking all the time and I believed you,” she said as <u>the penny finally dropped</u>.</p> <p>c) I told her to change but she doesn't <u>get the message</u>.</p> |
| 9.3 | 9.4 |
| <p>a) More and more actors are <u>trying their hand at</u> directing films.</p> <p>b) No, I won't have any more coffee, thanks, it's time <u>to hit the road</u>.</p> <p>c) Recycling is our first topic – anybody wants <u>to start the ball rolling</u>?</p> | <p>a) „Are you sure you can carry that bag?” „Sure, <u>no sweat</u>.”</p> <p>b) Cycling in the hills was <u>a piece of cake</u>. It was the cobblestone streets that finally wore us out.</p> <p>c) If you can do it here in front of all these people you know, speaking in front of a real audience <u>is a breeze</u>.</p> |

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI !

ZADANIE 10 (14 pkt)

Podziel podane wyrazy (10.1-10.14) na trzy kategorie : instrumenty muzyczne, skorupiaki oraz sprzęt sportowy. Na karcie odpowiedzi przypisz każdemu numerowi odpowiednią literę: M (musical instruments), S (shellfish) lub E (sports equipment). Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

10.1 clams 10.2 bat 10.3 oysters 10.4 lute 10.5 mussel
 10.6 puck 10.7 pawn 10.8 cello 10.9 lobster
 10.10 harp 10.11 shuttlecock 10.12 club 10.13 banjo 10.14 cleats

| Musical instruments | Shellfish | Sports equipment |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------|
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PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI !

ZADANIE 11 (8 pkt)

Dopisz do podanych grup wyrazów (11.1-11.4) przyrostek lub przedrostek, który utworzy ich poprawne znaczenie. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 2 punkty. Na karcie odpowiedzi wpisz rozwiązania drukowanymi literami!

Przykład: 11.0 care } = ostrożny
 hope } + ful = pełen nadziei
 colour } = kolorowy

11.1 clock } = według wskazówek zegara
 other } + _____ = w przeciwnym razie
 like } = podobnie

11.2 } loud = głośno
 + _____ head = naprzód
 part = oddzielnie

11.3 north } = na północ
 south } + _____ = na południe
 back } = w tył

11.4 how } = jednak
 when } + _____ = kiedykolwiek
 where } = gdziekolwiek

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI !

ZADANIE 12 (10 pkt)

Z podanych propozycji (A-E) wybierz tę, która wiernie oddaje treść polskiego zdania (12.1-12.5). Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 2 punkty.

12.1 „Jak to się nazywa po angielsku?”

- A. How is it in English?
- B. What's English for it?
- C. What does it mean in English?
- D. What is it called in English?
- E. How do you call it in English?



12.2 “Mówi się, że Justin Bieber urodził się w 1994 roku.”

- A. Justin Bieber is said to be born in 1994.
- B. Justin Bieber was said to have been born in 1994.
- C. Justin Bieber is told to have been born in 1994.
- D. Justin Bieber was told to be born in 1994.
- E. Justin Bieber is said to have been born in 1994.

12.3 “Im większy dom, tym wyższa cena.”

- A. The bigger will be the house the higher will be the price.
- B. The bigger the house the higher the price.
- C. A bigger house means higher price.
- D. The bigger house the higher price.
- E. The bigger a house the higher a price.



12.4 “Brakuje jednej strony.”

- A. There is no one page.
- B. One page is missing.
- C. There isn't a page.
- D. One page is lacked.
- E. There isn't any page.

12.5 “Z inteligentnymi ludźmi interesująco się rozmawia.”

- A. Intelligent people are interesting to talk to.
- B. Intelligent people are interesting to talk to them.
- C. Intelligent people are interested to talk with.
- D. Intelligent people are interesting to talk.
- E. Intelligent people are interested to talk to.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTE ODPOWIEDZI !

ZADANIE 13 (10 pkt)

Połącz wyrazy (13.1-13.10) z ich słownikowymi definicjami (A-J). Przy dobieraniu definicji do wyrazu sprawdź jakiej części mowy szukasz. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

13.1 *DEXTERITY* – ____

A.

a place where animals are killed for their meat

13.2 *ABATTOIR* – ____

B.

a series of connecting underground passages and holes in which rabbits live

13.3 *SHREW* – ____

C.

an unpleasant woman who is easily annoyed and who argues a lot

13.4 *CADAVER* – ____

D.

able to use both hands equally well

13.5 *JEOPARDISE* – ____

E.

to make yourself seem to be less important or not to deserve respect

13.6 *WARREN* – ____

F.

the ability to perform a difficult action quickly and skillfully with the hands, or the ability to think quickly and effectively

13.7 *DISCREPANCY* – ____

G.

to put something such as a plan or system in danger of being harmed or damaged

13.8 *AMBIDEXTROUS* – ____

H.

(a) difference between two things that should be the same

13.9 *ABASE* – ____

I.

weak or unhealthy, or easily damaged, broken or harmed

13.10 *FRAIL* – ____

J.

a dead human body

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI !