

Zadanie 1.

(0–3)

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

Tekst 1.

1.1. The announcement is being made to

- A. criticise the museum for a lack of updated information.
- B. suggest an alternative schedule for the rest of the day.
- C. give people some options for how they can spend their time instead.

Tekst 2.

1.2. How should the news item be headlined?

- A. MORE LUCK THAN SKILL
- B. A SPLENDID SPECTACLE
- C. A LUCKY VICTORY

Tekst 3.

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

- A. Milk consumption poses some serious health risks.
- B. It's not harmful to use milk in reasonable quantities.
- C. Milk contains both positive and negative nutrients.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 2.

(0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat uroczystości rodzinnych. Do każdej wypowiedzi (2.1.–2.4.) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.

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

This speaker

- A. says that family gatherings often lead to arguments.
- B. criticises the behaviour of a relative during family occasions.
- C. gives some reasons for avoiding family gatherings.
- D. describes an unpleasant situation during a recent family gathering.
- E. mentions the positive influence of a member of the family on him/her.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 3.

(0–5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z osobą należącą do ruchu preppersów. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.

3.1. In Ian's opinion, being a prepper is best defined by having

- A. some essential survival skills.
- B. sufficient supplies for hard times.
- C. the right mental attitude.
- D. some experience of surviving a disaster.

3.2. What kinds of possible risks does Ian not mention?

- A. A global economic crisis.
- B. The collapse of the social system.
- C. A global military conflict.
- D. The spread of fatal disease.

3.3. Ian implies that most preppers

- A. treat prepping as a hobby.
- B. used to do military service.
- C. try to hide their passion from others.
- D. are young people inspired by films and games.

3.4. Ian says that in order to start prepping, one has to

- A. buy some expensive equipment.
- B. change one's life completely.
- C. join a preppers organisation.
- D. define one's priorities.

3.5. Throughout the interview, Ian mainly

- A. dispels some myths about prepping.
- B. describes the prepping movement worldwide.
- C. presents his personal experience of prepping.
- D. encourages the listeners to become preppers.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 4.

(0–4)

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

UWAGA: jeden tekst pasuje do dwóch pytań.

I 'M LOSING A FRIEND!

Tekst A. Debbie

Lauren and I took to each other as soon as we met in secondary school two years ago. During the first year at school we were practically inseparable, both in terms of our school work and our social life. However, since the beginning of this school year we've been sort of drifting apart for no apparent reason. I can't even remember any serious arguments, other than having a heated discussion about what to do on a Friday afternoon! Although we're still desk-mates at school, we no longer spend time together once our classes are over. This has had a negative effect on how I behave around others. While Lauren still seems to be the life and soul of the party, I tend to keep myself to myself and, in fact, I often feel quite reluctant to go out. She must have noticed what's been going on but doesn't seem to care and I am too proud to raise the issue. Am I doing the right thing?

Tekst B. Tony

I met Eric when I went to lower secondary school and during all that time we got on like a house on fire. Some people actually thought we were brothers, because we were so much alike. High school didn't change anything at first, as we went to the same one and still saw each other every day. But about a year ago I noticed that more and more often we had opposing views on things. Some might say it's only natural. As people grow up, their outlooks on life change and their social circle is modified accordingly. If they're right, the case seems to be hopeless, although I guess it will take some time before it actually sinks in. But the pressing question is: are they right?

Tekst C. Oleg

When it turned out that Pete was going to attend the same high school, and even more, the same class, I was sure that would only strengthen our friendship and make us friends for life. Well, it didn't. Soon after the beginning of high school, Pete started hanging around with some guys from our class who I saw as real trouble. As I expected, he got up to all sorts of things, but every time I tried to bring it up he'd get angry and we'd end up falling out. It was extremely frustrating to see our friendship crack and crumble. It was like a house quickly falling into disrepair because of bad maintenance. At some point I decided I'd had enough and I stopped trying. Now, obviously there's no socialising on our part whatsoever and we also pretend to take no notice of each other at school. There are moments, though, when I can't help wondering whether I should give it a one more go. Should I?

In which blog post does the writer

4.1. give a comparison to make a point?	
4.2. say he/she can't put the situation down to a cause?	
4.3. say that one's choice of friends depends on one's views on life?	
4.4. mention a number of arguments with his/her friend?	

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 5.

(0–4)

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

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

MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES

At first glance, names like Albert Einstein, Lionel Messi or J.K. Rowling have very little in common. Apart, perhaps, from one thing. **5.1.** ____ However, according to the theory of multiple intelligences they ought to be placed on neighbouring pedestals in terms of their intelligence.

The theory, which was published in 1983 by Dr Howard Gardner, a professor of education at Harvard University, challenged the earlier notion of intelligence. **5.2.** ____ Dr Gardner, instead, proposed eight different intelligences to explain the wide variety of gifts in human beings. The types of intelligences he distinguished are as follows: linguistic intelligence (word smart), logical/mathematical intelligence (number/reasoning smart), spatial intelligence (picture smart), bodily-kinaesthetic intelligence (body smart), musical intelligence (music smart), interpersonal intelligence (people smart), intrapersonal intelligence (self smart) and naturalist intelligence (nature smart).

Since its publication, the theory of multiple intelligences has grabbed the attention of many educators. **5.3.** ____ Hundreds of schools have introduced changes that allow their students to learn through a variety of teaching methods, including music, role-play, field trips, multimedia and plenty of others to cater for the different learning styles. A good example of such a school is Disney English, run by the Walt Disney Company, which teaches English to young Chinese children aged 2–12 by using a programme of different activities in accordance with the theory of multiple intelligences and experiential learning.

The theory might also be of significance to adults and their working environment. Many adults are stuck in jobs that make poor use of their natural abilities. Someone who is a bodily-kinaesthetic type will hardly ever find fulfilment in an office job. One might say that it is not easy for adults to change their lives overnight and find a job that suits their intelligence type. **5.4.** ____ This can be achieved by taking advantage of different courses, hobbies and self-development programmes.

- A. And for a good reason, as it has strong implications for the processes of learning and development.
- B. This is true, but if they are prepared to make an effort, they can try to develop their potential outside of their working hours.
- C. They all made a name for themselves through extraordinary achievements, although they did so in completely different areas of excellence.
- D. At the beginning, the new concept was not received well by psychologists and came under strong criticism in a number of publications.
- E. It had previously been believed to be closely related to academic aptitude; that is, linguistic and logical-mathematical abilities.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 6.

(0–5)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty na temat statystów filmowych. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.

Tekst 1.

My father would often tell me that in any profession you have to start from the bottom and work your way up. If I hadn't known otherwise, I'd have thought he used to be a film extra. After obtaining my college diploma I spent a few months looking for a job but to no avail. The only one I was able to get was a part-time position in a local dot.com company with barely any prospects of full-time employment. So, when a friend of mine sent me a link to a website that advertised for film extras, I thought 'Why the hell not?!' After all, the primary school performance in which I'd played the role of a tree had apparently been a resounding success. It was rather odd to fill in the form with my vital statistics, like my height, weight, clothing size and so on. A few weeks later I was having a night out with my friends in the pub when I got a text message saying that I'd need to call back immediately if I wanted to be in a film. It was well past midnight. What was I supposed to do? Call them back at this time? After a little hesitation, I did make the call and was instructed to turn up at a suburban railway station the next morning, dressed as a typical London commuter. That at least saved me from the wondering what I was going to wear.

When I arrived at the station the next morning, I had to wait in a queue in front of a temporary casting office until I got my 'okay' from the casting manager. Then I walked over to join the other extras, who were already crowded on to one of the platforms. They were a colourful lot, indeed! Some were jobless actors. You could easily tell them apart by the way they looked down on the rest of us. A few looked like retirees who had come just because they had nothing else to do. The larger part of the crowd, though, was like me, looking to make some money quickly and, hopefully, have a new and exciting experience.

Then we waited. Those who'd had some experience as film extras told me that the waiting around was the real job. We had to wait till the film crews had set up their equipment for the shot. After about two hours a guy from the company came out to announce that the train we were supposed to board would arrive in about half an hour. So we waited again. Then the train came. It stopped and the crowd of us started to get on. Later I found out that I'd been in the shot for about two seconds. Hardly thrilling, but 50 wasn't at all bad for just standing around for a few hours. Actually, the part of the day I had been looking forward to most was the free lunch, which came in a plastic box with a rather unexciting selection of turkey or veggie sandwiches. Then we were told to be off and come back the next day at the same time. While on my way back home, I couldn't stop wondering how some people do this for long periods of time.

6.1. What dilemma does the writer describe in the first paragraph?

- A. He was afraid that he might lose his job at the IT company.
- B. He found it inconvenient to contact the film company.
- C. He was unsure about the right choice of clothes for his first role.
- D. He didn't feel he should reveal particular personal information about himself.

6.2. The majority of extras the writer met the next morning were

- A. members of the acting profession.
- B. in a similar situation to that of the writer.
- C. people who wanted to earn a lot of money.
- D. pensioners who wanted to keep themselves busy.

6.3. How did the writer feel about being in the scene?

- A. He found it an exciting experience.
- B. He thought he should have earned more.
- C. He was disappointed by how short it was.
- D. He thought it was a tiring experience.

Tekst 2.

The process of film-making is a complex one which involves a number of people who contribute to the final result. Apart from those at the top like the main actors, the director and the film crews, some films require the participation of a large number of extras. In simple terms, these are performers who appear in a film scene or scenes, most commonly in non-speaking or non-singing ones. To avoid giving them a feeling of being at the bottom of the filming ranks, film extras are usually referred to by the film crews as 'background cast members', 'background artists' or 'background performers'. Some types of films, such as war films, might require hundreds or even thousands of extras, so the casting criteria, for obvious reasons, cannot be very stringent. Having a specific look that suits the casting directors' needs is usually sufficient, so casting agencies usually require a photograph and some basic personal details and statistics.

Being an extra rarely translates into climbing the first steps of the show-business career ladder. The statistics are fairly merciless here. Only the luckiest few get spotted by a director and go on to become full-time actors. As some surveys have revealed, most background performers see their movie adventure as an opportunity to replenish their budget. While many extras confess that making an appearance in a film or series at top of the charts, like Game of Thrones, would be a dream come true, such a chance comes along for only a few lucky ones. More often than not you can just hear film extras complaining about poor working conditions, low wages and long periods of waiting.

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

- A. Film extras are often poorly paid for their performance in a film.
- B. Popular films or series are attractive productions for film extras.
- C. The breaks between film shoots are far too long.
- D. Working as a film extra seldom improves your chances of getting a real role in a film.

6.5. From both texts we learn that

- A. the recruitment process for a film extra is not complex.
- B. film extras are badly treated by film crews.
- C. a lot of film extras are older people.
- D. working as a film extra is a common option for jobless actors.

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 7.

(0–4)

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

DOG ATTACKS TEENAGER

A 13-year-old boy was taken to hospital yesterday afternoon after he was attacked by a large bull terrier on the outskirts of Benthall. The boy, who had been on his way home from his music class, was saved by the driver of a passing car, who stopped to come to his aid and took him to hospital in the neighbouring town of Shrewsbury. The wounded teenager, who was suffering **7.1.**____ shock, was immediately treated for his injuries. As the doctor told our reporter, the rescue had come most opportunely: 'Had the attack lasted longer, the boy **7.2.**____ hurt far more seriously. Luckily, he ended up with just a few stitches on his right forearm and there's no danger of a lasting injury.'

Mr Thomson, the 41-year-old taxi driver who helped the boy, does not seem to **7.3.**____ himself as a hero. 'I was coming back home when I saw a boy being attacked by a large dog, so I stopped and rushed to help him. I can't imagine having done otherwise. The boy was in a state of shock and I had no idea how serious his injuries were, so I decided to take him to hospital myself so as not to waste time waiting for an ambulance.'

The police spokesman we talked to after the incident **7.4.**____ that stray dogs were becoming an increasing menace in the area and several other attacks had been recorded in previous months.

7.1.

- A. by
- B. from
- C. with
- D. of

7.2.

- A. had been
- B. would been
- C. will have been
- D. would have been

7.3.

- A. regard
- B. consider
- C. feel
- D. pretend

7.4.

- A. advised
- B. demanded
- C. admitted
- D. insisted

PRZENIEŚ ROZWIĄZANIA NA KARTĘ ODPOWIEDZI!

Zadanie 8.

(0–4)

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

SHOP TILL YOU DROP! OR NOT!

Sooner or later, most of us find ourselves in the mood for hitting a shopping centre and rewarding ourselves with a few nice things. The question that some might ask is whether we are on our way to becoming shopping addicts. There are a few symptoms that might serve as a **8.1.**_____ (warn) against crossing the line between normal and compulsive shopping.

The emotions

There is nothing wrong with the fact that the prospect of going shopping arouses a feeling of anticipation. What matters is the emotional aftermath when we get our shopping home. While recreational shoppers will still **8.2.**_____ (excite) look over their newly purchased items, shopping addicts will be overwhelmed by a feeling of remorse and

will often hide the proof that once again they haven't been able to control themselves.

The money

Going into an **8.3.**_____ (occasion) overdraft because we desperately wanted to buy something isn't a real problem if we clear it within a short period of time. However, if this happens regularly and causes long-lasting financial problems, we are probably on our way to addiction.

The items

Most of us have at some time or another bought an item that we've hardly ever used. Yet, if the number of completely **8.4.**_____ (necessity) items we buy on a regular basis seems to be growing, now is the time to stop and seek professional help.

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