

**Zadanie 1**

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

**CAN WE CHANGE OUR PERSONALITY?**

Personality defines who we are, and how we interact with people and the world. According to most psychological schools, it is shaped by our early childhood experiences and it tends to

1.1. \_\_\_\_\_ stable over time. The traits which we have 1.2. \_\_\_\_\_ adults are a mixture of genetics and the way we were brought up. The temperament we had in our childhood influenced the way our parents and caregivers 1.3. \_\_\_\_\_ us and as a result, some of our personality traits may have been supported and reinforced, and others – not.

We know now that our personality can change as a result of traumatic experiences, life-changing events or even new social roles. Being in a serious romantic relationship can 1.4. \_\_\_\_\_ a person more compassionate and conscious of their partner’s needs. Becoming a parent 1.5. \_\_\_\_\_ the first time can change the way people handle responsibility and commitment. As for whether people are able to completely change their personality traits, however, there is no convincing evidence yet.

*adapted from <https://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/media-spotlight/201509/can-you-change-your-personality>*

- |           |          |              |          |          |
|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1.1.      | 1.2.     | 1.3.         | 1.4.     | 1.5.     |
| A. leave  | A. as    | A. treated   | A. force | A. after |
| B. stay   | B. like  | B. took care | B. turn  | B. for   |
| C. remind | C. as if | C. affected  | C. make  | C. at    |

**Zadanie 2**

W zadaniach 1–5 spośród podanych opcji (A–C) wybierz tę, która może najlepiej zastąpić zaznaczony fragment. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

- 2.1. I don't like going to the cinema, but **I'm a big fan of** television shows.
- A. I'm keen on                                      B. I'm fed up with                                      C. I'm concerned about
- 2.2. **I stopped eating** sweets because I want to lose a few pounds.
- A. stopped to eat                                      B. gave up eating                                      C. can't bear eating
- 2.3. **I can't stand wearing** woolen clothes – they make me itch.
- A. I don't mind wearing                                      B. I prefer not to wear                                      C. I decide not to wear
- 2.4. Do you think this cap **matches** my new hairstyle?
- A. fits                                      B. goes with                                      C. suits
- 2.5. Wow, you **remind me of** my cousin Jack – you are both so tall and muscular!
- A. are like                                      B. take after                                      C. look like

**Zadanie 3**

Uzupełnij poniższe minialogi (1–5), wybierając brakującą wypowiedź jednej z osób. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

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3.1. X: Do you mind being photographed?

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Of course. It's fantastic!
- B. As a matter of fact, I do.
- C. I'd rather not.

3.2. X: Look at this dress! You would look fabulous in it.

Y: Really? How much is it?

X: Come on! \_\_\_\_\_

- A. You should try it on.
- B. You must wear it.
- C. You can't afford it.

3.3. X: There is a new dance club near my house. Why don't we go there together?

Y: No, thanks. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I'm not into dancing.
- B. Dancing appeals to me very much.
- C. I must take up dancing.

3.4. X: \_\_\_\_\_

Y: She is bossy and selfish.

X: Really? She didn't come across as such to me.

- A. What does she like?
- B. What is she like?
- C. What does she look like?

3.5. X: I must buy a new backpack, but I haven't found anything in shops today.

Y: \_\_\_\_\_?

X: Yeah, I think I will.

- A. Why don't you try online shops?
- B. You'd rather not try online shops.
- C. You would prefer online shops.

## Zadanie 1

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (1–4), przekształcając jeden z wyrazów z ramki w taki sposób, aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Uwaga: dwa wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

AGE CHOOSE LOOK SIGHT YEAR WEAR

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As an American scholar Deirdre Clemente says, the Americans dress casual because they love the freedom their **1.1.** \_\_\_\_\_ of clothes offers. Their clothes can blur the line between the rich and poor, the old and young, woman and man. A hundred **1.2.** \_\_\_\_\_ ago your clothes showed your social class. Now you can wear a baseball hat, a T-shirt, jeans and sandals to work even if you are a manager. This freedom is also manifested in the “unisexual” of our wardrobe. Back in the 1960s, women easily adopted t-shirts and jeans, and men started to wear long hair. Now you can easily spot a young couple in the street, both with long hair, both **1.3.** \_\_\_\_\_ similar tight jeans and bomber jackets, and you won't know if they are women or men until you take a better **1.4.** \_\_\_\_\_. The Americans love to dress casual, as Clemente says, because it feels good.

*adapted from <http://time.com/3984690/american-casual-dressing/>*

## Zadanie 2

Uzupełnij zdania 1–5, wykorzystując podane w nawiasach wyrazy w odpowiedniej formie. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast – jeżeli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie sześć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

- 2.1. When I was a teenager, I (*not/allow*) \_\_\_\_\_ wear make-up to school.
- 2.2. There is no point (*buy/such*) \_\_\_\_\_ expensive toy.
- 2.3. She wouldn't (*be/capable/work*) \_\_\_\_\_ here – she just isn't strong enough.
- 2.4. I (*take/mother*) \_\_\_\_\_ – I look a lot like her and I smile like her.
- 2.5. If you want to lose some weight, you must (*cut/sweets*) \_\_\_\_\_ and fatty goods.

## Zadanie 3

Przetłumacz na język angielski podane w nawiasach fragmenty zdań 1–5, aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów.

- 3.1. He didn't (*zrobił dobrego wrażenia na*) \_\_\_\_\_ me – he seemed arrogant and pompous.
- 3.2. I can't (*nie cierpię robienia*) \_\_\_\_\_ selfies. I always have a silly face in them.
- 3.3. My best friend convinced me (*abym ścięła włosy*) \_\_\_\_\_ cut.
- 3.4. I'd rather (*nie zakładać tej sukienki*) \_\_\_\_\_ as it makes me look short.
- 3.5. I (*marzyłam o posiadaniu*) \_\_\_\_\_ long red hair since I read *Anne of Green Gables*.

### Zadanie 1

W zadaniach 1–5 spośród podanych odpowiedzi (A–C) wybierz tę, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmentu podanego w nawiasie, poprawnie uzupełniającym lukę. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

- 1.1. Do you know anyone who likes \_\_\_ (robić) household chores?  
A. making    B. to make    C. doing
- 1.2. This room needs \_\_\_ (posprzątanina) if you want to invite your friends to come over.  
A. tidying up    B. to tidy up    C. being tidied up
- 1.3. I'm looking for a room to \_\_\_ (wynajęcia) – I'm starting college here next month and I have nowhere to live yet.  
A. let    B. rent    C. borrow
- 1.4. The hotel restaurant had a breathtaking \_\_\_ (widok) over the mountains.  
A. sight    B. view    C. look
- 1.5. I \_\_\_ (nie mogłam się przyzwyczać do dzielenia) a room with five other people when I was at the summer camp.  
A. didn't use to share    B. wasn't used to sharing    C. couldn't get used to sharing

### Zadanie 2

W zadaniach 1–5 spośród podanych opcji odpowiedzi (A–C) wybierz tę, która najlepiej oddaje sens wyróżnionego zdania lub jego fragmentu. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

- 2.1. **I'm thinking of moving** to the countryside.  
A. I'm considering moving  
B. I'm looking forward to moving  
C. I can't bear the thought of moving
- 2.2. My friend Betty **put me up** for the night when I was in Glasgow.  
A. picked me up from the airport  
B. tolerated me for one night  
C. let me stay in her apartment
- 2.3. **I can't stand working in this office** – the open plan just makes me crazy.  
A. I can't bear working in this office  
B. Working in this office appeals to me  
C. I'm too tall to work in this office
- 2.4. **My older brother made me tidy up our room** almost every day.  
A. I was encouraged to tidy up our room by my brother  
B. I wanted to tidy up our room for my brother  
C. I was told to tidy up our room by my brother

2.5. I wish I could live in such a beautiful place.

- A. I will live in such a beautiful place one day.
- B. I wanted to live in such a beautiful place.
- C. It's a pity I don't live in such a beautiful place.

**Zadanie 3**

W zadaniach 1–6 wybierz wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia luki w obu zdaniach. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

3.1. What's your \_\_\_\_\_ address?

The manager told me to make myself feel at \_\_\_\_\_ here.

- A. house
- B. home
- C. myself

3.2. After the walk, we had a \_\_\_\_\_ meal at the hotel restaurant.

The suitcase was rather \_\_\_\_\_ as I don't like to take a lot of luggage.

- A. light
- B. heavy
- C. decent

3.3. Our \_\_\_\_\_ was quite small, but cozy and comfortable.

Would you make \_\_\_\_\_ on the table please? I want to put tea here.

- A. place
- B. room
- C. space

3.4. I have a room to \_\_\_\_\_ – I could do with some company.

My older sister didn't \_\_\_\_\_ me sleep in her room when we were kids.

- A. allow
- B. spare
- C. let

3.5. These mint chocolates \_\_\_\_\_ great – I love this hotel!

The owner of the house had a good \_\_\_\_\_ in furniture and colours.

- A. taste
- B. look
- C. style

3.6. I wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ home when I was 16 but my parents didn't allow me to.

Don't worry about the dishes. \_\_\_\_\_ them in the sink and do them in the morning.

- A. move
- B. leave
- C. put

**Zadanie 1**

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

**CAPSULE HOTELS**

A capsule hotel or a pod hotel is a type of hotel where guests stay in small “rooms”. The rooms are actually small blocks in which there is a small bed, a TV and sometimes a small shelf. The blocks are stacked side-by-side, on two or more levels. A capsule hotel often **1.1.** \_\_\_\_\_ a restaurant or an eating area, and the bathrooms are communal. The first capsule hotel is located in Osaka, Japan. It **1.2.** \_\_\_\_\_ in 1979. The first capsule hotels, simple and basic, were developed not to replace regular hotels, but to give budget travellers a safe and cheap place to sleep. However, the capsule hotels which have opened recently, not only in Japan, but in **1.3.** \_\_\_\_\_ Asian countries, Australia and Europe, are more stylish and elegant, and appeal to the needs and expectations of more demanding travellers. Their design ranges from rustic and modern to vintage, and the rooms are typically equipped with a flat-screen TV, phone charging ports and free WiFi. A lot of newer capsule hotels now come with a seating area, **1.4.** \_\_\_\_\_ more friendly for groups of friends travelling together, and some have double capsules.

*adapted from <https://www.booking.com/articles/the-world-s-top-10-capsule-hotels.html>*

- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| <b>1.1.</b><br>A. ensures<br>B. provides<br>C. offers<br>D. supplies | <b>1.2.</b><br>A. opened<br>B. has opened<br>C. was opening<br>D. has been opened | <b>1.3.</b><br>A. others<br>B. another<br>C. other<br>D. the others | <b>1.4.</b><br>A. what makes it<br>B. which is making it<br>C. that makes it<br>D. which makes it |
|--|---|---|---|

**Zadanie 2**

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (1–4) jednym wyrazem, aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

**WORKING FROM HOME? WHY NOT?**

Working from home is an interesting opportunity for those who do not want a nine-to-five job, those who want to have flexible hours, or those who cannot imagine sharing an open plan office with other people. **2.1.** \_\_\_\_\_ to some data, more than 40 million Americans work from home, and there are more and more job opportunities available for those who have a computer, an Internet connection and some basic skills. One of such jobs is a virtual assistant. More and more companies want to avoid costs and employ an assistant who performs typical office duties, **2.2.** \_\_\_\_\_ replying to emails, or organizing schedules and meetings, from their home. Another job of this kind is a transcriptionist: you listen to a recording and type out **2.3.** \_\_\_\_\_ you hear. The audio files may be conference lectures, medical dictation or minutes of meetings. There are also at-home jobs which require more skills or knowledge, like an online teacher or a telephone nurse, but they all give you freedom and flexibility that **2.4.** \_\_\_\_\_ be lacking in regular jobs.

*adapted from <http://www.womansday.com/life/work-money/g934/best-work-at-home-jobs/>*

**Zadanie 3**

Uzupełnij drugie zdanie z każdej pary w taki sposób, aby zachowało sens zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj przy tym podanych początków i zakończeń zdań. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać od dwóch do pięciu wyrazów.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>3.1.</b> I have never slept in a tent before. <b>TIME</b><br>This is the first _____ in a tent.                               | <b>3.3.</b> The wardrobe in my room must be fixed. <b>NEEDS</b><br>The wardrobe in my room _____.   |
| <b>3.2.</b> If I worked as a translator, I could work from home. <b>BE</b><br>If I worked as a translator,<br>I _____ from home. | <b>3.4.</b> This flat was redecorated 10 years ago. <b>FOR</b><br>This flat _____ 10 years.         |
|  | <b>3.5.</b> I think it would be a good idea for me to move house. <b>THINKING</b><br>I _____ house. |

**Zadanie 1**

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

**DEMOCRATIC SCHOOL**  
**– EDUCATION OF THE FUTURE?**

A democratic school is a school where students choose **1.1.** \_\_\_\_\_ what they want to learn, how and with whom. The school may offer them courses, but the students are free **1.2.** \_\_\_\_\_ them – or not. In most such schools the students are not divided into classes according to their age, but can mix freely and learn from other students, both younger and older. The role of teachers is to help and guide, not to direct. In some countries students have to take standardized exams to check **1.3.** \_\_\_\_\_ their education conforms to a given state educational policy and its curricula. A lot of people are sceptical about having so much freedom in education, but many such schools exist and have proved successful, preparing their graduates both for **1.4.** \_\_\_\_\_ education as well as success in their professional lives. One of the oldest democratic schools is the Sudbury Valley School in the USA which **1.5.** \_\_\_\_\_ successfully since 1968.

*adapted from <http://alternativestoschool.com/articles/democratic-schools/>*

- |               |                |             |             |                       |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| <b>1.1.</b>   | <b>1.2.</b>    | <b>1.3.</b> | <b>1.4.</b> | <b>1.5.</b>           |
| A. oneself    | A. to take     | A. however  | A. further  | A. operated           |
| B. ourselves  | B. taking      | B. whether  | B. taller   | B. has been operating |
| C. themselves | C. to be taken | C. if only  | C. more     | C. is operating       |

**Zadanie 2**

Uzupełnij poniższe minidialogi (1–5), wybierając brakującą wypowiedź jednej z osób. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

- 2.1. X:** You look sad. What's wrong?  
**Y:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**X:** Oh, no. You must be really disappointed.  
A. I passed my chemistry test.  
B. I took my chemistry test.  
C. I failed my chemistry test.
- 2.2. X:** So, how was your mock matura exam in math?  
**Y:** I guess it was OK. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Not as difficult as I had expected.  
B. Much more difficult than I thought.  
C. It was the worst test in my life.

2.3. X: Would you like to work on the science presentation with me?

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

X: That's great!

- A. Not really.
- B. Why not?
- C. It's not such a good idea.

2.4. X: \_\_\_\_\_

Y: Oh, no! I totally forgot!

- A. Did you do your English homework?
- B. Did you pass your English test?
- C. Did you get a school certificate?

2.5. X: Why are you smiling?

Y: I got top marks in my final exams.

X: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Much appreciated.
- B. Don't mention it.
- C. Congratulations!

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**Zadanie 3**

**W zadaniach 1–6 wybierz wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia luki w obu zdaniach. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.**

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3.1. I always got top \_\_\_\_\_ when I was in primary school.

Our English teacher always \_\_\_\_\_ our test with a pink or violet pen.

- A. checks
- B. marks
- C. grades

3.2. My math teacher says that I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of mistakes on tests because I don't pay attention.

My sister would \_\_\_\_\_ a very good teacher – she's so strict and demanding!

- A. produce
- B. make
- C. do

3.3. I forgot to \_\_\_\_\_ in my essay and my Polish teacher wasn't very happy about that.

"Please put your \_\_\_\_\_ up if you have a question", the teacher said.

- A. hand
- B. give
- C. present

3.4. I would really like to \_\_\_\_\_ up an exotic language, Japanese or Arabic.

Ann asked me to \_\_\_\_\_ notes for her because she is ill and won't come to school for a week.

- A. start
- B. take
- C. make

3.5. If you want to pass the final test, you must \_\_\_\_\_ really hard.

Tom and I usually \_\_\_\_\_ on projects together.

- A. work
- B. study
- C. do

3.6. I will graduate \_\_\_\_\_ school next year.

Do you usually study \_\_\_\_\_ coursebooks or your own notes?

- A. in
- B. at
- C. from



**Zadanie 1**

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (1–4) jednym wyrazem, aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

## THE BEST TEACHER IN THE WORLD

Have you ever heard of Maggie McDonnell? Although she is a teacher in a remote Inuit village in the Canadian Arctic, she is the winner of the 2017 Global Teacher Prize. She had been living in the village of Salluit, with a population of 1,300 people, for six years **1.1.** \_\_\_\_\_ she won the prize, but she had already brought about significant changes in the life of the community. The village can only be accessed **1.2.** \_\_\_\_\_ air, and in winter the temperature falls to minus 25C. Life is not easy: in such an isolated place a lot of young people turn **1.3.** \_\_\_\_\_ smoking, drinking and drugs. Women's lives focus mostly on domestic duties, and the number of teenage pregnancies is really high. Maggie created a *Life Skills* programme in order to turn her teenage students from problems to solutions. Some of the ideas in the programme were to build a fitness centre, to open a second-hand shop, and to manage a community kitchen, **1.4.** \_\_\_\_\_ have all involved a lot of young people in the area. If you want to meet a life-changing teacher, Maggie McDonnell is definitely one of them.

<http://www.globalteacherprize.org/meet-global-teacher-prize-winner-2017/>

**Zadanie 2**

Uzupełnij zdania 1–5, wykorzystując podane w nawiasach wyrazy w odpowiedniej formie. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast – jeżeli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów. **Uwaga:** w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie sześć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

- 2.1. After my sister (graduate / medical/university) \_\_\_\_\_, she went on to do her Ph.D. in physiotherapy.
- 2.2. If you're stuck with the project, why (not/ask/teacher) \_\_\_\_\_ for some advice?
- 2.3. When I finish university, I'm going to (set / own / company) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2.4. I spent three days (cram/geography) \_\_\_\_\_ test, and I still failed it.
- 2.5. You will (able/carry) \_\_\_\_\_ experiments in the lab if you join our Chemistry Club.

**Zadanie 3**

Uzupełnij drugie zdanie z każdej pary w taki sposób, aby zachowało sens zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj przy tym podanych początków i zakończeń zdań. **Uwaga:** w każdą lukę możesz wpisać od dwóch do pięciu wyrazów.

- 3.1. I think you should really get down to work – your exams start in two months. **HIGH**  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ down to work – your exams start in two months.
- 3.2. If you revise new vocabulary often, you will remember it better. **MORE**  
\_\_\_\_\_ new vocabulary, the better you will remember it.
- 3.3. First I did a degree in math and then I started studying philosophy. **WHEN**  
I started studying philosophy \_\_\_\_\_ a degree in math.
- 3.4. I have a vocabulary test in German and I have a long list of expressions to memorise. **BY**  
I have a vocabulary test in German and I have a long list of expressions \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3.5. I've been a big fan of interior design for years. **CRAZY**  
I've \_\_\_\_\_ interior design for years.

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**Zadanie 1**

W zadaniach 1–5 spośród podanych odpowiedzi (A–C) wybierz tę, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmentu podanego w nawiasie, poprawnie uzupełniającym lukę. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

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- 1.1. I would like to have a job that would allow me to \_\_\_\_\_ (*pracować z domu*).
- A. work in the house
  - B. stay at home
  - C. work from home
- 1.2. I would never like to \_\_\_\_\_ (*pracować na zmiany*) because I don't like getting up early in the morning.
- A. work flexitime
  - B. work shifts
  - C. work long hours
- 1.3. John \_\_\_\_\_ (*jest na zasiłku*) since his company went bankrupt.
- A. is on the dole
  - B. has been on the dole
  - C. was on the dole
- 1.4. (*Żaden pracownik nie powinien*) \_\_\_\_\_ work in such terrible conditions.
- A. Employees should not
  - B. Any employee should
  - C. No employee should
- 1.5. I wonder when the job interview will start – I \_\_\_\_\_ (*czekam*) here for two hours.
- A. have been waiting
  - B. am waiting
  - C. have waited

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**Zadanie 2**

W zadaniach 1–5 spośród podanych opcji (A–C) wybierz tę, która może najlepiej zastąpić zaznaczony fragment. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

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- 2.1. My older sister **makes a living as** a chef in a French restaurant.
- A. earns extra money as
  - B. works as
  - C. has a second job as
- 2.2. She **failed to get** the job although she has the right qualifications.
- A. managed to get
  - B. succeeded in getting
  - C. was unsuccessful in getting

- 2.3. My father has a great job – **he gets a pay rise** once or twice a year.
- A. he gets a bonus
  - B. his salary goes up
  - C. he earns extra money
- 2.4. Claire **turned down the job** she was offered although the working conditions were very good.
- A. was unwilling to take the job
  - B. denied accepting the job
  - C. did not accept the job
- 2.5. I won't work shifts **if I don't get a really good salary**.
- A. unless I get a really good salary.
  - B. as soon as I get a really good salary.
  - C. no matter what salary I get.

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**Zadanie 3**

W zadaniach 1–5 spośród podanych opcji odpowiedzi (A–C) wybierz tę, która najlepiej oddaje sens wyróżnionego zdania lub jego fragmentu. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

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- 3.1. **"If I were you, I wouldn't use this employment agency", Phil said to me.**
- A. Phil forbade me to use this employment agency.
  - B. Phil advised me not to use this employment agency.
  - C. Phil suggested that I should use this employment agency.
- 3.2. **I could work** longer hours if I were paid more.
- A. I wouldn't mind working
  - B. I would refuse to work
  - C. I would be unhappy to work
- 3.3. **My sister is the most efficient member of the whole team.**
- A. No other team member works as efficiently as my sister.
  - B. My sister works more efficiently than most team members.
  - C. Some team members are as efficient as my sister.
- 3.4. **It's hard for young people to find work in Poland.**
- A. Young people find it hard to find work in Poland.
  - B. Finding work in Poland might be difficult for young people.
  - C. It's not hard to find work for young people in Poland.
- 3.5. Will you be able **to participate in** the staff meeting?
- A. to play a part in
  - B. to get involved in
  - C. to take part in

### Zadanie 1

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

## TEENAGE JOBS: TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN OR PETS?

There are a lot of jobs which teenagers in the UK can do in their free time or during school holidays. One of the most popular part-time jobs, which is also easy to find locally, is babysitting. It usually **1.1.** \_\_\_\_\_ taking care of children in the evenings when their parents are out. It's not very difficult to do, but the parents need to know you and trust you.

**1.2.** \_\_\_\_\_, however, you are likely to get more babysitting jobs from their friends and neighbours. **1.3.** \_\_\_\_\_ popular jobs for teenagers are concerned with looking after animals: these are walking dogs and pet sitting. Some dog owners do not have time to walk their dogs two or three times a day, and they are willing to pay someone to do this for them. You may also be asked to look after a pet over a weekend or during a holiday: when the owners leave, you visit their pets, feed them, play with them and take them for walks (if necessary). If you do a good job, you may earn a decent **1.4.** \_\_\_\_\_.

Source: <http://www.e4s.co.uk/jobs/1-top-jobs-under-18s.htm>

- |             |                          |               |             |
|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| <b>1.1.</b> | <b>1.2.</b>              | <b>1.3.</b>   | <b>1.4.</b> |
| A. includes | A. Once they do,         | A. Others     | A. money    |
| B. engages  | B. Unless they do,       | B. Another    | B. cash     |
| C. involves | C. The more jobs you do, | C. The others | C. income   |
| D. entails  | D. If you do,            | D. Other      | D. wages    |

### Zadanie 2

Przetłumacz na język angielski podane w nawiasach fragmenty zdań 1–5, aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.

**Uwaga:** w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów.

- 2.1. *(Wolałabym pracować na zewnątrz)* \_\_\_\_\_ than indoors, for example as a gardener or a landscape designer.
- 2.2. Will my previous experience *(będzie wzięte pod uwagę)* \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2.3. *(Nieważne, jak bardzo się staram)* \_\_\_\_\_ I try, my work just isn't good enough for my boss.
- 2.4. He denied *(że zaproponowano mu)* \_\_\_\_\_ a job in the biggest rival company.
- 2.5. I *(nigdy nie napotkałem)* \_\_\_\_\_ across the problem of modern slavery in Poland.

### Zadanie 3

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (1–4), przekształcając jeden z wyrazów z ramki w taki sposób, aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

**Uwaga:** dwa wyrazy podano dodatkowo – nie pasują do żadnej luki.

GROW   HIRE   INCREASE   OCCUPY   OFFER   THERAPY

## THINKING AHEAD

Young people often wonder what jobs will be in demand in the near future. A lot of people think that any job connected with computers and the internet will be the job of the future. However, according to the website CareerCast, the three jobs most in demand in 2017 were home health aides, physical **3.1.** \_\_\_\_\_ and financial advisers. These are also the jobs in which more and more people will be **3.2.** \_\_\_\_\_ in the future. What is more, it is highly unlikely that these **3.3.** \_\_\_\_\_ will soon be replaced by robots. Needless to say, jobs such as software engineers or information security analysts will always be in demand, but it seems there will be a **3.4.** \_\_\_\_\_ need for those connected with services such as health care and wellbeing.

Source: <https://www.cnb.com/2017/03/27/the-9-most-in-demand-jobs-of-2017.html>

### Zadanie 1.

W zadaniach 1.1. – 1.5. spośród podanych odpowiedzi (A – C) wybierz tę, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmentu podanego w nawiasie, poprawnie uzupełniającym lukę. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

---

- 1.1. People (*w moim wieku*) \_\_\_\_\_ spend a lot of time socialising online.  
A. in my age  
B. of my age  
C. at the age
- 1.2. My cousin Bartek is \_\_\_\_\_ (*jedynakiem*).  
A. a single child  
B. a lonely child  
C. an only child
- 1.3. (*Czy mógłbyś*) \_\_\_\_\_ make friends with someone much younger than you?  
A. Could you  
B. Will you be able to  
C. Can you
- 1.4. They got \_\_\_\_\_ (*zარęczyli się*) last summer.  
A. occupied  
B. engaged  
C. busy
- 1.5. When she \_\_\_\_\_ (*skończyła*) 18, her parents bought her a second-hand car.  
A. finished  
B. turned  
C. ended
- 

### Zadanie 2.

W zadaniach 2.1. – 2.6. wybierz wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia luki w obu zdaniach. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

---

- 2.1. Women don't like to be asked about their \_\_\_\_\_.  
There is a big \_\_\_\_\_ difference between my sister and me – exactly 18 years.  
A. birthday      B. age      C. generation
- 2.2. My brother has been playing tennis from a/an \_\_\_\_\_ age.  
I always come to meetings \_\_\_\_\_ – I hate being late.  
A. young      B. late      C. early
- 2.3. Tom and I had a row last night but I'd really like to \_\_\_\_\_ up.  
Young people often \_\_\_\_\_ films online nowadays.  
A. break      B. do      C. make
- 2.4. I \_\_\_\_\_ after my mother – we look like sisters.  
When I go on holiday, I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of photos.  
A. look      B. do      C. take
- 2.5. My brother doesn't know how to put \_\_\_\_\_ a wash.  
I get \_\_\_\_\_ really well with all my cousins.  
A. on      B. up      C. along

2.6. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ in touch with your mates from primary school?

I \_\_\_\_\_ all my souvenirs in a safe place.

- A. hold                      B. keep                      C. stay

---

**Zadanie 3.**

Uzupełnij poniższe minialogi (3.1. – 3.5.), wybierając brakującą wypowiedź jednej z osób. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

---

3.1. X: Melinda and Phil got married last month.

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Really? That's great news!  
B. Happy anniversary!  
C. Congratulations!

3.2. X: What's your best friend like?

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I really like her.  
B. She's tall and slim.  
C. She's kind and generous.

3.3. X: Are you doing anything special on Sunday?

Y: Not really. Why?

X: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Why can't we go to the beach?  
B. We'd better not go to the beach.  
C. We could go to the beach.

3.4. X: You look upset. What's wrong?

Y: I had a big fight with Jack and we split up.

X: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I'm so sorry to hear that.  
B. That's terrific news.  
C. I wouldn't mind.

3.5. X: \_\_\_\_\_

Y: Sounds great.

- A. What do you think of clubbing?  
B. Shall we go clubbing tonight?  
C. Are you keen on clubbing?

### Zadanie 1.

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

## ONLY CHILDREN: SPOILT BRATS OR LONELY GEEKS?

Only children have a bad reputation. They are considered to be spoiled by their parents who give them their undivided attention, and sometimes pitied because they are lonely and have no siblings to play with. However, according to psychologist Susan Newman, it **1.1.** \_\_\_\_\_ be further from the truth. Studies show that children who do not have any siblings are not spoiled at all. What is more, they may actually **1.2.** \_\_\_\_\_ from being the only child in the family – this might mean that their parents devote a lot of time to them and talk to them a lot. This, in turn, means having a higher IQ and being happier in general as there is no sibling rivalry.

**1.3.** \_\_\_\_\_ being lonely, studies show that only children make as many friends as children with siblings, and their social life is as satisfying. What's more, they can make friends or start relationships with **1.4.** \_\_\_\_\_ only children: about 20% of American families have only one child, while in Great Britain it is more than half of British families. It seems then that only children are not lonely or spoiled abnormalities, but the future of our social life.

Source: [https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/only-child-facts-only-children\\_us\\_56253caae4b0bce347019ae5](https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/only-child-facts-only-children_us_56253caae4b0bce347019ae5)  
<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/may/21/only-child-spoilt-little-emperors-normal-future>

- |               |             |                 |               |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <b>1.1.</b>   | <b>1.2.</b> | <b>1.3.</b>     | <b>1.4.</b>   |
| A. might not  | A. gain     | A. Nevertheless | A. other      |
| B. could not  | B. derive   | B. As long as   | B. others     |
| C. should not | C. profit   | C. As for       | C. another    |
| D. would not  | D. benefit  | D. What's more  | D. the others |

### Zadanie 2.

Uzupełnij zdania 2.1. – 2.5., wykorzystując podane w nawiasach wyrazy w odpowiedniej formie. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast – jeżeli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów. **Uwaga:** w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie sześć wyrazów, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

- 2.1. My younger brother often leaves (room/mess) \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 2.2. I sometimes prefer to have (quiet/night) \_\_\_\_\_ than going out.
- 2.3. You had (better/not/lie) \_\_\_\_\_ your mum – she'll know you're lying.
- 2.4. Who (get/your/nerves) \_\_\_\_\_ more often: your friends or family?
- 2.5. My older sister is in her thirties, but she (not/look/age) \_\_\_\_\_ .

### Zadanie 3.

Wykorzystując wyrazy zapisane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (3.1. – 3.5.). Nie zmieniaj przy tym podanych początków i zakończeń zdań. **Uwaga:** w każdą lukę możesz wpisać od dwóch do pięciu wyrazów.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>3.1.</b> There is nobody I respect in my family more than my grandfather. <b>UP</b><br/>The person in my family I _____<br/>_____ is my grandfather.</p> <p><b>3.2.</b> My younger sister and I do not share the same interests and hobbies. <b>IN</b><br/>My younger sister and I do not _____<br/>_____ .</p> | <p><b>3.3.</b> I am not similar to my mother at all. <b>TAKE</b><br/>I _____ my mother at all.</p> <p><b>3.4.</b> I feel terrible – I forgot about my boyfriend's birthday. <b>SHOULD</b><br/>I _____ about my<br/>boyfriend's birthday.</p> <p><b>3.5.</b> It is impossible that she was in Warsaw yesterday; I saw her with Rick in a bar. <b>HAVE</b><br/>She _____ in Warsaw<br/>yesterday; I saw her with Rick in a bar.</p> |
|---|---|

## MATURA – POZIOM PODSTAWOWY

---

### Zadanie 1

---

- 1.1. B
- 1.2. A
- 1.3. A
- 1.4. C
- 1.5. B

---

### Zadanie 2

---

- 2.1. A
- 2.2. B
- 2.3. B
- 2.4. B
- 2.5. C

---

### Zadanie 3

---

- 3.1. B
- 3.2. A
- 3.3. A
- 3.4. B
- 3.5. A

## MATURA – POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

---

### Zadanie 1

---

- 1.1. choice
- 1.2. years
- 1.3. wearing
- 1.4. look

---

### Zadanie 2

---

- 2.1. was not allowed to
- 2.2. in buying such an
- 2.3. be capable of working
- 2.4. take after my mother
- 2.5. cut down on sweets

---

### Zadanie 3

---

- 3.1. make a good impression on
- 3.2. stand/bear taking
- 3.3. to have my hair
- 3.4. not wear/put on this dress
- 3.5. have dreamt of having



## MATURA – POZIOM PODSTAWOWY

---

### Zadanie 1

---

1.1. C

1.2. A

1.3. B

1.4. B

1.5. C

---

### Zadanie 2

---

2.1. A

2.2. C

2.3. A

2.4. C

2.5. C

---

### Zadanie 3

---

3.1. B

3.2. A

3.3. B

3.4. C

3.5. A

3.6. B

## MATURA – POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

---

### Zadanie 1

---

1.1. B

1.2. A

1.3. C

1.4. D

---

### Zadanie 2

---

2.1. According

2.2. like

2.3. what

2.4. may

---

### Zadanie 3

---

3.1. time that I have slept

3.2. would be able to work

3.3. needs fixing / needs to be fixed

3.4. has not been redecorated for

3.5. am thinking of moving

## MATURA – POZIOM PODSTAWOWY

---

### Zadanie 1

---

- 1.1. C
- 1.2. A
- 1.3. B
- 1.4. A
- 1.5. B

---

### Zadanie 2

---

- 2.1. C
- 2.2. A
- 2.3. B
- 2.4. A
- 2.5. C

---

### Zadanie 3

---

- 3.1. B
- 3.2. B
- 3.3. A
- 3.4. B
- 3.5. A
- 3.6. C

## MATURA – POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

---

### Zadanie 1

---

- 1.1. before
- 1.2. by
- 1.3. to
- 1.4. which

---

### Zadanie 2

---

- 2.1. graduated from a medical university
- 2.2. don't you ask the/your teacher
- 2.3. set up my own company
- 2.4. cramming for a geography
- 2.5. be able to carry out

---

### Zadanie 3

---

- 3.1. high time you got
- 3.2. The more often you revise
- 3.3. when I had done
- 3.4. to learn by heart
- 3.5. been crazy about

## MATURA – POZIOM PODSTAWOWY

---

### Zadanie 1

---

- 1.1. C
- 1.2. B
- 1.3. B
- 1.4. C
- 1.5. A

---

### Zadanie 2

---

- 2.1. B
- 2.2. C
- 2.3. B
- 2.4. C
- 2.5. A

---

### Zadanie 3

---

- 3.1. B
- 3.2. A
- 3.3. A
- 3.4. A
- 3.5. C

## MATURA – POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

---

### Zadanie 1

---

- 1.1. C
- 1.2. A
- 1.3. D
- 1.4. C

---

### Zadanie 2

---

- 2.1. I would rather work outdoors
- 2.2. be taken into consideration / be taken into account / be considered
- 2.3. No matter how hard / No matter how much
- 2.4. being offered / having been offered
- 2.5. have never come

---

### Zadanie 3

---

- 3.1. therapists
- 3.2. hired
- 3.3. occupations
- 3.4. growing

## Answer Key

### MATURA – POZIOM PODSTAWOWY

---

#### Zadanie 1

---

- 1.1. B
- 1.2. C
- 1.3. A
- 1.4. B
- 1.5. B

---

#### Zadanie 2

---

- 2.1. B
- 2.2. C
- 2.3. C
- 2.4. C
- 2.5. A
- 2.6. B

---

#### Zadanie 3

---

- 3.1. A
- 3.2. C
- 3.3. C
- 3.4. A
- 3.5. B

### MATURA – POZIOM ROZSZERZONY

---

#### Zadanie 1

---

- 1.1. B
- 1.2. D
- 1.3. C
- 1.4. A

---

#### Zadanie 2

---

- 2.1. his room in a mess
- 2.2. a quiet night in rather
- 2.3. better not lie to
- 2.4. gets on your nerves
- 2.5. does not look her age

---

#### Zadanie 3

---

- 3.1. look up to most
- 3.2. have a lot / much in common
- 3.3. do not take after
- 3.4. should not have forgotten / should have remembered
- 3.5. can't/couldn't have been