KAPITAŁ LUDZKI
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI

ORE Ośrodek Rozwoju Edukacji

UNIA EUROPEJSKA
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Ogólnopolska Olimpiada Języka Angielskiego dla Gimnazjalistów

Etap II

Testy z platformy e-learningowej
Część 18

TEST 1

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę stadniny koni. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Wimbledon Village Stables
Exceptional horse riding in London

We would like to invite you to join our Riding Club in the heart of Wimbledon Village. The Stables has a rich history and has offered horse riding in London for over 100 years.

WVS is a riding school with 25 happy and well trained horses and ponies. We have a team of experienced and professional riding instructors, whose main priorities are your enjoyment and safety as well as the achievement of your riding ambitions.

We are proud to offer:

- A unique Membership Scheme offering our Members substantial discounts and a more personalised approach,

- Riding in the south of England with more than 3,000 acres of beautiful countryside right on our doorstep.

Above all, we are a friendly, lively yard with a wealth of experience in developing the skills of both the capable rider and the enthusiastic novice.

Each and every client is treated as an individual and our own special 'community' is enriched by people of all abilities, from all walks of life, with one thing in common - a love of horses and riding.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. Wimbledon Village Stables has a lot of experience in teaching people how to ride horses. {**T**}
2. If you are just a beginner horse rider, you should have some riding classes elsewhere before going to the WVS, as the school deals with intermediate and advanced riders only. {**F**}
3. If you become a Member of the Riding Club, you will pay less for riding. {**T**}
4. Riding horses is a good way to visit and admire the English countryside. {**T**}
5. You can meet all sorts of people in the WVS. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Yogi Tea Licorice is an extraordinary blend of sweet liquorice, cinnamon, ginger, orange peel and other traditional spices. Liquorice root has been treasured for centuries by many ancient cultures for its natural sweetness, rich flavour and healthful properties.

To enjoy the full taste of Yogi Tea Licorice, pour freshly boiled water over the teabag. Allow to infuse for 7 minutes – or longer for a stronger flavour. Take a sip before adding your favourite sweetener or creamer and let the flavours you taste inspire the perfect proportions. Enjoy this unique and delicious tea any time, day or night.

1. This text can most probably be found: {**c**}

a. in a press article on the properties of the liquorice root

b. in a cook book

c. on a box of liquorice spice tea

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech rodzajów kuchni oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ kuchni do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwie kuchnie.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Thai cuisine is quite spicy and consists of lightly prepared dishes with strong aromatic components. Thai food cooks try to balance all the four fundamental taste senses in each dish or meal: sour, sweet, salty, and bitter. Thai meals typically consist of either a single dish or it will be rice with many additional dishes served at the same time. A staple ingredient in Thai cuisine is the “nampla” - a very aromatic fish sauce with a distinctive taste, which gives Thai cuisine its unique character. The most common grain is of course rice, as in most Asian cuisines, and the famous, sweet-smelling jasmine rice is indigenous to Thailand.

B. Finnish cuisine combines traditional country cooking with contemporary continental style cooking. Fish and meat are often found in traditional Finnish dishes from the western part of the country, while the dishes from the eastern part traditionally include various

vegetables and mushrooms. Finnish foods often use wholemeal grains (rye, barley, oats) and various berries (such as blueberries and other), as well as milk and its derivatives. As to vegetables, turnips were traditionally used, until they were replaced by the potato in the 18thcentury.

C. Mexican cuisine is known for its varied flavours, colourful decoration, and variety of spices and ingredients - many of them are native to the country. This cuisine has combined the indigenous, Mexican elements with European cuisine. Typical foods include corn (used in tortillas, gorditas, and also eaten fresh), beans, pumpkin and peppers. Mexican cuisine is considered one of the most varied in the world, after Chinese and Indian.

Which cuisine:

1. is the most varied out of these three? {**C**}
2. contains a lot of fish products? {**AB**}
3. is probably the most spicy out of the three? {**A**}
4. combines elements of traditional and European cuisines? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

This room needs some color and life, maybe a picture or a big, green, pot P_ _ _ _. {**plant**}

Please, don't forget to put the ice-cream in the F_ _ _ _ _ R. It can melt, you know… {**freezer**}

Teachers need to be _ _ T_ _ _ T with their students, even when they misbehave and are loud. {**patient**}

Why are you so _ _ _ BB_ _ _? Can you never change your mind about this? {**stubborn**}

Terry is a bit _ _Y. He doesn't really like talking to other kids. {**shy**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

They …….. work so much, but now they have a family and need more money. {**a**}

a. didn't use to b. didn't used to c. usedn't to

The baby …… yet. {**b**}

a. woke up b. hasn't woken up c. didn't woke up

Come …….., I want to look at you. {**a**}

a. closer b. close c. closely

You …… walk in here, it's for authorized staff only. {**c**}

a. can b. should c. mustn't

I'm too tired to talk to …….. . {**a**}

a. anybody b. somebody c. nobody

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When I got home, the TV set was not there. Somebody {**had broken**} (break) into my flat!

Mary is prone to accidents. She {**has broken**} (break) her leg twice.

He {**does not know**} (not know) me very well. We've only met twice.

I {**have been calling**} (call) you all morning! Where have you been?

What {**are they talking**} (they/talk) about? Can you hear them?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

61. Pytasz, czy mięso w sklepie jest świeże. {**c**}

a. How good is it?

b. How much is it?

c. Is it fresh?

62. Kolega opowiada o swojej diecie – jest wegetarianinem. {**c**}

a. I love fresh milk and lots of vegetables; for lunch I always have a big steak.

b. Pork chops and ribs are my favorite!

c. I often have fresh milk and cereal, sometimes eggs, but I never eat fish – it's meat too.

63. Przypuszczasz, że kolega skręcił kostkę. {**a**}

a. You may have twisted it.

b. You can twist it!

c. Oh my! It's broken!

64. Proponujesz wujkowi filiżankę kawy. {**b**}

a. Do you like coffee?

b. Would you like some coffee?

c. We have much coffee.

65. Nie chcesz cukru do herbaty. {**b**}

a. It’s bitter.

b. I don’t take sugar, thank you.

c. I don’t like tea.

TEST 2

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę parku dinozaurów. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

DINOSAUR PARK – A MONSTER DAY OUT

Come face to face with life size dinosaurs both great and small lurking in the woods on our Trail. Help our ranger discover how many T-Rex roam the woodland, using our radio and lookout towers to accomplish your mission. Pretending to be an archaeologist with brush in hand, enjoy unearthing the dinosaur fossil and discover which dinosaur you think it is. Have fun climbing, sliding, swinging and scrambling in our fantastic adventure play area set in parkland. There's plenty for all ages including our Tiny 'Terror'saurs for the under 5's. For a small additional charge, climb aboard and get close to our deer herd on our fascinating guided safari (subject to availability).

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Dinosaur Park is only for children above 5 years of age. {**F**}
2. There are a lot of activities and tasks for children to accomplish. {**T**}
3. There is a special area with a playground just outside the park. {**F**}
4. You can go on a guided safari and see a herd of deer for free. {**F**}
5. The guided safari may not be available if there are too many people signing up for this activity. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Yogi Tea Licorice is an extraordinary blend of sweet liquorice, cinnamon, ginger, orange peel and other traditional spices. Liquorice root has been treasured for centuries by many ancient cultures for its natural sweetness, rich flavour and healthful properties.

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1. This text can most probably be found: {**c**}

a. in a press article on the properties of the liquorice root

b. in a cook book

c. on a box of liquorice spice tea

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat przyczyn anoreksji, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. CULTURAL INFLUENCE

b. REJECTION FROM THE SOCIETY

c. STRESS

d. LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Anorexia is an eating disorder which can be characterized by low body weight and fear of becoming fat. Although anorexia is a physical condition, the real causes are related to the patient's emotional life. There are several causes of anorexia:

1. {**D**} A person may feel useless and worthless, despite achievements in his life, and they don't like the way they look. These feelings cause the patient to feel rejected from the society. As a consequence, an anorexic person is trying to have at least the perfect body.

2. {**C**} When a person has to work under pressure or experiences important changes in their life, they may feel worried and nervous. In such situations some people stop eating in the right times, or even stop eating altogether.

3. {**A**} In our society, extreme thinness is an indispensable element of the ideal beauty. As a consequence, many women and men go on very strict diets or use products that supposedly make them lose weight in a few days.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty czterech wypowiedzi/dialogów oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj wypowiedź do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a.

- „Mummy, why hasn't that man got any hair?"

- "Oh, really! I do wish you'd stop asking silly questions. Go and play in the garden or something, can't you?

b.

– Thank goodness we've got the harvest in today! If we hadn't collected it from the field before the storm, it would've been ruined!

c.

– "What? The President has resigned? I don't believe it! He can't have done!

d.

"I really don't want to watch this game – I'm not interested in football and it's the fourth game this week you want to watch."

Which speech expresses:

1. annoyance? {**A**}

2. surprise/shock? {**C**}

3. relief? {**B**}

4. boredom? {**D**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Do you think that a woolen _ _ A_ F for mum will be a good idea? It'd keep her neck warm. {**scarf**}

It's not OK to wear your T_ _ _K_ _ _T to the meeting. Sportswear is not suitable for business occasions. {**tracksuit**}

Many little boys want to play war and pretend to be _ _ LD_ _ _ _. {**soldiers**}

_ H_ _ L_ _ T_ _ _ is a minor crime, but you can still get arrested if a security guard in a supermarket catches you. {**shoplifting**}

It's an industrial area and there's much _ _ LL_ _ _ _N, especially of the air and water. {**pollution**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

All my friends …… when I showed them this video. {**a**}

a. were laughing b. are laughing c. was laughing

I had a problem with my passport at the airport, because it …….. and I didn't know about it. {**b**}

a. expire b. had expired c. has expired

…… work at the weekend? {**a**}

a. Does he have to b. Has he c. He must

If you wanted to lose weight, you ……. all that chocolate. {**a**}

a. shouldn't have been eating b. haven't to eat c. mustn't eat

He …….. about my birthday again. {**c**}

a. forgets b. is forgetting c. has forgotten

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

They must be exhausted. They {**have been training**} (train) all morning.

He promised he {**would help**} (help) me.

I {**heard**} (hear) everything you said yesterday.

This film is so sad. I think I {**am going to cry**} (cry) in a moment.

She is the most interesting person I {**have ever met**} (ever/meet).

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

6. Myślisz, że kupienie Ani papugi nie jest dobrym pomysłem. {**a**}

a. It's not a good idea, she is allergic to feathers.

b. Shall we buy her a pet?

c. She loves animals, let's do it!

7. Prosisz koleżankę do tańca. {**c**}

a. I like dancing.

b. Salsa is wonderful.

c. Shall we dance?

8. Chcesz zaproponować zwiedzanie Starego Miasta. {**c**}

a. Do you like sightseeing?

b. The Old Town is really crowded now.

c. Why don't we visit The Old Town?

9. Chcesz zapytać kolegę, czy chce coś z supermarketu. {**c**}

a. I always buy fresh milk at the supermarket.

b. Would you like some milk?

c. Shall I get you something from the store?

10. Wydaje ci się, że nowy kolega nie jest zbyt uprzejmy. {**a**}

a. Tony seems to be quite rude, doesn't he?

b. Tony doesn't like me.

c. Tony isn't interested in sport.

TEST 3

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę pielgrzymki po Ziemi Świętej. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

A Holy Land Pilgrimage - The Gospel Trail

Following the footsteps of Jesus, takes a whole new meaning by following the "Gospel Trail". "And leaving the city Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capharnaum on the sea coast…" (Matthew 4:13). From Mount of Precipice on the southern outskirts of Nazareth to Capernaum, you can visit the same places and see the same landscapes that Jesus visited and saw.

The Gospel Trail offers a golden opportunity to discover the cradle of Christianity in the Galilee. Follow the trail down the paths Jesus is believed to have taken when he left his childhood town of Nazareth for Capernaum, located on the north-west shore of the Sea of Galilee and which became his centre of ministry. The main portion of the trail will open in the spring of 2011 and the rest will open by the end of the year.

To enhance your experience, you will be able to choose how you want to travel the trail – by foot, bike or car, or even by sailing down the length of the Sea of Galilee. What's more, you can even combine them on various segments. Choose what's right for you based on your personal preferences and the level of difficulty you desire.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Gospel Trail gives you an opportunity to see the places mentioned in the Old Testament. {**F**}
2. The Gospel Trail starts in Nazareth and ends in Capernaum. {**T**}
3. The Gospel Trail has been open for a few years now. {**F**}
4. You can go along the trail by any means of transport you want. {**T**}
5. The path follows the footsteps of St. Peter. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b, c lub d)**

One afternoon I set off to visit my friend in a nearby village. It was foggy and chilly, but I really wanted to see her, so despite the weather I got into my car and pulled out. While I was driving, the fog became so dense that I couldn't see a thing. I kept on driving for some time when I suddenly realized I had lost my way. Panicking slightly, I stopped and hoped the fog would lift soon. I sat in the car for half an hour, but the fog was still like thick cotton wrapping around me. I thought I'd better get out and try to walk, as it was not much further away to the village. I walked for a bit when I saw some lights – it was the village! Sighing with relief, I dashed towards the lights and found my friend's house...

1. What time of the year do you think it was? {**c**}

a. Spring

b. Summer

c. Autumn

d. Winter

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe) Przeczytaj trzy przepisy kulinarne oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj przepis do odpowiedniego pytania. Do niektórych pytań pasują dwa przepisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. POACHED SALMON

Ingredients

- 1 to 1½ pounds salmon fillets
- ½ cup dry white wine (a good Sauvignon Blanc)
- ½ cup water
- A few thin slices of yellow onion and/or 1 shallot, peeled and sliced thin
- Several sprigs of fresh dill or sprinkle of dried dill
- A sprig of fresh parsley
- Freshly ground black pepper

Put wine, water, dill, parsley and onions in a saute pan, and bring to a simmer on medium heat. Place salmon fillets, skin-side down on the pan. Cover. Cook 5 minutes or to desired done-ness. Do not overcook. Serve sprinkled with freshly ground black pepper.

Serves 2-4

B. GRILLED CHICKEN LEGS

Prep Time: 20 minutes

Cook Time: 50 minutes

Marinate: 4 hours

Total Time: 5 hours, 10 minutes

Ingredients:

- 2/3 cup canola oil
- 1/2 cup red wine vinegar
- 3 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 3 tablespoons ketchup
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- dash Tabasco sauce
- 6 chicken leg quarters

Preparation:

In a large resealable food storage bag (plastic), combine the oil, vinegar, sugar, ketchup, onion, Worcestershire sauce, salt, garlic, and Tabasco. Add the chicken and turn to coat thoroughly. Seal the bag and refrigerate for at least 4 hours or overnight, turning occasionally.

Pour marinade into a saucepan and bring to a boil. Boil for 1 minute.

Heat the grill to a medium-high heat, about 350° to 375°.

Grill chicken over indirect heat -- not directly over coals or gas burners -- turning frequently and basting with the reserved boiled marinade, for about 45 to 60 minutes. The chicken should be fork tender and juices will run clear. The temperature should register about 165 on an instant read thermometer inserted into the thickest part of the meat but not touching bone.

Serves 6.

C. FISH STEW

Preparation time: 25 minutes.

Ingredients

- 6 Tbsp olive oil
- 1 cup of chopped onions
- 2 large garlic cloves, chopped
- 2/3 cup fresh parsley, chopped
- 1 cup of fresh chopped tomato (about 1 medium sized tomato)
- 2 tsp of tomato paste.
- 8 oz of clam juice
- 2/3 cup dry white wine
- 1 1/2 lb fish fillets (use halibut, cod, sole, red snapper, sea bass), cut into 2-inch pieces
- Touch of dry oregano, Tabasco, thyme, pepper
- Salt

Method

1 Heat olive oil in heavy large pot or Dutch oven over medium-high heat. Add chopped onion and garlic and sauté 4 minutes. Add parsley and stir 2 minutes. Add tomato, tomato paste and cook 2 minutes longer.

2 Add clam juice, dry white wine, and fish and simmer until fish is cooked through, less than 10 minutes. Add seasoning. Salt to taste. Ladle into bowls and serve.

Serves 4.

Which recipe is best for someone who:

1. has less than half an hour to cook? {**AC**}

2. doesn't eat meat? {**AC**}

3. wants to entertain five other people for dinner? {**B**}

4. would like to eat some soup? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Do you think that a woolen _ _ A_ F for mum will be a good idea? It'd keep her neck warm. {**scarf**}

It's not OK to wear your T_ _ _K_ _ _T to the meeting. Sportswear is not suitable for business occasions. {**tracksuit**}

Many little boys want to play war and pretend to be _ _ LD_ _ _ _. {**soldiers**}

_ H_ _ L_ _ T_ _ _ is a minor crime, but you can still get arrested if a security guard in a supermarket catches you. {**shoplifting**}

It's an industrial area and there's much _ _ LL_ _ _ _N, especially of the air and water. {**pollution**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

…… in the novel we learn who killed the president. {**b**}

a. More far b. Further c. Farther

She …… her leg, so she couldn't go to the ski camp. {**b**}

a. breaks b. had broken c. was breaking

You …… told her the truth. She deserves to know what happened. {**a**}

a. should have b. must c. needed

If he …… early, he'll call you. {**c**}

a. finished b. finish c. finishes

They ……. their lawyer next Tuesday. {**c**}

a. saw b. see c. are seeing

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When we left the club it {**was snowing**} (snow).

{**Does it often rain**} (it/often/rain) in this part of the country?

His twin sister is a better student than him – she {**studies**} (study) really hard.

I {**have not finished**} (not finish) reading your report yet.

I couldn't open the door, because I {**had forgotten**} (forget) the keys.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

36. Radzisz koledze, żeby kupił sobie psa. {**a**}

a. Why don't you get a puppy?

b. Dogs are great companions.

c. My mum hates cats.

37. Mówisz znajomej, że powinna przeprosić swoja sąsiadkę. {**a**}

a. You really ought to apologize.

b. I'm so sorry.

c. Your neighbor is very nice!

38. Pytasz o zdrowie koleżanki. {**c**}

a. Are you good?

b. What's up?

c. Are you better now?

39. Dzielisz się opinią na temat filmu. {**c**}

a. I just love going to the cinema!

b. Brad Pitt is fantastic!

c. It's the best comedy I've ever seen!

40. Przyszli do ciebie niezapowiedziani goście. {**c**}

a. How are you?

b. Welcome to our city!

c. What a surprise!

TEST 4

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę stadniny koni. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Wimbledon Village Stables
Exceptional horse riding in London

We would like to invite you to join our Riding Club in the heart of Wimbledon Village. The Stables has a rich history and has offered horse riding in London for over 100 years.

WVS is a riding school with 25 happy and well trained horses and ponies. We have a team of experienced and professional riding instructors, whose main priorities are your enjoyment and safety as well as the achievement of your riding ambitions.

We are proud to offer:

- A unique Membership Scheme offering our Members substantial discounts and a more personalised approach,

- Riding in the south of England with more than 3,000 acres of beautiful countryside right on our doorstep.

Above all, we are a friendly, lively yard with a wealth of experience in developing the skills of both the capable rider and the enthusiastic novice.

Each and every client is treated as an individual and our own special 'community' is enriched by people of all abilities, from all walks of life, with one thing in common - a love of horses and riding.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. Wimbledon Village Stables has a lot of experience in teaching people how to ride horses. {**T**}
2. If you are just a beginner horse rider, you should have some riding classes elsewhere before going to the WVS, as the school deals with intermediate and advanced riders only. {**F**}
3. If you become a Member of the Riding Club, you will pay less for riding. {**T**}
4. Riding horses is a good way to visit and admire the English countryside. {**T**}
5. You can meet all sorts of people in the WVS. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c) :**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

How do you describe the taste?

Win a tea-tasting trip to Kenya – 900 runners-up get free PG tips tea for a whole year.

Our tea plantation in sunny Kericho, Kenya, is a rather lovely place to go on holiday. To win a holiday there, just write to us and help us describe the taste of PG tips tea, and we'll put your name in for 9 consecutive draws. Every week we close our eyes and draw a winner and 100 runners-up. So give yourself a chance and write to us! (UK residents only. For full terms see www.pgtips.co.uk)

1. The text was written in order to: {**b**}

a. encourage people to work on their vocabulary to be more eloquent in the area of describing sensory perceptions, e.g. taste

b. convince people to describe the taste of PG tips tea by offering them a prize in a draw

c. advertise Kericho, Kenya, as a desirable holiday destination

---

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF “THINGS TO BUY” AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe) Przeczytaj trzy przepisy kulinarne oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj przepis do odpowiedniego pytania. Do niektórych pytań pasują dwa przepisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. POACHED SALMON

Ingredients

- 1 to 1½ pounds salmon fillets
- ½ cup dry white wine (a good Sauvignon Blanc)
- ½ cup water
- A few thin slices of yellow onion and/or 1 shallot, peeled and sliced thin
- Several sprigs of fresh dill or sprinkle of dried dill
- A sprig of fresh parsley

- Freshly ground black pepper

Put wine, water, dill, parsley and onions in a saute pan, and bring to a simmer on medium heat. Place salmon fillets, skin-side down on the pan. Cover. Cook 5 minutes or to desired done-ness. Do not overcook. Serve sprinkled with freshly ground black pepper.

Serves 2-4

B. GRILLED CHICKEN LEGS

Prep Time: 20 minutes

Cook Time: 50 minutes

Marinate: 4 hours

Total Time: 5 hours, 10 minutes

Ingredients:

- 2/3 cup canola oil
- 1/2 cup red wine vinegar
- 3 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 3 tablespoons ketchup
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- dash Tabasco sauce
- 6 chicken leg quarters

Preparation:

In a large resealable food storage bag (plastic), combine the oil, vinegar, sugar, ketchup, onion, Worcestershire sauce, salt, garlic, and Tabasco. Add the chicken and turn to coat thoroughly. Seal the bag and refrigerate for at least 4 hours or overnight, turning occasionally.

Pour marinade into a saucepan and bring to a boil. Boil for 1 minute.

Heat the grill to a medium-high heat, about 350° to 375°.

Grill chicken over indirect heat -- not directly over coals or gas burners -- turning frequently and basting with the reserved boiled marinade, for about 45 to 60 minutes. The chicken should be fork tender and juices will run clear. The temperature should register about 165 on an instant read thermometer inserted into the thickest part of the meat but not touching bone.

Serves 6.

C. FISH STEW

Preparation time: 25 minutes.

Ingredients

- 6 Tbsp olive oil
- 1 cup of chopped onions
- 2 large garlic cloves, chopped
- 2/3 cup fresh parsley, chopped
- 1 cup of fresh chopped tomato (about 1 medium sized tomato)
- 2 tsp of tomato paste.
- 8 oz of clam juice
- 2/3 cup dry white wine
- 1 1/2 lb fish fillets (use halibut, cod, sole, red snapper, sea bass), cut into 2-inch pieces

- Touch of dry oregano, Tabasco, thyme, pepper
- Salt

Method

1 Heat olive oil in heavy large pot or Dutch oven over medium-high heat. Add chopped onion and garlic and sauté 4 minutes. Add parsley and stir 2 minutes. Add tomato, tomato paste and cook 2 minutes longer.

2 Add clam juice, dry white wine, and fish and simmer until fish is cooked through, less than 10 minutes. Add seasoning. Salt to taste. Ladle into bowls and serve.

Serves 4.

Which recipe is best for someone who:

1. has less than half an hour to cook? {**AC**}

2. doesn't eat meat? {**AC**}

3. wants to entertain five other people for dinner? {**B**}

4. would like to eat some soup? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Can you call the hotel and check if they have _ _ TT_ _ _ in the rooms? I can only drink coffee I make myself. {**kettles**}

My cousin Lily used to eat only _ _ R_ _ B_ _ _Y ice-cream, just because she liked the pink color. {**strawberry**}

In fall we often go walking in the forest, sometimes we pick _ _ _ H_ OO_ _ and then make a delicious creamy sauce with them. {**mushrooms**}

I can give you some of this delicious, home-made jam, if you have a proper _ _ R for it. {**jar**}

We S_ _ _ _ _ see each other, only during major holidays. {**seldom**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Who …… these cars belong to? {**c**}

a. does b. - c. do

Gloria apologized for ……. so rude to her friend. {**b**}

a. be b. being c. been

Bob …… the fridge until the next weekend. {**b**}

a. will repair b. won't have repaired c. will be repaired

Who was this letter written …….. ? {**a**}

a. by b. from c. -

This time next weekend we …….. at Ann's party. {**a**}

a. will be dancing b. are dancing c. dance

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Do you know how many people {**came**} (come) to the last meeting?

Do you know if she {**speaks**} (speak) Italian?

People in Peru {**eat**} (eat) guinea pigs.

When I lived in Madrid I {**spoke**} (speak) Spanish all the time.

What time {**did the show start**} (the show/start) yesterday?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

56. Szukasz najbliższego bankomatu. {**a**}

a. Excuse me, is there an ATM near here?

b. Where is the nearest bank?

c. Do you have cash?

57. Opowiadasz o tym, jaki jest twój nowy szef. {**b**}

a. He's soft and has long ears.

b. She's very demanding, but fair.

c. It's made of very strong material.

58. Chcesz wymienić zakup. Ekspedient pyta, czy masz paragon. {**b**}

a. Do you have any change?

b. Do you have a receipt?

c. Do you have a prescription?

59. Potrzebujesz drobnych do automatu z napojami. Prosisz o pomoc. {**b**}

a. Can you help him?

b. Do you have any coins?

c. I don’t have cash.

60. Pytasz ile lat ma kotka twojej cioci. {**a**}

a. How old is she?

b. How many years is she?

c. Is she old?

TEST 5

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę akwarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

See beautiful and wonderfully dreadful things in the biggest Aquarium in Alaska!
In the Aquarium, choose your favourite from over 150 species of fish and aquatic creatures that come from seas and lakes all around the world.
What does an arctic grayling look like? What do piranhas eat? You can find this and other interesting things about the species and their habitat from the information plaques of the Aquarium. We change the selection of species in the Aquarium annually. We also renew the sceneries, but always take care that our animals swim in environments that resemble their natural habitat as much as possible.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Aquarium presents fish which naturally occur in Alaskan seas and lakes. {**F**}
2. A visit in the Aquarium is informative as you can learn about various, previously unknown species of fish. {**T**}
3. If you visited the Aquarium in previous years, it's pointless to go there again to see the same fish. {**F**}
4. The conditions that the fish are kept in resemble their natural living conditions. {**T**}
5. There are over 1500 species in the Aquarium. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c)**

Last year we were travelling from Gdańsk to Kraków on an overnight train, and I was asked to buy the train tickets a long time in advance - we definitely needed three bunk beds in a sleeper and we wanted to make sure we would get them. So I went to the railway station one day in early July and bought three tickets for the 15th August. When the day came, we went to the station and then to the platform. As we boarded the train, we realized to our horror that someone was lying on our bunks! We thought the train was obviously overbooked, so we went to the ticket inspector to complain. Unfortunately it turned out that we had bought the tickets for the 15th July, not August! Just as we were facing spending an overnight train journey sitting in an uncomfortable compartment, it turned out that there was an empty sleeping compartment available. It was very lucky, but we had to buy the tickets again… This was the most expensive fare to Kraków!

1. Why was the train journey so expensive? {**c**}

a. because they were travelling a long distance

b. because they were travelling in a sleeping car

c. because they had to pay for their tickets twice

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat górskich wędrówek, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. COLLECT AND INSPECT GEAR

b. PREPARE YOUR BODY

c. AVOID STRENUOUS EXERCISE BEFORE HIKING

d. CHECK THE WEATHER FORECAST

Hiking

Hiking is a unique and enjoyable way of spending time with nature while getting some exercise. It is a good way of reducing stress and excess weight, and increasing your stamina and well being. It is a good idea, however, to prepare for your trip in advance:

1. {**B**} Hiking can be a very demanding physical activity, so you must get really fit if you want to succeed and to avoid injury.
2. {**A**} Shoes, tents, clothes and other gear need to be in good condition and appropriate for the weather. If you have new hiking shoes, you should wear them in advance to avoid blisters.
3. {**D**} Remember, however, that the weather is often unpredictable, especially in the high mountains. For example, snowfall is possible even at the peak of summer.
4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech rodzajów kuchni oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ kuchni do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwie kuchnie.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Thai cuisine is quite spicy and consists of lightly prepared dishes with strong aromatic components. Thai food cooks try to balance all the four fundamental taste senses in each dish or meal: sour, sweet, salty, and bitter. Thai meals typically consist of either a single dish or it will be rice with many additional dishes served at the same time. A staple ingredient in Thai cuisine is the “nampla” - a very aromatic fish sauce with a distinctive taste, which gives Thai cuisine its unique character. The most common grain is of course rice, as in most Asian cuisines, and the famous, sweet-smelling jasmine rice is indigenous to Thailand.

B. Finnish cuisine combines traditional country cooking with contemporary continental style cooking. Fish and meat are often found in traditional Finnish dishes from the western part of the country, while the dishes from the eastern part traditionally include various vegetables and mushrooms. Finnish foods often use wholemeal grains (rye, barley, oats) and various berries (such as blueberries and other), as well as milk and its derivatives. As to vegetables, turnips were traditionally used, until they were replaced by the potato in the 18thcentury.

C. Mexican cuisine is known for its varied flavours, colourful decoration, and variety of spices and ingredients - many of them are native to the country. This cuisine has combined the indigenous, Mexican elements with European cuisine. Typical foods include corn (used in tortillas, gorditas, and also eaten fresh), beans, pumpkin and peppers. Mexican cuisine is considered one of the most varied in the world, after Chinese and Indian.

Which cuisine:

1. is the most varied out of these three? {**C**}
2. contains a lot of fish products? {**AB**}
3. is probably the most spicy out of the three? {**A**}
4. combines elements of traditional and European cuisines? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

When you want to take something back to the shop and get your money back, you always need a _ _ _ _ _ PT. {**receipt**}

Kids hate mint _ _ O_ HP_ _ _ _, so the parents often buy a fruit flavored version. {**toothpaste**}

Terry never uses sugar, he always puts _ _ _ _ Y in his tea to make it sweeter. {**honey**}

I just have a 100 PLN note, can you spare me some _ _ A_ _E for the candy machine? It only takes 2 PLN coins. {**change**}

If you need a bus ticket, go to the nearest _ _ W_ _ G_ _ _'S. Also, get me a newspaper and a lighter, please. {**newsagent's**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Who …… these cars belong to? {**c**}

a. does b. - c. do

Gloria apologized for ……. so rude to her friend. {**b**}

a. be b. being c. been

Bob …… the fridge until the next weekend. {**b**}

a. will repair b. won't have repaired c. will be repaired

Who was this letter written …….. ? {**a**}

a. by b. from c. -

This time next weekend we …….. at Ann's party. {**a**}

a. will be dancing b. are dancing c. dance

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When I got home, the TV set was not there. Somebody {**had broken**} (break) into my flat!

Mary is prone to accidents. She {**has broken**} (break) her leg twice.

He {**does not know**} (not know) me very well. We've only met twice.

I {**have been calling**} (call) you all morning! Where have you been?

What {**are they talking**} (they/talk) about? Can you hear them?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

36. Radzisz koledze, żeby kupił sobie psa. {**a**}

a. Why don’t you get a puppy?

b. Dogs are great companions.

c. My mum hates cats.

37. Mówisz znajomej, że powinna przeprosić swoja sąsiadkę. {**a**}

a. You really ought to apologize.

b. I’m so sorry.

c. Your neighbor is very nice!

38. Pytasz o zdrowie koleżanki. {**c**}

a. Are you good?

b. What’s up?

c. Are you better now?

39. Dzielisz się opinią na temat filmu. {**c**}

a. I just love going to the cinema!

b. Brad Pitt is fantastic!

c. It’s the best comedy I’ve ever seen!

40. Przyszli do ciebie niezapowiedziani goście. {**c**}

a. How are you?

b. Welcome to our city!

c. What a surprise!

TEST 6

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę pielgrzymki po Ziemi Świętej. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

A Holy Land Pilgrimage - The Gospel Trail

Following the footsteps of Jesus, takes a whole new meaning by following the "Gospel Trail". "And leaving the city Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capharnaum on the sea coast…" (Matthew 4:13). From Mount of Precipice on the southern outskirts of Nazareth to Capernaum, you can visit the same places and see the same landscapes that Jesus visited and saw.

The Gospel Trail offers a golden opportunity to discover the cradle of Christianity in the Galilee. Follow the trail down the paths Jesus is believed to have taken when he left his childhood town of Nazareth for Capernaum, located on the north-west shore of the Sea of Galilee and which became his centre of ministry. The main portion of the trail will open in the spring of 2011 and the rest will open by the end of the year.

To enhance your experience, you will be able to choose how you want to travel the trail – by foot, bike or car, or even by sailing down the length of the Sea of Galilee. What's more, you can even combine them on various segments. Choose what's right for you based on your personal preferences and the level of difficulty you desire.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Gospel Trail gives you an opportunity to see the places mentioned in the Old Testament. {**F**}
2. The Gospel Trail starts in Nazareth and ends in Capernaum. {**T**}
3. The Gospel Trail has been open for a few years now. {**F**}
4. You can go along the trail by any means of transport you want. {**T**}
5. The path follows the footsteps of St. Peter. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Hotel Russel

1-8 Russel Square, Bloomsbury, London

Dear Sirs,

Please advise if there are any rooms available for our staff for the period from 21st to 23rd April. We would like to book 4 single rooms and one double room in the name of Cecilia Braithwaite. Please give us the prices for the rooms (including VAT) and let us know if any deposit should be sent to you as confirmation of our reservation.

We are looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours faithfully,

Adam Smith

1. Adam Smith wrote the letter in order to: {**a**}

a. book some rooms in a hotel

b. ask the hotel staff for advice about whether to book the rooms or not

c. just ask about hotel prices before he decides whether to book rooms or not

---

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

Przeczytaj opisy trzech typów rowerów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ roweru do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę!

a. Road bikes

Road bikes have light frames and narrow tires. Usually they're less comfortable than other bicycles, but their design makes for a faster and more responsive ride. Riding a lighter bike up a hill is much less tiring!

b. Mountain bikes

Mountain bikes are designed for off-road use. They are built with strong components, so they are suitable for rough riding. They also have high-performing brakes and suspension. Their tires are fatter and their seats more comfortable than those of the road bikes.

c. Tandem bikes

Tandems are bicycles built for two people. The front rider, called the captain, is responsible for steering and braking. The back rider, called the stoker, may have limited access to brakes.

Which bike:

1. is designed for two riders? {**C**}
2. probably has the best brakes? {**B**}
3. is the best to use on narrow paths or country dirt roads? {**B**}
4. responds best to the rider's steering? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Do you think that a woolen _ _ A_ F for mum will be a good idea? It'd keep her neck warm. {**scarf**}

It's not OK to wear your T_ _ _K_ _ _T to the meeting. Sportswear is not suitable for business occasions. {**tracksuit**}

Many little boys want to play war and pretend to be _ _ LD_ _ _ _. {**soldiers**}

_ H_ _ L_ _ T_ _ _ is a minor crime, but you can still get arrested if a security guard in a supermarket catches you. {**shoplifting**}

It's an industrial area and there's much _ _ LL_ _ _ _N, especially of the air and water. {**pollution**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She ……. a book when she noticed a homeless man in the street outside her house. {**b**}

a. read b. was reading c. had read

I think he's …….. what I said. {**a**}

a. misunderstood b. misunderstand c. misunderstanded

You ……. have bought so much bread. We have more than we need. {**b**}

a. don't need to b. needn't c. must

It …….. Lady Gaga you saw yesterday. She's in LA! {**a**}

a. can't have been b. wasn't be c. mustn't have been

Are your kids …… than theirs? {**b**}

a. talented b. more talented c. most talented

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Do you know how many people {**came**} (come) to the last meeting?

Do you know if she {**speaks**} (speak) Italian?

People in Peru {**eat**} (eat) guinea pigs.

When I lived in Madrid I {**spoke**} (speak) Spanish all the time.

What time {**did the show start**} (the show/start) yesterday?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

31. Koleżanka mówi, że jej gorąco – jak zareagujesz? {**a**}

a. Shall I open the window?

b. You need a doctor.

c. I'll give you some advice.

32. Chcesz pomóc mamie nieść zakupy. {**a**}

a. I'll carry that.

b. It's very heavy!

c. You look tired.

33. Mówisz o swoich zainteresowaniach. {**c**}

a. I'm from Poznan.

b. I like my little brother, he's sweet.

c. Art and history are my hobbies.

34. Nie chcesz jeść zapiekanki szpinakowej, bo jej nie lubisz. {**b**}

a. I'm allergic to spinach.

b. I hate casseroles.

c. I'm a vegetarian.

35. Przypuszczasz, że koleżanka jest smutna z powodu złej oceny. {**b**}

a. Kate is terrified!

b. She might be a bit depressed.

c. Kate failed the last test.

TEST 7

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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Nomad's overland safaris are very popular across a broad age range, offering an affordable way to cross parts of Africa making new friends as you go! The 21-day camping Cape Town to Victoria Falls trip is only $1955pp with a local payment of USD$285. This is great value as it includes your transport, accommodation, most meals and sightseeing. This trip includes an Okavango Delta excursion.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Yogi Tea Licorice is an extraordinary blend of sweet liquorice, cinnamon, ginger, orange peel and other traditional spices. Liquorice root has been treasured for centuries by many ancient cultures for its natural sweetness, rich flavour and healthful properties.

To enjoy the full taste of Yogi Tea Licorice, pour freshly boiled water over the teabag. Allow to infuse for 7 minutes – or longer for a stronger flavour. Take a sip before adding your favourite sweetener or creamer and let the flavours you taste inspire the perfect proportions. Enjoy this unique and delicious tea any time, day or night.

1. This text can most probably be found: {**c**}

a. in a press article on the properties of the liquorice root

b. in a cook book

c. on a box of liquorice spice tea

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech rodzajów kuchni oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ kuchni do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwie kuchnie.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Thai cuisine is quite spicy and consists of lightly prepared dishes with strong aromatic components. Thai food cooks try to balance all the four fundamental taste senses in each dish or meal: sour, sweet, salty, and bitter. Thai meals typically consist of either a single dish or it will be rice with many additional dishes served at the same time. A staple ingredient in Thai cuisine is the “nampla” - a very aromatic fish sauce with a distinctive taste, which gives Thai cuisine its unique character. The most common grain is of course rice, as in most Asian cuisines, and the famous, sweet-smelling jasmine rice is indigenous to Thailand.

B. Finnish cuisine combines traditional country cooking with contemporary continental style cooking. Fish and meat are often found in traditional Finnish dishes from the western part of the country, while the dishes from the eastern part traditionally include various vegetables and mushrooms. Finnish foods often use wholemeal grains (rye, barley, oats) and various berries (such as blueberries and other), as well as milk and its derivatives. As to vegetables, turnips were traditionally used, until they were replaced by the potato in the 18thcentury.

C. Mexican cuisine is known for its varied flavours, colourful decoration, and variety of spices and ingredients - many of them are native to the country. This cuisine has combined the indigenous, Mexican elements with European cuisine. Typical foods include corn (used in tortillas, gorditas, and also eaten fresh), beans, pumpkin and peppers. Mexican cuisine is considered one of the most varied in the world, after Chinese and Indian.

Which cuisine:

1. is the most varied out of these three? {**C**}
2. contains a lot of fish products? {**AB**}
3. is probably the most spicy out of the three? {**A**}
4. combines elements of traditional and European cuisines? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Our cats love sleeping on the lawn in the _ _ NS_ _ _E, when it's so nice and warm. {**sunshine**}

Our plane was delayed because of _ _ _CK fog. {**thick**}

Barney, our puppy dog, is terrified of S_ _ _ M, especially when there are thunders. {**storm**}

What do you like doing in your _ _ _ S_ R_ time? What are your hobbies? {**leisure**}

There is a friendly red _Q_ _ _ R_L in our park. It always comes up to ask for nuts or acorns from us. {**squirrel**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She ……. a book when she noticed a homeless man in the street outside her house. {**b**}

a. read b. was reading c. had read

I think he's …….. what I said. {**a**}

a. misunderstood b. misunderstand c. misunderstanded

You ……. have bought so much bread. We have more than we need. {**b**}

a. don't need to b. needn't c. must

It …….. Lady Gaga you saw yesterday. She's in LA! {**a**}

a. can't have been b. wasn't be c. mustn't have been

Are your kids …… than theirs? {**b**}

a. talented b. more talented c. most talented

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When we left the club it {**was snowing**} (snow).

{**Does it often rain**} (it/often/rain) in this part of the country?

His twin sister is a better student than him – she {**studies**} (study) really hard.

I {**have not finished**} (not finish) reading your report yet.

I couldn't open the door, because I {**had forgotten**} (forget) the keys.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz

TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

61. Pytasz, czy mięso w sklepie jest świeże. {**c**}

a. How good is it?

b. How much is it?

c. Is it fresh?

62. Kolega opowiada o swojej diecie – jest wegetarianinem. {**c**}

a. I love fresh milk and lots of vegetables; for lunch I always have a big steak.

b. Pork chops and ribs are my favorite!

c. I often have fresh milk and cereal, sometimes eggs, but I never eat fish – it's meat too.

63. Przypuszczasz, że kolega skręcił kostkę. {**a**}

a. You may have twisted it.

b. You can twist it!

c. Oh my! It's broken!

64. Proponujesz wujkowi filiżankę kawy. {**b**}

a. Do you like coffee?

b. Would you like some coffee?

c. We have much coffee.

65. Nie chcesz cukru do herbaty. {**b**}

a. It's bitter.

b. I don't take sugar, thank you.

c. I don't like tea.

TEST 8

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
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3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Its construction was begun in 1093 and was largely completed within the next 40 years. It is the only cathedral in England to retain almost all of its Romanesque features, and one of few to preserve the unity and integrity of its original design. The Cathedral was built as a place of worship, to house the shrine of saint Cuthbert, in whose honour pilgrims came to Durham from all over England. It was also the home of a Benedictine monastic community.

The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn’t changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat przyczyn anoreksji, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. CULTURAL INFLUENCE

b. REJECTION FROM THE SOCIETY

c. STRESS

d. LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Anorexia is an eating disorder which can be characterized by low body weight and fear of becoming fat. Although anorexia is a physical condition, the real causes are related to the patient's emotional life. There are several causes of anorexia:

1. {**D**} A person may feel useless and worthless, despite achievements in his life, and they don't like the way they look. These feelings cause the patient to feel rejected from the society. As a consequence, an anorexic person is trying to have at least the perfect body.

2. {**C**} When a person has to work under pressure or experiences important changes in their life, they may feel worried and nervous. In such situations some people stop eating in the right times, or even stop eating altogether.

3. {**A**} In our society, extreme thinness is an indispensable element of the ideal beauty. As a consequence, many women and men go on very strict diets or use products that supposedly make them lose weight in a few days.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech rodzajów kuchni oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ kuchni do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwie kuchnie.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Thai cuisine is quite spicy and consists of lightly prepared dishes with strong aromatic components. Thai food cooks try to balance all the four fundamental taste senses in each dish or meal: sour, sweet, salty, and bitter. Thai meals typically consist of either a single dish or it will be rice with many additional dishes served at the same time. A staple ingredient in Thai cuisine is the "nampla" - a very aromatic fish sauce with a distinctive taste, which gives Thai cuisine its unique character. The most common grain is of course rice, as in most Asian cuisines, and the famous, sweet-smelling jasmine rice is indigenous to Thailand.

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Which cuisine:

1. is the most varied out of these three? {**C**}
2. contains a lot of fish products? {**AB**}
3. is probably the most spicy out of the three? {**A**}
4. combines elements of traditional and European cuisines? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

What I hate about camping trips is the insects, especially _ _ _Q_ _ T_ _ _. {**mosquitoes**}

We walked around the Old Market. There were souvenir stalls and people feeding P_ _ _ O_ _. {**pigeons**}

I need to prepare some documents for my essay. Can I use your _ _ I_ _ _R? Mine is out of ink. {**printer**}

Do you have any painkillers? I have a horrible H_ _ _A_ _ E. {**headache**}

The driver hit a tree, because the _ R_ K_ _ in his car didn't work and he couldn't stop in time. {**brakes**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

…… in the novel we learn who killed the president. {**b**}

a. More far b. Further c. Farther

She …… her leg, so she couldn't go to the ski camp. {**b**}

a. breaks b. had broken c. was breaking

You …… told her the truth. She deserves to know what happened. {**a**}

a. should have b. must c. needed

If he …… early, he'll call you. {**c**}

a. finished b. finish c. finishes

They ……. their lawyer next Tuesday. {**c**}

a. saw b. see c. are seeing

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Sorry I'm late. How long {**have you been waiting**} (you/wait)?

Do you know who {**this car belongs**} (this car/belong) to?

Look, I think somebody {**is drowning**} (drown) there. Let's help them!

I don't feel like going out, it's cold and it {**is raining**} (rain).

He {**understands**} (understand) this is really important.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

66. Mówisz koleżance, że nie masz wystarczająco dużo pieniędzy, żeby kupić tą książkę. {**a**}

a. I can't afford it.

b. I haven't got money enough.

c. I need money.

67. Cieszysz się na plany wakacyjne, o których mówi koleżanka. {**a**}

a. Oh, that sounds wonderful!

b. I'm looking for it!

c. I can't wait for you!

68. Pytasz, jak długo nauczyciel na ciebie czekał. {**a**}

a. Have you been here long?

b. Is it a long time?

c. Is there a long line?

69. Pytasz o plany kolegi na wakacje. {**c**}

a. Are you going to that restaurant?

b. Do you like summer?

c. What are you doing next summer?

70. Mówisz, że nie możesz doczekać się Świąt. {**a**}

a. I'm really looking forward to it.

b. I'm not waiting.

c. I just love Christmas.

TEST 9

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

XYZ Ltd.

25 Hogarth Road

Earls Court, London

Dear Mr Jones,

We are sorry to inform you that our visit at your company, planned for the 1st week of May 2011 has to be cancelled as unforeseen obstacles have arisen.

We hope, however, that we can meet at a later date – please e-mail us some other times that will work for you.

Please accept our apologies,

Best regards,

Adrian Viney

1. The purpose of Adrian Viney's letter is to: {**c**}

a. cancel the visit

b. apologise for cancelling the visit

c. all of the above

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat aranżacji wnętrz, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. Place fresh flowers in your rooms

b. Choose pastels and floral prints to reflect the rebirth of nature in your home

c. Freshen up an entire room with a new coat of paint

d. Keep some houseplants in your home

How to Decorate Your House for Spring

Spring is usually very welcome after a long, cold winter. If you want to capture its atmosphere and bring cheer in your home, here is what you can do:

1. {**B**} Blankets, pillows, vases and curtains reflecting these spring themes can be introduced into your home with minimal effort or expense.

2. {**C**} Colours that are light and airy are suggestive of spring. Try to find different shades of your current wall colour and pick one that coordinates with your existing decor.

3. {**A**} The aroma and bright colours are a reminder that spring is in the air. When cutting stems, cut at a 45-degree angle. Use preservatives in the water to extend flower life.

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych zawodów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany zawód do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa zawody.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. If you are interested in probing and unravelling the enigma of the universe, you might consider becoming an astronomer. This career, however, requires years of hard work and is generally very demanding. Astronomers use mathematics and physics to solve the problems in space ships, satellites, and other equipment used in astronomy. Astronomers provide us with the knowledge of many celestial things such as sun, moon, stars, and galaxies etc.

B. As a postman/woman, you'll be responsible for sorting and delivering mail, which includes sorting letters and small packets in a district sorting office, then delivering them to the hundreds of addresses on your round. You may also be responsible for picking up mail from post boxes, post offices and work places within your area. Deliveries can be made on foot, bicycle, or in a car or van. Sometimes you may need to collect a signature for special or recorded packages. To be a good postman, you'll need to be fit and active (the job can involve a lot of walking), literate and numerate, trustworthy, and confident in dealing with the public.

C. As a bus driver, you will be expected to inspect vehicles, and check petrol, oil, and water levels before departure. You will drive vehicles over specified routes or to specified destinations according to time schedules, and sometimes assist passengers with baggage and collect tickets or cash fares. You will also need to record cash receipts and ticket fares. If the bus breaks down, you might need to make minor repairs, e.g. change tires.

Which job:

1. requires university education? {**A**}
2. involves dealing with the public a lot? {**BC**}
3. requires a good memory for names and numbers? {**B**}
4. requires some knowledge of DIY? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

When you want to take something back to the shop and get your money back, you always need a _ _ _ _ _ PT. {**receipt**}

Kids hate mint _ _ O_ HP_ _ _ _, so the parents often buy a fruit flavored version. {**toothpaste**}

Terry never uses sugar, he always puts _ _ _ _ Y in his tea to make it sweeter. {**honey**}

I just have a 100 PLN note, can you spare me some _ _ A_ _E for the candy machine? It only takes 2 PLN coins. {**change**}

If you need a bus ticket, go to the nearest _ _ W_ _ G_ _ _'S. Also, get me a newspaper and a lighter, please. {**newsagent's**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

This film was directed …….. my favorite Spanish director. {**a**}

a. by b. through c. in

What will you do with your old clothes? I'll give them …… . {**c**}

a. to b. for c. away

Can you believe it? Our grocer's has been broken …… . {**a**}

a. into b. through c. at

She …….. for being late again. {**a**}

a. apologized b. sorried c. denied

We have a neighbor ……. dog barks every night. {**b**}

a. who b. whose c. that

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Sorry I'm late. How long {**have you been waiting**} (you/wait)?

Do you know who {**this car belongs**} (this car/belong) to?

Look, I think somebody {**is drowning**} (drown) there. Let's help them!

I don't feel like going out, it's cold and it {**is raining**} (rain).

He {**understands**} (understand) this is really important.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

1. Jesteś zaskoczony, że kolega przyszedł na przyjęcie. {**b**}

a. Where are you?

b. What a surprise! I wasn't sure you'd make it.

c. I thought she is with you!

2. Chcesz zaproponować znajomym spacer. {**a**}

a. Do you feel like taking a walk?

b. Can you walk?

c. Walking is my favorite pastime.

3. Chcesz poznać opinię nauczyciela na temat nowej uczennicy. {**c**}

a. Clara isn't nice.

b. Do you think about Clara?

c. How do feel about Clara?

4. Zgadzasz się na propozycję pójścia do kina. {**a**}

a. I'd like that, thanks.

b. I don't like movies.

c. Cinema is boring.

5. Nie chcesz, aby kolega przeszkadzał ci w pracy. {**b**}

a. Would you like to go somewhere?

b. Could you be a little less noisy?

c. Shall we work together?

TEST 10

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Planetarium – prepare to immerse yourself in an alien world as if you were standing there yourself.
Whether you have ever been interested in the stars or not, you should visit our Planetarium. As an introduction, a short movie shows you how to identify major star constellations and planets that can be seen at night in our part of the world. Then you can choose from a selection of 30-minute, 3-D movies on various subjects (our sun, a short history of the universe, black holes, the uniqueness of the Earth), or you can see them all! The films use the very latest, breathtaking images sent directly from space by space probes travelling through our solar system.

Prepare yourself for an unprecedented tour of the world beyond our planet…

The Planetarium is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except for Mondays.

Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b, c lub d)**

One afternoon I set off to visit my friend in a nearby village. It was foggy and chilly, but I really wanted to see her, so despite the weather I got into my car and pulled out. While I was driving, the fog became so dense that I couldn't see a thing. I kept on driving for some time when I suddenly realized I had lost my way. Panicking slightly, I stopped and hoped the fog would lift soon. I sat in the car for half an hour, but the fog was still like thick cotton wrapping around me. I thought I'd better get out and try to walk, as it was not much further away to the village. I walked for a bit when I saw some lights – it was the village! Sighing with relief, I dashed towards the lights and found my friend's house...

1. What time of the year do you think it was? {**c**}

a. Spring

b. Summer

c. Autumn

d. Winter

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat aranżacji wnętrz, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. Place fresh flowers in your rooms

b. Choose pastels and floral prints to reflect the rebirth of nature in your home

c. Freshen up an entire room with a new coat of paint

d. Keep some houseplants in your home

How to Decorate Your House for Spring

Spring is usually very welcome after a long, cold winter. If you want to capture its atmosphere and bring cheer in your home, here is what you can do:

1. {**B**} Blankets, pillows, vases and curtains reflecting these spring themes can be introduced into your home with minimal effort or expense.

2. {**C**} Colours that are light and airy are suggestive of spring. Try to find different shades of your current wall colour and pick one that coordinates with your existing decor.

3. {**A**} The aroma and bright colours are a reminder that spring is in the air. When cutting stems, cut at a 45-degree angle. Use preservatives in the water to extend flower life.

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty czterech wypowiedzi/dialogów oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj wypowiedź do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a.

- „Mummy, why hasn't that man got any hair?"

- "Oh, really! I do wish you'd stop asking silly questions. Go and play in the garden or something, can't you?

b.

– Thank goodness we've got the harvest in today! If we hadn't collected it from the field before the storm, it would've been ruined!

c.

– "What? The President has resigned? I don't believe it! He can't have done!

d.

"I really don't want to watch this game – I'm not interested in football and it's the fourth game this week you want to watch."

Which speech expresses:

1. annoyance? {**A**}

2. surprise/shock? {**C**}

3. relief? {**B**}

4. boredom? {**D**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

What I hate about camping trips is the insects, especially _ _ _Q_ _ T_ _ _. {**mosquitoes**}

We walked around the Old Market. There were souvenir stalls and people feeding P_ _ _ O_ _. {**pigeons**}

I need to prepare some documents for my essay. Can I use your _ _ I_ _ _R? Mine is out of ink. {**printer**}

Do you have any painkillers? I have a horrible H_ _ _A_ _ E. {**headache**}

The driver hit a tree, because the _ R_ K_ _ in his car didn't work and he couldn't stop in time. {**brakes**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She said that she …….. hungry. {**b**}

a. not b. wasn't c. wouldn't

How long ……. him to get to work. {**b**}

a. takes b. does it take c. taking

She refused ……. him a new pair of jeans. {**a**}

a. to buy b. buying c. buys

Who are you smiling …….? {**c**}

a. to b. - c. at

I want him …… to our party. {**b**}

a. coming b. to come c. comes

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does

not zamiast doesn't).

Sorry I'm late. How long {**have you been waiting**} (you/wait)?

Do you know who {**this car belongs**} (this car/belong) to?

Look, I think somebody {**is drowning**} (drown) there. Let's help them!

I don't feel like going out, it's cold and it {**is raining**} (rain).

He {**understands**} (understand) this is really important.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

51. Słyszysz jakieś hałasy na zewnątrz, pytasz kolegę, co się dzieje. {**c**}

a. This street is really noisy.

b. I can't hear anything!

c. What's going on out there?

52. Szukasz prezentu dla dziadka. {**b**}

a. I'm looking at a gift.

b. I'm looking for a gift.

c. I'm looking after a gift.

53. Kolega prosi cię o pożyczkę. Pytasz jak dużo pieniędzy potrzebuje. {**a**}

a. How much do you need?

b. Do you need any money?

c. I can borrow some.

54.Mowisz koleżance, że siostra teraz uczy się do egzaminu. {**b**}

a. She's teaching now.

b. She's studying now.

c. She always learns.

55. Podobają ci się buty, ale chcesz je w kolorze białym. {**b**}

a. Are they white?

b. Do they come in white?

c. I like them, they’re white.

TEST 11

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę akwarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

See beautiful and wonderfully dreadful things in the biggest Aquarium in Alaska!
In the Aquarium, choose your favourite from over 150 species of fish and aquatic creatures that come from seas and lakes all around the world.
What does an arctic grayling look like? What do piranhas eat? You can find this and other interesting things about the species and their habitat from the information plaques of the Aquarium. We change the selection of species in the Aquarium annually. We also renew the sceneries, but always take care that our animals swim in environments that resemble their natural habitat as much as possible.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Aquarium presents fish which naturally occur in Alaskan seas and lakes. {**F**}
2. A visit in the Aquarium is informative as you can learn about various, previously unknown species of fish. {**T**}
3. If you visited the Aquarium in previous years, it's pointless to go there again to see the same fish. {**F**}
4. The conditions that the fish are kept in resemble their natural living conditions. {**T**}
5. There are over 1500 species in the Aquarium. {**F**}

(T2IIe) Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a,b lub c):

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Dear Amy,

Thank you for inviting me to stay at your home last week. I had a lovely time and I really enjoyed our long walks in the countryside, horse riding lessons and, above all, your company. I really hope we can repeat the experience – perhaps you will be able to visit me next year?

I hope to see you again,

Sarah.

1. The purpose of Sarah's letter is to: {**a**}

a. express gratitude for Sarah's stay at Amy's place

b. invite Amy to visit Sarah at her home

c. tell Amy that Sarah is missing her

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych zawodów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany zawód do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa zawody.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. If you are interested in probing and unravelling the enigma of the universe, you might consider becoming an astronomer. This career, however, requires years of hard work and is generally very demanding. Astronomers use mathematics and physics to solve the problems in space ships, satellites, and other equipment used in astronomy. Astronomers provide us with the knowledge of many celestial things such as sun, moon, stars, and galaxies etc.

B. As a postman/woman, you'll be responsible for sorting and delivering mail, which includes sorting letters and small packets in a district sorting office, then delivering them to the hundreds of addresses on your round. You may also be responsible for picking up mail from post boxes, post offices and work places within your area. Deliveries can be made on foot, bicycle, or in a car or van. Sometimes you may need to collect a signature for special or recorded packages. To be a good postman, you'll need to be fit and active (the job can involve a lot of walking), literate and numerate, trustworthy, and confident in dealing with the public.

C. As a bus driver, you will be expected to inspect vehicles, and check petrol, oil, and water levels before departure. You will drive vehicles over specified routes or to specified destinations according to time schedules, and sometimes assist passengers with baggage and collect tickets or cash fares. You will also need to record cash receipts and ticket fares. If the bus breaks down, you might need to make minor repairs, e.g. change tires.

Which job:

1. requires university education? {**A**}
2. involves dealing with the public a lot? {**BC**}
3. requires a good memory for names and numbers? {**B**}
4. requires some knowledge of DIY? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Our cats love sleeping on the lawn in the _ _ NS_ _ _E, when it's so nice and warm. {**sunshine**}

Our plane was delayed because of _ _ _CK fog. {**thick**}

Barney, our puppy dog, is terrified of S_ _ _ M, especially when there are thunders. {**storm**}

What do you like doing in your _ _ _ S_ R_ time? What are your hobbies? {**leisure**}

There is a friendly red _Q_ _ _ R_L in our park. It always comes up to ask for nuts or acorns from us. {**squirrel**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

The food was …… spicy that I couldn't eat it. {**b**}

a. such b. so c. such a

Where did she …… her passport? {**c**}

a. loose b. lost c. lose

Molly used to …….. candy when she was little. {**a**}

a. love b. loved c. loving

I'm sure you will get …… on the left, while in the UK. {**a**}

a. used to driving b. used driving c. used to drive

They …… for two hours before they reached the border. {**c**}

a. driving b. have been driving c. had been driving

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Sorry I'm late. How long {**have you been waiting**} (you/wait)?

Do you know who {**this car belongs**} (this car/belong) to?

Look, I think somebody {**is drowning**} (drown) there. Let's help them!

I don't feel like going out, it's cold and it {**is raining**} (rain).

He {**understands**} (understand) this is really important.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

16. Chcesz poprosić kolegę do telefonu. {**b**}

a. Hello, John speaking.

b. Can I speak to Brian, please?

c. I'll call Brian.

17. Chcesz zostawić wiadomość koleżance, której nie ma w domu. {**b**}

a. I'll call back later.

b. Can you take a message for her, please?

c. Can I talk to Kasia, please?

18. Prosisz mamę o radę. {**a**}

a. What would you do if you were me?

b. That was good advice, thanks.

c. I wouldn't like that.

19. Proponujesz zorganizowanie przyjęcia niespodzianki dla babci. {**a**}

a. Why don't we have a surprise party?

b. Grandma loves parties.

c. It's grandma's birthday next Friday.

20. Przypomnij koledze o zabraniu paszportu przed wyjazdem. {**c**}

a. You always forget your passport.

b. Let's see your documents.

c. Please, don't forget your passport.

TEST 12

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę stadniny koni. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Wimbledon Village Stables
Exceptional horse riding in London

We would like to invite you to join our Riding Club in the heart of Wimbledon Village. The Stables has a rich history and has offered horse riding in London for over 100 years.

WVS is a riding school with 25 happy and well trained horses and ponies. We have a team of experienced and professional riding instructors, whose main priorities are your enjoyment and safety as well as the achievement of your riding ambitions.

We are proud to offer:

- A unique Membership Scheme offering our Members substantial discounts and a more personalised approach,

- Riding in the south of England with more than 3,000 acres of beautiful countryside right on our doorstep.

Above all, we are a friendly, lively yard with a wealth of experience in developing the skills of both the capable rider and the enthusiastic novice.

Each and every client is treated as an individual and our own special 'community' is enriched by people of all abilities, from all walks of life, with one thing in common - a love of horses and riding.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. Wimbledon Village Stables has a lot of experience in teaching people how to ride horses. {**T**}
2. If you are just a beginner horse rider, you should have some riding classes elsewhere before going to the WVS, as the school deals with intermediate and advanced riders only. {**F**}
3. If you become a Member of the Riding Club, you will pay less for riding. {**T**}
4. Riding horses is a good way to visit and admire the English countryside. {**T**}
5. You can meet all sorts of people in the WVS. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c) :**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

How do you describe the taste?

Win a tea-tasting trip to Kenya – 900 runners-up get free PG tips tea for a whole year.

Our tea plantation in sunny Kericho, Kenya, is a rather lovely place to go on holiday. To win a holiday there, just write to us and help us describe the taste of PG tips tea, and we'll put your name in for 9 consecutive draws. Every week we close our eyes and draw a winner and 100 runners-up. So give yourself a chance and write to us! (UK residents only. For full terms see www.pgtips.co.uk)

1. The text was written in order to: {**b**}

a. encourage people to work on their vocabulary to be more eloquent in the area of describing sensory perceptions, e.g. taste

b. convince people to describe the taste of PG tips tea by offering them a prize in a draw

c. advertise Kericho, Kenya, as a desirable holiday destination

---

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat przyczyn anoreksji, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. CULTURAL INFLUENCE

b. REJECTION FROM THE SOCIETY

c. STRESS

d. LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Anorexia is an eating disorder which can be characterized by low body weight and fear of becoming fat. Although anorexia is a physical condition, the real causes are related to the patient's emotional life. There are several causes of anorexia:

1. {**D**} A person may feel useless and worthless, despite achievements in his life, and they don't like the way they look. These feelings cause the patient to feel rejected from the society. As a consequence, an anorexic person is trying to have at least the perfect body.

2. {**C**} When a person has to work under pressure or experiences important changes in their life, they may feel worried and nervous. In such situations some people stop eating in the right times, or even stop eating altogether.

3. {**A**} In our society, extreme thinness is an indispensable element of the ideal beauty. As a consequence, many women and men go on very strict diets or use products that supposedly make them lose weight in a few days.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych zawodów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany zawód do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa zawody.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. If you are interested in probing and unravelling the enigma of the universe, you might consider becoming an astronomer. This career, however, requires years of hard work and is generally very demanding. Astronomers use mathematics and physics to solve the problems in space ships, satellites, and other equipment used in astronomy. Astronomers provide us with the knowledge of many celestial things such as sun, moon, stars, and galaxies etc.

B. As a postman/woman, you'll be responsible for sorting and delivering mail, which includes sorting letters and small packets in a district sorting office, then delivering them to the hundreds of addresses on your round. You may also be responsible for picking up mail from post boxes, post offices and work places within your area. Deliveries can be made on foot, bicycle, or in a car or van. Sometimes you may need to collect a signature for special or recorded packages. To be a good postman, you'll need to be fit and active (the job can involve a lot of walking), literate and numerate, trustworthy, and confident in dealing with the public.

C. As a bus driver, you will be expected to inspect vehicles, and check petrol, oil, and water levels before departure. You will drive vehicles over specified routes or to specified destinations according to time schedules, and sometimes assist passengers with baggage and collect tickets or cash fares. You will also need to record cash receipts and ticket fares. If the bus breaks down, you might need to make minor repairs, e.g. change tires.

Which job:

1. requires university education? {**A**}
2. involves dealing with the public a lot? {**BC**}
3. requires a good memory for names and numbers? {**B**}
4. requires some knowledge of DIY? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

It may be the cheapest way of travelling, but H_ _ _H_ _ K_ _ _ is also the most dangerous one. {**hitchhiking**}

When you go abroad, don't forget your passport, cash and a _ _ I_ _ B_ _K to read about your destination. {**guidebook**}

Polish people like to _ _ M_ _ AI_ about everything – they always say jobs are hard, bosses bad, weather horrible and neighbors mean. {**complain**}

How many St. Valentine cards did you _ _C_ _ V_ last year? I got only three. {**receive**}

Little Red Riding Hood took her B_ _ _ E_ with lunch for Grandma, and went to visit her. {**basket**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She ……. a book when she noticed a homeless man in the street outside her house. {**b**}

a. read b. was reading c. had read

I think he's …….. what I said. {**a**}

a. misunderstood b. misunderstand c. misunderstanded

You ……. have bought so much bread. We have more than we need. {**b**}

a. don't need to b. needn't c. must

It …….. Lady Gaga you saw yesterday. She's in LA! {**a**}

a. can't have been b. wasn't be c. mustn't have been

Are your kids …… than theirs? {**b**}

a. talented b. more talented c. most talented

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

They must be exhausted. They {**have been training**} (train) all morning.

He promised he {**would help**} (help) me.

I {**heard**} (hear) everything you said yesterday.

This film is so sad. I think I {**am going to cry**} (cry) in a moment.

She is the most interesting person I {**have ever met**} (ever/meet).

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

31. Koleżanka mówi, że jej gorąco – jak zareagujesz? {**a**}

a. Shall I open the window?

b. You need a doctor.

c. I'll give you some advice.

32. Chcesz pomóc mamie nieść zakupy. {**a**}

a. I'll carry that.

b. It's very heavy!

c. You look tired.

33. Mówisz o swoich zainteresowaniach. {**c**}

a. I'm from Poznan.

b. I like my little brother, he's sweet.

c. Art and history are my hobbies.

34. Nie chcesz jeść zapiekanki szpinakowej, bo jej nie lubisz. {**b**}

a. I'm allergic to spinach.

b. I hate casseroles.

c. I'm a vegetarian.

35. Przypuszczasz, że koleżanka jest smutna z powodu złej oceny. {**b**}

a. Kate is terrified!

b. She might be a bit depressed.

c. Kate failed the last test.

TEST 13

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Overland Safaris - the affordable way to discover Africa

Nomad Adventures, a tourist agency represented by Swagman Tours in Australia, offers fantastic value-for-money overland safaris throughout Southern and Eastern Africa, on a camping and accommodated basis. Group sizes are restricted to a maximum of 24 on camping trips and 18 on accommodated ones, ensuring you have a fantastic trip without feeling lost in a crowd.

Nomad's overland safaris are very popular across a broad age range, offering an affordable way to cross parts of Africa making new friends as you go! The 21-day camping Cape Town to Victoria Falls trip is only $1955pp with a local payment of USD$285. This is great value as it includes your transport, accommodation, most meals and sightseeing. This trip includes an Okavango Delta excursion.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c) :**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

How do you describe the taste?

Win a tea-tasting trip to Kenya – 900 runners-up get free PG tips tea for a whole year.

Our tea plantation in sunny Kericho, Kenya, is a rather lovely place to go on holiday. To win a holiday there, just write to us and help us describe the taste of PG tips tea, and we'll put your name in for 9 consecutive draws. Every week we close our eyes and draw a winner and 100 runners-up. So give yourself a chance and write to us! (UK residents only. For full terms see www.pgtips.co.uk)

1. The text was written in order to: {**b**}

a. encourage people to work on their vocabulary to be more eloquent in the area of describing sensory perceptions, e.g. taste

b. convince people to describe the taste of PG tips tea by offering them a prize in a draw

c. advertise Kericho, Kenya, as a desirable holiday destination

---

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat przyczyn anoreksji, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. CULTURAL INFLUENCE

b. REJECTION FROM THE SOCIETY

c. STRESS

d. LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Anorexia is an eating disorder which can be characterized by low body weight and fear of becoming fat. Although anorexia is a physical condition, the real causes are related to the patient's emotional life. There are several causes of anorexia:

1. {**D**} A person may feel useless and worthless, despite achievements in his life, and they don't like the way they look. These feelings cause the patient to feel rejected from the society. As a consequence, an anorexic person is trying to have at least the perfect body.

2. {**C**} When a person has to work under pressure or experiences important changes in their life, they may feel worried and nervous. In such situations some people stop eating in the right times, or even stop eating altogether.

3. {**A**} In our society, extreme thinness is an indispensable element of the ideal beauty. As a consequence, many women and men go on very strict diets or use products that supposedly make them lose weight in a few days.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych sportów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany sport do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa sporty.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Bobsleigh or **bobsled** is a winter sport, in which teams of two or four people go down narrow, twisting, banked tracks covered with ice, in a gravity-powered sled. The sport of racing bobsleds was originated in Switzerland in 1897 and quickly became popular among British and American visitors. The first sleds were made of wood but were soon replaced by steel sleds, which were much faster. Bobsledding became a part of the Winter Olympic games in 1924. In the Olympics and other major competitions, the bobsled run is at least 1,500 meters long and it has about 15 or 20 turns. It is considered a sport of exhilarating but dangerous speed.

B. Figure skating is an Olympic sport in which individuals, pairs, or groups perform jumps, spins and other challenging moves on ice skates. Olympic sports in figure skating comprise three disciplines: singles, pair skating, and ice dancing. The sport is also associated with show-business. Many skaters, both during and after their competitive careers, also skate in ice skating exhibitions or shows.

C. Rugby football is a style of football that was initiated in Rugby School in the United Kingdom. It was originally one of several different versions of football played at English public schools during the 19th century. Rugby is played at a fast pace, with few stoppages and continuous changes in the possession of the ball. All players on the field must be able to run, pass, kick and catch the ball. They also must be able to tackle and defend, so each position is both offensive and defensive in nature. A rugby match consists of two 40-minute halves.

Which sport:

1. is best for someone who likes speed? {**A**}
2. is a team sport? {**C**}
3. is a winter sport? {**AB**}
4. is distinctly British? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Our cats love sleeping on the lawn in the _ _ NS_ _ _E, when it's so nice and warm. {**sunshine**}

Our plane was delayed because of _ _ _CK fog. {**thick**}

Barney, our puppy dog, is terrified of S_ _ _ M, especially when there are thunders. {**storm**}

What do you like doing in your _ _ _ S_ R_ time? What are your hobbies? {**leisure**}

There is a friendly red _Q_ _ _ R_L in our park. It always comes up to ask for nuts or acorns from us. {**squirrel**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

This film was directed …….. my favorite Spanish director. {**a**}

a. by b. through c. in

What will you do with your old clothes? I'll give them …… . {**c**}

a. to b. for c. away

Can you believe it? Our grocer's has been broken …… . {**a**}

a. into b. through c. at

She …….. for being late again. {**a**}

a. apologized b. sorried c. denied

We have a neighbor ……. dog barks every night. {**b**}

a. who b. whose c. that

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Her eyes are puffy, she {**has been crying**} (cry) all day.

Can you hear them? What {**are they talking**} (talk) about?

He {**is always complaining**} (always/complain) about the weather. It's so annoying!

This time last summer we {**were sunbathing**} (sunbathe) in Florida.

My uncle hardly ever {**stops**} (stop) smoking. It will kill him.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

51. Słyszysz jakieś hałasy na zewnątrz, pytasz kolegę, co się dzieje. {**c**}

a. This street is really noisy.

b. I can't hear anything!

c. What's going on out there?

52. Szukasz prezentu dla dziadka. {**b**}

a. I'm looking at a gift.

b. I'm looking for a gift.

c. I'm looking after a gift.

53. Kolega prosi cię o pożyczkę. Pytasz jak dużo pieniędzy potrzebuje. {**a**}

a. How much do you need?

b. Do you need any money?

c. I can borrow some.

54.Mowisz koleżance, że siostra teraz uczy się do egzaminu. {**b**}

a. She's teaching now.

b. She's studying now.

c. She always learns.

55. Podobają ci się buty, ale chcesz je w kolorze białym. {**b**}

a. Are they white?

b. Do they come in white?

c. I like them, they're white.

TEST 14

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Planetarium – prepare to immerse yourself in an alien world as if you were standing there yourself.
Whether you have ever been interested in the stars or not, you should visit our Planetarium. As an introduction, a short movie shows you how to identify major star constellations and planets that can be seen at night in our part of the world. Then you can choose from a selection of 30-minute, 3-D movies on various subjects (our sun, a short history of the universe, black holes, the uniqueness of the Earth), or you can see them all! The films use the very latest, breathtaking images sent directly from space by space probes travelling through our solar system.

Prepare yourself for an unprecedented tour of the world beyond our planet…

The Planetarium is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except for Mondays.

Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c)**

Last year we were travelling from Gdańsk to Kraków on an overnight train, and I was asked to buy the train tickets a long time in advance - we definitely needed three bunk beds in a sleeper and we wanted to make sure we would get them. So I went to the railway station one day in early July and bought three tickets for the 15th August. When the day came, we went to the station and then to the platform. As we boarded the train, we realized to our horror that someone was lying on our bunks! We thought the train was obviously overbooked, so we went to the ticket inspector to complain. Unfortunately it turned out that we had bought the tickets for the 15th July, not August! Just as we were facing spending an overnight train journey sitting in an uncomfortable compartment, it turned out that there was an empty sleeping compartment available. It was very lucky, but we had to buy the tickets again… This was the most expensive fare to Kraków!

1. Why was the train journey so expensive? {**c**}

a. because they were travelling a long distance

b. because they were travelling in a sleeping car

c. because they had to pay for their tickets twice

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe) Przeczytaj trzy przepisy kulinarne oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj przepis do odpowiedniego pytania. Do niektórych pytań pasują dwa przepisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. POACHED SALMON

Ingredients

- 1 to 1½ pounds salmon fillets
- ½ cup dry white wine (a good Sauvignon Blanc)
- ½ cup water
- A few thin slices of yellow onion and/or 1 shallot, peeled and sliced thin
- Several sprigs of fresh dill or sprinkle of dried dill
- A sprig of fresh parsley
- Freshly ground black pepper

Put wine, water, dill, parsley and onions in a saute pan, and bring to a simmer on medium heat. Place salmon fillets, skin-side down on the pan. Cover. Cook 5 minutes or to desired done-ness. Do not overcook. Serve sprinkled with freshly ground black pepper.

Serves 2-4

B. GRILLED CHICKEN LEGS

Prep Time: 20 minutes

Cook Time: 50 minutes

Marinate: 4 hours

Total Time: 5 hours, 10 minutes

Ingredients:

- 2/3 cup canola oil
- 1/2 cup red wine vinegar
- 3 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 3 tablespoons ketchup
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- dash Tabasco sauce
- 6 chicken leg quarters

Preparation:

In a large resealable food storage bag (plastic), combine the oil, vinegar, sugar, ketchup, onion, Worcestershire sauce, salt, garlic, and Tabasco. Add the chicken and turn to coat thoroughly. Seal the bag and refrigerate for at least 4 hours or overnight, turning occasionally.

Pour marinade into a saucepan and bring to a boil. Boil for 1 minute.

Heat the grill to a medium-high heat, about 350° to 375°.

Grill chicken over indirect heat -- not directly over coals or gas burners -- turning frequently and basting with the reserved boiled marinade, for about 45 to 60 minutes. The chicken should be fork tender and juices will run clear. The temperature should register about 165 on an instant read thermometer inserted into the thickest part of the meat but not touching bone.

Serves 6.

C. FISH STEW

Preparation time: 25 minutes.

Ingredients

- 6 Tbsp olive oil
- 1 cup of chopped onions
- 2 large garlic cloves, chopped
- 2/3 cup fresh parsley, chopped
- 1 cup of fresh chopped tomato (about 1 medium sized tomato)
- 2 tsp of tomato paste.
- 8 oz of clam juice
- 2/3 cup dry white wine
- 1 1/2 lb fish fillets (use halibut, cod, sole, red snapper, sea bass), cut into 2-inch pieces
- Touch of dry oregano, Tabasco, thyme, pepper
- Salt

Method

1 Heat olive oil in heavy large pot or Dutch oven over medium-high heat. Add chopped onion and garlic and sauté 4 minutes. Add parsley and stir 2 minutes. Add tomato, tomato paste and cook 2 minutes longer.

2 Add clam juice, dry white wine, and fish and simmer until fish is cooked through, less than 10 minutes. Add seasoning. Salt to taste. Ladle into bowls and serve.

Serves 4.

Which recipe is best for someone who:

1. has less than half an hour to cook? {**AC**}

2. doesn't eat meat? {**AC**}

3. wants to entertain five other people for dinner? {**B**}

4. would like to eat some soup? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

My grandparents are so lucky, they don't have to work, because they are already _ _T_ _ E_. {**retired**}

She's always wanted to be a J_ _ _ _ _ L_ _ _, write articles for magazines and travel around the world. {**journalist**}

Everybody thinks our PE teacher is _ _ F_ _ R. He doesn't treat us equally. {**unfair**}

Disposing of nuclear waste is really H_ _ _ _ _ L to the environment and human life. {**harmful**}

You can't draw a straight line without using a _ _L_R. {**ruler**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Danny suggested ……. to Rome. {**c**}

a. us to go b. us go c. going

It was quite unusual …… you at midnight. {**a**}

a. to meet b. met c. meets

……. a kindergarten teacher can be exhausting. {**b**}

a. To be b. Being c. Is

We didn't need any help. We did all the redecorating …….. . {**b**}

a. myself b. ourselves c. by us

She graduated last year, ……..? {**b**}

a. did she b. didn't she c. was she

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

They must be exhausted. They {**have been training**} (train) all morning.

He promised he {**would help**} (help) me.

I {**heard**} (hear) everything you said yesterday.

This film is so sad. I think I {**am going to cry**} (cry) in a moment.

She is the most interesting person I {**have ever met**} (ever/meet).

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

41. Chcesz przymierzyć w sklepie sukienkę. {**a**}

a. Can I try it on?

b. I'll try.

c. Where are the check-outs?

42. Podoba ci się sweter, ale nie możesz znaleźć swojego rozmiaru. Prosisz o pomoc. {**b**}

a. I usually wear size 38.

b. Do you have it in 38?

c. This sweater is beautiful, I'll take it.

43. Kelner pyta, czy chcesz zamówić. {**b**}

a. How can I help?

b. Are you ready to order?

c. Would you like the wine list?

44. Na lotnisku słyszysz zapowiedź o opóźnionym locie. {**a**}

a. Flight number NY077 is delayed due to the weather conditions.

b. Flight number NY077 has been cancelled due to the weather conditions.

c. Due to the weather conditions flight NY077 will be grounded.

45. Opisujesz swój zgubiony bagaż. {**b**}

a. They were big and fluffy, with long arms.

b. It was leather, with long pink handles and wheels.

c. It was not mine.

TEST 15

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a,b lub c):

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Dear Amy,

Thank you for inviting me to stay at your home last week. I had a lovely time and I really enjoyed our long walks in the countryside, horse riding lessons and, above all, your company. I really hope we can repeat the experience – perhaps you will be able to visit me next year?

I hope to see you again,

Sarah.

1. The purpose of Sarah's letter is to: {**a**}

a. express gratitude for Sarah's stay at Amy's place

b. invite Amy to visit Sarah at her home

c. tell Amy that Sarah is missing her

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

Przeczytaj opisy trzech typów rowerów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ roweru do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę!

a. Road bikes

Road bikes have light frames and narrow tires. Usually they're less comfortable than other bicycles, but their design makes for a faster and more responsive ride. Riding a lighter bike up a hill is much less tiring!

b. Mountain bikes

Mountain bikes are designed for off-road use. They are built with strong components, so they are suitable for rough riding. They also have high-performing brakes and suspension. Their tires are fatter and their seats more comfortable than those of the road bikes.

c. Tandem bikes

Tandems are bicycles built for two people. The front rider, called the captain, is responsible for steering and braking. The back rider, called the stoker, may have limited access to brakes.

Which bike:

1. is designed for two riders? {**C**}
2. probably has the best brakes? {**B**}
3. is the best to use on narrow paths or country dirt roads? {**B**}
4. responds best to the rider's steering? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

This room needs some color and life, maybe a picture or a big, green, pot P_ _ _ _. {**plant**}

Please, don't forget to put the ice-cream in the F_ _ _ _ _ R. It can melt, you know… {**freezer**}

Teachers need to be _ _ T_ _ _ T with their students, even when they misbehave and are loud. {**patient**}

Why are you so _ _ _ BB_ _ _? Can you never change your mind about this? {**stubborn**}

Terry is a bit _ _Y. He doesn't really like talking to other kids. {**shy**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She ……. a book when she noticed a homeless man in the street outside her house. {**b**}

a. read b. was reading c. had read

I think he's …….. what I said. {**a**}

a. misunderstood b. misunderstand c. misunderstanded

You ……. have bought so much bread. We have more than we need. {**b**}

a. don't need to b. needn't c. must

It …….. Lady Gaga you saw yesterday. She's in LA! {**a**}

a. can't have been b. wasn't be c. mustn't have been

Are your kids …… than theirs? {**b**}

a. talented b. more talented c. most talented

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

You don't have to water the plants. I {**have already done**} (already/do) it.

We were late. When we got to the concert, the band {**had already been playing**} (already/play) for 45 minutes.

I thought she had put on weight, but she told me she {**was expecting**} (expect) a baby.

His breath is horrible. He hardly ever {**brushes**} (brush) his teeth.

How much {**does this car cost**} (this car/cost)? I would like to buy it.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz

TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

11. Przypuszczasz, ze pies twojej koleżanki jest chory. {**b**}

a. He's such a nice puppy!

b. He doesn't seem to be well.

c. I would take him for a walk.

12. Radzisz koledze, jak poprawić oceny. {**a**}

a. If I were you, I'd study more.

b. You should go out more.

c. I love studying maths.

13. Mówisz koledze, że nie powinien był zachować się niegrzecznie w stosunku do nauczyciela. {**c**}

a. You should apologize.

b. You shouldn't say sorry.

c. You shouldn't have misbehaved like that.

14. Przypuszczasz, że widziałaś Kasię Cichopek w centrum handlowym. {**b**}

a. I love Kasia. She's a great actress!

b. It may have been Kasia Cichopek.

c. That can't have been her.

15. Uważasz, ze podróżowanie autostopem jest niebezpieczne. {**a**}

a. Hitchhiking is very risky.

b. I hitchhike to school every day.

c. If you want to, you can do it.

TEST 16

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Overland Safaris - the affordable way to discover Africa

Nomad Adventures, a tourist agency represented by Swagman Tours in Australia, offers fantastic value-for-money overland safaris throughout Southern and Eastern Africa, on a camping and accommodated basis. Group sizes are restricted to a maximum of 24 on camping trips and 18 on accommodated ones, ensuring you have a fantastic trip without feeling lost in a crowd.

Nomad's overland safaris are very popular across a broad age range, offering an affordable way to cross parts of Africa making new friends as you go! The 21-day camping Cape Town to Victoria Falls trip is only $1955pp with a local payment of USD$285. This is great value as it includes your transport, accommodation, most meals and sightseeing. This trip includes an Okavango Delta excursion.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

XYZ Ltd.

25 Hogarth Road

Earls Court, London

Dear Mr Jones,

We are sorry to inform you that our visit at your company, planned for the 1st week of May 2011 has to be cancelled as unforeseen obstacles have arisen.

We hope, however, that we can meet at a later date – please e-mail us some other times that will work for you.

Please accept our apologies,

Best regards,

Adrian Viney

1. The purpose of Adrian Viney's letter is to: {**c**}

a. cancel the visit

b. apologise for cancelling the visit

c. all of the above

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty tekstu na obwolutach trzech książek oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj książkę do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego pytania pasują dwie książki.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

a. „ What is the final way of dealing with a blackmailer?" Bansteig asked.

"The final way, " Dennis said with a grimace, "is to kill the blackmailer…"

b. Here is a wonderful, slowburning story of three families growing up in rural Northern Ontario, where tragedy and hardship are mirrored in the landscape…

c. This selection of imaginative and enticing fish recipes was written by Rick Stein, one of the best fish chefs in the country and the owner of the highly acclaimed Seafood Restaurant in Padstow, Cornwall, which opened in 1975. Stein has also presented a cookery series for BBC television, Rick Stein's Taste of the Sea.

Which book:

1. is non-fiction? {**C**}
2. is for someone who likes detective stories or thrillers? {**A**}
3. can be taken on holiday as a holiday read? {**AB**}
4. seems the most gripping and action-packed? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

My grandparents are so lucky, they don't have to work, because they are already _ _T_ _ E_. {**retired**}

She's always wanted to be a J_ _ _ _ _ L_ _ _, write articles for magazines and travel around the world. {**journalist**}

Everybody thinks our PE teacher is _ _ F_ _ R. He doesn't treat us equally. {**unfair**}

Disposing of nuclear waste is really H_ _ _ _ _ L to the environment and human life. {**harmful**}

You can't draw a straight line without using a _ _L_R. {**ruler**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

…… in the novel we learn who killed the president. {**b**}

a. More far b. Further c. Farther

She …… her leg, so she couldn't go to the ski camp. {**b**}

a. breaks b. had broken c. was breaking

You …… told her the truth. She deserves to know what happened. {**a**}

a. should have b. must c. needed

If he …… early, he'll call you. {**c**}

a. finished b. finish c. finishes

They ……. their lawyer next Tuesday. {**c**}

a. saw b. see c. are seeing

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Do you know how many people {**came**} (come) to the last meeting?

Do you know if she {**speaks**} (speak) Italian?

People in Peru {**eat**} (eat) guinea pigs.

When I lived in Madrid I {**spoke**} (speak) Spanish all the time.

What time {**did the show start**} (the show/start) yesterday?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

11. Przypuszczasz, ze pies twojej koleżanki jest chory. {**b**}

a. He's such a nice puppy!

b. He doesn't seem to be well.

c. I would take him for a walk.

12. Radzisz koledze, jak poprawić oceny. {**a**}

a. If I were you, I'd study more.

b. You should go out more.

c. I love studying maths.

13. Mówisz koledze, że nie powinien był zachować się niegrzecznie w stosunku do nauczyciela. {**c**}

a. You should apologize.

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a. I love Kasia. She's a great actress!

b. It may have been Kasia Cichopek.

c. That can't have been her.

15. Uważasz, ze podróżowanie autostopem jest niebezpieczne. {**a**}

a. Hitchhiking is very risky.

b. I hitchhike to school every day.

c. If you want to, you can do it.

TEST 17

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę akwarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

See beautiful and wonderfully dreadful things in the biggest Aquarium in Alaska!
In the Aquarium, choose your favourite from over 150 species of fish and aquatic creatures that come from seas and lakes all around the world.
What does an arctic grayling look like? What do piranhas eat? You can find this and other interesting things about the species and their habitat from the information plaques of the Aquarium. We change the selection of species in the Aquarium annually. We also renew the sceneries, but always take care that our animals swim in environments that resemble their natural habitat as much as possible.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Aquarium presents fish which naturally occur in Alaskan seas and lakes. {**F**}
2. A visit in the Aquarium is informative as you can learn about various, previously unknown species of fish. {**T**}
3. If you visited the Aquarium in previous years, it's pointless to go there again to see the same fish. {**F**}
4. The conditions that the fish are kept in resemble their natural living conditions. {**T**}
5. There are over 1500 species in the Aquarium. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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We hope, however, that we can meet at a later date – please e-mail us some other times that will work for you.

Please accept our apologies,

Best regards,

Adrian Viney

1. The purpose of Adrian Viney's letter is to: {**c**}

a. cancel the visit

b. apologise for cancelling the visit

c. all of the above

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat aranżacji wnętrz, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. Place fresh flowers in your rooms

b. Choose pastels and floral prints to reflect the rebirth of nature in your home

c. Freshen up an entire room with a new coat of paint

d. Keep some houseplants in your home

How to Decorate Your House for Spring

Spring is usually very welcome after a long, cold winter. If you want to capture its atmosphere and bring cheer in your home, here is what you can do:

1. {**B**} Blankets, pillows, vases and curtains reflecting these spring themes can be introduced into your home with minimal effort or expense.

2. {**C**} Colours that are light and airy are suggestive of spring. Try to find different shades of your current wall colour and pick one that coordinates with your existing decor.

3. {**A**} The aroma and bright colours are a reminder that spring is in the air. When cutting stems, cut at a 45-degree angle. Use preservatives in the water to extend flower life.

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych zawodów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany zawód do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa zawody.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. If you are interested in probing and unravelling the enigma of the universe, you might consider becoming an astronomer. This career, however, requires years of hard work and is generally very demanding. Astronomers use mathematics and physics to solve the problems in space ships, satellites, and other equipment used in astronomy. Astronomers provide us with the knowledge of many celestial things such as sun, moon, stars, and galaxies etc.

B. As a postman/woman, you'll be responsible for sorting and delivering mail, which includes sorting letters and small packets in a district sorting office, then delivering them to the hundreds of addresses on your round. You may also be responsible for picking up mail from post boxes, post offices and work places within your area. Deliveries can be made on foot, bicycle, or in a car or van. Sometimes you may need to collect a signature for special or recorded packages. To be a good postman, you'll need to be fit and active (the job can involve a lot of walking), literate and numerate, trustworthy, and confident in dealing with the public.

C. As a bus driver, you will be expected to inspect vehicles, and check petrol, oil, and water levels before departure. You will drive vehicles over specified routes or to specified destinations according to time schedules, and sometimes assist passengers with baggage and collect tickets or cash fares. You will also need to record cash receipts and ticket fares. If the bus breaks down, you might need to make minor repairs, e.g. change tires.

Which job:

1. requires university education? {**A**}
2. involves dealing with the public a lot? {**BC**}
3. requires a good memory for names and numbers? {**B**}
4. requires some knowledge of DIY? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

For Easter we always invite all our family, even the distant _ _ L_ _ _ V_ _. {**relatives**}

They got _ _ G_ _ E_ in May, and married in April next year. {**engaged**}

It's hard to believe my kids are not babies anymore. They are _ _ E_ _ G_ _S, soon to go away to college. {**teenagers**}

She never met her _ _ A_ _ _H_ _ D_ _ _ because her daughter left the country before they were born. She never had a chance to be a grandmother to them. {**grandchildren**}

We were late paying the rent, because our company had financial problems and delayed our _ _ L_ R_ E_. {**salaries**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

This film was directed …….. my favorite Spanish director. {**a**}

a. by b. through c. in

What will you do with your old clothes? I'll give them …… . {**c**}

a. to b. for c. away

Can you believe it? Our grocer's has been broken …… . {**a**}

a. into b. through c. at

She …….. for being late again. {**a**}

a. apologized b. sorried c. denied

We have a neighbor ……. dog barks every night. {**b**}

a. who b. whose c. that

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When we left the club it {**was snowing**} (snow).

{**Does it often rain**} (it/often/rain) in this part of the country?

His twin sister is a better student than him – she {**studies**} (study) really hard.

I {**have not finished**} (not finish) reading your report yet.

I couldn't open the door, because I {**had forgotten**} (forget) the keys.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

31. Koleżanka mówi, że jej gorąco – jak zareagujesz? {**a**}

a. Shall I open the window?

b. You need a doctor.

c. I'll give you some advice.

32. Chcesz pomóc mamie nieść zakupy. {**a**}

a. I'll carry that.

b. It's very heavy!

c. You look tired.

33. Mówisz o swoich zainteresowaniach. {**c**}

a. I'm from Poznan.

b. I like my little brother, he's sweet.

c. Art and history are my hobbies.

34. Nie chcesz jeść zapiekanki szpinakowej, bo jej nie lubisz. {**b**}

a. I'm allergic to spinach.

b. I hate casseroles.

c. I'm a vegetarian.

35. Przypuszczasz, że koleżanka jest smutna z powodu złej oceny. {**b**}

a. Kate is terrified!

b. She might be a bit depressed.

c. Kate failed the last test.

TEST 18

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę pielgrzymki po Ziemi Świętej. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

A Holy Land Pilgrimage - The Gospel Trail

Following the footsteps of Jesus, takes a whole new meaning by following the "Gospel Trail". "And leaving the city Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capharnaum on the sea coast…" (Matthew 4:13). From Mount of Precipice on the southern outskirts of Nazareth to Capernaum, you can visit the same places and see the same landscapes that Jesus visited and saw.

The Gospel Trail offers a golden opportunity to discover the cradle of Christianity in the Galilee. Follow the trail down the paths Jesus is believed to have taken when he left his childhood town of Nazareth for Capernaum, located on the north-west shore of the Sea of Galilee and which became his centre of ministry. The main portion of the trail will open in the spring of 2011 and the rest will open by the end of the year.

To enhance your experience, you will be able to choose how you want to travel the trail – by foot, bike or car, or even by sailing down the length of the Sea of Galilee. What's more, you can even combine them on various segments. Choose what's right for you based on your personal preferences and the level of difficulty you desire.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Gospel Trail gives you an opportunity to see the places mentioned in the Old Testament. {**F**}
2. The Gospel Trail starts in Nazareth and ends in Capernaum. {**T**}
3. The Gospel Trail has been open for a few years now. {**F**}
4. You can go along the trail by any means of transport you want. {**T**}
5. The path follows the footsteps of St. Peter. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c)**

Last year we were travelling from Gdańsk to Kraków on an overnight train, and I was asked to buy the train tickets a long time in advance - we definitely needed three bunk beds in a sleeper and we wanted to make sure we would get them. So I went to the railway station one day in early July and bought three tickets for the 15th August. When the day came, we went to the station and then to the platform. As we boarded the train, we realized to our horror that someone was lying on our bunks! We thought the train was obviously overbooked, so we went to the ticket inspector to complain. Unfortunately it turned out that we had bought the tickets for the 15th July, not August! Just as we were facing spending an overnight train journey sitting in an uncomfortable compartment, it turned out that there was an empty sleeping compartment available. It was very lucky, but we had to buy the tickets again… This was the most expensive fare to Kraków!

1. Why was the train journey so expensive? {**c**}

a. because they were travelling a long distance

b. because they were travelling in a sleeping car

c. because they had to pay for their tickets twice

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat przyczyn anoreksji, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. CULTURAL INFLUENCE

b. REJECTION FROM THE SOCIETY

c. STRESS

d. LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Anorexia is an eating disorder which can be characterized by low body weight and fear of becoming fat. Although anorexia is a physical condition, the real causes are related to the patient's emotional life. There are several causes of anorexia:

1. {**D**} A person may feel useless and worthless, despite achievements in his life, and they don't like the way they look. These feelings cause the patient to feel rejected from the society. As a consequence, an anorexic person is trying to have at least the perfect body.

2. {**C**} When a person has to work under pressure or experiences important changes in their life, they may feel worried and nervous. In such situations some people stop eating in the right times, or even stop eating altogether.

3. {**A**} In our society, extreme thinness is an indispensable element of the ideal beauty. As a consequence, many women and men go on very strict diets or use products that supposedly make them lose weight in a few days.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty czterech wypowiedzi/dialogów oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj wypowiedź do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a.

- „Mummy, why hasn't that man got any hair?"

- "Oh, really! I do wish you'd stop asking silly questions. Go and play in the garden or something, can't you?

b.

– Thank goodness we've got the harvest in today! If we hadn't collected it from the field before the storm, it would've been ruined!

c.

– "What? The President has resigned? I don't believe it! He can't have done!

d.

"I really don't want to watch this game – I'm not interested in football and it's the fourth game this week you want to watch."

Which speech expresses:

1. annoyance? {**A**}

2. surprise/shock? {**C**}

3. relief? {**B**}

4. boredom? {**D**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

I'd never be able to be an actress. It's really stressful to _ _ _ F_ _ M on the stage in front of crowds of people. {**perform**}

We were waiting at the _ _ _ _ _ _RM for the delayed train to Berlin. {**platform**}

I didn't know the price of the ticket and had not prepared enough money for the F_ _ _. {**fare**}

Tommy doesn't really enjoy _ _ _ HT_ _ E_ _ _. Visiting historical sites and museums is not his hobby. {**sightseeing**}

_ _ _ B_ _ H_ _ G without a proper cream with UV filter is one of the reasons for skin cancer. {**sunbathing**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

All my friends …… when I showed them this video. {**a**}

a. were laughing b. are laughing c. was laughing

I had a problem with my passport at the airport, because it …….. and I didn't know about it. {**b**}

a. expire b. had expired c. has expired

…… work at the weekend? {**a**}

a. Does he have to b. Has he c. He must

If you wanted to lose weight, you ……. all that chocolate. {**a**}

a. shouldn't have been eating b. haven't to eat c. mustn't eat

He …….. about my birthday again. {**c**}

a. forgets b. is forgetting c. has forgotten

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

What {**do these letters say**} (these letters/say)? I can't read it!

They hardly ever {**gossip**} (gossip) – they don't like it.

We've already bought the tickets. We {**are leaving**} (leave) tomorrow at 9 a.m.

This time last summer we {**were relaxing**} (relax) by the pool in the Caribbean.

She was petrified, because she {**had not done**} (not do) it before.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

16. Chcesz poprosić kolegę do telefonu. {**b**}

a. Hello, John speaking.

b. Can I speak to Brian, please?

c. I'll call Brian.

17. Chcesz zostawić wiadomość koleżance, której nie ma w domu. {**b**}

a. I'll call back later.

b. Can you take a message for her, please?

c. Can I talk to Kasia, please?

18. Prosisz mamę o radę. {**a**}

a. What would you do if you were me?

b. That was good advice, thanks.

c. I wouldn't like that.

19. Proponujesz zorganizowanie przyjęcia niespodzianki dla babci. {**a**}

a. Why don't we have a surprise party?

b. Grandma loves parties.

c. It's grandma's birthday next Friday.

20. Przypomnij koledze o zabraniu paszportu przed wyjazdem. {**c**}

a. You always forget your passport.

b. Let’s see your documents.

c. Please, don’t forget your passport.

TEST 19

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę akwarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

See beautiful and wonderfully dreadful things in the biggest Aquarium in Alaska!
In the Aquarium, choose your favourite from over 150 species of fish and aquatic creatures that come from seas and lakes all around the world.
What does an arctic grayling look like? What do piranhas eat? You can find this and other interesting things about the species and their habitat from the information plaques of the Aquarium. We change the selection of species in the Aquarium annually. We also renew the sceneries, but always take care that our animals swim in environments that resemble their natural habitat as much as possible.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Aquarium presents fish which naturally occur in Alaskan seas and lakes. {**F**}
2. A visit in the Aquarium is informative as you can learn about various, previously unknown species of fish. {**T**}
3. If you visited the Aquarium in previous years, it's pointless to go there again to see the same fish. {**F**}
4. The conditions that the fish are kept in resemble their natural living conditions. {**T**}
5. There are over 1500 species in the Aquarium. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c) :**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

How do you describe the taste?

Win a tea-tasting trip to Kenya – 900 runners-up get free PG tips tea for a whole year.

Our tea plantation in sunny Kericho, Kenya, is a rather lovely place to go on holiday. To win a holiday there, just write to us and help us describe the taste of PG tips tea, and we'll put your name in for 9 consecutive draws. Every week we close our eyes and draw a winner and 100 runners-up. So give yourself a chance and write to us! (UK residents only. For full terms see www.pgtips.co.uk)

1. The text was written in order to: {**b**}

a. encourage people to work on their vocabulary to be more eloquent in the area of describing sensory perceptions, e.g. taste

b. convince people to describe the taste of PG tips tea by offering them a prize in a draw

c. advertise Kericho, Kenya, as a desirable holiday destination

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(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech rodzajów kuchni oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ kuchni do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwie kuchnie.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Thai cuisine is quite spicy and consists of lightly prepared dishes with strong aromatic components. Thai food cooks try to balance all the four fundamental taste senses in each dish or meal: sour, sweet, salty, and bitter. Thai meals typically consist of either a single dish or it will be rice with many additional dishes served at the same time. A staple ingredient in Thai cuisine is the “nampla” - a very aromatic fish sauce with a distinctive taste, which gives Thai cuisine its unique character. The most common grain is of course rice, as in most Asian cuisines, and the famous, sweet-smelling jasmine rice is indigenous to Thailand.

B. Finnish cuisine combines traditional country cooking with contemporary continental style cooking. Fish and meat are often found in traditional Finnish dishes from the western part of the country, while the dishes from the eastern part traditionally include various vegetables and mushrooms. Finnish foods often use wholemeal grains (rye, barley, oats) and various berries (such as blueberries and other), as well as milk and its derivatives. As to vegetables, turnips were traditionally used, until they were replaced by the potato in the 18thcentury.

C. Mexican cuisine is known for its varied flavours, colourful decoration, and variety of spices and ingredients - many of them are native to the country. This cuisine has combined the indigenous, Mexican elements with European cuisine. Typical foods include corn (used in tortillas, gorditas, and also eaten fresh), beans, pumpkin and peppers. Mexican cuisine is considered one of the most varied in the world, after Chinese and Indian.

Which cuisine:

1. is the most varied out of these three? {**C**}
2. contains a lot of fish products? {**AB**}
3. is probably the most spicy out of the three? {**A**}
4. combines elements of traditional and European cuisines? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

I'd never be able to be an actress. It's really stressful to _ _ _ F_ _ M on the stage in front of crowds of people. {**perform**}

We were waiting at the _ _ _ _ _ _RM for the delayed train to Berlin. {**platform**}

I didn't know the price of the ticket and had not prepared enough money for the F_ _ _. {**fare**}

Tommy doesn't really enjoy _ _ _ HT_ _ E_ _ _. Visiting historical sites and museums is not his hobby. {**sightseeing**}

_ _ _ B_ _ H_ _ G without a proper cream with UV filter is one of the reasons for skin cancer. {**sunbathing**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Danny suggested ……. to Rome. {**c**}

a. us to go b. us go c. going

It was quite unusual …… you at midnight. {**a**}

a. to meet b. met c. meets

……. a kindergarten teacher can be exhausting. {**b**}

a. To be b. Being c. Is

We didn't need any help. We did all the redecorating …….. . {**b**}

a. myself b. ourselves c. by us

She graduated last year, ……..? {**b**}

a. did she b. didn't she c. was she

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When we left the club it {**was snowing**} (snow).

{**Does it often rain**} (it/often/rain) in this part of the country?

His twin sister is a better student than him – she {**studies**} (study) really hard.

I {**have not finished**} (not finish) reading your report yet.

I couldn't open the door, because I {**had forgotten**} (forget) the keys.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

31. Koleżanka mówi, że jej gorąco – jak zareagujesz? {**a**}

a. Shall I open the window?

b. You need a doctor.

c. I'll give you some advice.

32. Chcesz pomóc mamie nieść zakupy. {**a**}

a. I'll carry that.

b. It's very heavy!

c. You look tired.

33. Mówisz o swoich zainteresowaniach. {**c**}

a. I'm from Poznan.

b. I like my little brother, he's sweet.

c. Art and history are my hobbies.

34. Nie chcesz jeść zapiekanki szpinakowej, bo jej nie lubisz. {**b**}

a. I'm allergic to spinach.

b. I hate casseroles.

c. I'm a vegetarian.

35. Przypuszczasz, że koleżanka jest smutna z powodu złej oceny. {**b**}

a. Kate is terrified!

b. She might be a bit depressed.

c. Kate failed the last test.

TEST 20

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę stadniny koni. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Wimbledon Village Stables
Exceptional horse riding in London

We would like to invite you to join our Riding Club in the heart of Wimbledon Village. The Stables has a rich history and has offered horse riding in London for over 100 years.

WVS is a riding school with 25 happy and well trained horses and ponies. We have a team of experienced and professional riding instructors, whose main priorities are your enjoyment and safety as well as the achievement of your riding ambitions.

We are proud to offer:

- A unique Membership Scheme offering our Members substantial discounts and a more personalised approach,

- Riding in the south of England with more than 3,000 acres of beautiful countryside right on our doorstep.

Above all, we are a friendly, lively yard with a wealth of experience in developing the skills of both the capable rider and the enthusiastic novice.

Each and every client is treated as an individual and our own special 'community' is enriched by people of all abilities, from all walks of life, with one thing in common - a love of horses and riding.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. Wimbledon Village Stables has a lot of experience in teaching people how to ride horses. {**T**}
2. If you are just a beginner horse rider, you should have some riding classes elsewhere before going to the WVS, as the school deals with intermediate and advanced riders only. {**F**}
3. If you become a Member of the Riding Club, you will pay less for riding. {**T**}
4. Riding horses is a good way to visit and admire the English countryside. {**T**}
5. You can meet all sorts of people in the WVS. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b, c lub d)**

One afternoon I set off to visit my friend in a nearby village. It was foggy and chilly, but I really wanted to see her, so despite the weather I got into my car and pulled out. While I was driving, the fog became so dense that I couldn't see a thing. I kept on driving for some time when I suddenly realized I had lost my way. Panicking slightly, I stopped and hoped the fog would lift soon. I sat in the car for half an hour, but the fog was still like thick cotton wrapping around me. I thought I'd better get out and try to walk, as it was not much further away to the village. I walked for a bit when I saw some lights – it was the village! Sighing with relief, I dashed towards the lights and found my friend's house...

1. What time of the year do you think it was? {**c**}

a. Spring

b. Summer

c. Autumn

d. Winter

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat aranżacji wnętrz, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. Place fresh flowers in your rooms

b. Choose pastels and floral prints to reflect the rebirth of nature in your home

c. Freshen up an entire room with a new coat of paint

d. Keep some houseplants in your home

How to Decorate Your House for Spring

Spring is usually very welcome after a long, cold winter. If you want to capture its atmosphere and bring cheer in your home, here is what you can do:

1. {**B**} Blankets, pillows, vases and curtains reflecting these spring themes can be introduced into your home with minimal effort or expense.

2. {**C**} Colours that are light and airy are suggestive of spring. Try to find different shades of your current wall colour and pick one that coordinates with your existing decor.

3. {**A**} The aroma and bright colours are a reminder that spring is in the air. When cutting stems, cut at a 45-degree angle. Use preservatives in the water to extend flower life.

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty czterech wypowiedzi/dialogów oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj wypowiedź do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a.

- „Mummy, why hasn't that man got any hair?"

- “Oh, really! I do wish you’d stop asking silly questions. Go and play in the garden or something, can’t you?

b.

– Thank goodness we’ve got the harvest in today! If we hadn’t collected it from the field before the storm, it would’ve been ruined!

c.

– “What? The President has resigned? I don't believe it! He can't have done!

d.

“I really don’t want to watch this game – I’m not interested in football and it’s the fourth game this week you want to watch.”

Which speech expresses:

1. annoyance? {**A**}

2. surprise/shock? {**C**}

3. relief? {**B**}

4. boredom? {**D**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Can you call the hotel and check if they have _ _ TT_ _ _ in the rooms? I can only drink coffee I make myself. {**kettles**}

My cousin Lily used to eat only _ _ R_ _ B_ _ _Y ice-cream, just because she liked the pink color. {**strawberry**}

In fall we often go walking in the forest, sometimes we pick _ _ _ H_ OO_ _ and then make a delicious creamy sauce with them. {**mushrooms**}

I can give you some of this delicious, home-made jam, if you have a proper _ _ R for it. {**jar**}

We S_ _ _ _ _ see each other, only during major holidays. {**seldom**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

The food was …… spicy that I couldn’t eat it. {**b**}

a. such b. so c. such a

Where did she …… her passport? {**c**}

a. loose b. lost c. lose

Molly used to …….. candy when she was little. {**a**}

a. love b. loved c. loving

I'm sure you will get …… on the left, while in the UK. {**a**}

a. used to driving b. used driving c. used to drive

They …… for two hours before they reached the border. {**c**}

a. driving b. have been driving c. had been driving

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

She is a well known reporter. She {**has been**} (be) all over the world.

We {**will have finished**} (finish) this assignment by next Monday.

I {**would be**} (be) very obliged if you could look at this, Sir.

She said she {**would never trust**} (never trust) me again.

He's not a very honest man. He {**lies**} (lie) a lot.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

61. Pytasz, czy mięso w sklepie jest świeże. {**c**}

a. How good is it?

b. How much is it?

c. Is it fresh?

62. Kolega opowiada o swojej diecie – jest wegetarianinem. {**c**}

a. I love fresh milk and lots of vegetables; for lunch I always have a big steak.

b. Pork chops and ribs are my favorite!

c. I often have fresh milk and cereal, sometimes eggs, but I never eat fish – it's meat too.

63. Przypuszczasz, że kolega skręcił kostkę. {**a**}

a. You may have twisted it.

b. You can twist it!

c. Oh my! It's broken!

64. Proponujesz wujkowi filiżankę kawy. {**b**}

a. Do you like coffee?

b. Would you like some coffee?

c. We have much coffee.

65. Nie chcesz cukru do herbaty. {**b**}

a. It’s bitter.

b. I don’t take sugar, thank you.

c. I don’t like tea.

TEST 21

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę restauracji. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Eat with your eyes? Not at the DARK RESTAURANT!

If you have a curious nature and you like to experience different things, the Dark Restaurant is just for you. We offer sightless, pitch-dark dining, where you can concentrate on the taste and smell of your food without the distraction of the surrounding sights.

Just make a reservation and arrive at the restaurant at the precise time to be led by a waiter to the dark dining area and be served a "surprise" menu (though we do take your preferences and allergies into account). See if you can guess what's on your plate!

TRUE or FALSE?

1. Customers cannot see what they are eating at the restaurant. {**T**}
2. Customers can order whatever they want from the menu. {**F**}
3. If you have a food allergy, you shouldn't go to the Dark Restaurant as you might get served the food you are allergic to. {**F**}
4. You must make a reservation to go to the Dark Restaurant. {**T**}
5. Customers choose their own table at the restaurant. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Hotel Russel

1-8 Russel Square, Bloomsbury, London

Dear Sirs,

Please advise if there are any rooms available for our staff for the period from 21st to 23rd April. We would like to book 4 single rooms and one double room in the name of Cecilia Braithwaite. Please give us the prices for the rooms (including VAT) and let us know if any deposit should be sent to you as confirmation of our reservation.

We are looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours faithfully,

Adam Smith

1. Adam Smith wrote the letter in order to: {**a**}

a. book some rooms in a hotel

b. ask the hotel staff for advice about whether to book the rooms or not

c. just ask about hotel prices before he decides whether to book rooms or not

---

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat Compton Acres, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. SCULPTURE GARDEN

b. SQUIRRELS' NUTTY TRAIL

c. THE EGYPTIAN COURT

d. THE SPANISH GARDEN

Compton Acres is really an escape to a different world – there are twelve individual gardens there, all set in ten acres with spectacular view over Poole Harbour, Brownsea Island and the Purbeck Hills. You can see classic formality of Europe, mystical air of the Orient, wild Canadian woodlands, and Indian tropics in one place! Out of the 12, there are four gardens which I really loved...

1. {**C**} You can find here inscrutable sphinx, swaying palms, bewitching statues, and the story of this garden's creation in hieroglyphics.

2. {**A**} A sensational garden! You can feel the beauty of these exquisite, multi-textured stone sculptures from Africa while highly-scented plants and shrubs enhance the experience.

3. {**B**} As you go out of the Spanish garden, keep a careful lookout, and among the trees nearby, you'll spot resident squirrels looking for nuts ...

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych zawodów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany zawód do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa zawody.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. If you are interested in probing and unravelling the enigma of the universe, you might consider becoming an astronomer. This career, however, requires years of hard work and is generally very demanding. Astronomers use mathematics and physics to solve the problems in space ships, satellites, and other equipment used in astronomy. Astronomers provide us with the knowledge of many celestial things such as sun, moon, stars, and galaxies etc.

B. As a postman/woman, you'll be responsible for sorting and delivering mail, which includes sorting letters and small packets in a district sorting office, then delivering them to the hundreds of addresses on your round. You may also be responsible for picking up mail from post boxes, post offices and work places within your area. Deliveries can be made on foot, bicycle, or in a car or van. Sometimes you may need to collect a signature for special or recorded packages. To be a good postman, you'll need to be fit and active (the job can involve a lot of walking), literate and numerate, trustworthy, and confident in dealing with the public.

C. As a bus driver, you will be expected to inspect vehicles, and check petrol, oil, and water levels before departure. You will drive vehicles over specified routes or to specified destinations according to time schedules, and sometimes assist passengers with baggage and collect tickets or cash fares. You will also need to record cash receipts and ticket fares. If the bus breaks down, you might need to make minor repairs, e.g. change tires.

Which job:

1. requires university education? {**A**}
2. involves dealing with the public a lot? {**BC**}
3. requires a good memory for names and numbers? {**B**}
4. requires some knowledge of DIY? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

I'd never be able to be an actress. It's really stressful to _ _ _ F_ _ M on the stage in front of crowds of people. {**perform**}

We were waiting at the _ _ _ _ _ _RM for the delayed train to Berlin. {**platform**}

I didn't know the price of the ticket and had not prepared enough money for the F_ _ _. {**fare**}

Tommy doesn't really enjoy _ _ _ HT_ _ E_ _ _. Visiting historical sites and museums is not his hobby. {**sightseeing**}

_ _ _ B_ _ H_ _ G without a proper cream with UV filter is one of the reasons for skin cancer. {**sunbathing**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Why doesn't he …….. the TV? {**a**}

a. finally fix b. finally fixing c. finally fixes

She ……. me of telling everybody a secret. {**c**}

a. is being accused b. accusing c. accused

She asked us ……. late for the meeting. {**a**}

a. not to be b. don't be c. not being

She denied that she ……. the suspect. {**a**}

a. knew b. is knowing c. was known

The pool ……. be cleaned today! {**b**}

a. is b. must c. need

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Try not to make too much noise, Katie {**is sleeping**} (sleep).

Why {**are you yawning**} (you/yawn)? Are you sleepy?

What {**were you doing**} (do) when I called you yesterday?

{**Have you seen**} (you/see) Laura yet?

The boss {**tried**} (try) to call you 5 times yesterday. Where were you?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

36. Radzisz koledze, żeby kupił sobie psa. {**a**}

a. Why don't you get a puppy?

b. Dogs are great companions.

c. My mum hates cats.

37. Mówisz znajomej, że powinna przeprosić swoja sąsiadkę. {**a**}

a. You really ought to apologize.

b. I'm so sorry.

c. Your neighbor is very nice!

38. Pytasz o zdrowie koleżanki. {**c**}

a. Are you good?

b. What's up?

c. Are you better now?

39. Dzielisz się opinią na temat filmu. {**c**}

a. I just love going to the cinema!

b. Brad Pitt is fantastic!

c. It's the best comedy I've ever seen!

40. Przyszli do ciebie niezapowiedziani goście. {**c**}

a. How are you?

b. Welcome to our city!

c. What a surprise!

TEST 22

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę parku dinozaurów. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

DINOSAUR PARK – A MONSTER DAY OUT

Come face to face with life size dinosaurs both great and small lurking in the woods on our Trail. Help our ranger discover how many T-Rex roam the woodland, using our radio and lookout towers to accomplish your mission. Pretending to be an archaeologist with brush in hand, enjoy unearthing the dinosaur fossil and discover which dinosaur you think it is. Have fun climbing, sliding, swinging and scrambling in our fantastic adventure play area set in parkland. There's plenty for all ages including our Tiny 'Terror'saurs for the under 5's. For a small additional charge, climb aboard and get close to our deer herd on our fascinating guided safari (subject to availability).

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Dinosaur Park is only for children above 5 years of age. {**F**}
2. There are a lot of activities and tasks for children to accomplish. {**T**}
3. There is a special area with a playground just outside the park. {**F**}
4. You can go on a guided safari and see a herd of deer for free. {**F**}
5. The guided safari may not be available if there are too many people signing up for this activity. {**T**}

(T2IIe) Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a,b lub c):

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Dear Amy,

Thank you for inviting me to stay at your home last week. I had a lovely time and I really enjoyed our long walks in the countryside, horse riding lessons and, above all, your company. I really hope we can repeat the experience – perhaps you will be able to visit me next year?

I hope to see you again,

Sarah.

1. The purpose of Sarah's letter is to: {**a**}

a. express gratitude for Sarah's stay at Amy's place

b. invite Amy to visit Sarah at her home

c. tell Amy that Sarah is missing her

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych zawodów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany zawód do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa zawody.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. If you are interested in probing and unravelling the enigma of the universe, you might consider becoming an astronomer. This career, however, requires years of hard work and is generally very demanding. Astronomers use mathematics and physics to solve the problems in space ships, satellites, and other equipment used in astronomy. Astronomers provide us with the knowledge of many celestial things such as sun, moon, stars, and galaxies etc.

B. As a postman/woman, you'll be responsible for sorting and delivering mail, which includes sorting letters and small packets in a district sorting office, then delivering them to the hundreds of addresses on your round. You may also be responsible for picking up mail from post boxes, post offices and work places within your area. Deliveries can be made on foot, bicycle, or in a car or van. Sometimes you may need to collect a signature for special or recorded packages. To be a good postman, you'll need to be fit and active (the job can involve a lot of walking), literate and numerate, trustworthy, and confident in dealing with the public.

C. As a bus driver, you will be expected to inspect vehicles, and check petrol, oil, and water levels before departure. You will drive vehicles over specified routes or to specified destinations according to time schedules, and sometimes assist passengers with baggage and collect tickets or cash fares. You will also need to record cash receipts and ticket fares. If the bus breaks down, you might need to make minor repairs, e.g. change tires.

Which job:

1. requires university education? {**A**}
2. involves dealing with the public a lot? {**BC**}
3. requires a good memory for names and numbers? {**B**}
4. requires some knowledge of DIY? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

It may be the cheapest way of travelling, but H_ _ _H_ _ K_ _ _ is also the most dangerous one. {**hitchhiking**}

When you go abroad, don't forget your passport, cash and a _ _ I_ _ B_ _K to read about your destination. {**guidebook**}

Polish people like to _ _ M_ _ AI_ about everything – they always say jobs are hard, bosses bad, weather horrible and neighbors mean. {**complain**}

How many St. Valentine cards did you _ _C_ _ V_ last year? I got only three. {**receive**}

Little Red Riding Hood took her B_ _ _ E_ with lunch for Grandma, and went to visit her. {**basket**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

They …….. work so much, but now they have a family and need more money. {**a**}

a. didn't use to b. didn't used to c. usedn't to

The baby …… yet. {**b**}

a. woke up b. hasn't woken up c. didn't woke up

Come …….., I want to look at you. {**a**}

a. closer b. close c. closely

You …… walk in here, it's for authorized staff only. {**c**}

a. can b. should c. mustn't

I'm too tired to talk to …….. . {**a**}

a. anybody b. somebody c. nobody

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Do you know how many people {**came**} (come) to the last meeting?

Do you know if she {**speaks**} (speak) Italian?

People in Peru {**eat**} (eat) guinea pigs.

When I lived in Madrid I {**spoke**} (speak) Spanish all the time.

What time {**did the show start**} (the show/start) yesterday?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

1. Jesteś zaskoczony, że kolega przyszedł na przyjęcie. {**b**}

a. Where are you?

b. What a surprise! I wasn't sure you'd make it.

c. I thought she is with you!

2. Chcesz zaproponować znajomym spacer. {**a**}

a. Do you feel like taking a walk?

b. Can you walk?

c. Walking is my favorite pastime.

3. Chcesz poznać opinię nauczyciela na temat nowej uczennicy. {**c**}

a. Clara isn't nice.

b. Do you think about Clara?

c. How do feel about Clara?

4. Zgadzasz się na propozycję pójścia do kina. {**a**}

a. I'd like that, thanks.

b. I don't like movies.

c. Cinema is boring.

5. Nie chcesz, aby kolega przeszkadzał ci w pracy. {**b**}

a. Would you like to go somewhere?

b. Could you be a little less noisy?

c. Shall we work together?

TEST 23

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego wyjazdu. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Kayaking and camping for active travellers

Thrilling adventures in the Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean...

A large dose of cool is injected into each of these exciting itineraries – you're about to embark on a thrilling, close-to-nature adventure, ranging from gentle paddling to hiking through jungles. Our tourist agency takes active adventurers of all ages, from 14 years up, in small groups of 6-12, on sea kayaking and camping trips in Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean destinations.

If you have an active and adventurous spirit, we can offer you a collection of kayaking holidays at various levels, from easy to moderate plus. We also offer private itineraries for families or other groups.

Expert guides, exciting kayaking/hiking/camping combinations, the satisfaction of active achievement and making new friends, wonderful sights… all in some of the world's most beautiful locations. Single and double kayaks are available on these all-inclusive trips.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The holiday is designed for people who love adventure and excitement. {**T**}
2. The kayaking holidays are only for people who are experienced kayakers. {**F**}
3. The holiday is designed for people who don't mind walking long distances. {**T**}
4. You can't go on this holiday if you are under 14. {**T**}
5. There is also an opportunity to do some sightseeing during this holiday. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c)**

Last year we were travelling from Gdańsk to Kraków on an overnight train, and I was asked to buy the train tickets a long time in advance - we definitely needed three bunk beds in a sleeper and we wanted to make sure we would get them. So I went to the railway station one day in early July and bought three tickets for the 15th August. When the day came, we went to the station and then to the platform. As we boarded the train, we realized to our horror that someone was lying on our bunks! We thought the train was obviously overbooked, so we went to the ticket inspector to complain. Unfortunately it turned out that we had bought the tickets for the 15th July, not August! Just as we were facing spending an overnight train journey sitting in an uncomfortable compartment, it turned out that there was an empty sleeping compartment available. It was very lucky, but we had to buy the tickets again… This was the most expensive fare to Kraków!

1. Why was the train journey so expensive? {**c**}

a. because they were travelling a long distance

b. because they were travelling in a sleeping car

c. because they had to pay for their tickets twice

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty tekstu na obwolutach trzech książek oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj książkę do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego pytania pasują dwie książki.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

a. „ What is the final way of dealing with a blackmailer?" Bansteig asked.

"The final way, " Dennis said with a grimace, "is to kill the blackmailer…"

b. Here is a wonderful, slowburning story of three families growing up in rural Northern Ontario, where tragedy and hardship are mirrored in the landscape…

c. This selection of imaginative and enticing fish recipes was written by Rick Stein, one of the best fish chefs in the country and the owner of the highly acclaimed Seafood Restaurant in Padstow, Cornwall, which opened in 1975. Stein has also presented a cookery series for BBC television, Rick Stein's Taste of the Sea.

Which book:

1. is non-fiction? {**C**}
2. is for someone who likes detective stories or thrillers? {**A**}
3. can be taken on holiday as a holiday read? {**AB**}
4. seems the most gripping and action-packed? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

I'd never be able to be an actress. It's really stressful to _ _ _ F_ _ M on the stage in front of crowds of people. {**perform**}

We were waiting at the _ _ _ _ _ _RM for the delayed train to Berlin. {**platform**}

I didn't know the price of the ticket and had not prepared enough money for the F_ _ _. {**fare**}

Tommy doesn't really enjoy _ _ _ HT_ _ E_ _ _. Visiting historical sites and museums is not his hobby. {**sightseeing**}

_ _ _ B_ _ H_ _ G without a proper cream with UV filter is one of the reasons for skin cancer. {**sunbathing**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She ……. a book when she noticed a homeless man in the street outside her house. {**b**}

a. read b. was reading c. had read

I think he's …….. what I said. {**a**}

a. misunderstood b. misunderstand c. misunderstanded

You ……. have bought so much bread. We have more than we need. {**b**}

a. don't need to b. needn't c. must

It …….. Lady Gaga you saw yesterday. She's in LA! {**a**}

a. can't have been b. wasn't be c. mustn't have been

Are your kids …… than theirs? {**b**}

a. talented b. more talented c. most talented

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

It's heavy. I {**will help**} (help) you.

This time next winter we {**will be visiting**} (visit) the Himalayas.

I'm sure she {**will call**} (call) you. She promised!

We {**did not have to**} (not have to) take this test last semester. It wasn't obligatory.

Do you know who {**fell**} (fall) off the ladder yesterday? I think it was Toby. He broke his wrist.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

6. Myślisz, że kupienie Ani papugi nie jest dobrym pomysłem. {**a**}

a. It's not a good idea, she is allergic to feathers.

b. Shall we buy her a pet?

c. She loves animals, let's do it!

7. Prosisz koleżankę do tańca. {**c**}

a. I like dancing.

b. Salsa is wonderful.

c. Shall we dance?

8. Chcesz zaproponować zwiedzanie Starego Miasta. {**c**}

a. Do you like sightseeing?

b. The Old Town is really crowded now.

c. Why don't we visit The Old Town?

9. Chcesz zapytać kolegę, czy chce coś z supermarketu. {**c**}

a. I always buy fresh milk at the supermarket.

b. Would you like some milk?

c. Shall I get you something from the store?

10. Wydaje ci się, że nowy kolega nie jest zbyt uprzejmy. {**a**}

a. Tony seems to be quite rude, doesn't he?

b. Tony doesn't like me.

c. Tony isn't interested in sport.

TEST 24

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę stadniny koni. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Wimbledon Village Stables
Exceptional horse riding in London

We would like to invite you to join our Riding Club in the heart of Wimbledon Village. The Stables has a rich history and has offered horse riding in London for over 100 years.

WVS is a riding school with 25 happy and well trained horses and ponies. We have a team of experienced and professional riding instructors, whose main priorities are your enjoyment and safety as well as the achievement of your riding ambitions.

We are proud to offer:

- A unique Membership Scheme offering our Members substantial discounts and a more personalised approach,

- Riding in the south of England with more than 3,000 acres of beautiful countryside right on our doorstep.

Above all, we are a friendly, lively yard with a wealth of experience in developing the skills of both the capable rider and the enthusiastic novice.

Each and every client is treated as an individual and our own special 'community' is enriched by people of all abilities, from all walks of life, with one thing in common - a love of horses and riding.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. Wimbledon Village Stables has a lot of experience in teaching people how to ride horses. {**T**}
2. If you are just a beginner horse rider, you should have some riding classes elsewhere before going to the WVS, as the school deals with intermediate and advanced riders only. {**F**}
3. If you become a Member of the Riding Club, you will pay less for riding. {**T**}
4. Riding horses is a good way to visit and admire the English countryside. {**T**}
5. You can meet all sorts of people in the WVS. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

XYZ Ltd.

25 Hogarth Road

Earls Court, London

Dear Mr Jones,

We are sorry to inform you that our visit at your company, planned for the 1st week of May 2011 has to be cancelled as unforeseen obstacles have arisen.

We hope, however, that we can meet at a later date – please e-mail us some other times that will work for you.

Please accept our apologies,

Best regards,

Adrian Viney

1. The purpose of Adrian Viney's letter is to: {**c**}

a. cancel the visit

b. apologise for cancelling the visit

c. all of the above

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat górskich wędrówek, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. COLLECT AND INSPECT GEAR

b. PREPARE YOUR BODY

c. AVOID STRENUOUS EXERCISE BEFORE HIKING

d. CHECK THE WEATHER FORECAST

Hiking

Hiking is a unique and enjoyable way of spending time with nature while getting some exercise. It is a good way of reducing stress and excess weight, and increasing your stamina and well being. It is a good idea, however, to prepare for your trip in advance:

1. {**B**} Hiking can be a very demanding physical activity, so you must get really fit if you want to succeed and to avoid injury.
2. {**A**} Shoes, tents, clothes and other gear need to be in good condition and appropriate for the weather. If you have new hiking shoes, you should wear them in advance to avoid blisters.
3. {**D**} Remember, however, that the weather is often unpredictable, especially in the high mountains. For example, snowfall is possible even at the peak of summer.
4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty czterech wypowiedzi/dialogów oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj wypowiedź do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a.

- „Mummy, why hasn't that man got any hair?"

- "Oh, really! I do wish you'd stop asking silly questions. Go and play in the garden or something, can't you?

b.

– Thank goodness we've got the harvest in today! If we hadn't collected it from the field before the storm, it would've been ruined!

c.

– "What? The President has resigned? I don't believe it! He can't have done!

d.

"I really don't want to watch this game – I'm not interested in football and it's the fourth game this week you want to watch."

Which speech expresses:

1. annoyance? {**A**}

2. surprise/shock? {**C**}

3. relief? {**B**}

4. boredom? {**D**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

My grandparents are so lucky, they don't have to work, because they are already _ _T_ _ E_. {**retired**}

She's always wanted to be a J_ _ _ _ _ L_ _ _, write articles for magazines and travel around the world. {**journalist**}

Everybody thinks our PE teacher is _ _ F_ _ R. He doesn't treat us equally. {**unfair**}

Disposing of nuclear waste is really H_ _ _ _ _ L to the environment and human life. {**harmful**}

You can't draw a straight line without using a _ _L_R. {**ruler**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Danny suggested ……. to Rome. {**c**}

a. us to go b. us go c. going

It was quite unusual …… you at midnight. {**a**}

a. to meet b. met c. meets

……. a kindergarten teacher can be exhausting. {**b**}

a. To be b. Being c. Is

We didn't need any help. We did all the redecorating …….. . {**b**}

a. myself b. ourselves c. by us

She graduated last year, ……..? {**b**}

a. did she b. didn't she c. was she

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Her eyes are puffy, she {**has been crying**} (cry) all day.

Can you hear them? What {**are they talking**} (talk) about?

He {**is always complaining**} (always/complain) about the weather. It's so annoying!

This time last summer we {**were sunbathing**} (sunbathe) in Florida.

My uncle hardly ever {**stops**} (stop) smoking. It will kill him.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

31. Koleżanka mówi, że jej gorąco – jak zareagujesz? {**a**}

a. Shall I open the window?

b. You need a doctor.

c. I'll give you some advice.

32. Chcesz pomóc mamie nieść zakupy. {**a**}

a. I'll carry that.

b. It's very heavy!

c. You look tired.

33. Mówisz o swoich zainteresowaniach. {**c**}

a. I’m from Poznan.

b. I like my little brother, he’s sweet.

c. Art and history are my hobbies.

34. Nie chcesz jeść zapiekanki szpinakowej, bo jej nie lubisz. {**b**}

a. I’m allergic to spinach.

b. I hate casseroles.

c. I’m a vegetarian.

35. Przypuszczasz, że koleżanka jest smutna z powodu złej oceny. {**b**}

a. Kate is terrified!

b. She might be a bit depressed.

c. Kate failed the last test.

TEST 25

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę akwarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

See beautiful and wonderfully dreadful things in the biggest Aquarium in Alaska!
In the Aquarium, choose your favourite from over 150 species of fish and aquatic creatures that come from seas and lakes all around the world.
What does an arctic grayling look like? What do piranhas eat? You can find this and other interesting things about the species and their habitat from the information plaques of the Aquarium. We change the selection of species in the Aquarium annually. We also renew the sceneries, but always take care that our animals swim in environments that resemble their natural habitat as much as possible.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Aquarium presents fish which naturally occur in Alaskan seas and lakes. {**F**}
2. A visit in the Aquarium is informative as you can learn about various, previously unknown species of fish. {**T**}
3. If you visited the Aquarium in previous years, it's pointless to go there again to see the same fish. {**F**}
4. The conditions that the fish are kept in resemble their natural living conditions. {**T**}
5. There are over 1500 species in the Aquarium. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Its construction was begun in 1093 and was largely completed within the next 40 years. It is the only cathedral in England to retain almost all of its Romanesque features, and one of few to preserve the unity and integrity of its original design. The Cathedral was built as a place of worship, to house the shrine of saint Cuthbert, in whose honour pilgrims came to Durham from all over England. It was also the home of a Benedictine monastic community.

The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn't changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe) Przeczytaj trzy przepisy kulinarne oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj przepis do odpowiedniego pytania. Do niektórych pytań pasują dwa przepisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. POACHED SALMON

Ingredients

- 1 to 1½ pounds salmon fillets
- ½ cup dry white wine (a good Sauvignon Blanc)
- ½ cup water
- A few thin slices of yellow onion and/or 1 shallot, peeled and sliced thin
- Several sprigs of fresh dill or sprinkle of dried dill
- A sprig of fresh parsley
- Freshly ground black pepper

Put wine, water, dill, parsley and onions in a saute pan, and bring to a simmer on medium heat. Place salmon fillets, skin-side down on the pan. Cover. Cook 5 minutes or to desired done-ness. Do not overcook. Serve sprinkled with freshly ground black pepper.

Serves 2-4

B. GRILLED CHICKEN LEGS

Prep Time: 20 minutes

Cook Time: 50 minutes

Marinate: 4 hours

Total Time: 5 hours, 10 minutes

Ingredients:

- 2/3 cup canola oil
- 1/2 cup red wine vinegar
- 3 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 3 tablespoons ketchup
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- dash Tabasco sauce
- 6 chicken leg quarters

Preparation:

In a large resealable food storage bag (plastic), combine the oil, vinegar, sugar, ketchup, onion, Worcestershire sauce, salt, garlic, and Tabasco. Add the chicken and turn to coat thoroughly. Seal the bag and refrigerate for at least 4 hours or overnight, turning occasionally.

Pour marinade into a saucepan and bring to a boil. Boil for 1 minute.

Heat the grill to a medium-high heat, about 350° to 375°.

Grill chicken over indirect heat -- not directly over coals or gas burners -- turning frequently and basting with the reserved boiled marinade, for about 45 to 60 minutes. The chicken should be fork tender and juices will run clear. The temperature should register about 165 on an instant read thermometer inserted into the thickest part of the meat but not touching bone.

Serves 6.

C. FISH STEW

Preparation time: 25 minutes.

Ingredients

- 6 Tbsp olive oil
- 1 cup of chopped onions
- 2 large garlic cloves, chopped
- 2/3 cup fresh parsley, chopped
- 1 cup of fresh chopped tomato (about 1 medium sized tomato)
- 2 tsp of tomato paste.
- 8 oz of clam juice
- 2/3 cup dry white wine
- 1 1/2 lb fish fillets (use halibut, cod, sole, red snapper, sea bass), cut into 2-inch pieces
- Touch of dry oregano, Tabasco, thyme, pepper
- Salt

Method

1 Heat olive oil in heavy large pot or Dutch oven over medium-high heat. Add chopped onion and garlic and sauté 4 minutes. Add parsley and stir 2 minutes. Add tomato, tomato paste and cook 2 minutes longer.

2 Add clam juice, dry white wine, and fish and simmer until fish is cooked through, less than 10 minutes. Add seasoning. Salt to taste. Ladle into bowls and serve.

Serves 4.

Which recipe is best for someone who:

1. has less than half an hour to cook? {**AC**}

2. doesn't eat meat? {**AC**}

3. wants to entertain five other people for dinner? {**B**}

4. would like to eat some soup? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

When you play football, you can't touch the ball with your hands, you need to K_ _ _ it. {**kick**}

I always watch the weather _ _R_ C_ _T, to know what to wear the next day. {**forecast**}

Parents often complain that even _ _ _ _ OO_ _ for children, like Bugs Bunny or Ben10, are violent. {**cartoons**}

We didn't have a good time last summer. The weather was _W_ _ L. It rained all the time and it was horribly foggy and cold. {**awful**}

His report was _X_ _ _ _ E_ _ – I've never read such an interesting and detailed document. {**excellent**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

If Joe …… to Hollywood, he would have become a film star. {**b**}

a. goes b. had gone c. went

We wouldn't be in this situation, if you …….. all the money gambling! {**b**}

a. lost b. hadn't lost c. lose

The archeologist tried …… the Lost City, with no luck however. {**a**}

a. to find b. found c. find

The bullies in our school always make younger kids …….. them their lunch. {**a**}

a. give b. to give c. giving

Our teacher seems ……. quite demanding. {**c**}

a. be b. being c. to be

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

It’s heavy. I {**will help**} (help) you.

This time next winter we {**will be visiting**} (visit) the Himalayas.

I’m sure she {**will call**} (call) you. She promised!

We {**did not have to**} (not have to) take this test last semester. It wasn’t obligatory.

Do you know who {**fell**} (fall) off the ladder yesterday? I think it was Toby. He broke his wrist.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

36. Radzisz koledze, żeby kupił sobie psa. {**a**}

a. Why don’t you get a puppy?

b. Dogs are great companions.

c. My mum hates cats.

37. Mówisz znajomej, że powinna przeprosić swoja sąsiadkę. {**a**}

a. You really ought to apologize.

b. I’m so sorry.

c. Your neighbor is very nice!

38. Pytasz o zdrowie koleżanki. {**c**}

a. Are you good?

b. What’s up?

c. Are you better now?

39. Dzielisz się opinią na temat filmu. {**c**}

a. I just love going to the cinema!

b. Brad Pitt is fantastic!

c. It’s the best comedy I’ve ever seen!

40. Przyszli do ciebie niezapowiedziani goście. {**c**}

a. How are you?

b. Welcome to our city!

c. What a surprise!

TEST 26

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę pielgrzymki po Ziemi Świętej. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

A Holy Land Pilgrimage - The Gospel Trail

Following the footsteps of Jesus, takes a whole new meaning by following the "Gospel Trail". "And leaving the city Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capharnaum on the sea coast…" (Matthew 4:13). From Mount of Precipice on the southern outskirts of Nazareth to Capernaum, you can visit the same places and see the same landscapes that Jesus visited and saw.

The Gospel Trail offers a golden opportunity to discover the cradle of Christianity in the Galilee. Follow the trail down the paths Jesus is believed to have taken when he left his childhood town of Nazareth for Capernaum, located on the north-west shore of the Sea of Galilee and which became his centre of ministry. The main portion of the trail will open in the spring of 2011 and the rest will open by the end of the year.

To enhance your experience, you will be able to choose how you want to travel the trail – by foot, bike or car, or even by sailing down the length of the Sea of Galilee. What's more, you can even combine them on various segments. Choose what's right for you based on your personal preferences and the level of difficulty you desire.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Gospel Trail gives you an opportunity to see the places mentioned in the Old Testament. {**F**}
2. The Gospel Trail starts in Nazareth and ends in Capernaum. {**T**}
3. The Gospel Trail has been open for a few years now. {**F**}
4. You can go along the trail by any means of transport you want. {**T**}
5. The path follows the footsteps of St. Peter. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Hotel Russel

1-8 Russel Square, Bloomsbury, London

Dear Sirs,

Please advise if there are any rooms available for our staff for the period from 21st to 23rd April. We would like to book 4 single rooms and one double room in the name of Cecilia Braithwaite. Please give us the prices for the rooms (including VAT) and let us know if any deposit should be sent to you as confirmation of our reservation.

We are looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours faithfully,

Adam Smith

1. Adam Smith wrote the letter in order to: {**a**}

a. book some rooms in a hotel

b. ask the hotel staff for advice about whether to book the rooms or not

c. just ask about hotel prices before he decides whether to book rooms or not

---

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat przyczyn anoreksji, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. CULTURAL INFLUENCE

b. REJECTION FROM THE SOCIETY

c. STRESS

d. LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Anorexia is an eating disorder which can be characterized by low body weight and fear of becoming fat. Although anorexia is a physical condition, the real causes are related to the patient's emotional life. There are several causes of anorexia:

1. {**D**} A person may feel useless and worthless, despite achievements in his life, and they don't like the way they look. These feelings cause the patient to feel rejected from the society. As a consequence, an anorexic person is trying to have at least the perfect body.

2. {**C**} When a person has to work under pressure or experiences important changes in their life, they may feel worried and nervous. In such situations some people stop eating in the right times, or even stop eating altogether.

3. {**A**} In our society, extreme thinness is an indispensable element of the ideal beauty. As a consequence, many women and men go on very strict diets or use products that supposedly make them lose weight in a few days.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych zawodów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany zawód do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa zawody.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. If you are interested in probing and unravelling the enigma of the universe, you might consider becoming an astronomer. This career, however, requires years of hard work and is generally very demanding. Astronomers use mathematics and physics to solve the problems in space ships, satellites, and other equipment used in astronomy. Astronomers provide us with the knowledge of many celestial things such as sun, moon, stars, and galaxies etc.

B. As a postman/woman, you'll be responsible for sorting and delivering mail, which includes sorting letters and small packets in a district sorting office, then delivering them to the hundreds of addresses on your round. You may also be responsible for picking up mail from post boxes, post offices and work places within your area. Deliveries can be made on foot, bicycle, or in a car or van. Sometimes you may need to collect a signature for special or recorded packages. To be a good postman, you'll need to be fit and active (the job can involve a lot of walking), literate and numerate, trustworthy, and confident in dealing with the public.

C. As a bus driver, you will be expected to inspect vehicles, and check petrol, oil, and water levels before departure. You will drive

vehicles over specified routes or to specified destinations according to time schedules, and sometimes assist passengers with baggage and collect tickets or cash fares. You will also need to record cash receipts and ticket fares. If the bus breaks down, you might need to make minor repairs, e.g. change tires.

Which job:

1. requires university education? {**A**}
2. involves dealing with the public a lot? {**BC**}
3. requires a good memory for names and numbers? {**B**}
4. requires some knowledge of DIY? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Molly did a beautiful _ R_ _ I_ _ in kindergarten today – it has really bright colors and funny elephants in it. {**drawing**}

You don't need to _ _ T_ _ the cactuses, they prefer staying dry. {**water**}

Jill, have you taken out the _ _ BB_ _ _? Something smells bad in the kitchen. {**rubbish**}

They need to install the central _ _ AT_ _ _ and they can move in to their new house. {**heating**}

The only way Lucy can fall asleep is with her favorite yellow blanket and a soft, feather _ _ L_ _ W. {**pillow**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She said that she …….. hungry. {**b**}

a. not b. wasn't c. wouldn't

How long ……. him to get to work. {**b**}

a. takes b. does it take c. taking

She refused ……. him a new pair of jeans. {**a**}

a. to buy b. buying c. buys

Who are you smiling …….? {**c**}

a. to b. - c. at

I want him …… to our party. {**b**}

a. coming b. to come c. comes

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When we left the club it {**was snowing**} (snow).

{**Does it often rain**} (it/often/rain) in this part of the country?

His twin sister is a better student than him – she {**studies**} (study) really hard.

I {**have not finished**} (not finish) reading your report yet.

I couldn't open the door, because I {**had forgotten**} (forget) the keys.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

6. Myślisz, że kupienie Ani papugi nie jest dobrym pomysłem. {**a**}

a. It's not a good idea, she is allergic to feathers.

b. Shall we buy her a pet?

c. She loves animals, let's do it!

7. Prosisz koleżankę do tańca. {**c**}

a. I like dancing.

b. Salsa is wonderful.

c. Shall we dance?

8. Chcesz zaproponować zwiedzanie Starego Miasta. {**c**}

a. Do you like sightseeing?

b. The Old Town is really crowded now.

c. Why don't we visit The Old Town?

9. Chcesz zapytać kolegę, czy chce coś z supermarketu. {**c**}

a. I always buy fresh milk at the supermarket.

b. Would you like some milk?

c. Shall I get you something from the store?

10. Wydaje ci się, że nowy kolega nie jest zbyt uprzejmy. {**a**}

a. Tony seems to be quite rude, doesn't he?

b. Tony doesn’t like me.

c. Tony isn’t interested in sport.

TEST 27

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego wyjazdu. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Kayaking and camping for active travellers

Thrilling adventures in the Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean...

A large dose of cool is injected into each of these exciting itineraries – you're about to embark on a thrilling, close-to-nature adventure, ranging from gentle paddling to hiking through jungles. Our tourist agency takes active adventurers of all ages, from 14 years up, in small groups of 6-12, on sea kayaking and camping trips in Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean destinations.

If you have an active and adventurous spirit, we can offer you a collection of kayaking holidays at various levels, from easy to moderate plus. We also offer private itineraries for families or other groups.

Expert guides, exciting kayaking/hiking/camping combinations, the satisfaction of active achievement and making new friends, wonderful sights… all in some of the world's most beautiful locations. Single and double kayaks are available on these all-inclusive trips.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The holiday is designed for people who love adventure and excitement. {**T**}
2. The kayaking holidays are only for people who are experienced kayakers. {**F**}
3. The holiday is designed for people who don't mind walking long distances. {**T**}
4. You can't go on this holiday if you are under 14. {**T**}
5. There is also an opportunity to do some sightseeing during this holiday. {**F**}

(T2IIe) Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a,b lub c):

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Dear Amy,

Thank you for inviting me to stay at your home last week. I had a lovely time and I really enjoyed our long walks in the countryside, horse riding lessons and, above all, your company. I really hope we can repeat the experience – perhaps you will be able to visit me next year?

I hope to see you again,

Sarah.

1. The purpose of Sarah's letter is to: {**a**}

a. express gratitude for Sarah's stay at Amy's place

b. invite Amy to visit Sarah at her home

c. tell Amy that Sarah is missing her

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat aranżacji wnętrz, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. Place fresh flowers in your rooms

b. Choose pastels and floral prints to reflect the rebirth of nature in your home

c. Freshen up an entire room with a new coat of paint

d. Keep some houseplants in your home

How to Decorate Your House for Spring

Spring is usually very welcome after a long, cold winter. If you want to capture its atmosphere and bring cheer in your home, here is what you can do:

1. {**B**} Blankets, pillows, vases and curtains reflecting these spring themes can be introduced into your home with minimal effort or expense.

2. {**C**} Colours that are light and airy are suggestive of spring. Try to find different shades of your current wall colour and pick one that coordinates with your existing decor.

3. {**A**} The aroma and bright colours are a reminder that spring is in the air. When cutting stems, cut at a 45-degree angle. Use preservatives in the water to extend flower life.

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

Przeczytaj opisy trzech typów rowerów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ roweru do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę!

a. Road bikes

Road bikes have light frames and narrow tires. Usually they're less comfortable than other bicycles, but their design makes for a faster and more responsive ride. Riding a lighter bike up a hill is much less tiring!

b. Mountain bikes

Mountain bikes are designed for off-road use. They are built with strong components, so they are suitable for rough riding. They also have high-performing brakes and suspension. Their tires are fatter and their seats more comfortable than those of the road bikes.

c. Tandem bikes

Tandems are bicycles built for two people. The front rider, called the captain, is responsible for steering and braking. The back rider, called the stoker, may have limited access to brakes.

Which bike:

1. is designed for two riders? {**C**}

2. probably has the best brakes? {**B**}
3. is the best to use on narrow paths or country dirt roads? {**B**}
4. responds best to the rider's steering? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

In my family everybody B_ _ _ _ gingerbread cookies for Christmas. {**bakes**}

Unless I _ _ E_ the apple, Maja won't eat it – she hates the skin. {**peel**}

When I don't have time to cook, we sometimes order a _ A_ _ A_ _Y at the nearest Italian restaurant. {**takeaway**}

My husband hates _ _ R_ _L tea. He only drinks the black and green kind. {**herbal**}

We would like to have some water, please. Of course. Still or _ _ _ R_ _ I_ _? {**sparkling**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

I like this dress. Does it come …….. blue? {**a**}

a. in b. at c. for

This village used to be …… . {**c**}

a. peacefuler b. much peaceful c. more peaceful

Try …….. too much money in NY. {**b**}

a. don't spending b. not to spend c. to not spend

Who …….. the car? Jim did. {**b**}

a. did washed b. washed c. have washed

Everybody …… thrilled about our trip to Peru. {**c**}

a. are b. - c. is

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

You don't have to water the plants. I {**have already done**} (already/do) it.

We were late. When we got to the concert, the band {**had already been playing**} (already/play) for 45 minutes.

I thought she had put on weight, but she told me she {**was expecting**} (expect) a baby.

His breath is horrible. He hardly ever {**brushes**} (brush) his teeth.

How much {**does this car cost**} (this car/cost)? I would like to buy it.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

6. Myślisz, że kupienie Ani papugi nie jest dobrym pomysłem. {**a**}

a. It's not a good idea, she is allergic to feathers.

b. Shall we buy her a pet?

c. She loves animals, let's do it!

7. Prosisz koleżankę do tańca. {**c**}

a. I like dancing.

b. Salsa is wonderful.

c. Shall we dance?

8. Chcesz zaproponować zwiedzanie Starego Miasta. {**c**}

a. Do you like sightseeing?

b. The Old Town is really crowded now.

c. Why don't we visit The Old Town?

9. Chcesz zapytać kolegę, czy chce coś z supermarketu. {**c**}

a. I always buy fresh milk at the supermarket.

b. Would you like some milk?

c. Shall I get you something from the store?

10. Wydaje ci się, że nowy kolega nie jest zbyt uprzejmy. {**a**}

a. Tony seems to be quite rude, doesn't he?

b. Tony doesn't like me.

c. Tony isn't interested in sport.

TEST 28

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Planetarium – prepare to immerse yourself in an alien world as if you were standing there yourself.
Whether you have ever been interested in the stars or not, you should visit our Planetarium. As an introduction, a short movie shows you how to identify major star constellations and planets that can be seen at night in our part of the world. Then you can choose from a selection of 30-minute, 3-D movies on various subjects (our sun, a short history of the universe, black holes, the uniqueness of the Earth), or you can see them all! The films use the very latest, breathtaking images sent directly from space by space probes travelling through our solar system.

Prepare yourself for an unprecedented tour of the world beyond our planet…

The Planetarium is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except for Mondays.

Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Hotel Russel

1-8 Russel Square, Bloomsbury, London

Dear Sirs,

Please advise if there are any rooms available for our staff for the period from 21st to 23rd April. We would like to book 4 single rooms and one double room in the name of Cecilia Braithwaite. Please give us the prices for the rooms (including VAT) and let us know if any deposit should be sent to you as confirmation of our reservation.

We are looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours faithfully,

Adam Smith

1. Adam Smith wrote the letter in order to: {**a**}

a. book some rooms in a hotel

b. ask the hotel staff for advice about whether to book the rooms or not

c. just ask about hotel prices before he decides whether to book rooms or not

---

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty czterech wypowiedzi/dialogów oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj wypowiedź do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a.

- „Mummy, why hasn't that man got any hair?"

- "Oh, really! I do wish you'd stop asking silly questions. Go and play in the garden or something, can't you?

b.

– Thank goodness we've got the harvest in today! If we hadn't collected it from the field before the storm, it would've been ruined!

c.

– “What? The President has resigned? I don't believe it! He can't have done!

d.

“I really don’t want to watch this game – I’m not interested in football and it’s the fourth game this week you want to watch.”

Which speech expresses:

1. annoyance? {**A**}

2. surprise/shock? {**C**}

3. relief? {**B**}

4. boredom? {**D**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

It may be the cheapest way of travelling, but H_ _ _H_ _ K_ _ _ is also the most dangerous one. {**hitchhiking**}

When you go abroad, don’t forget your passport, cash and a _ _ I_ _ B_ _K to read about your destination. {**guidebook**}

Polish people like to _ _ M_ _ AI_ about everything – they always say jobs are hard, bosses bad, weather horrible and neighbors mean. {**complain**}

How many St. Valentine cards did you _ _C_ _ V_ last year? I got only three. {**receive**}

Little Red Riding Hood took her B_ _ _ E_ with lunch for Grandma, and went to visit her. {**basket**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

The food was …… spicy that I couldn’t eat it. {**b**}

a. such b. so c. such a

Where did she …… her passport? {**c**}

a. loose b. lost c. lose

Molly used to …….. candy when she was little. {**a**}

a. love b. loved c. loving

I’m sure you will get …… on the left, while in the UK. {**a**}

a. used to driving b. used driving c. used to drive

They …… for two hours before they reached the border. {**c**}

a. driving b. have been driving c. had been driving

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Last winter we {**skied**} (ski) a lot in the mountains.

I can't believe it! It's the first time she {**has overslept**} (oversleep).

She doesn't like me. Last week I {**mistook**} (mistake) her for her older sister.

My grandma {**taught**} (teach) in a small village school in Ukraine 50 years ago.

When {**did he take up**} (he/take up) golf?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

66. Mówisz koleżance, że nie masz wystarczająco dużo pieniędzy, żeby kupić tą książkę. {**a**}

a. I can't afford it.

b. I haven't got money enough.

c. I need money.

67. Cieszysz się na plany wakacyjne, o których mówi koleżanka. {**a**}

a. Oh, that sounds wonderful!

b. I'm looking for it!

c. I can't wait for you!

68. Pytasz, jak długo nauczyciel na ciebie czekał. {**a**}

a. Have you been here long?

b. Is it a long time?

c. Is there a long line?

69. Pytasz o plany kolegi na wakacje. {**c**}

a. Are you going to that restaurant?

b. Do you like summer?

c. What are you doing next summer?

70. Mówisz, że nie możesz doczekać się Świąt. {**a**}

a. I’m really looking forward to it.

b. I’m not waiting.

c. I just love Christmas.

TEST 29

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Planetarium – prepare to immerse yourself in an alien world as if you were standing there yourself.
Whether you have ever been interested in the stars or not, you should visit our Planetarium. As an introduction, a short movie shows you how to identify major star constellations and planets that can be seen at night in our part of the world. Then you can choose from a selection of 30-minute, 3-D movies on various subjects (our sun, a short history of the universe, black holes, the uniqueness of the Earth), or you can see them all! The films use the very latest, breathtaking images sent directly from space by space probes travelling through our solar system.

Prepare yourself for an unprecedented tour of the world beyond our planet…

The Planetarium is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except for Mondays.

Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a,b lub c):

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Dear Amy,

Thank you for inviting me to stay at your home last week. I had a lovely time and I really enjoyed our long walks in the countryside, horse riding lessons and, above all, your company. I really hope we can repeat the experience – perhaps you will be able to visit me next year?

I hope to see you again,

Sarah.

1. The purpose of Sarah's letter is to: {**a**}

a. express gratitude for Sarah's stay at Amy's place

b. invite Amy to visit Sarah at her home

c. tell Amy that Sarah is missing her

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty czterech wypowiedzi/dialogów oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj wypowiedź do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a.

- „Mummy, why hasn't that man got any hair?"

- "Oh, really! I do wish you'd stop asking silly questions. Go and play in the garden or something, can't you?

b.

– Thank goodness we've got the harvest in today! If we hadn't collected it from the field before the storm, it would've been ruined!

c.

– "What? The President has resigned? I don't believe it! He can't have done!

d.

"I really don't want to watch this game – I'm not interested in football and it's the fourth game this week you want to watch."

Which speech expresses:

1. annoyance? {**A**}

2. surprise/shock? {**C**}

3. relief? {**B**}

4. boredom? {**D**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Our cats love sleeping on the lawn in the _ _ NS_ _ _E, when it's so nice and warm. {**sunshine**}

Our plane was delayed because of _ _ _CK fog. {**thick**}

Barney, our puppy dog, is terrified of S_ _ _ M, especially when there are thunders. {**storm**}

What do you like doing in your _ _ _ S_ R_ time? What are your hobbies? {**leisure**}

There is a friendly red _Q_ _ _ R_L in our park. It always comes up to ask for nuts or acorns from us. {**squirrel**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

The food was …… spicy that I couldn't eat it. {**b**}

a. such b. so c. such a

Where did she …… her passport? {**c**}

a. loose b. lost c. lose

Molly used to …….. candy when she was little. {**a**}

a. love b. loved c. loving

I'm sure you will get …… on the left, while in the UK. {**a**}

a. used to driving b. used driving c. used to drive

They …… for two hours before they reached the border. {**c**}

a. driving b. have been driving c. had been driving

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When we left the club it {**was snowing**} (snow).

{**Does it often rain**} (it/often/rain) in this part of the country?

His twin sister is a better student than him – she {**studies**} (study) really hard.

I {**have not finished**} (not finish) reading your report yet.

I couldn't open the door, because I {**had forgotten**} (forget) the keys.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

56. Szukasz najbliższego bankomatu. {**a**}

a. Excuse me, is there an ATM near here?

b. Where is the nearest bank?

c. Do you have cash?

57. Opowiadasz o tym, jaki jest twój nowy szef. {**b**}

a. He's soft and has long ears.

b. She's very demanding, but fair.

c. It's made of very strong material.

58. Chcesz wymienić zakup. Ekspedient pyta, czy masz paragon. {**b**}

a. Do you have any change?

b. Do you have a receipt?

c. Do you have a prescription?

59. Potrzebujesz drobnych do automatu z napojami. Prosisz o pomoc. {**b**}

a. Can you help him?

b. Do you have any coins?

c. I don't have cash.

60. Pytasz ile lat ma kotka twojej cioci. {**a**}

a. How old is she?

b. How many years is she?

c. Is she old?

TEST 30

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę parku dinozaurów. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

DINOSAUR PARK – A MONSTER DAY OUT

Come face to face with life size dinosaurs both great and small lurking in the woods on our Trail. Help our ranger discover how many T-Rex roam the woodland, using our radio and lookout towers to accomplish your mission. Pretending to be an archaeologist with brush in hand, enjoy unearthing the dinosaur fossil and discover which dinosaur you think it is. Have fun climbing, sliding, swinging and scrambling in our fantastic adventure play area set in parkland. There's plenty for all ages including our Tiny 'Terror'saurs for the under 5's. For a small additional charge, climb aboard and get close to our deer herd on our fascinating guided safari (subject to availability).

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Dinosaur Park is only for children above 5 years of age. {**F**}
2. There are a lot of activities and tasks for children to accomplish. {**T**}
3. There is a special area with a playground just outside the park. {**F**}
4. You can go on a guided safari and see a herd of deer for free. {**F**}
5. The guided safari may not be available if there are too many people signing up for this activity. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Yogi Tea Licorice is an extraordinary blend of sweet liquorice, cinnamon, ginger, orange peel and other traditional spices. Liquorice root has been treasured for centuries by many ancient cultures for its natural sweetness, rich flavour and healthful properties.

To enjoy the full taste of Yogi Tea Licorice, pour freshly boiled water over the teabag. Allow to infuse for 7 minutes – or longer for a stronger flavour. Take a sip before adding your favourite sweetener or creamer and let the flavours you taste inspire the perfect proportions. Enjoy this unique and delicious tea any time, day or night.

1. This text can most probably be found: {**c**}

a. in a press article on the properties of the liquorice root

b. in a cook book

c. on a box of liquorice spice tea

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech rodzajów kuchni oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ kuchni do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwie kuchnie.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Thai cuisine is quite spicy and consists of lightly prepared dishes with strong aromatic components. Thai food cooks try to balance all the four fundamental taste senses in each dish or meal: sour, sweet, salty, and bitter. Thai meals typically consist of either a single dish or it will be rice with many additional dishes served at the same time. A staple ingredient in Thai cuisine is the "nampla" - a very aromatic fish sauce with a distinctive taste, which gives Thai cuisine its unique character. The most common grain is of course rice, as in most Asian cuisines, and the famous, sweet-smelling jasmine rice is indigenous to Thailand.

B. Finnish cuisine combines traditional country cooking with contemporary continental style cooking. Fish and meat are often found in traditional Finnish dishes from the western part of the country, while the dishes from the eastern part traditionally include various vegetables and mushrooms. Finnish foods often use wholemeal grains (rye, barley, oats) and various berries (such as blueberries and other), as well as milk and its derivatives. As to vegetables, turnips were traditionally used, until they were replaced by the potato in the 18thcentury.

C. Mexican cuisine is known for its varied flavours, colourful decoration, and variety of spices and ingredients - many of them are native to the country. This cuisine has combined the indigenous, Mexican elements with European cuisine. Typical foods include corn (used in tortillas, gorditas, and also eaten fresh), beans, pumpkin and peppers. Mexican cuisine is considered one of the most varied in the world, after Chinese and Indian.

Which cuisine:

1. is the most varied out of these three? {**C**}
2. contains a lot of fish products? {**AB**}
3. is probably the most spicy out of the three? {**A**}
4. combines elements of traditional and European cuisines? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

I'd never be able to be an actress. It's really stressful to _ _ _ F_ _ M on the stage in front of crowds of people. {**perform**}

We were waiting at the _ _ _ _ _ _RM for the delayed train to Berlin. {**platform**}

I didn't know the price of the ticket and had not prepared enough money for the F_ _ _. {**fare**}

Tommy doesn't really enjoy _ _ _ HT_ _ E_ _ _. Visiting historical sites and museums is not his hobby. {**sightseeing**}

_ _ _ B_ _ H_ _ G without a proper cream with UV filter is one of the reasons for skin cancer. {**sunbathing**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

The food was …… spicy that I couldn't eat it. {**b**}

a. such b. so c. such a

Where did she …… her passport? {**c**}

a. loose b. lost c. lose

Molly used to …….. candy when she was little. {**a**}

a. love b. loved c. loving

I'm sure you will get …… on the left, while in the UK. {**a**}

a. used to driving b. used driving c. used to drive

They …… for two hours before they reached the border. {**c**}

a. driving b. have been driving c. had been driving

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Do you know how many people {**came**} (come) to the last meeting?

Do you know if she {**speaks**} (speak) Italian?

People in Peru {**eat**} (eat) guinea pigs.

When I lived in Madrid I {**spoke**} (speak) Spanish all the time.

What time {**did the show start**} (the show/start) yesterday?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

11. Przypuszczasz, ze pies twojej koleżanki jest chory. {**b**}

a. He's such a nice puppy!

b. He doesn't seem to be well.

c. I would take him for a walk.

12. Radzisz koledze, jak poprawić oceny. {**a**}

a. If I were you, I'd study more.

b. You should go out more.

c. I love studying maths.

13. Mówisz koledze, że nie powinien był zachować się niegrzecznie w stosunku do nauczyciela. {**c**}

a. You should apologize.

b. You shouldn't say sorry.

c. You shouldn't have misbehaved like that.

14. Przypuszczasz, że widziałaś Kasię Cichopek w centrum handlowym. {**b**}

a. I love Kasia. She's a great actress!

b. It may have been Kasia Cichopek.

c. That can't have been her.

15. Uważasz, ze podróżowanie autostopem jest niebezpieczne. {**a**}

a. Hitchhiking is very risky.

b. I hitchhike to school every day.

c. If you want to, you can do it.

TEST 31

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę restauracji. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Eat with your eyes? Not at the DARK RESTAURANT!

If you have a curious nature and you like to experience different things, the Dark Restaurant is just for you. We offer sightless, pitch-dark dining, where you can concentrate on the taste and smell of your food without the distraction of the surrounding sights.

Just make a reservation and arrive at the restaurant at the precise time to be led by a waiter to the dark dining area and be served a "surprise" menu (though we do take your preferences and allergies into account). See if you can guess what's on your plate!

TRUE or FALSE?

1. Customers cannot see what they are eating at the restaurant. {**T**}
2. Customers can order whatever they want from the menu. {**F**}
3. If you have a food allergy, you shouldn't go to the Dark Restaurant as you might get served the food you are allergic to. {**F**}
4. You must make a reservation to go to the Dark Restaurant. {**T**}
5. Customers choose their own table at the restaurant. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Its construction was begun in 1093 and was largely completed within the next 40 years. It is the only cathedral in England to retain almost all of its Romanesque features, and one of few to preserve the unity and integrity of its original design. The Cathedral was built as a place of worship, to house the shrine of saint Cuthbert, in whose honour pilgrims came to Durham from all over England. It was also the home of a Benedictine monastic community.

The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn't changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat przyczyn anoreksji, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. CULTURAL INFLUENCE

b. REJECTION FROM THE SOCIETY

c. STRESS

d. LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Anorexia is an eating disorder which can be characterized by low body weight and fear of becoming fat. Although anorexia is a physical condition, the real causes are related to the patient's emotional life. There are several causes of anorexia:

1. {**D**} A person may feel useless and worthless, despite achievements in his life, and they don't like the way they look. These feelings cause the patient to feel rejected from the society. As a consequence, an anorexic person is trying to have at least the perfect body.

2. {**C**} When a person has to work under pressure or experiences important changes in their life, they may feel worried and nervous. In such situations some people stop eating in the right times, or even stop eating altogether.

3. {**A**} In our society, extreme thinness is an indispensable element of the ideal beauty. As a consequence, many women and men go on very strict diets or use products that supposedly make them lose weight in a few days.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech ptaków oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj opis ptaka do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa opisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. The **Blue Tit** is 10.5 to 12 cm long and belongs to the tit family. It has a distinctive appearance with its blue crown, a dark blue line passing through the eye, and white cheeks. The nape, wings and tail are blue, the back is yellowish green, and the belly is mostly sulphur-yellow. Both sexes look similar, and young ones are generally more yellow. The Blue Tit is very common in Europe and Asia, in the temperate and subarctic climate. It lives in deciduous or mixed woodlands. It is a resident bird, i.e., most tits do not migrate.

B. The White Stork is a large, wading bird with long legs and a long neck. It measures about 100–115 cm from beak tip to the end of the tail. The White Stork, as the name suggests, is mainly white, with some black on its wings, and it has a red beak. Most of its population can be found in, and also associated with, Poland. The White Stork is a long-distance migrant, spending winter in Africa, from tropical Sub-Saharan to South Africa. This bird eats insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and small birds. It takes its food from the ground, looking for it among low vegetation, and from shallow water. A pair of storks build a large stick nest, often on towers or roofs, which may be used for several years.

C. The European Magpie is 44–46 centimetres in length - in the adult more than half of the length is the tail. Its head, neck and breast are glossy black with a metallic sheen, whereas the belly and shoulders are pure white; the wings are also black and white. It is a resident breeding bird popular in Europe, Asia and even northwest Africa. The European Magpie has a reputation for "stealing" little bright objects. It feeds on eggs, small birds, insects, but also grain or other vegetable substances. It usually lives in suburban areas, and sometimes in the country.

Which bird(s):

1. is/are the most colourful out of the three? {**A**}
2. is/are the largest? {**B**}
3. is/are likely to be seen near water? {**B**}
4. does/do not migrate? {**AC**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

I think I have a cold or flu. I've got fever and my throat is _ _ R_. {**sore**}

_ U_ _ E_N_ have a really difficult work – it's very demanding to operate on sick people and work long hours in the hospital. {**surgeons**}

We've just built a new ramp for the handicapped. This way they'll be able to access the building on their _H_ _ _ CH_ _ _ S. {**wheelchairs**}

She's a nurse, so she's not afraid of the sight of _ _ _ OD, even when there's a serious wound. {**blood**}

She got ready for her morning jog – she put on her tracksuit and comfortable _ _ AI_ _ R _. {**trainers**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Why doesn't he …….. the TV? {**a**}

a. finally fix b. finally fixing c. finally fixes

She ……. me of telling everybody a secret. {**c**}

a. is being accused b. accusing c. accused

She asked us ……. late for the meeting. {**a**}

a. not to be b. don't be c. not being

She denied that she ……. the suspect. {**a**}

a. knew b. is knowing c. was known

The pool ……. be cleaned today! {**b**}

a. is b. must c. need

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

What {**do these letters say**} (these letters/say)? I can't read it!

They hardly ever {**gossip**} (gossip) – they don't like it.

We've already bought the tickets. We {**are leaving**} (leave) tomorrow at 9 a.m.

This time last summer we {**were relaxing**} (relax) by the pool in the Caribbean.

She was petrified, because she {**had not done**} (not do) it before.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

46. Chcesz wymienić sprzęt kupiony wcześniej, ponieważ ma usterkę. {**a**}

a. I'd like a new one – the eject button in this one doesn't work.

b. The new one I got didn't work.

c. This one is ugly, I'll get another one.

47. Opowiadasz o wizycie w nowym centrum handlowym. {**b**}

a. I didn't know anybody there.

b. It was too crowded for me, I got tired.

It was too crowded for me. I got tired.

c. The room was completely empty.

48. Chcesz zorganizować wycieczkę klasową, pytasz kolegów o opinie na ten temat. {**c**}

a. We shouldn't do it.

b. Do you like sightseeing?

c. How about a trip to Zakopane this year?

49. Koleżanka komentuje twój nowy płaszcz, który jest dużo za długi. {**a**}

a. It doesn't fit you.

b. It suits you ok.

c. It's too expensive.

50. Wolałbyś nie wychodzić dziś wieczorem. {**a**}

a. I'd rather not go out tonight.

b. I should go.

c. How about going out?

TEST 32

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę pielgrzymki po Ziemi Świętej. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

A Holy Land Pilgrimage - The Gospel Trail

Following the footsteps of Jesus, takes a whole new meaning by following the "Gospel Trail". "And leaving the city Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capharnaum on the sea coast…" (Matthew 4:13). From Mount of Precipice on the southern outskirts of Nazareth to Capernaum, you can visit the same places and see the same landscapes that Jesus visited and saw.

The Gospel Trail offers a golden opportunity to discover the cradle of Christianity in the Galilee. Follow the trail down the paths Jesus is believed to have taken when he left his childhood town of Nazareth for Capernaum, located on the north-west shore of the Sea of Galilee and which became his centre of ministry. The main portion of the trail will open in the spring of 2011 and the rest will open by the end of the year.

To enhance your experience, you will be able to choose how you want to travel the trail – by foot, bike or car, or even by sailing down the length of the Sea of Galilee. What's more, you can even combine them on various segments. Choose what's right for you based on your personal preferences and the level of difficulty you desire.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Gospel Trail gives you an opportunity to see the places mentioned in the Old Testament. {**F**}
2. The Gospel Trail starts in Nazareth and ends in Capernaum. {**T**}
3. The Gospel Trail has been open for a few years now. {**F**}
4. You can go along the trail by any means of transport you want. {**T**}
5. The path follows the footsteps of St. Peter. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Its construction was begun in 1093 and was largely completed within the next 40 years. It is the only cathedral in England to retain almost all of its Romanesque features, and one of few to preserve the unity and integrity of its original design. The Cathedral was built as a place of worship, to house the shrine of saint Cuthbert, in whose honour pilgrims came to Durham from all over England. It was also the home of a Benedictine monastic community.

The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn't changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty czterech wypowiedzi/dialogów oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj wypowiedź do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a.

- „Mummy, why hasn't that man got any hair?"

- "Oh, really! I do wish you'd stop asking silly questions. Go and play in the garden or something, can't you?

b.

– Thank goodness we've got the harvest in today! If we hadn't collected it from the field before the storm, it would've been ruined!

c.

– "What? The President has resigned? I don't believe it! He can't have done!

d.

“I really don’t want to watch this game – I’m not interested in football and it’s the fourth game this week you want to watch.”

Which speech expresses:

1. annoyance? {**A**}

2. surprise/shock? {**C**}

3. relief? {**B**}

4. boredom? {**D**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

It may be the cheapest way of travelling, but H_ _ _H_ _ K_ _ _ is also the most dangerous one. {**hitchhiking**}

When you go abroad, don’t forget your passport, cash and a _ _ I_ _ B_ _K to read about your destination. {**guidebook**}

Polish people like to _ _ M_ _ AI_ about everything – they always say jobs are hard, bosses bad, weather horrible and neighbors mean. {**complain**}

How many St. Valentine cards did you _ _C_ _ V_ last year? I got only three. {**receive**}

Little Red Riding Hood took her B_ _ _ E_ with lunch for Grandma, and went to visit her. {**basket**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

I heard a joke today ……., I thought, was very funny. {**a**}

a. which b. who c. whom

What time did they ……. yesterday? {**c**}

a. left b. leaved c. leave

Look at those beautiful pictures. She ……. all morning. {**c**}

a. had painted b. paints c. has been painting

The baby hasn’t been sleeping well …… . {**b**}

a. yet b. lately c. since

I’ve only been …… the opera twice. {**a**}

a. to b. on c. for

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Sorry I'm late. How long {**have you been waiting**} (you/wait)?

Do you know who {**this car belongs**} (this car/belong) to?

Look, I think somebody {**is drowning**} (drown) there. Let's help them!

I don't feel like going out, it's cold and it {**is raining**} (rain).

He {**understands**} (understand) this is really important.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

1. Jesteś zaskoczony, że kolega przyszedł na przyjęcie. {**b**}

a. Where are you?

b. What a surprise! I wasn't sure you'd make it.

c. I thought she is with you!

2. Chcesz zaproponować znajomym spacer. {**a**}

a. Do you feel like taking a walk?

b. Can you walk?

c. Walking is my favorite pastime.

3. Chcesz poznać opinię nauczyciela na temat nowej uczennicy. {**c**}

a. Clara isn't nice.

b. Do you think about Clara?

c. How do feel about Clara?

4. Zgadzasz się na propozycję pójścia do kina. {**a**}

a. I'd like that, thanks.

b. I don't like movies.

c. Cinema is boring.

5. Nie chcesz, aby kolega przeszkadzał ci w pracy. {**b**}

a. Would you like to go somewhere?

b. Could you be a little less noisy?

c. Shall we work together?

TEST 33

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę stadniny koni. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Wimbledon Village Stables
Exceptional horse riding in London

We would like to invite you to join our Riding Club in the heart of Wimbledon Village. The Stables has a rich history and has offered horse riding in London for over 100 years.

WVS is a riding school with 25 happy and well trained horses and ponies. We have a team of experienced and professional riding instructors, whose main priorities are your enjoyment and safety as well as the achievement of your riding ambitions.

We are proud to offer:

- A unique Membership Scheme offering our Members substantial discounts and a more personalised approach,

- Riding in the south of England with more than 3,000 acres of beautiful countryside right on our doorstep.

Above all, we are a friendly, lively yard with a wealth of experience in developing the skills of both the capable rider and the enthusiastic novice.

Each and every client is treated as an individual and our own special 'community' is enriched by people of all abilities, from all walks of life, with one thing in common - a love of horses and riding.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. Wimbledon Village Stables has a lot of experience in teaching people how to ride horses. {**T**}
2. If you are just a beginner horse rider, you should have some riding classes elsewhere before going to the WVS, as the school deals with intermediate and advanced riders only. {**F**}
3. If you become a Member of the Riding Club, you will pay less for riding. {**T**}
4. Riding horses is a good way to visit and admire the English countryside. {**T**}
5. You can meet all sorts of people in the WVS. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c)**

Last year we were travelling from Gdańsk to Kraków on an overnight train, and I was asked to buy the train tickets a long time in advance - we definitely needed three bunk beds in a sleeper and we wanted to make sure we would get them. So I went to the railway station one day in early July and bought three tickets for the 15th August. When the day came, we went to the station and then to the platform. As we boarded the train, we realized to our horror that someone was lying on our bunks! We thought the train was obviously overbooked, so we went to the ticket inspector to complain. Unfortunately it turned out that we had bought the tickets for the 15th July, not August! Just as we were facing spending an overnight train journey sitting in an uncomfortable compartment, it turned out that there was an empty sleeping compartment available. It was very lucky, but we had to buy the tickets again… This was the most expensive fare to Kraków!

1. Why was the train journey so expensive? {**c**}

a. because they were travelling a long distance

b. because they were travelling in a sleeping car

c. because they had to pay for their tickets twice

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych sportów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany sport do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa sporty.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Bobsleigh or **bobsled** is a winter sport, in which teams of two or four people go down narrow, twisting, banked tracks covered with ice, in a gravity-powered sled. The sport of racing bobsleds was originated in Switzerland in 1897 and quickly became popular among British and American visitors. The first sleds were made of wood but were soon replaced by steel sleds, which were much faster. Bobsledding became a part of the Winter Olympic games in 1924. In the Olympics and other major competitions, the bobsled run is at least 1,500 meters long and it has about 15 or 20 turns. It is considered a sport of exhilarating but dangerous speed.

B. Figure skating is an Olympic sport in which individuals, pairs, or groups perform jumps, spins and other challenging moves on ice skates. Olympic sports in figure skating comprise three disciplines: singles, pair skating, and ice dancing. The sport is also associated with show-business. Many skaters, both during and after their competitive careers, also skate in ice skating exhibitions or shows.

C. Rugby football is a style of football that was initiated in Rugby School in the United Kingdom. It was originally one of several different versions of football played at English public schools during the 19th century. Rugby is played at a fast pace, with few stoppages and continuous changes in the possession of the ball. All players on the field must be able to run, pass, kick and catch the ball. They also must be able to tackle and defend, so each position is both offensive and defensive in nature. A rugby match consists of two 40-minute halves.

Which sport:

1. is best for someone who likes speed? {**A**}
2. is a team sport? {**C**}
3. is a winter sport? {**AB**}
4. is distinctly British? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

This room needs some color and life, maybe a picture or a big, green, pot P_ _ _ _. {**plant**}

Please, don't forget to put the ice-cream in the F_ _ _ _ R. It can melt, you know… {**freezer**}

Teachers need to be _ _ T_ _ _ T with their students, even when they misbehave and are loud. {**patient**}

Why are you so _ _ _ BB_ _ _? Can you never change your mind about this? {**stubborn**}

Terry is a bit _ _Y. He doesn't really like talking to other kids. {**shy**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

I heard a joke today ……., I thought, was very funny. {**a**}

a. which b. who c. whom

What time did they ……. yesterday? {**c**}

a. left b. leaved c. leave

Look at those beautiful pictures. She ……. all morning. {**c**}

a. had painted b. paints c. has been painting

The baby hasn't been sleeping well …… . {**b**}

a. yet b. lately c. since

I've only been …… the opera twice. {**a**}

a. to b. on c. for

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When I got home, the TV set was not there. Somebody {**had broken**} (break) into my flat!

Mary is prone to accidents. She {**has broken**} (break) her leg twice.

He {**does not know**} (not know) me very well. We've only met twice.

I {**have been calling**} (call) you all morning! Where have you been?

What {**are they talking**} (they/talk) about? Can you hear them?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

1. Jesteś zaskoczony, że kolega przyszedł na przyjęcie. {**b**}

a. Where are you?

b. What a surprise! I wasn't sure you'd make it.

c. I thought she is with you!

2. Chcesz zaproponować znajomym spacer. {**a**}

a. Do you feel like taking a walk?

b. Can you walk?

c. Walking is my favorite pastime.

3. Chcesz poznać opinię nauczyciela na temat nowej uczennicy. {**c**}

a. Clara isn't nice.

b. Do you think about Clara?

c. How do feel about Clara?

4. Zgadzasz się na propozycję pójścia do kina. {**a**}

a. I'd like that, thanks.

b. I don't like movies.

c. Cinema is boring.

5. Nie chcesz, aby kolega przeszkadzał ci w pracy. {**b**}

a. Would you like to go somewhere?

b. Could you be a little less noisy?

c. Shall we work together?

TEST 34

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę parku dinozaurów. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

DINOSAUR PARK – A MONSTER DAY OUT

Come face to face with life size dinosaurs both great and small lurking in the woods on our Trail. Help our ranger discover how many T-Rex roam the woodland, using our radio and lookout towers to accomplish your mission. Pretending to be an archaeologist with brush in hand, enjoy unearthing the dinosaur fossil and discover which dinosaur you think it is. Have fun climbing, sliding, swinging and scrambling in our fantastic adventure play area set in parkland. There's plenty for all ages including our Tiny 'Terror'saurs for the under 5's. For a small additional charge, climb aboard and get close to our deer herd on our fascinating guided safari (subject to availability).

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Dinosaur Park is only for children above 5 years of age. {**F**}
2. There are a lot of activities and tasks for children to accomplish. {**T**}
3. There is a special area with a playground just outside the park. {**F**}
4. You can go on a guided safari and see a herd of deer for free. {**F**}
5. The guided safari may not be available if there are too many people signing up for this activity. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

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The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn't changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech ptaków oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj opis ptaka do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa opisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. The **Blue Tit** is 10.5 to 12 cm long and belongs to the tit family. It has a distinctive appearance with its blue crown, a dark blue line passing through the eye, and white cheeks. The nape, wings and tail are blue, the back is yellowish green, and the belly is mostly sulphur-yellow. Both sexes look similar, and young ones are generally more yellow. The Blue Tit is very common in Europe and Asia, in the temperate and subarctic climate. It lives in deciduous or mixed woodlands. It is a resident bird, i.e., most tits do not migrate.

B. The White Stork is a large, wading bird with long legs and a long neck. It measures about 100–115 cm from beak tip to the end of the tail. The White Stork, as the name suggests, is mainly white, with some black on its wings, and it has a red beak. Most of its population can be found in, and also associated with, Poland. The White Stork is a long-distance migrant, spending winter in Africa, from tropical Sub-Saharan to South Africa. This bird eats insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and small birds. It takes its food from the ground, looking for it among low vegetation, and from shallow water. A pair of storks build a large stick nest, often on towers or roofs, which may be used for several years.

C. The European Magpie is 44–46 centimetres in length - in the adult more than half of the length is the tail. Its head, neck and breast are glossy black with a metallic sheen, whereas the belly and shoulders are pure white; the wings are also black and white. It is a resident breeding bird popular in Europe, Asia and even northwest Africa. The European Magpie has a reputation for "stealing" little bright objects. It feeds on eggs, small birds, insects, but also grain or other vegetable substances. It usually lives in suburban areas, and sometimes in the country.

Which bird(s):

1. is/are the most colourful out of the three? {**A**}
2. is/are the largest? {**B**}
3. is/are likely to be seen near water? {**B**}
4. does/do not migrate? {**AC**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

What I hate about camping trips is the insects, especially _ _ _Q_ _ T_ _ _. {**mosquitoes**}

We walked around the Old Market. There were souvenir stalls and people feeding P_ _ _ O_ _. {**pigeons**}

I need to prepare some documents for my essay. Can I use your _ _ I_ _ _R? Mine is out of ink. {**printer**}

Do you have any painkillers? I have a horrible H_ _ _A_ _ E. {**headache**}

The driver hit a tree, because the _ R_ K_ _ in his car didn't work and he couldn't stop in time. {**brakes**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

…… in the novel we learn who killed the president. {**b**}

a. More far b. Further c. Farther

She ……. her leg, so she couldn't go to the ski camp. {**b**}

a. breaks b. had broken c. was breaking

You …… told her the truth. She deserves to know what happened. {**a**}

a. should have b. must c. needed

If he …… early, he'll call you. {**c**}

a. finished b. finish c. finishes

They ……. their lawyer next Tuesday. {**c**}

a. saw b. see c. are seeing

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Her eyes are puffy, she {**has been crying**} (cry) all day.

Can you hear them? What {**are they talking**} (talk) about?

He {**is always complaining**} (always/complain) about the weather. It's so annoying!

This time last summer we {**were sunbathing**} (sunbathe) in Florida.

My uncle hardly ever {**stops**} (stop) smoking. It will kill him.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

61. Pytasz, czy mięso w sklepie jest świeże. {**c**}

a. How good is it?

b. How much is it?

c. Is it fresh?

62. Kolega opowiada o swojej diecie – jest wegetarianinem. {**c**}

a. I love fresh milk and lots of vegetables; for lunch I always have a big steak.

b. Pork chops and ribs are my favorite!

c. I often have fresh milk and cereal, sometimes eggs, but I never eat fish – it's meat too.

63. Przypuszczasz, że kolega skręcił kostkę. {**a**}

a. You may have twisted it.

b. You can twist it!

c. Oh my! It's broken!

64. Proponujesz wujkowi filiżankę kawy. {**b**}

a. Do you like coffee?

b. Would you like some coffee?

c. We have much coffee.

65. Nie chcesz cukru do herbaty. {**b**}

a. It's bitter.

b. I don't take sugar, thank you.

c. I don't like tea.

TEST 35

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę parku dinozaurów. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

DINOSAUR PARK – A MONSTER DAY OUT

Come face to face with life size dinosaurs both great and small lurking in the woods on our Trail. Help our ranger discover how many T-Rex roam the woodland, using our radio and lookout towers to accomplish your mission. Pretending to be an archaeologist with brush in hand, enjoy unearthing the dinosaur fossil and discover which dinosaur you think it is. Have fun climbing, sliding, swinging and scrambling in our fantastic adventure play area set in parkland. There's plenty for all ages including our Tiny 'Terror'saurs for the under 5's. For a small additional charge, climb aboard and get close to our deer herd on our fascinating guided safari (subject to availability).

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Dinosaur Park is only for children above 5 years of age. {**F**}
2. There are a lot of activities and tasks for children to accomplish. {**T**}
3. There is a special area with a playground just outside the park. {**F**}
4. You can go on a guided safari and see a herd of deer for free. {**F**}
5. The guided safari may not be available if there are too many people signing up for this activity. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Its construction was begun in 1093 and was largely completed within the next 40 years. It is the only cathedral in England to retain almost all of its Romanesque features, and one of few to preserve the unity and integrity of its original design. The Cathedral was built as a place of worship, to house the shrine of saint Cuthbert, in whose honour pilgrims came to Durham from all over England. It was also the home of a Benedictine monastic community.

The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn't changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech ptaków oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj opis ptaka do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa opisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. The **Blue Tit** is 10.5 to 12 cm long and belongs to the tit family. It has a distinctive appearance with its blue crown, a dark blue line passing through the eye, and white cheeks. The nape, wings and tail are blue, the back is yellowish green, and the belly is mostly sulphur-yellow. Both sexes look similar, and young ones are generally more yellow. The Blue Tit is very common in Europe and Asia, in the temperate and subarctic climate. It lives in deciduous or mixed woodlands. It is a resident bird, i.e., most tits do not migrate.

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C. The European Magpie is 44–46 centimetres in length - in the adult more than half of the length is the tail. Its head, neck and breast are glossy black with a metallic sheen, whereas the belly and shoulders are pure white; the wings are also black and white. It is a resident breeding bird popular in Europe, Asia and even northwest Africa. The European Magpie has a reputation for "stealing" little bright objects. It feeds on eggs, small birds, insects, but also grain or other vegetable substances. It usually lives in suburban areas, and sometimes in the country.

Which bird(s):

1. is/are the most colourful out of the three? {**A**}
2. is/are the largest? {**B**}
3. is/are likely to be seen near water? {**B**}
4. does/do not migrate? {**AC**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

When you play football, you can't touch the ball with your hands, you need to K_ _ _ it. {**kick**}

I always watch the weather _ _R_ C_ _T, to know what to wear the next day. {**forecast**}

Parents often complain that even _ _ _ _ OO_ _ for children, like Bugs Bunny or Ben10, are violent. {**cartoons**}

We didn't have a good time last summer. The weather was _W_ _ L. It rained all the time and it was horribly foggy and cold. {**awful**}

His report was _X_ _ _ _ E_ _ – I've never read such an interesting and detailed document. {**excellent**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She said that she …….. hungry. {**b**}

a. not b. wasn't c. wouldn't

How long ……. him to get to work. {**b**}

a. takes b. does it take c. taking

She refused ……. him a new pair of jeans. {**a**}

a. to buy b. buying c. buys

Who are you smiling …….? {**c**}

a. to b. - c. at

I want him …… to our party. {**b**}

a. coming b. to come c. comes

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Try not to make too much noise, Katie {**is sleeping**} (sleep).

Why {**are you yawning**} (you/yawn)? Are you sleepy?

What {**were you doing**} (do) when I called you yesterday?

{**Have you seen**} (you/see) Laura yet?

The boss {**tried**} (try) to call you 5 times yesterday. Where were you?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

16. Chcesz poprosić kolegę do telefonu. {**b**}

a. Hello, John speaking.

b. Can I speak to Brian, please?

c. I'll call Brian.

17. Chcesz zostawić wiadomość koleżance, której nie ma w domu. {**b**}

a. I'll call back later.

b. Can you take a message for her, please?

c. Can I talk to Kasia, please?

18. Prosisz mamę o radę. {**a**}

a. What would you do if you were me?

b. That was good advice, thanks.

c. I wouldn't like that.

19. Proponujesz zorganizowanie przyjęcia niespodzianki dla babci. {**a**}

a. Why don't we have a surprise party?

b. Grandma loves parties.

c. It's grandma's birthday next Friday.

20. Przypomnij koledze o zabraniu paszportu przed wyjazdem. {**c**}

a. You always forget your passport.

b. Let's see your documents.

c. Please, don't forget your passport.

TEST 36

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę parku dinozaurów. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Dinosaur Park is only for children above 5 years of age. {**F**}
2. There are a lot of activities and tasks for children to accomplish. {**T**}
3. There is a special area with a playground just outside the park. {**F**}
4. You can go on a guided safari and see a herd of deer for free. {**F**}
5. The guided safari may not be available if there are too many people signing up for this activity. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

XYZ Ltd.

25 Hogarth Road

Earls Court, London

Dear Mr Jones,

We are sorry to inform you that our visit at your company, planned for the 1st week of May 2011 has to be cancelled as unforeseen obstacles have arisen.

We hope, however, that we can meet at a later date – please e-mail us some other times that will work for you.

Please accept our apologies,

Best regards,

Adrian Viney

1. The purpose of Adrian Viney's letter is to: {**c**}

a. cancel the visit

b. apologise for cancelling the visit

c. all of the above

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat Compton Acres, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. SCULPTURE GARDEN

b. SQUIRRELS' NUTTY TRAIL

c. THE EGYPTIAN COURT

d. THE SPANISH GARDEN

Compton Acres is really an escape to a different world – there are twelve individual gardens there, all set in ten acres with spectacular view over Poole Harbour, Brownsea Island and the Purbeck Hills. You can see classic formality of Europe, mystical air of the Orient, wild Canadian woodlands, and Indian tropics in one place! Out of the 12, there are four gardens which I really loved...

1. {**C**} You can find here inscrutable sphinx, swaying palms, bewitching statues, and the story of this garden's creation in hieroglyphics.

2. {**A**} A sensational garden! You can feel the beauty of these exquisite, multi-textured stone sculptures from Africa while highly-scented plants and shrubs enhance the experience.

3. {**B**} As you go out of the Spanish garden, keep a careful lookout, and among the trees nearby, you'll spot resident squirrels looking for nuts ...

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe) Przeczytaj trzy przepisy kulinarne oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj przepis do odpowiedniego pytania. Do niektórych pytań pasują dwa przepisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. POACHED SALMON

Ingredients

- 1 to 1½ pounds salmon fillets
- ½ cup dry white wine (a good Sauvignon Blanc)
- ½ cup water
- A few thin slices of yellow onion and/or 1 shallot, peeled and sliced thin
- Several sprigs of fresh dill or sprinkle of dried dill
- A sprig of fresh parsley
- Freshly ground black pepper

Put wine, water, dill, parsley and onions in a saute pan, and bring to a simmer on medium heat. Place salmon fillets, skin-side down on the pan. Cover. Cook 5 minutes or to desired done-ness. Do not overcook. Serve sprinkled with freshly ground black pepper.

Serves 2-4

B. GRILLED CHICKEN LEGS

Prep Time: 20 minutes

Cook Time: 50 minutes

Marinate: 4 hours

Total Time: 5 hours, 10 minutes

Ingredients:

- 2/3 cup canola oil
- 1/2 cup red wine vinegar
- 3 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 3 tablespoons ketchup
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- dash Tabasco sauce
- 6 chicken leg quarters

Preparation:

In a large resealable food storage bag (plastic), combine the oil, vinegar, sugar, ketchup, onion, Worcestershire sauce, salt, garlic, and Tabasco. Add the chicken and turn to coat thoroughly. Seal the bag and refrigerate for at least 4 hours or overnight, turning occasionally.

Pour marinade into a saucepan and bring to a boil. Boil for 1 minute.

Heat the grill to a medium-high heat, about 350° to 375°.

Grill chicken over indirect heat -- not directly over coals or gas burners -- turning frequently and basting with the reserved boiled marinade, for about 45 to 60 minutes. The chicken should be fork tender and juices will run clear. The temperature should register about 165 on an instant read thermometer inserted into the thickest part of the meat but not touching bone.

Serves 6.

C. FISH STEW

Preparation time: 25 minutes.

Ingredients

- 6 Tbsp olive oil
- 1 cup of chopped onions
- 2 large garlic cloves, chopped
- 2/3 cup fresh parsley, chopped
- 1 cup of fresh chopped tomato (about 1 medium sized tomato)
- 2 tsp of tomato paste.
- 8 oz of clam juice
- 2/3 cup dry white wine
- 1 1/2 lb fish fillets (use halibut, cod, sole, red snapper, sea bass), cut into 2-inch pieces
- Touch of dry oregano, Tabasco, thyme, pepper
- Salt

Method

1 Heat olive oil in heavy large pot or Dutch oven over medium-high heat. Add chopped onion and garlic and sauté 4 minutes. Add parsley and stir 2 minutes. Add tomato, tomato paste and cook 2 minutes longer.

2 Add clam juice, dry white wine, and fish and simmer until fish is cooked through, less than 10 minutes. Add seasoning. Salt to taste. Ladle into bowls and serve.

Serves 4.

Which recipe is best for someone who:

1. has less than half an hour to cook? {**AC**}

2. doesn't eat meat? {**AC**}

3. wants to entertain five other people for dinner? {**B**}

4. would like to eat some soup? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Our cats love sleeping on the lawn in the _ _ NS_ _ _E, when it's so nice and warm. {**sunshine**}

Our plane was delayed because of _ _ _CK fog. {**thick**}

Barney, our puppy dog, is terrified of S_ _ _ M, especially when there are thunders. {**storm**}

What do you like doing in your _ _ _ S_ R_ time? What are your hobbies? {**leisure**}

There is a friendly red _Q_ _ _ R_L in our park. It always comes up to ask for nuts or acorns from us. {**squirrel**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She ……. a book when she noticed a homeless man in the street outside her house. {**b**}

a. read b. was reading c. had read

I think he's …….. what I said. {**a**}

a. misunderstood b. misunderstand c. misunderstanded

You ……. have bought so much bread. We have more than we need. {**b**}

a. don't need to b. needn't c. must

It …….. Lady Gaga you saw yesterday. She's in LA! {**a**}

a. can't have been b. wasn't be c. mustn't have been

Are your kids …… than theirs? {**b**}

a. talented b. more talented c. most talented

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When we left the club it {**was snowing**} (snow).

{**Does it often rain**} (it/often/rain) in this part of the country?

His twin sister is a better student than him – she {**studies**} (study) really hard.

I {**have not finished**} (not finish) reading your report yet.

I couldn't open the door, because I {**had forgotten**} (forget) the keys.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

56. Szukasz najbliższego bankomatu. {**a**}

a. Excuse me, is there an ATM near here?

b. Where is the nearest bank?

c. Do you have cash?

57. Opowiadasz o tym, jaki jest twój nowy szef. {**b**}

a. He's soft and has long ears.

b. She's very demanding, but fair.

c. It's made of very strong material.

58. Chcesz wymienić zakup. Ekspedient pyta, czy masz paragon. {**b**}

a. Do you have any change?

b. Do you have a receipt?

c. Do you have a prescription?

59. Potrzebujesz drobnych do automatu z napojami. Prosisz o pomoc. {**b**}

a. Can you help him?

b. Do you have any coins?

c. I don’t have cash.

60. Pytasz ile lat ma kotka twojej cioci. {**a**}

a. How old is she?

b. How many years is she?

c. Is she old?

TEST 37

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Overland Safaris - the affordable way to discover Africa

Nomad Adventures, a tourist agency represented by Swagman Tours in Australia, offers fantastic value-for-money overland safaris throughout Southern and Eastern Africa, on a camping and accommodated basis. Group sizes are restricted to a maximum of 24 on camping trips and 18 on accommodated ones, ensuring you have a fantastic trip without feeling lost in a crowd.

Nomad's overland safaris are very popular across a broad age range, offering an affordable way to cross parts of Africa making new friends as you go! The 21-day camping Cape Town to Victoria Falls trip is only $1955pp with a local payment of USD$285. This is great value as it includes your transport, accommodation, most meals and sightseeing. This trip includes an Okavango Delta excursion.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c) :**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

How do you describe the taste?

Win a tea-tasting trip to Kenya – 900 runners-up get free PG tips tea for a whole year.

Our tea plantation in sunny Kericho, Kenya, is a rather lovely place to go on holiday. To win a holiday there, just write to us and help us describe the taste of PG tips tea, and we'll put your name in for 9 consecutive draws. Every week we close our eyes and draw a winner and 100 runners-up. So give yourself a chance and write to us! (UK residents only. For full terms see www.pgtips.co.uk)

1. The text was written in order to: {**b**}

a. encourage people to work on their vocabulary to be more eloquent in the area of describing sensory perceptions, e.g. taste

b. convince people to describe the taste of PG tips tea by offering them a prize in a draw

c. advertise Kericho, Kenya, as a desirable holiday destination

---

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat aranżacji wnętrz, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. Place fresh flowers in your rooms

b. Choose pastels and floral prints to reflect the rebirth of nature in your home

c. Freshen up an entire room with a new coat of paint

d. Keep some houseplants in your home

How to Decorate Your House for Spring

Spring is usually very welcome after a long, cold winter. If you want to capture its atmosphere and bring cheer in your home, here is what you can do:

1. {**B**} Blankets, pillows, vases and curtains reflecting these spring themes can be introduced into your home with minimal effort or expense.

2. {**C**} Colours that are light and airy are suggestive of spring. Try to find different shades of your current wall colour and pick one that coordinates with your existing decor.

3. {**A**} The aroma and bright colours are a reminder that spring is in the air. When cutting stems, cut at a 45-degree angle. Use preservatives in the water to extend flower life.

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych zawodów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany zawód do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa zawody.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. If you are interested in probing and unravelling the enigma of the universe, you might consider becoming an astronomer. This career, however, requires years of hard work and is generally very demanding. Astronomers use mathematics and physics to solve the problems in space ships, satellites, and other equipment used in astronomy. Astronomers provide us with the knowledge of many celestial things such as sun, moon, stars, and galaxies etc.

B. As a postman/woman, you'll be responsible for sorting and delivering mail, which includes sorting letters and small packets in a district sorting office, then delivering them to the hundreds of addresses on your round. You may also be responsible for picking up mail from post boxes, post offices and work places within your area. Deliveries can be made on foot, bicycle, or in a car or van. Sometimes you may need to collect a signature for special or recorded packages. To be a good postman, you'll need to be fit and active (the job can involve a lot of walking), literate and numerate, trustworthy, and confident in dealing with the public.

C. As a bus driver, you will be expected to inspect vehicles, and check petrol, oil, and water levels before departure. You will drive vehicles over specified routes or to specified destinations according to time schedules, and sometimes assist passengers with baggage and collect tickets or cash fares. You will also need to record cash receipts and ticket fares. If the bus breaks down, you might need to make minor repairs, e.g. change tires.

Which job:

1. requires university education? {**A**}
2. involves dealing with the public a lot? {**BC**}
3. requires a good memory for names and numbers? {**B**}
4. requires some knowledge of DIY? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Do you think that a woolen _ _ A_ F for mum will be a good idea? It'd keep her neck warm. {**scarf**}

It's not OK to wear your T_ _ _K_ _ _T to the meeting. Sportswear is not suitable for business occasions. {**tracksuit**}

Many little boys want to play war and pretend to be _ _ LD_ _ _ _. {**soldiers**}

_ H_ _ L_ _ T_ _ _ is a minor crime, but you can still get arrested if a security guard in a supermarket catches you. {**shoplifting**}

It's an industrial area and there's much _ _ LL_ _ _ _N, especially of the air and water. {**pollution**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She said that she …….. hungry. {**b**}

a. not b. wasn't c. wouldn't

How long ……. him to get to work. {**b**}

a. takes b. does it take c. taking

She refused ……. him a new pair of jeans. {**a**}

a. to buy b. buying c. buys

Who are you smiling …….? {**c**}

a. to b. - c. at

I want him …… to our party. {**b**}

a. coming b. to come c. comes

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Her eyes are puffy, she {**has been crying**} (cry) all day.

Can you hear them? What {**are they talking**} (talk) about?

He {**is always complaining**} (always/complain) about the weather. It's so annoying!

This time last summer we {**were sunbathing**} (sunbathe) in Florida.

My uncle hardly ever {**stops**} (stop) smoking. It will kill him.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

21. Pytasz o składniki pysznej sałatki. {**c**}

a. I love Greek salad!

b. I'm a vegetarian, I don't eat meat.

c. What are the ingredients here?

22. Pytasz, czy muzeum ma zniżki dla uczniów. {**c**}

a. How much are the tickets?

b. Can I pay by credit card?

c. Are there any discounts?

23. Chcesz wynająć pokój jednoosobowy. {**a**}

a. A single room please.

b. Do you have any vacancies?

c. One room please.

24. Pytasz, co lubi jeść chomik koleżanki. {**a**}

a. What does he like?

b. What is he like?

c. Does he like to play?

25. Pytasz, co kolega lubi robić w wolnym czasie. {**a**}

a. What do you do in your spare time?

b. Do you have free time?

c. What do you do?

TEST 38

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę restauracji. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Eat with your eyes? Not at the DARK RESTAURANT!

If you have a curious nature and you like to experience different things, the Dark Restaurant is just for you. We offer sightless, pitch-dark dining, where you can concentrate on the taste and smell of your food without the distraction of the surrounding sights.

Just make a reservation and arrive at the restaurant at the precise time to be led by a waiter to the dark dining area and be served a "surprise" menu (though we do take your preferences and allergies into account). See if you can guess what's on your plate!

TRUE or FALSE?

1. Customers cannot see what they are eating at the restaurant. {**T**}
2. Customers can order whatever they want from the menu. {**F**}
3. If you have a food allergy, you shouldn't go to the Dark Restaurant as you might get served the food you are allergic to. {**F**}
4. You must make a reservation to go to the Dark Restaurant. {**T**}
5. Customers choose their own table at the restaurant. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Hotel Russel

1-8 Russel Square, Bloomsbury, London

Dear Sirs,

Please advise if there are any rooms available for our staff for the period from 21st to 23rd April. We would like to book 4 single rooms and one double room in the name of Cecilia Braithwaite. Please give us the prices for the rooms (including VAT) and let us know if any deposit should be sent to you as confirmation of our reservation.

We are looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours faithfully,

Adam Smith

1. Adam Smith wrote the letter in order to: {**a**}

a. book some rooms in a hotel

b. ask the hotel staff for advice about whether to book the rooms or not

c. just ask about hotel prices before he decides whether to book rooms or not

---

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech rodzajów kuchni oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ kuchni do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwie kuchnie.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Thai cuisine is quite spicy and consists of lightly prepared dishes with strong aromatic components. Thai food cooks try to balance all the four fundamental taste senses in each dish or meal: sour, sweet, salty, and bitter. Thai meals typically consist of either a single dish or it will be rice with many additional dishes served at the same time. A staple ingredient in Thai cuisine is the “nampla” - a very aromatic fish sauce with a distinctive taste, which gives Thai cuisine its unique character. The most common grain is of course rice, as in most Asian cuisines, and the famous, sweet-smelling jasmine rice is indigenous to Thailand.

B. Finnish cuisine combines traditional country cooking with contemporary continental style cooking. Fish and meat are often found in traditional Finnish dishes from the western part of the country, while the dishes from the eastern part traditionally include various vegetables and mushrooms. Finnish foods often use wholemeal grains (rye, barley, oats) and various berries (such as blueberries and other), as well as milk and its derivatives. As to vegetables, turnips were traditionally used, until they were replaced by the potato in the 18^{th}century.

C. Mexican cuisine is known for its varied flavours, colourful decoration, and variety of spices and ingredients - many of them are native to the country. This cuisine has combined the indigenous, Mexican elements with European cuisine. Typical foods include corn (used in tortillas, gorditas, and also eaten fresh), beans, pumpkin and peppers. Mexican cuisine is considered one of the most varied in the world, after Chinese and Indian.

Which cuisine:

1. is the most varied out of these three? {**C**}

2. contains a lot of fish products? {**AB**}
3. is probably the most spicy out of the three? {**A**}
4. combines elements of traditional and European cuisines? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Do you think that a woolen _ _ A_ F for mum will be a good idea? It'd keep her neck warm. {**scarf**}

It's not OK to wear your T_ _ _K_ _ _T to the meeting. Sportswear is not suitable for business occasions. {**tracksuit**}

Many little boys want to play war and pretend to be _ _ LD_ _ _ _. {**soldiers**}

_ H_ _ L_ _ T_ _ _ is a minor crime, but you can still get arrested if a security guard in a supermarket catches you. {**shoplifting**}

It's an industrial area and there's much _ _ LL_ _ _ _N, especially of the air and water. {**pollution**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Danny suggested ……. to Rome. {**c**}

a. us to go b. us go c. going

It was quite unusual …… you at midnight. {**a**}

a. to meet b. met c. meets

……. a kindergarten teacher can be exhausting. {**b**}

a. To be b. Being c. Is

We didn't need any help. We did all the redecorating …….. . {**b**}

a. myself b. ourselves c. by us

She graduated last year, ……..? {**b**}

a. did she b. didn't she c. was she

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

If he {**does not improve**} (not improve) his grades, he'll fail.

For the time being I {**am renting**} (rent) a room, until I find something permanent.

{**Does your cousin work**} (your cousin/work) with Mr. Jenkins?

Look – I {**have changed**} (change) my hairstyle! Do you like it?

My neighbor {**jogs**} (jog) in the park every morning.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

1. Jesteś zaskoczony, że kolega przyszedł na przyjęcie. {**b**}

a. Where are you?

b. What a surprise! I wasn't sure you'd make it.

c. I thought she is with you!

2. Chcesz zaproponować znajomym spacer. {**a**}

a. Do you feel like taking a walk?

b. Can you walk?

c. Walking is my favorite pastime.

3. Chcesz poznać opinię nauczyciela na temat nowej uczennicy. {**c**}

a. Clara isn't nice.

b. Do you think about Clara?

c. How do feel about Clara?

4. Zgadzasz się na propozycję pójścia do kina. {**a**}

a. I'd like that, thanks.

b. I don't like movies.

c. Cinema is boring.

5. Nie chcesz, aby kolega przeszkadzał ci w pracy. {**b**}

a. Would you like to go somewhere?

b. Could you be a little less noisy?

c. Shall we work together?

TEST 39

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę pielgrzymki po Ziemi Świętej. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

A Holy Land Pilgrimage - The Gospel Trail

Following the footsteps of Jesus, takes a whole new meaning by following the "Gospel Trail". "And leaving the city Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capharnaum on the sea coast…" (Matthew 4:13). From Mount of Precipice on the southern outskirts of Nazareth to Capernaum, you can visit the same places and see the same landscapes that Jesus visited and saw.

The Gospel Trail offers a golden opportunity to discover the cradle of Christianity in the Galilee. Follow the trail down the paths Jesus is believed to have taken when he left his childhood town of Nazareth for Capernaum, located on the north-west shore of the Sea of Galilee and which became his centre of ministry. The main portion of the trail will open in the spring of 2011 and the rest will open by the end of the year.

To enhance your experience, you will be able to choose how you want to travel the trail – by foot, bike or car, or even by sailing down the length of the Sea of Galilee. What's more, you can even combine them on various segments. Choose what's right for you based on your personal preferences and the level of difficulty you desire.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Gospel Trail gives you an opportunity to see the places mentioned in the Old Testament. {**F**}
2. The Gospel Trail starts in Nazareth and ends in Capernaum. {**T**}
3. The Gospel Trail has been open for a few years now. {**F**}
4. You can go along the trail by any means of transport you want. {**T**}
5. The path follows the footsteps of St. Peter. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Hotel Russel

1-8 Russel Square, Bloomsbury, London

Dear Sirs,

Please advise if there are any rooms available for our staff for the period from 21st to 23rd April. We would like to book 4 single rooms and one double room in the name of Cecilia Braithwaite. Please give us the prices for the rooms (including VAT) and let us know if any deposit should be sent to you as confirmation of our reservation.

We are looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours faithfully,

Adam Smith

1. Adam Smith wrote the letter in order to: {**a**}

a. book some rooms in a hotel

b. ask the hotel staff for advice about whether to book the rooms or not

c. just ask about hotel prices before he decides whether to book rooms or not

---

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat przyczyn anoreksji, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. CULTURAL INFLUENCE

b. REJECTION FROM THE SOCIETY

c. STRESS

d. LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Anorexia is an eating disorder which can be characterized by low body weight and fear of becoming fat. Although anorexia is a physical condition, the real causes are related to the patient's emotional life. There are several causes of anorexia:

1. {**D**} A person may feel useless and worthless, despite achievements in his life, and they don't like the way they look. These feelings cause the patient to feel rejected from the society. As a consequence, an anorexic person is trying to have at least the perfect body.

2. {**C**} When a person has to work under pressure or experiences important changes in their life, they may feel worried and nervous. In such situations some people stop eating in the right times, or even stop eating altogether.

3. {**A**} In our society, extreme thinness is an indispensable element of the ideal beauty. As a consequence, many women and men go on very strict diets or use products that supposedly make them lose weight in a few days.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech ptaków oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj opis ptaka do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa opisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. The **Blue Tit** is 10.5 to 12 cm long and belongs to the tit family. It has a distinctive appearance with its blue crown, a dark blue line passing through the eye, and white cheeks. The nape, wings and tail are blue, the back is yellowish green, and the belly is mostly sulphur-yellow. Both sexes look similar, and young ones are generally more yellow. The Blue Tit is very common in Europe and Asia, in the temperate and subarctic climate. It lives in deciduous or mixed woodlands. It is a resident bird, i.e., most tits do not migrate.

B. The White Stork is a large, wading bird with long legs and a long neck. It measures about 100–115 cm from beak tip to the end of the tail. The White Stork, as the name suggests, is mainly white, with some black on its wings, and it has a red beak. Most of its population can be found in, and also associated with, Poland. The White Stork is a long-distance migrant, spending winter in Africa, from tropical Sub-Saharan to South Africa. This bird eats insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and small birds. It takes its food from the ground, looking for it among low vegetation, and from shallow water. A pair of storks build a large stick nest, often on towers or roofs, which may be used for several years.

C. The European Magpie is 44–46 centimetres in length - in the adult more than half of the length is the tail. Its head, neck and breast are glossy black with a metallic sheen, whereas the belly and shoulders are pure white; the wings are also black and white. It is a resident breeding bird popular in Europe, Asia and even northwest Africa. The European Magpie has a reputation for "stealing" little bright objects. It feeds on eggs, small birds, insects, but also grain or other vegetable substances. It usually lives in suburban areas, and sometimes in the country.

Which bird(s):

1. is/are the most colourful out of the three? {**A**}
2. is/are the largest? {**B**}
3. is/are likely to be seen near water? {**B**}
4. does/do not migrate? {**AC**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

I'd never be able to be an actress. It's really stressful to _ _ _ F_ _ M on the stage in front of crowds of people. {**perform**}

We were waiting at the _ _ _ _ _ _RM for the delayed train to Berlin. {**platform**}

I didn't know the price of the ticket and had not prepared enough money for the F_ _ _. {**fare**}

Tommy doesn't really enjoy _ _ _ HT_ _ E_ _ _. Visiting historical sites and museums is not his hobby. {**sightseeing**}

_ _ _ B_ _ H_ _ G without a proper cream with UV filter is one of the reasons for skin cancer. {**sunbathing**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

They …….. work so much, but now they have a family and need more money. {**a**}

a. didn't use to b. didn't used to c. usedn't to

The baby …… yet. {**b**}

a. woke up b. hasn't woken up c. didn't woke up

Come …….., I want to look at you. {**a**}

a. closer b. close c. closely

You …… walk in here, it's for authorized staff only. {**c**}

a. can b. should c. mustn't

I'm too tired to talk to …….. . {**a**}

a. anybody b. somebody c. nobody

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

They must be exhausted. They {**have been training**} (train) all morning.

He promised he {**would help**} (help) me.

I {**heard**} (hear) everything you said yesterday.

This film is so sad. I think I {**am going to cry**} (cry) in a moment.

She is the most interesting person I {**have ever met**} (ever/meet).

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

11. Przypuszczasz, ze pies twojej koleżanki jest chory. {**b**}

a. He's such a nice puppy!

b. He doesn't seem to be well.

c. I would take him for a walk.

12. Radzisz koledze, jak poprawić oceny. {**a**}

a. If I were you, I'd study more.

b. You should go out more.

c. I love studying maths.

13. Mówisz koledze, że nie powinien był zachować się niegrzecznie w stosunku do nauczyciela. {**c**}

a. You should apologize.

b. You shouldn't say sorry.

c. You shouldn't have misbehaved like that.

14. Przypuszczasz, że widziałaś Kasię Cichopek w centrum handlowym. {**b**}

a. I love Kasia. She's a great actress!

b. It may have been Kasia Cichopek.

c. That can't have been her.

15. Uważasz, ze podróżowanie autostopem jest niebezpieczne. {**a**}

a. Hitchhiking is very risky.

b. I hitchhike to school every day.

c. If you want to, you can do it.

TEST 40

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę parku dinozaurów. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

DINOSAUR PARK – A MONSTER DAY OUT

Come face to face with life size dinosaurs both great and small lurking in the woods on our Trail. Help our ranger discover how many T-Rex roam the woodland, using our radio and lookout towers to accomplish your mission. Pretending to be an archaeologist with brush in hand, enjoy unearthing the dinosaur fossil and discover which dinosaur you think it is. Have fun climbing, sliding, swinging and scrambling in our fantastic adventure play area set in parkland. There's plenty for all ages including our Tiny 'Terror'saurs for the under 5's. For a small additional charge, climb aboard and get close to our deer herd on our fascinating guided safari (subject to availability).

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Dinosaur Park is only for children above 5 years of age. {**F**}
2. There are a lot of activities and tasks for children to accomplish. {**T**}
3. There is a special area with a playground just outside the park. {**F**}
4. You can go on a guided safari and see a herd of deer for free. {**F**}
5. The guided safari may not be available if there are too many people signing up for this activity. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

XYZ Ltd.

25 Hogarth Road

Earls Court, London

Dear Mr Jones,

We are sorry to inform you that our visit at your company, planned for the 1st week of May 2011 has to be cancelled as unforeseen obstacles have arisen.

We hope, however, that we can meet at a later date – please e-mail us some other times that will work for you.

Please accept our apologies,

Best regards,

Adrian Viney

1. The purpose of Adrian Viney's letter is to: {**c**}

a. cancel the visit

b. apologise for cancelling the visit

c. all of the above

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych sportów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany sport do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa sporty.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Bobsleigh or **bobsled** is a winter sport, in which teams of two or four people go down narrow, twisting, banked tracks covered with ice, in a gravity-powered sled. The sport of racing bobsleds was originated in Switzerland in 1897 and quickly became popular among British and American visitors. The first sleds were made of wood but were soon replaced by steel sleds, which were much faster. Bobsledding became a part of the Winter Olympic games in 1924. In the Olympics and other major competitions, the bobsled run is at least 1,500 meters long and it has about 15 or 20 turns. It is considered a sport of exhilarating but dangerous speed.

B. Figure skating is an Olympic sport in which individuals, pairs, or groups perform jumps, spins and other challenging moves on ice skates. Olympic sports in figure skating comprise three disciplines: singles, pair skating, and ice dancing. The sport is also associated with show-business. Many skaters, both during and after their competitive careers, also skate in ice skating exhibitions or shows.

C. Rugby football is a style of football that was initiated in Rugby School in the United Kingdom. It was originally one of several different versions of football played at English public schools during the 19th century. Rugby is played at a fast pace, with few stoppages and continuous changes in the possession of the ball. All players on the field must be able to run, pass, kick and catch the

ball. They also must be able to tackle and defend, so each position is both offensive and defensive in nature. A rugby match consists of two 40-minute halves.

Which sport:

1. is best for someone who likes speed? {**A**}
2. is a team sport? {**C**}
3. is a winter sport? {**AB**}
4. is distinctly British? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Can you call the hotel and check if they have _ _ TT_ _ _ in the rooms? I can only drink coffee I make myself. {**kettles**}

My cousin Lily used to eat only _ _ R_ _ B_ _ _Y ice-cream, just because she liked the pink color. {**strawberry**}

In fall we often go walking in the forest, sometimes we pick _ _ _ H_ OO_ _ and then make a delicious creamy sauce with them. {**mushrooms**}

I can give you some of this delicious, home-made jam, if you have a proper _ _ R for it. {**jar**}

We S_ _ _ _ _ see each other, only during major holidays. {**seldom**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

All my friends …… when I showed them this video. {**a**}

a. were laughing b. are laughing c. was laughing

I had a problem with my passport at the airport, because it …….. and I didn't know about it. {**b**}

a. expire b. had expired c. has expired

…… work at the weekend? {**a**}

a. Does he have to b. Has he c. He must

If you wanted to lose weight, you ……. all that chocolate. {**a**}

a. shouldn't have been eating b. haven't to eat c. mustn't eat

He …….. about my birthday again. {**c**}

a. forgets b. is forgetting c. has forgotten

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

What {**do these letters say**} (these letters/say)? I can't read it!

They hardly ever {**gossip**} (gossip) – they don't like it.

We've already bought the tickets. We {**are leaving**} (leave) tomorrow at 9 a.m.

This time last summer we {**were relaxing**} (relax) by the pool in the Caribbean.

She was petrified, because she {**had not done**} (not do) it before.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

11. Przypuszczasz, ze pies twojej koleżanki jest chory. {**b**}

a. He's such a nice puppy!

b. He doesn't seem to be well.

c. I would take him for a walk.

12. Radzisz koledze, jak poprawić oceny. {**a**}

a. If I were you, I'd study more.

b. You should go out more.

c. I love studying maths.

13. Mówisz koledze, że nie powinien był zachować się niegrzecznie w stosunku do nauczyciela. {**c**}

a. You should apologize.

b. You shouldn't say sorry.

c. You shouldn't have misbehaved like that.

14. Przypuszczasz, że widziałaś Kasię Cichopek w centrum handlowym. {**b**}

a. I love Kasia. She's a great actress!

b. It may have been Kasia Cichopek.

c. That can't have been her.

15. Uważasz, ze podróżowanie autostopem jest niebezpieczne. {**a**}

a. Hitchhiking is very risky.

b. I hitchhike to school every day.

c. If you want to, you can do it.

TEST 41

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę restauracji. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Eat with your eyes? Not at the DARK RESTAURANT!

If you have a curious nature and you like to experience different things, the Dark Restaurant is just for you. We offer sightless, pitch-dark dining, where you can concentrate on the taste and smell of your food without the distraction of the surrounding sights.

Just make a reservation and arrive at the restaurant at the precise time to be led by a waiter to the dark dining area and be served a "surprise" menu (though we do take your preferences and allergies into account). See if you can guess what's on your plate!

TRUE or FALSE?

1. Customers cannot see what they are eating at the restaurant. {**T**}
2. Customers can order whatever they want from the menu. {**F**}
3. If you have a food allergy, you shouldn't go to the Dark Restaurant as you might get served the food you are allergic to. {**F**}
4. You must make a reservation to go to the Dark Restaurant. {**T**}
5. Customers choose their own table at the restaurant. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c) :**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

How do you describe the taste?

Win a tea-tasting trip to Kenya – 900 runners-up get free PG tips tea for a whole year.

Our tea plantation in sunny Kericho, Kenya, is a rather lovely place to go on holiday. To win a holiday there, just write to us and help us describe the taste of PG tips tea, and we'll put your name in for 9 consecutive draws. Every week we close our eyes and draw a winner and 100 runners-up. So give yourself a chance and write to us! (UK residents only. For full terms see www.pgtips.co.uk)

1. The text was written in order to: {**b**}

a. encourage people to work on their vocabulary to be more eloquent in the area of describing sensory perceptions, e.g. taste

b. convince people to describe the taste of PG tips tea by offering them a prize in a draw

c. advertise Kericho, Kenya, as a desirable holiday destination

---

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty czterech wypowiedzi/dialogów oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj wypowiedź do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a.

- „Mummy, why hasn't that man got any hair?"

- "Oh, really! I do wish you'd stop asking silly questions. Go and play in the garden or something, can't you?

b.

– Thank goodness we've got the harvest in today! If we hadn't collected it from the field before the storm, it would've been ruined!

c.

– "What? The President has resigned? I don't believe it! He can't have done!

d.

"I really don't want to watch this game – I'm not interested in football and it's the fourth game this week you want to watch."

Which speech expresses:

1. annoyance? {**A**}

2. surprise/shock? {**C**}

3. relief? {**B**}

4. boredom? {**D**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

When you play football, you can't touch the ball with your hands, you need to K_ _ _ it. {**kick**}

I always watch the weather _ _R_ C_ _T, to know what to wear the next day. {**forecast**}

Parents often complain that even _ _ _ _ OO_ _ for children, like Bugs Bunny or Ben10, are violent. {**cartoons**}

We didn't have a good time last summer. The weather was _W_ _ L. It rained all the time and it was horribly foggy and cold. {**awful**}

His report was _X_ _ _ _ E_ _ – I've never read such an interesting and detailed document. {**excellent**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She ……. a book when she noticed a homeless man in the street outside her house. {**b**}

a. read b. was reading c. had read

I think he's …….. what I said. {**a**}

a. misunderstood b. misunderstand c. misunderstanded

You ……. have bought so much bread. We have more than we need. {**b**}

a. don't need to b. needn't c. must

It …….. Lady Gaga you saw yesterday. She's in LA! {**a**}

a. can't have been b. wasn't be c. mustn't have been

Are your kids …… than theirs? {**b**}

a. talented b. more talented c. most talented

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Last winter we {**skied**} (ski) a lot in the mountains.

I can't believe it! It's the first time she {**has overslept**} (oversleep).

She doesn't like me. Last week I {**mistook**} (mistake) her for her older sister.

My grandma {**taught**} (teach) in a small village school in Ukraine 50 years ago.

When {**did he take up**} (he/take up) golf?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

16. Chcesz poprosić kolegę do telefonu. {**b**}

a. Hello, John speaking.

b. Can I speak to Brian, please?

c. I'll call Brian.

17. Chcesz zostawić wiadomość koleżance, której nie ma w domu. {**b**}

a. I'll call back later.

b. Can you take a message for her, please?

c. Can I talk to Kasia, please?

18. Prosisz mamę o radę. {**a**}

a. What would you do if you were me?

b. That was good advice, thanks.

c. I wouldn't like that.

19. Proponujesz zorganizowanie przyjęcia niespodzianki dla babci. {**a**}

a. Why don't we have a surprise party?

b. Grandma loves parties.

c. It's grandma's birthday next Friday.

20. Przypomnij koledze o zabraniu paszportu przed wyjazdem. {**c**}

a. You always forget your passport.

b. Let's see your documents.

c. Please, don't forget your passport.

TEST 42

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę parku dinozaurów. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

DINOSAUR PARK – A MONSTER DAY OUT

Come face to face with life size dinosaurs both great and small lurking in the woods on our Trail. Help our ranger discover how many T-Rex roam the woodland, using our radio and lookout towers to accomplish your mission. Pretending to be an archaeologist with brush in hand, enjoy unearthing the dinosaur fossil and discover which dinosaur you think it is. Have fun climbing, sliding, swinging and scrambling in our fantastic adventure play area set in parkland. There's plenty for all ages including our Tiny 'Terror'saurs for the under 5's. For a small additional charge, climb aboard and get close to our deer herd on our fascinating guided safari (subject to availability).

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Dinosaur Park is only for children above 5 years of age. {**F**}
2. There are a lot of activities and tasks for children to accomplish. {**T**}
3. There is a special area with a playground just outside the park. {**F**}
4. You can go on a guided safari and see a herd of deer for free. {**F**}
5. The guided safari may not be available if there are too many people signing up for this activity. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Its construction was begun in 1093 and was largely completed within the next 40 years. It is the only cathedral in England to retain almost all of its Romanesque features, and one of few to preserve the unity and integrity of its original design. The Cathedral was built as a place of worship, to house the shrine of saint Cuthbert, in whose honour pilgrims came to Durham from all over England. It was also the home of a Benedictine monastic community.

The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn't changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat Compton Acres, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. SCULPTURE GARDEN

b. SQUIRRELS' NUTTY TRAIL

c. THE EGYPTIAN COURT

d. THE SPANISH GARDEN

Compton Acres is really an escape to a different world – there are twelve individual gardens there, all set in ten acres with spectacular view over Poole Harbour, Brownsea Island and the Purbeck Hills. You can see classic formality of Europe, mystical air of the Orient, wild Canadian woodlands, and Indian tropics in one place! Out of the 12, there are four gardens which I really loved...

1. {**C**} You can find here inscrutable sphinx, swaying palms, bewitching statues, and the story of this garden's creation in hieroglyphics.

2. {**A**} A sensational garden! You can feel the beauty of these exquisite, multi-textured stone sculptures from Africa while highly-scented plants and shrubs enhance the experience.

3. {**B**} As you go out of the Spanish garden, keep a careful lookout, and among the trees nearby, you'll spot resident squirrels looking for nuts ...

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych sportów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany sport do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa sporty.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Bobsleigh or **bobsled** is a winter sport, in which teams of two or four people go down narrow, twisting, banked tracks covered with ice, in a gravity-powered sled. The sport of racing bobsleds was originated in Switzerland in 1897 and quickly became popular among British and American visitors. The first sleds were made of wood but were soon replaced by steel sleds, which were much faster. Bobsledding became a part of the Winter Olympic games in 1924. In the Olympics and other major competitions, the bobsled run is at least 1,500 meters long and it has about 15 or 20 turns. It is considered a sport of exhilarating but dangerous speed.

B. Figure skating is an Olympic sport in which individuals, pairs, or groups perform jumps, spins and other challenging moves on ice skates. Olympic sports in figure skating comprise three disciplines: singles, pair skating, and ice dancing. The sport is also associated with show-business. Many skaters, both during and after their competitive careers, also skate in ice skating exhibitions or shows.

C. Rugby football is a style of football that was initiated in Rugby School in the United Kingdom. It was originally one of several different versions of football played at English public schools during the 19th century. Rugby is played at a fast pace, with few stoppages and continuous changes in the possession of the ball. All players on the field must be able to run, pass, kick and catch the ball. They also must be able to tackle and defend, so each position is both offensive and defensive in nature. A rugby match consists of two 40-minute halves.

Which sport:

1. is best for someone who likes speed? {**A**}
2. is a team sport? {**C**}

3. is a winter sport? {**AB**}
4. is distinctly British? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

I'd never be able to be an actress. It's really stressful to _ _ _ F_ _ M on the stage in front of crowds of people. {**perform**}

We were waiting at the _ _ _ _ _ _RM for the delayed train to Berlin. {**platform**}

I didn't know the price of the ticket and had not prepared enough money for the F_ _ _. {**fare**}

Tommy doesn't really enjoy _ _ _ HT_ _ E_ _ _. Visiting historical sites and museums is not his hobby. {**sightseeing**}

_ _ _ B_ _ H_ _ G without a proper cream with UV filter is one of the reasons for skin cancer. {**sunbathing**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

It's horrible! Our parents make ……. homework every day! {**a**}

a. us do b. our do c. us to do

The flowers need ……. . It's really dry out there. {**c**}

a. a water b. to water c. watering

I wish I …….. the flu. {**a**}

a. didn't have b. haven't had c. wouldn't have

What would you do if your car suddenly ……. down in the middle of nowhere? {**b**}

a. breaks b. broke c. had broken

If only I …….. how to get in touch with her! {**a**}

a. knew b. have known c. will know

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Try not to make too much noise, Katie {**is sleeping**} (sleep).

Why {**are you yawning**} (you/yawn)? Are you sleepy?

What {**were you doing**} (do) when I called you yesterday?

{**Have you seen**} (you/see) Laura yet?

The boss {**tried**} (try) to call you 5 times yesterday. Where were you?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

66. Mówisz koleżance, że nie masz wystarczająco dużo pieniędzy, żeby kupić tą książkę. {**a**}

a. I can't afford it.

b. I haven't got money enough.

c. I need money.

67. Cieszysz się na plany wakacyjne, o których mówi koleżanka. {**a**}

a. Oh, that sounds wonderful!

b. I'm looking for it!

c. I can't wait for you!

68. Pytasz, jak długo nauczyciel na ciebie czekał. {**a**}

a. Have you been here long?

b. Is it a long time?

c. Is there a long line?

69. Pytasz o plany kolegi na wakacje. {**c**}

a. Are you going to that restaurant?

b. Do you like summer?

c. What are you doing next summer?

70. Mówisz, że nie możesz doczekać się Świąt. {**a**}

a. I'm really looking forward to it.

b. I'm not waiting.

c. I just love Christmas.

TEST 43

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Planetarium – prepare to immerse yourself in an alien world as if you were standing there yourself.
Whether you have ever been interested in the stars or not, you should visit our Planetarium. As an introduction, a short movie shows you how to identify major star constellations and planets that can be seen at night in our part of the world. Then you can choose from a selection of 30-minute, 3-D movies on various subjects (our sun, a short history of the universe, black holes, the uniqueness of the Earth), or you can see them all! The films use the very latest, breathtaking images sent directly from space by space probes travelling through our solar system.

Prepare yourself for an unprecedented tour of the world beyond our planet…

The Planetarium is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except for Mondays.

Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a,b lub c):

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Dear Amy,

Thank you for inviting me to stay at your home last week. I had a lovely time and I really enjoyed our long walks in the countryside, horse riding lessons and, above all, your company. I really hope we can repeat the experience – perhaps you will be able to visit me next year?

I hope to see you again,

Sarah.

1. The purpose of Sarah's letter is to: {**a**}

a. express gratitude for Sarah's stay at Amy's place

b. invite Amy to visit Sarah at her home

c. tell Amy that Sarah is missing her

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat Compton Acres, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. SCULPTURE GARDEN

b. SQUIRRELS' NUTTY TRAIL

c. THE EGYPTIAN COURT

d. THE SPANISH GARDEN

Compton Acres is really an escape to a different world – there are twelve individual gardens there, all set in ten acres with spectacular view over Poole Harbour, Brownsea Island and the Purbeck Hills. You can see classic formality of Europe, mystical air of the Orient, wild Canadian woodlands, and Indian tropics in one place! Out of the 12, there are four gardens which I really loved...

1. {**C**} You can find here inscrutable sphinx, swaying palms, bewitching statues, and the story of this garden's creation in hieroglyphics.

2. {**A**} A sensational garden! You can feel the beauty of these exquisite, multi-textured stone sculptures from Africa while highly-scented plants and shrubs enhance the experience.

3. {**B**} As you go out of the Spanish garden, keep a careful lookout, and among the trees nearby, you'll spot resident squirrels looking for nuts ...

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty czterech wypowiedzi/dialogów oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj wypowiedź do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a.

- „Mummy, why hasn't that man got any hair?"

- "Oh, really! I do wish you'd stop asking silly questions. Go and play in the garden or something, can't you?

b.

– Thank goodness we've got the harvest in today! If we hadn't collected it from the field before the storm, it would've been ruined!

c.

– "What? The President has resigned? I don't believe it! He can't have done!

d.

"I really don't want to watch this game – I'm not interested in football and it's the fourth game this week you want to watch."

Which speech expresses:

1. annoyance? {**A**}

2. surprise/shock? {**C**}

3. relief? {**B**}

4. boredom? {**D**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

When you want to take something back to the shop and get your money back, you always need a _ _ _ _ _ PT. {**receipt**}

Kids hate mint _ _ O_ HP_ _ _ _, so the parents often buy a fruit flavored version. {**toothpaste**}

Terry never uses sugar, he always puts _ _ _ _ Y in his tea to make it sweeter. {**honey**}

I just have a 100 PLN note, can you spare me some _ _ A_ _E for the candy machine? It only takes 2 PLN coins. {**change**}

If you need a bus ticket, go to the nearest _ _ W_ _ G_ _ _'S. Also, get me a newspaper and a lighter, please. {**newsagent's**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

The food was …… spicy that I couldn't eat it. {**b**}

a. such b. so c. such a

Where did she …… her passport? {**c**}

a. loose b. lost c. lose

Molly used to …….. candy when she was little. {**a**}

a. love b. loved c. loving

I'm sure you will get …… on the left, while in the UK. {**a**}

a. used to driving b. used driving c. used to drive

They …… for two hours before they reached the border. {**c**}

a. driving b. have been driving c. had been driving

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does

not zamiast doesn't).

She is a well known reporter. She {**has been**} (be) all over the world.

We {**will have finished**} (finish) this assignment by next Monday.

I {**would be**} (be) very obliged if you could look at this, Sir.

She said she {**would never trust**} (never trust) me again.

He's not a very honest man. He {**lies**} (lie) a lot.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

51. Słyszysz jakieś hałasy na zewnątrz, pytasz kolegę, co się dzieje. {**c**}

a. This street is really noisy.

b. I can't hear anything!

c. What's going on out there?

52. Szukasz prezentu dla dziadka. {**b**}

a. I'm looking at a gift.

b. I'm looking for a gift.

c. I'm looking after a gift.

53. Kolega prosi cię o pożyczkę. Pytasz jak dużo pieniędzy potrzebuje. {**a**}

a. How much do you need?

b. Do you need any money?

c. I can borrow some.

54.Mowisz koleżance, że siostra teraz uczy się do egzaminu. {**b**}

a. She's teaching now.

b. She's studying now.

c. She always learns.

55. Podobają ci się buty, ale chcesz je w kolorze białym. {**b**}

a. Are they white?

b. Do they come in white?

c. I like them, they’re white.

TEST 44

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego wyjazdu. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Kayaking and camping for active travellers

Thrilling adventures in the Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean...

A large dose of cool is injected into each of these exciting itineraries – you're about to embark on a thrilling, close-to-nature adventure, ranging from gentle paddling to hiking through jungles. Our tourist agency takes active adventurers of all ages, from 14 years up, in small groups of 6-12, on sea kayaking and camping trips in Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean destinations.

If you have an active and adventurous spirit, we can offer you a collection of kayaking holidays at various levels, from easy to moderate plus. We also offer private itineraries for families or other groups.

Expert guides, exciting kayaking/hiking/camping combinations, the satisfaction of active achievement and making new friends, wonderful sights… all in some of the world's most beautiful locations. Single and double kayaks are available on these all-inclusive trips.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The holiday is designed for people who love adventure and excitement. {**T**}
2. The kayaking holidays are only for people who are experienced kayakers. {**F**}
3. The holiday is designed for people who don't mind walking long distances. {**T**}
4. You can't go on this holiday if you are under 14. {**T**}
5. There is also an opportunity to do some sightseeing during this holiday. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Its construction was begun in 1093 and was largely completed within the next 40 years. It is the only cathedral in England to retain almost all of its Romanesque features, and one of few to preserve the unity and integrity of its original design. The Cathedral was built as a place of worship, to house the shrine of saint Cuthbert, in whose honour pilgrims came to Durham from all over England. It was also the home of a Benedictine monastic community.

The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn't changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat Compton Acres, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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1. {**C**} You can find here inscrutable sphinx, swaying palms, bewitching statues, and the story of this garden's creation in hieroglyphics.

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3. {**B**} As you go out of the Spanish garden, keep a careful lookout, and among the trees nearby, you'll spot resident squirrels looking for nuts ...

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

Przeczytaj opisy trzech typów rowerów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ roweru do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę!

a. Road bikes

Road bikes have light frames and narrow tires. Usually they're less comfortable than other bicycles, but their design makes for a faster and more responsive ride. Riding a lighter bike up a hill is much less tiring!

b. Mountain bikes

Mountain bikes are designed for off-road use. They are built with strong components, so they are suitable for rough riding. They also have high-performing brakes and suspension. Their tires are fatter and their seats more comfortable than those of the road bikes.

c. Tandem bikes

Tandems are bicycles built for two people. The front rider, called the captain, is responsible for steering and braking. The back rider, called the stoker, may have limited access to brakes.

Which bike:

1. is designed for two riders? {**C**}
2. probably has the best brakes? {**B**}
3. is the best to use on narrow paths or country dirt roads? {**B**}
4. responds best to the rider's steering? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

In my family everybody B_ _ _ _ gingerbread cookies for Christmas. {**bakes**}

Unless I _ _ E_ the apple, Maja won't eat it – she hates the skin. {**peel**}

When I don't have time to cook, we sometimes order a _ A_ _ A_ _Y at the nearest Italian restaurant. {**takeaway**}

My husband hates _ _ R_ _L tea. He only drinks the black and green kind. {**herbal**}

We would like to have some water, please. Of course. Still or _ _ _ R_ _ I_ _? {**sparkling**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She ……. a book when she noticed a homeless man in the street outside her house. {**b**}

a. read b. was reading c. had read

I think he's …….. what I said. {**a**}

a. misunderstood b. misunderstand c. misunderstanded

You ……. have bought so much bread. We have more than we need. {**b**}

a. don't need to b. needn't c. must

It …….. Lady Gaga you saw yesterday. She's in LA! {**a**}

a. can't have been b. wasn't be c. mustn't have been

Are your kids …… than theirs? {**b**}

a. talented b. more talented c. most talented

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

It's heavy. I {**will help**} (help) you.

This time next winter we {**will be visiting**} (visit) the Himalayas.

I'm sure she {**will call**} (call) you. She promised!

We {**did not have to**} (not have to) take this test last semester. It wasn't obligatory.

Do you know who {**fell**} (fall) off the ladder yesterday? I think it was Toby. He broke his wrist.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

41. Chcesz przymierzyć w sklepie sukienkę. {**a**}

a. Can I try it on?

b. I'll try.

c. Where are the check-outs?

42. Podoba ci się sweter, ale nie możesz znaleźć swojego rozmiaru. Prosisz o pomoc. {**b**}

a. I usually wear size 38.

b. Do you have it in 38?

c. This sweater is beautiful, I'll take it.

43. Kelner pyta, czy chcesz zamówić. {**b**}

a. How can I help?

b. Are you ready to order?

c. Would you like the wine list?

44. Na lotnisku słyszysz zapowiedź o opóźnionym locie. {**a**}

a. Flight number NY077 is delayed due to the weather conditions.

b. Flight number NY077 has been cancelled due to the weather conditions.

c. Due to the weather conditions flight NY077 will be grounded.

45. Opisujesz swój zgubiony bagaż. {**b**}

a. They were big and fluffy, with long arms.

b. It was leather, with long pink handles and wheels.

c. It was not mine.

TEST 45

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę pielgrzymki po Ziemi Świętej. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

A Holy Land Pilgrimage - The Gospel Trail

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To enhance your experience, you will be able to choose how you want to travel the trail – by foot, bike or car, or even by sailing down the length of the Sea of Galilee. What's more, you can even combine them on various segments. Choose what's right for you based on your personal preferences and the level of difficulty you desire.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Gospel Trail gives you an opportunity to see the places mentioned in the Old Testament. {**F**}
2. The Gospel Trail starts in Nazareth and ends in Capernaum. {**T**}
3. The Gospel Trail has been open for a few years now. {**F**}
4. You can go along the trail by any means of transport you want. {**T**}
5. The path follows the footsteps of St. Peter. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

XYZ Ltd.

25 Hogarth Road

Earls Court, London

Dear Mr Jones,

We are sorry to inform you that our visit at your company, planned for the 1st week of May 2011 has to be cancelled as unforeseen obstacles have arisen.

We hope, however, that we can meet at a later date – please e-mail us some other times that will work for you.

Please accept our apologies,

Best regards,

Adrian Viney

1. The purpose of Adrian Viney's letter is to: {**c**}

a. cancel the visit

b. apologise for cancelling the visit

c. all of the above

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych zawodów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany zawód do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa zawody.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. If you are interested in probing and unravelling the enigma of the universe, you might consider becoming an astronomer. This career, however, requires years of hard work and is generally very demanding. Astronomers use mathematics and physics to solve the problems in space ships, satellites, and other equipment used in astronomy. Astronomers provide us with the knowledge of many celestial things such as sun, moon, stars, and galaxies etc.

B. As a postman/woman, you'll be responsible for sorting and delivering mail, which includes sorting letters and small packets in a

district sorting office, then delivering them to the hundreds of addresses on your round. You may also be responsible for picking up mail from post boxes, post offices and work places within your area. Deliveries can be made on foot, bicycle, or in a car or van. Sometimes you may need to collect a signature for special or recorded packages. To be a good postman, you'll need to be fit and active (the job can involve a lot of walking), literate and numerate, trustworthy, and confident in dealing with the public.

C. As a bus driver, you will be expected to inspect vehicles, and check petrol, oil, and water levels before departure. You will drive vehicles over specified routes or to specified destinations according to time schedules, and sometimes assist passengers with baggage and collect tickets or cash fares. You will also need to record cash receipts and ticket fares. If the bus breaks down, you might need to make minor repairs, e.g. change tires.

Which job:

1. requires university education? {**A**}
2. involves dealing with the public a lot? {**BC**}
3. requires a good memory for names and numbers? {**B**}
4. requires some knowledge of DIY? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

This room needs some color and life, maybe a picture or a big, green, pot P_ _ _ _. {**plant**}

Please, don't forget to put the ice-cream in the F_ _ _ _ _ R. It can melt, you know… {**freezer**}

Teachers need to be _ _ T_ _ _ T with their students, even when they misbehave and are loud. {**patient**}

Why are you so _ _ _ BB_ _ _? Can you never change your mind about this? {**stubborn**}

Terry is a bit _ _Y. He doesn't really like talking to other kids. {**shy**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

All my friends …… when I showed them this video. {**a**}

a. were laughing b. are laughing c. was laughing

I had a problem with my passport at the airport, because it …….. and I didn't know about it. {**b**}

a. expire b. had expired c. has expired

…… work at the weekend? {**a**}

a. Does he have to b. Has he c. He must

If you wanted to lose weight, you ……. all that chocolate. {**a**}

a. shouldn't have been eating b. haven't to eat c. mustn't eat

He …….. about my birthday again. {**c**}

a. forgets b. is forgetting c. has forgotten

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Her eyes are puffy, she {**has been crying**} (cry) all day.

Can you hear them? What {**are they talking**} (talk) about?

He {**is always complaining**} (always/complain) about the weather. It's so annoying!

This time last summer we {**were sunbathing**} (sunbathe) in Florida.

My uncle hardly ever {**stops**} (stop) smoking. It will kill him.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

46. Chcesz wymienić sprzęt kupiony wcześniej, ponieważ ma usterkę. {**a**}

a. I'd like a new one – the eject button in this one doesn't work.

b. The new one I got didn't work.

c. This one is ugly, I'll get another one.

47. Opowiadasz o wizycie w nowym centrum handlowym. {**b**}

a. I didn't know anybody there.

b. It was too crowded for me, I got tired.

It was too crowded for me. I got tired.

c. The room was completely empty.

48. Chcesz zorganizować wycieczkę klasową, pytasz kolegów o opinie na ten temat. {**c**}

a. We shouldn't do it.

b. Do you like sightseeing?

c. How about a trip to Zakopane this year?

49. Koleżanka komentuje twój nowy płaszcz, który jest dużo za długi. {**a**}

a. It doesn't fit you.

b. It suits you ok.

c. It's too expensive.

50. Wolałbyś nie wychodzić dziś wieczorem. {**a**}

a. I’d rather not go out tonight.

b. I should go.

c. How about going out?

TEST 46

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę pielgrzymki po Ziemi Świętej. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Gospel Trail gives you an opportunity to see the places mentioned in the Old Testament. {**F**}
2. The Gospel Trail starts in Nazareth and ends in Capernaum. {**T**}
3. The Gospel Trail has been open for a few years now. {**F**}
4. You can go along the trail by any means of transport you want. {**T**}
5. The path follows the footsteps of St. Peter. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c) :**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

How do you describe the taste?

Win a tea-tasting trip to Kenya – 900 runners-up get free PG tips tea for a whole year.

Our tea plantation in sunny Kericho, Kenya, is a rather lovely place to go on holiday. To win a holiday there, just write to us and help us describe the taste of PG tips tea, and we'll put your name in for 9 consecutive draws. Every week we close our eyes and draw a winner and 100 runners-up. So give yourself a chance and write to us! (UK residents only. For full terms see www.pgtips.co.uk)

1. The text was written in order to: {**b**}

a. encourage people to work on their vocabulary to be more eloquent in the area of describing sensory perceptions, e.g. taste

b. convince people to describe the taste of PG tips tea by offering them a prize in a draw

c. advertise Kericho, Kenya, as a desirable holiday destination

---

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe) Przeczytaj trzy przepisy kulinarne oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj przepis do odpowiedniego pytania. Do niektórych pytań pasują dwa przepisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. POACHED SALMON

Ingredients

- 1 to 1½ pounds salmon fillets
- ½ cup dry white wine (a good Sauvignon Blanc)
- ½ cup water
- A few thin slices of yellow onion and/or 1 shallot, peeled and sliced thin
- Several sprigs of fresh dill or sprinkle of dried dill
- A sprig of fresh parsley
- Freshly ground black pepper

Put wine, water, dill, parsley and onions in a saute pan, and bring to a simmer on medium heat. Place salmon fillets, skin-side down on the pan. Cover. Cook 5 minutes or to desired done-ness. Do not overcook. Serve sprinkled with freshly ground black pepper.

Serves 2-4

B. GRILLED CHICKEN LEGS

Prep Time: 20 minutes

Cook Time: 50 minutes

Marinate: 4 hours

Total Time: 5 hours, 10 minutes

Ingredients:

- 2/3 cup canola oil
- 1/2 cup red wine vinegar
- 3 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 3 tablespoons ketchup
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- dash Tabasco sauce
- 6 chicken leg quarters

Preparation:

In a large resealable food storage bag (plastic), combine the oil, vinegar, sugar, ketchup, onion, Worcestershire sauce, salt, garlic, and Tabasco. Add the chicken and turn to coat thoroughly. Seal the bag and refrigerate for at least 4 hours or overnight, turning occasionally.

Pour marinade into a saucepan and bring to a boil. Boil for 1 minute.

Heat the grill to a medium-high heat, about 350° to 375°.

Grill chicken over indirect heat -- not directly over coals or gas burners -- turning frequently and basting with the reserved boiled marinade, for about 45 to 60 minutes. The chicken should be fork tender and juices will run clear. The temperature should register about 165 on an instant read thermometer inserted into the thickest part of the meat but not touching bone.

Serves 6.

C. FISH STEW

Preparation time: 25 minutes.

Ingredients

- 6 Tbsp olive oil
- 1 cup of chopped onions
- 2 large garlic cloves, chopped
- 2/3 cup fresh parsley, chopped
- 1 cup of fresh chopped tomato (about 1 medium sized tomato)
- 2 tsp of tomato paste.
- 8 oz of clam juice
- 2/3 cup dry white wine
- 1 1/2 lb fish fillets (use halibut, cod, sole, red snapper, sea bass), cut into 2-inch pieces
- Touch of dry oregano, Tabasco, thyme, pepper
- Salt

Method

1 Heat olive oil in heavy large pot or Dutch oven over medium-high heat. Add chopped onion and garlic and sauté 4 minutes. Add parsley and stir 2 minutes. Add tomato, tomato paste and cook 2 minutes longer.

2 Add clam juice, dry white wine, and fish and simmer until fish is cooked through, less than 10 minutes. Add seasoning. Salt to taste. Ladle into bowls and serve.

Serves 4.

Which recipe is best for someone who:

1. has less than half an hour to cook? {**AC**}

2. doesn't eat meat? {**AC**}

3. wants to entertain five other people for dinner? {**B**}

4. would like to eat some soup? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

When you play football, you can't touch the ball with your hands, you need to K_ _ _ it. {**kick**}

I always watch the weather _ _R_ C_ _T, to know what to wear the next day. {**forecast**}

Parents often complain that even _ _ _ _ OO_ _ for children, like Bugs Bunny or Ben10, are violent. {**cartoons**}

We didn't have a good time last summer. The weather was _W_ _ L. It rained all the time and it was horribly foggy and cold. {**awful**}

His report was _X_ _ _ _ E_ _ – I've never read such an interesting and detailed document. {**excellent**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

I like this dress. Does it come …….. blue? {**a**}

a. in b. at c. for

This village used to be …… . {**c**}

a. peacefuler b. much peaceful c. more peaceful

Try …….. too much money in NY. {**b**}

a. don't spending b. not to spend c. to not spend

Who …….. the car? Jim did. {**b**}

a. did washed b. washed c. have washed

Everybody …… thrilled about our trip to Peru. {**c**}

a. are b. - c. is

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does

not zamiast doesn't).

You don't have to water the plants. I {**have already done**} (already/do) it.

We were late. When we got to the concert, the band {**had already been playing**} (already/play) for 45 minutes.

I thought she had put on weight, but she told me she {**was expecting**} (expect) a baby.

His breath is horrible. He hardly ever {**brushes**} (brush) his teeth.

How much {**does this car cost**} (this car/cost)? I would like to buy it.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

41. Chcesz przymierzyć w sklepie sukienkę. {**a**}

a. Can I try it on?

b. I'll try.

c. Where are the check-outs?

42. Podoba ci się sweter, ale nie możesz znaleźć swojego rozmiaru. Prosisz o pomoc. {**b**}

a. I usually wear size 38.

b. Do you have it in 38?

c. This sweater is beautiful, I'll take it.

43. Kelner pyta, czy chcesz zamówić. {**b**}

a. How can I help?

b. Are you ready to order?

c. Would you like the wine list?

44. Na lotnisku słyszysz zapowiedź o opóźnionym locie. {**a**}

a. Flight number NY077 is delayed due to the weather conditions.

b. Flight number NY077 has been cancelled due to the weather conditions.

c. Due to the weather conditions flight NY077 will be grounded.

45. Opisujesz swój zgubiony bagaż. {**b**}

a. They were big and fluffy, with long arms.

b. It was leather, with long pink handles and wheels.

c. It was not mine.

TEST 47

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Overland Safaris - the affordable way to discover Africa

Nomad Adventures, a tourist agency represented by Swagman Tours in Australia, offers fantastic value-for-money overland safaris throughout Southern and Eastern Africa, on a camping and accommodated basis. Group sizes are restricted to a maximum of 24 on camping trips and 18 on accommodated ones, ensuring you have a fantastic trip without feeling lost in a crowd.

Nomad's overland safaris are very popular across a broad age range, offering an affordable way to cross parts of Africa making new friends as you go! The 21-day camping Cape Town to Victoria Falls trip is only $1955pp with a local payment of USD$285. This is great value as it includes your transport, accommodation, most meals and sightseeing. This trip includes an Okavango Delta excursion.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Hotel Russel

1-8 Russel Square, Bloomsbury, London

Dear Sirs,

Please advise if there are any rooms available for our staff for the period from 21st to 23rd April. We would like to book 4 single rooms and one double room in the name of Cecilia Braithwaite. Please give us the prices for the rooms (including VAT) and let us know if any deposit should be sent to you as confirmation of our reservation.

We are looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours faithfully,

Adam Smith

1. Adam Smith wrote the letter in order to: {**a**}

a. book some rooms in a hotel

b. ask the hotel staff for advice about whether to book the rooms or not

c. just ask about hotel prices before he decides whether to book rooms or not

---

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat Compton Acres, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. SCULPTURE GARDEN

b. SQUIRRELS' NUTTY TRAIL

c. THE EGYPTIAN COURT

d. THE SPANISH GARDEN

Compton Acres is really an escape to a different world – there are twelve individual gardens there, all set in ten acres with spectacular view over Poole Harbour, Brownsea Island and the Purbeck Hills. You can see classic formality of Europe, mystical air of the Orient, wild Canadian woodlands, and Indian tropics in one place! Out of the 12, there are four gardens which I really loved...

1. {**C**} You can find here inscrutable sphinx, swaying palms, bewitching statues, and the story of this garden's creation in hieroglyphics.

2. {**A**} A sensational garden! You can feel the beauty of these exquisite, multi-textured stone sculptures from Africa while highly-scented plants and shrubs enhance the experience.

3. {**B**} As you go out of the Spanish garden, keep a careful lookout, and among the trees nearby, you'll spot resident squirrels looking for nuts ...

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty tekstu na obwolutach trzech książek oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj książkę do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego pytania pasują dwie książki.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

a. „ What is the final way of dealing with a blackmailer?" Bansteig asked.

"The final way, " Dennis said with a grimace, "is to kill the blackmailer…"

b. Here is a wonderful, slowburning story of three families growing up in rural Northern Ontario, where tragedy and hardship are mirrored in the landscape…

c. This selection of imaginative and enticing fish recipes was written by Rick Stein, one of the best fish chefs in the country and the owner of the highly acclaimed Seafood Restaurant in Padstow, Cornwall, which opened in 1975. Stein has also presented a cookery series for BBC television, Rick Stein's Taste of the Sea.

Which book:

1. is non-fiction? {**C**}

2. is for someone who likes detective stories or thrillers? {**A**}
3. can be taken on holiday as a holiday read? {**AB**}
4. seems the most gripping and action-packed? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

This room needs some color and life, maybe a picture or a big, green, pot P_ _ _ _. {**plant**}

Please, don't forget to put the ice-cream in the F_ _ _ _ _ R. It can melt, you know… {**freezer**}

Teachers need to be _ _ T_ _ _ T with their students, even when they misbehave and are loud. {**patient**}

Why are you so _ _ _ BB_ _ _? Can you never change your mind about this? {**stubborn**}

Terry is a bit _ _Y. He doesn't really like talking to other kids. {**shy**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

It's horrible! Our parents make …… homework every day! {**a**}

a. us do b. our do c. us to do

The flowers need ……. . It's really dry out there. {**c**}

a. a water b. to water c. watering

I wish I …….. the flu. {**a**}

a. didn't have b. haven't had c. wouldn't have

What would you do if your car suddenly ……. down in the middle of nowhere? {**b**}

a. breaks b. broke c. had broken

If only I …….. how to get in touch with her! {**a**}

a. knew b. have known c. will know

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Sorry I'm late. How long {**have you been waiting**} (you/wait)?

Do you know who {**this car belongs**} (this car/belong) to?

Look, I think somebody {**is drowning**} (drown) there. Let's help them!

I don’t feel like going out, it’s cold and it {**is raining**} (rain).

He {**understands**} (understand) this is really important.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

21. Pytasz o składniki pysznej sałatki. {**c**}

a. I love Greek salad!

b. I’m a vegetarian, I don’t eat meat.

c. What are the ingredients here?

22. Pytasz, czy muzeum ma zniżki dla uczniów. {**c**}

a. How much are the tickets?

b. Can I pay by credit card?

c. Are there any discounts?

23. Chcesz wynająć pokój jednoosobowy. {**a**}

a. A single room please.

b. Do you have any vacancies?

c. One room please.

24. Pytasz, co lubi jeść chomik koleżanki. {**a**}

a. What does he like?

b. What is he like?

c. Does he like to play?

25. Pytasz, co kolega lubi robić w wolnym czasie. {**a**}

a. What do you do in your spare time?

b. Do you have free time?

c. What do you do?

TEST 48

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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Nomad Adventures, a tourist agency represented by Swagman Tours in Australia, offers fantastic value-for-money overland safaris throughout Southern and Eastern Africa, on a camping and accommodated basis. Group sizes are restricted to a maximum of 24 on camping trips and 18 on accommodated ones, ensuring you have a fantastic trip without feeling lost in a crowd.

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TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b, c lub d)**

One afternoon I set off to visit my friend in a nearby village. It was foggy and chilly, but I really wanted to see her, so despite the weather I got into my car and pulled out. While I was driving, the fog became so dense that I couldn't see a thing. I kept on driving for some time when I suddenly realized I had lost my way. Panicking slightly, I stopped and hoped the fog would lift soon. I sat in the car for half an hour, but the fog was still like thick cotton wrapping around me. I thought I'd better get out and try to walk, as it was not much further away to the village. I walked for a bit when I saw some lights – it was the village! Sighing with relief, I dashed towards the lights and found my friend's house...

1. What time of the year do you think it was? {**c**}

a. Spring

b. Summer

c. Autumn

d. Winter

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech rodzajów kuchni oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ kuchni do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwie kuchnie.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Thai cuisine is quite spicy and consists of lightly prepared dishes with strong aromatic components. Thai food cooks try to balance all the four fundamental taste senses in each dish or meal: sour, sweet, salty, and bitter. Thai meals typically consist of either a single dish or it will be rice with many additional dishes served at the same time. A staple ingredient in Thai cuisine is the “nampla” - a very aromatic fish sauce with a distinctive taste, which gives Thai cuisine its unique character. The most common grain is of course rice, as in most Asian cuisines, and the famous, sweet-smelling jasmine rice is indigenous to Thailand.

B. Finnish cuisine combines traditional country cooking with contemporary continental style cooking. Fish and meat are often found in traditional Finnish dishes from the western part of the country, while the dishes from the eastern part traditionally include various vegetables and mushrooms. Finnish foods often use wholemeal grains (rye, barley, oats) and various berries (such as blueberries and other), as well as milk and its derivatives. As to vegetables, turnips were traditionally used, until they were replaced by the potato in the 18thcentury.

C. Mexican cuisine is known for its varied flavours, colourful decoration, and variety of spices and ingredients - many of them are native to the country. This cuisine has combined the indigenous, Mexican elements with European cuisine. Typical foods include corn (used in tortillas, gorditas, and also eaten fresh), beans, pumpkin and peppers. Mexican cuisine is considered one of the most varied in the world, after Chinese and Indian.

Which cuisine:

1. is the most varied out of these three? {**C**}
2. contains a lot of fish products? {**AB**}
3. is probably the most spicy out of the three? {**A**}
4. combines elements of traditional and European cuisines? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Molly did a beautiful _ R_ _ I_ _ in kindergarten today – it has really bright colors and funny elephants in it. {**drawing**}

You don't need to _ _ T_ _ the cactuses, they prefer staying dry. {**water**}

Jill, have you taken out the _ _ BB_ _ _? Something smells bad in the kitchen. {**rubbish**}

They need to install the central _ _ AT_ _ _ and they can move in to their new house. {**heating**}

The only way Lucy can fall asleep is with her favorite yellow blanket and a soft, feather _ _ L_ _ W. {**pillow**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

I like this dress. Does it come …….. blue? {**a**}

a. in b. at c. for

This village used to be …… . {**c**}

a. peacefuler b. much peaceful c. more peaceful

Try …….. too much money in NY. {**b**}

a. don't spending b. not to spend c. to not spend

Who …….. the car? Jim did. {**b**}

a. did washed b. washed c. have washed

Everybody …… thrilled about our trip to Peru. {**c**}

a. are b. - c. is

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Her eyes are puffy, she {**has been crying**} (cry) all day.

Can you hear them? What {**are they talking**} (talk) about?

He {**is always complaining**} (always/complain) about the weather. It's so annoying!

This time last summer we {**were sunbathing**} (sunbathe) in Florida.

My uncle hardly ever {**stops**} (stop) smoking. It will kill him.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz

TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

21. Pytasz o składniki pysznej sałatki. {**c**}

a. I love Greek salad!

b. I'm a vegetarian, I don't eat meat.

c. What are the ingredients here?

22. Pytasz, czy muzeum ma zniżki dla uczniów. {**c**}

a. How much are the tickets?

b. Can I pay by credit card?

c. Are there any discounts?

23. Chcesz wynająć pokój jednoosobowy. {**a**}

a. A single room please.

b. Do you have any vacancies?

c. One room please.

24. Pytasz, co lubi jeść chomik koleżanki. {**a**}

a. What does he like?

b. What is he like?

c. Does he like to play?

25. Pytasz, co kolega lubi robić w wolnym czasie. {**a**}

a. What do you do in your spare time?

b. Do you have free time?

c. What do you do?

TEST 49

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Planetarium – prepare to immerse yourself in an alien world as if you were standing there yourself.
Whether you have ever been interested in the stars or not, you should visit our Planetarium. As an introduction, a short movie shows you how to identify major star constellations and planets that can be seen at night in our part of the world. Then you can choose from a selection of 30-minute, 3-D movies on various subjects (our sun, a short history of the universe, black holes, the uniqueness of the Earth), or you can see them all! The films use the very latest, breathtaking images sent directly from space by space probes travelling through our solar system.

Prepare yourself for an unprecedented tour of the world beyond our planet…

The Planetarium is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except for Mondays.

Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Hotel Russel

1-8 Russel Square, Bloomsbury, London

Dear Sirs,

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We are looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours faithfully,

Adam Smith

1. Adam Smith wrote the letter in order to: {**a**}

a. book some rooms in a hotel

b. ask the hotel staff for advice about whether to book the rooms or not

c. just ask about hotel prices before he decides whether to book rooms or not

---

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat przyczyn anoreksji, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. CULTURAL INFLUENCE

b. REJECTION FROM THE SOCIETY

c. STRESS

d. LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Anorexia is an eating disorder which can be characterized by low body weight and fear of becoming fat. Although anorexia is a physical condition, the real causes are related to the patient's emotional life. There are several causes of anorexia:

1. {**D**} A person may feel useless and worthless, despite achievements in his life, and they don't like the way they look. These feelings cause the patient to feel rejected from the society. As a consequence, an anorexic person is trying to have at least the perfect body.

2. {**C**} When a person has to work under pressure or experiences important changes in their life, they may feel worried and nervous. In such situations some people stop eating in the right times, or even stop eating altogether.

3. {**A**} In our society, extreme thinness is an indispensable element of the ideal beauty. As a consequence, many women and men go on very strict diets or use products that supposedly make them lose weight in a few days.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych zawodów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany zawód do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa zawody.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. If you are interested in probing and unravelling the enigma of the universe, you might consider becoming an astronomer. This career, however, requires years of hard work and is generally very demanding. Astronomers use mathematics and physics to solve the problems in space ships, satellites, and other equipment used in astronomy. Astronomers provide us with the knowledge of many celestial things such as sun, moon, stars, and galaxies etc.

B. As a postman/woman, you'll be responsible for sorting and delivering mail, which includes sorting letters and small packets in a district sorting office, then delivering them to the hundreds of addresses on your round. You may also be responsible for picking up mail from post boxes, post offices and work places within your area. Deliveries can be made on foot, bicycle, or in a car or van. Sometimes you may need to collect a signature for special or recorded packages. To be a good postman, you'll need to be fit and active (the job can involve a lot of walking), literate and numerate, trustworthy, and confident in dealing with the public.

C. As a bus driver, you will be expected to inspect vehicles, and check petrol, oil, and water levels before departure. You will drive

vehicles over specified routes or to specified destinations according to time schedules, and sometimes assist passengers with baggage and collect tickets or cash fares. You will also need to record cash receipts and ticket fares. If the bus breaks down, you might need to make minor repairs, e.g. change tires.

Which job:

1. requires university education? {**A**}
2. involves dealing with the public a lot? {**BC**}
3. requires a good memory for names and numbers? {**B**}
4. requires some knowledge of DIY? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

I'd never be able to be an actress. It's really stressful to _ _ _ F_ _ M on the stage in front of crowds of people. {**perform**}

We were waiting at the _ _ _ _ _ _RM for the delayed train to Berlin. {**platform**}

I didn't know the price of the ticket and had not prepared enough money for the F_ _ _. {**fare**}

Tommy doesn't really enjoy _ _ _ HT_ _ E_ _ _. Visiting historical sites and museums is not his hobby. {**sightseeing**}

_ _ _ B_ _ H_ _ G without a proper cream with UV filter is one of the reasons for skin cancer. {**sunbathing**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

All my friends …… when I showed them this video. {**a**}

a. were laughing b. are laughing c. was laughing

I had a problem with my passport at the airport, because it …….. and I didn't know about it. {**b**}

a. expire b. had expired c. has expired

…… work at the weekend? {**a**}

a. Does he have to b. Has he c. He must

If you wanted to lose weight, you ……. all that chocolate. {**a**}

a. shouldn't have been eating b. haven't to eat c. mustn't eat

He …….. about my birthday again. {**c**}

a. forgets b. is forgetting c. has forgotten

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

If he {**does not improve**} (not improve) his grades, he'll fail.

For the time being I {**am renting**} (rent) a room, until I find something permanent.

{**Does your cousin work**} (your cousin/work) with Mr. Jenkins?

Look – I {**have changed**} (change) my hairstyle! Do you like it?

My neighbor {**jogs**} (jog) in the park every morning.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

1. Jesteś zaskoczony, że kolega przyszedł na przyjęcie. {**b**}

a. Where are you?

b. What a surprise! I wasn't sure you'd make it.

c. I thought she is with you!

2. Chcesz zaproponować znajomym spacer. {**a**}

a. Do you feel like taking a walk?

b. Can you walk?

c. Walking is my favorite pastime.

3. Chcesz poznać opinię nauczyciela na temat nowej uczennicy. {**c**}

a. Clara isn't nice.

b. Do you think about Clara?

c. How do feel about Clara?

4. Zgadzasz się na propozycję pójścia do kina. {**a**}

a. I'd like that, thanks.

b. I don't like movies.

c. Cinema is boring.

5. Nie chcesz, aby kolega przeszkadzał ci w pracy. {**b**}

a. Would you like to go somewhere?

b. Could you be a little less noisy?

c. Shall we work together?

TEST 50

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę restauracji. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Eat with your eyes? Not at the DARK RESTAURANT!

If you have a curious nature and you like to experience different things, the Dark Restaurant is just for you. We offer sightless, pitch-dark dining, where you can concentrate on the taste and smell of your food without the distraction of the surrounding sights.

Just make a reservation and arrive at the restaurant at the precise time to be led by a waiter to the dark dining area and be served a "surprise" menu (though we do take your preferences and allergies into account). See if you can guess what's on your plate!

TRUE or FALSE?

1. Customers cannot see what they are eating at the restaurant. {**T**}
2. Customers can order whatever they want from the menu. {**F**}
3. If you have a food allergy, you shouldn't go to the Dark Restaurant as you might get served the food you are allergic to. {**F**}
4. You must make a reservation to go to the Dark Restaurant. {**T**}
5. Customers choose their own table at the restaurant. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Yogi Tea Licorice is an extraordinary blend of sweet liquorice, cinnamon, ginger, orange peel and other traditional spices. Liquorice root has been treasured for centuries by many ancient cultures for its natural sweetness, rich flavour and healthful properties.

To enjoy the full taste of Yogi Tea Licorice, pour freshly boiled water over the teabag. Allow to infuse for 7 minutes – or longer for a stronger flavour. Take a sip before adding your favourite sweetener or creamer and let the flavours you taste inspire the perfect proportions. Enjoy this unique and delicious tea any time, day or night.

1. This text can most probably be found: {**c**}

a. in a press article on the properties of the liquorice root

b. in a cook book

c. on a box of liquorice spice tea

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty tekstu na obwolutach trzech książek oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj książkę do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego pytania pasują dwie książki.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

a. „ What is the final way of dealing with a blackmailer?" Bansteig asked.

"The final way, " Dennis said with a grimace, "is to kill the blackmailer…"

b. Here is a wonderful, slowburning story of three families growing up in rural Northern Ontario, where tragedy and hardship are mirrored in the landscape…

c. This selection of imaginative and enticing fish recipes was written by Rick Stein, one of the best fish chefs in the country and the owner of the highly acclaimed Seafood Restaurant in Padstow, Cornwall, which opened in 1975. Stein has also presented a cookery series for BBC television, Rick Stein's Taste of the Sea.

Which book:

1. is non-fiction? {**C**}
2. is for someone who likes detective stories or thrillers? {**A**}
3. can be taken on holiday as a holiday read? {**AB**}
4. seems the most gripping and action-packed? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Can you call the hotel and check if they have _ _ TT_ _ _ in the rooms? I can only drink coffee I make myself. {**kettles**}

My cousin Lily used to eat only _ _ R_ _ B_ _ _Y ice-cream, just because she liked the pink color. {**strawberry**}

In fall we often go walking in the forest, sometimes we pick _ _ _ H_ OO_ _ and then make a delicious creamy sauce with them. {**mushrooms**}

I can give you some of this delicious, home-made jam, if you have a proper _ _ R for it. {**jar**}

We S_ _ _ _ _ see each other, only during major holidays. {**seldom**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

…… in the novel we learn who killed the president. {**b**}

a. More far b. Further c. Farther

She …… her leg, so she couldn't go to the ski camp. {**b**}

a. breaks b. had broken c. was breaking

You …… told her the truth. She deserves to know what happened. {**a**}

a. should have b. must c. needed

If he …… early, he'll call you. {**c**}

a. finished b. finish c. finishes

They ……. their lawyer next Tuesday. {**c**}

a. saw b. see c. are seeing

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

It's heavy. I {**will help**} (help) you.

This time next winter we {**will be visiting**} (visit) the Himalayas.

I'm sure she {**will call**} (call) you. She promised!

We {**did not have to**} (not have to) take this test last semester. It wasn't obligatory.

Do you know who {**fell**} (fall) off the ladder yesterday? I think it was Toby. He broke his wrist.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

21. Pytasz o składniki pysznej sałatki. {**c**}

a. I love Greek salad!

b. I'm a vegetarian, I don't eat meat.

c. What are the ingredients here?

22. Pytasz, czy muzeum ma zniżki dla uczniów. {**c**}

a. How much are the tickets?

b. Can I pay by credit card?

c. Are there any discounts?

23. Chcesz wynająć pokój jednoosobowy. {**a**}

a. A single room please.

b. Do you have any vacancies?

c. One room please.

24. Pytasz, co lubi jeść chomik koleżanki. {**a**}

a. What does he like?

b. What is he like?

c. Does he like to play?

25. Pytasz, co kolega lubi robić w wolnym czasie. {**a**}

a. What do you do in your spare time?

b. Do you have free time?

c. What do you do?

TEST 51

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Planetarium – prepare to immerse yourself in an alien world as if you were standing there yourself.
Whether you have ever been interested in the stars or not, you should visit our Planetarium. As an introduction, a short movie shows you how to identify major star constellations and planets that can be seen at night in our part of the world. Then you can choose from a selection of 30-minute, 3-D movies on various subjects (our sun, a short history of the universe, black holes, the uniqueness of the Earth), or you can see them all! The films use the very latest, breathtaking images sent directly from space by space probes travelling through our solar system.

Prepare yourself for an unprecedented tour of the world beyond our planet…

The Planetarium is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except for Mondays.

Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Yogi Tea Licorice is an extraordinary blend of sweet liquorice, cinnamon, ginger, orange peel and other traditional spices. Liquorice root has been treasured for centuries by many ancient cultures for its natural sweetness, rich flavour and healthful properties.

To enjoy the full taste of Yogi Tea Licorice, pour freshly boiled water over the teabag. Allow to infuse for 7 minutes – or longer for a stronger flavour. Take a sip before adding your favourite sweetener or creamer and let the flavours you taste inspire the perfect proportions. Enjoy this unique and delicious tea any time, day or night.

1. This text can most probably be found: {**c**}

a. in a press article on the properties of the liquorice root

b. in a cook book

c. on a box of liquorice spice tea

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych sportów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany sport do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa sporty.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Bobsleigh or **bobsled** is a winter sport, in which teams of two or four people go down narrow, twisting, banked tracks covered with ice, in a gravity-powered sled. The sport of racing bobsleds was originated in Switzerland in 1897 and quickly became popular among British and American visitors. The first sleds were made of wood but were soon replaced by steel sleds, which were much faster. Bobsledding became a part of the Winter Olympic games in 1924. In the Olympics and other major competitions, the bobsled run is at least 1,500 meters long and it has about 15 or 20 turns. It is considered a sport of exhilarating but dangerous speed.

B. Figure skating is an Olympic sport in which individuals, pairs, or groups perform jumps, spins and other challenging moves on ice skates. Olympic sports in figure skating comprise three disciplines: singles, pair skating, and ice dancing. The sport is also associated with show-business. Many skaters, both during and after their competitive careers, also skate in ice skating exhibitions or shows.

C. Rugby football is a style of football that was initiated in Rugby School in the United Kingdom. It was originally one of several different versions of football played at English public schools during the 19th century. Rugby is played at a fast pace, with few stoppages and continuous changes in the possession of the ball. All players on the field must be able to run, pass, kick and catch the ball. They also must be able to tackle and defend, so each position is both offensive and defensive in nature. A rugby match consists of two 40-minute halves.

Which sport:

1. is best for someone who likes speed? {**A**}
2. is a team sport? {**C**}

3. is a winter sport? {**AB**}
4. is distinctly British? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

When you play football, you can't touch the ball with your hands, you need to K_ _ _ it. {**kick**}

I always watch the weather _ _R_ C_ _T, to know what to wear the next day. {**forecast**}

Parents often complain that even _ _ _ _ OO_ _ for children, like Bugs Bunny or Ben10, are violent. {**cartoons**}

We didn't have a good time last summer. The weather was _W_ _ L. It rained all the time and it was horribly foggy and cold. {**awful**}

His report was _X_ _ _ _ E_ _ – I've never read such an interesting and detailed document. {**excellent**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She ……. a book when she noticed a homeless man in the street outside her house. {**b**}

a. read b. was reading c. had read

I think he's …….. what I said. {**a**}

a. misunderstood b. misunderstand c. misunderstanded

You ……. have bought so much bread. We have more than we need. {**b**}

a. don't need to b. needn't c. must

It …….. Lady Gaga you saw yesterday. She's in LA! {**a**}

a. can't have been b. wasn't be c. mustn't have been

Are your kids …… than theirs? {**b**}

a. talented b. more talented c. most talented

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When we left the club it {**was snowing**} (snow).

{**Does it often rain**} (it/often/rain) in this part of the country?

His twin sister is a better student than him – she {**studies**} (study) really hard.

I {**have not finished**} (not finish) reading your report yet.

I couldn't open the door, because I {**had forgotten**} (forget) the keys.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

61. Pytasz, czy mięso w sklepie jest świeże. {**c**}

a. How good is it?

b. How much is it?

c. Is it fresh?

62. Kolega opowiada o swojej diecie – jest wegetarianinem. {**c**}

a. I love fresh milk and lots of vegetables; for lunch I always have a big steak.

b. Pork chops and ribs are my favorite!

c. I often have fresh milk and cereal, sometimes eggs, but I never eat fish – it's meat too.

63. Przypuszczasz, że kolega skręcił kostkę. {**a**}

a. You may have twisted it.

b. You can twist it!

c. Oh my! It's broken!

64. Proponujesz wujkowi filiżankę kawy. {**b**}

a. Do you like coffee?

b. Would you like some coffee?

c. We have much coffee.

65. Nie chcesz cukru do herbaty. {**b**}

a. It's bitter.

b. I don't take sugar, thank you.

c. I don't like tea.

TEST 52

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę stadniny koni. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Wimbledon Village Stables
Exceptional horse riding in London

We would like to invite you to join our Riding Club in the heart of Wimbledon Village. The Stables has a rich history and has offered horse riding in London for over 100 years.

WVS is a riding school with 25 happy and well trained horses and ponies. We have a team of experienced and professional riding instructors, whose main priorities are your enjoyment and safety as well as the achievement of your riding ambitions.

We are proud to offer:

- A unique Membership Scheme offering our Members substantial discounts and a more personalised approach,

- Riding in the south of England with more than 3,000 acres of beautiful countryside right on our doorstep.

Above all, we are a friendly, lively yard with a wealth of experience in developing the skills of both the capable rider and the enthusiastic novice.

Each and every client is treated as an individual and our own special 'community' is enriched by people of all abilities, from all walks of life, with one thing in common - a love of horses and riding.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. Wimbledon Village Stables has a lot of experience in teaching people how to ride horses. {**T**}
2. If you are just a beginner horse rider, you should have some riding classes elsewhere before going to the WVS, as the school deals with intermediate and advanced riders only. {**F**}
3. If you become a Member of the Riding Club, you will pay less for riding. {**T**}
4. Riding horses is a good way to visit and admire the English countryside. {**T**}
5. You can meet all sorts of people in the WVS. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Yogi Tea Licorice is an extraordinary blend of sweet liquorice, cinnamon, ginger, orange peel and other traditional spices. Liquorice root has been treasured for centuries by many ancient cultures for its natural sweetness, rich flavour and healthful properties.

To enjoy the full taste of Yogi Tea Licorice, pour freshly boiled water over the teabag. Allow to infuse for 7 minutes – or longer for a stronger flavour. Take a sip before adding your favourite sweetener or creamer and let the flavours you taste inspire the perfect proportions. Enjoy this unique and delicious tea any time, day or night.

1. This text can most probably be found: {**c**}

a. in a press article on the properties of the liquorice root

b. in a cook book

c. on a box of liquorice spice tea

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat aranżacji wnętrz, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. Place fresh flowers in your rooms

b. Choose pastels and floral prints to reflect the rebirth of nature in your home

c. Freshen up an entire room with a new coat of paint

d. Keep some houseplants in your home

How to Decorate Your House for Spring

Spring is usually very welcome after a long, cold winter. If you want to capture its atmosphere and bring cheer in your home, here is what you can do:

1. {**B**} Blankets, pillows, vases and curtains reflecting these spring themes can be introduced into your home with minimal effort or expense.

2. {**C**} Colours that are light and airy are suggestive of spring. Try to find different shades of your current wall colour and pick one that coordinates with your existing decor.

3. {**A**} The aroma and bright colours are a reminder that spring is in the air. When cutting stems, cut at a 45-degree angle. Use preservatives in the water to extend flower life.

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty tekstu na obwolutach trzech książek oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj książkę do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego pytania pasują dwie książki.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

a. „ What is the final way of dealing with a blackmailer?" Bansteig asked.

"The final way, " Dennis said with a grimace, "is to kill the blackmailer…"

b. Here is a wonderful, slowburning story of three families growing up in rural Northern Ontario, where tragedy and hardship are mirrored in the landscape…

c. This selection of imaginative and enticing fish recipes was written by Rick Stein, one of the best fish chefs in the country and the owner of the highly acclaimed Seafood Restaurant in Padstow, Cornwall, which opened in 1975. Stein has also presented a cookery series for BBC television, Rick Stein's Taste of the Sea.

Which book:

1. is non-fiction? {**C**}
2. is for someone who likes detective stories or thrillers? {**A**}
3. can be taken on holiday as a holiday read? {**AB**}
4. seems the most gripping and action-packed? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

For Easter we always invite all our family, even the distant _ _ L_ _ _ V_ _. {**relatives**}

They got _ _ G_ _ E_ in May, and married in April next year. {**engaged**}

It's hard to believe my kids are not babies anymore. They are _ _ E_ _ G_ _S, soon to go away to college. {**teenagers**}

She never met her _ _ A_ _ _H_ _ D_ _ _ because her daughter left the country before they were born. She never had a chance to be a grandmother to them. {**grandchildren**}

We were late paying the rent, because our company had financial problems and delayed our _ _ L_ R_ E_. {**salaries**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

They …….. work so much, but now they have a family and need more money. {**a**}

a. didn't use to b. didn't used to c. usedn't to

The baby …… yet. {**b**}

a. woke up b. hasn't woken up c. didn't woke up

Come …….., I want to look at you. {**a**}

a. closer b. close c. closely

You …… walk in here, it's for authorized staff only. {**c**}

a. can b. should c. mustn't

I'm too tired to talk to …….. . {**a**}

a. anybody b. somebody c. nobody

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Do you know how many people {**came**} (come) to the last meeting?

Do you know if she {**speaks**} (speak) Italian?

People in Peru {**eat**} (eat) guinea pigs.

When I lived in Madrid I {**spoke**} (speak) Spanish all the time.

What time {**did the show start**} (the show/start) yesterday?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

41. Chcesz przymierzyć w sklepie sukienkę. {**a**}

a. Can I try it on?

b. I'll try.

c. Where are the check-outs?

42. Podoba ci się sweter, ale nie możesz znaleźć swojego rozmiaru. Prosisz o pomoc. {**b**}

a. I usually wear size 38.

b. Do you have it in 38?

c. This sweater is beautiful, I'll take it.

43. Kelner pyta, czy chcesz zamówić. {**b**}

a. How can I help?

b. Are you ready to order?

c. Would you like the wine list?

44. Na lotnisku słyszysz zapowiedź o opóźnionym locie. {**a**}

a. Flight number NY077 is delayed due to the weather conditions.

b. Flight number NY077 has been cancelled due to the weather conditions.

c. Due to the weather conditions flight NY077 will be grounded.

45. Opisujesz swój zgubiony bagaż. {**b**}

a. They were big and fluffy, with long arms.

b. It was leather, with long pink handles and wheels.

c. It was not mine.

TEST 53

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę stadniny koni. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Wimbledon Village Stables
Exceptional horse riding in London

We would like to invite you to join our Riding Club in the heart of Wimbledon Village. The Stables has a rich history and has offered horse riding in London for over 100 years.

WVS is a riding school with 25 happy and well trained horses and ponies. We have a team of experienced and professional riding instructors, whose main priorities are your enjoyment and safety as well as the achievement of your riding ambitions.

We are proud to offer:

- A unique Membership Scheme offering our Members substantial discounts and a more personalised approach,

- Riding in the south of England with more than 3,000 acres of beautiful countryside right on our doorstep.

Above all, we are a friendly, lively yard with a wealth of experience in developing the skills of both the capable rider and the enthusiastic novice.

Each and every client is treated as an individual and our own special 'community' is enriched by people of all abilities, from all walks of life, with one thing in common - a love of horses and riding.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. Wimbledon Village Stables has a lot of experience in teaching people how to ride horses. {**T**}
2. If you are just a beginner horse rider, you should have some riding classes elsewhere before going to the WVS, as the school deals with intermediate and advanced riders only. {**F**}
3. If you become a Member of the Riding Club, you will pay less for riding. {**T**}
4. Riding horses is a good way to visit and admire the English countryside. {**T**}
5. You can meet all sorts of people in the WVS. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b, c lub d)**

One afternoon I set off to visit my friend in a nearby village. It was foggy and chilly, but I really wanted to see her, so despite the weather I got into my car and pulled out. While I was driving, the fog became so dense that I couldn't see a thing. I kept on driving for some time when I suddenly realized I had lost my way. Panicking slightly, I stopped and hoped the fog would lift soon. I sat in the car for half an hour, but the fog was still like thick cotton wrapping around me. I thought I'd better get out and try to walk, as it was not much further away to the village. I walked for a bit when I saw some lights – it was the village! Sighing with relief, I dashed towards the lights and found my friend's house...

1. What time of the year do you think it was? {**c**}

a. Spring

b. Summer

c. Autumn

d. Winter

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech rodzajów kuchni oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ kuchni do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwie kuchnie.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Thai cuisine is quite spicy and consists of lightly prepared dishes with strong aromatic components. Thai food cooks try to balance all the four fundamental taste senses in each dish or meal: sour, sweet, salty, and bitter. Thai meals typically consist of either a single dish or it will be rice with many additional dishes served at the same time. A staple ingredient in Thai cuisine is the “nampla” - a very aromatic fish sauce with a distinctive taste, which gives Thai cuisine its unique character. The most common grain is of course rice, as in most Asian cuisines, and the famous, sweet-smelling jasmine rice is indigenous to Thailand.

B. Finnish cuisine combines traditional country cooking with contemporary continental style cooking. Fish and meat are often found

in traditional Finnish dishes from the western part of the country, while the dishes from the eastern part traditionally include various vegetables and mushrooms. Finnish foods often use wholemeal grains (rye, barley, oats) and various berries (such as blueberries and other), as well as milk and its derivatives. As to vegetables, turnips were traditionally used, until they were replaced by the potato in the 18thcentury.

C. Mexican cuisine is known for its varied flavours, colourful decoration, and variety of spices and ingredients - many of them are native to the country. This cuisine has combined the indigenous, Mexican elements with European cuisine. Typical foods include corn (used in tortillas, gorditas, and also eaten fresh), beans, pumpkin and peppers. Mexican cuisine is considered one of the most varied in the world, after Chinese and Indian.

Which cuisine:

1. is the most varied out of these three? {**C**}
2. contains a lot of fish products? {**AB**}
3. is probably the most spicy out of the three? {**A**}
4. combines elements of traditional and European cuisines? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

In my family everybody B_ _ _ _ gingerbread cookies for Christmas. {**bakes**}

Unless I _ _ E_ the apple, Maja won't eat it – she hates the skin. {**peel**}

When I don't have time to cook, we sometimes order a _ A_ _ A_ _Y at the nearest Italian restaurant. {**takeaway**}

My husband hates _ _ R_ _L tea. He only drinks the black and green kind. {**herbal**}

We would like to have some water, please. Of course. Still or _ _ _ R_ _ I_ _? {**sparkling**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

The food was …… spicy that I couldn't eat it. {**b**}

a. such b. so c. such a

Where did she …… her passport? {**c**}

a. loose b. lost c. lose

Molly used to …….. candy when she was little. {**a**}

a. love b. loved c. loving

I'm sure you will get …… on the left, while in the UK. {**a**}

a. used to driving b. used driving c. used to drive

They …… for two hours before they reached the border. {**c**}

a. driving b. have been driving c. had been driving

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Sorry I'm late. How long {**have you been waiting**} (you/wait)?

Do you know who {**this car belongs**} (this car/belong) to?

Look, I think somebody {**is drowning**} (drown) there. Let's help them!

I don't feel like going out, it's cold and it {**is raining**} (rain).

He {**understands**} (understand) this is really important.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

41. Chcesz przymierzyć w sklepie sukienkę. {**a**}

a. Can I try it on?

b. I'll try.

c. Where are the check-outs?

42. Podoba ci się sweter, ale nie możesz znaleźć swojego rozmiaru. Prosisz o pomoc. {**b**}

a. I usually wear size 38.

b. Do you have it in 38?

c. This sweater is beautiful, I'll take it.

43. Kelner pyta, czy chcesz zamówić. {**b**}

a. How can I help?

b. Are you ready to order?

c. Would you like the wine list?

44. Na lotnisku słyszysz zapowiedź o opóźnionym locie. {**a**}

a. Flight number NY077 is delayed due to the weather conditions.

b. Flight number NY077 has been cancelled due to the weather conditions.

c. Due to the weather conditions flight NY077 will be grounded.

45. Opisujesz swój zgubiony bagaż. {**b**}

a. They were big and fluffy, with long arms.

b. It was leather, with long pink handles and wheels.

c. It was not mine.

TEST 54

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Overland Safaris - the affordable way to discover Africa

Nomad Adventures, a tourist agency represented by Swagman Tours in Australia, offers fantastic value-for-money overland safaris throughout Southern and Eastern Africa, on a camping and accommodated basis. Group sizes are restricted to a maximum of 24 on camping trips and 18 on accommodated ones, ensuring you have a fantastic trip without feeling lost in a crowd.

Nomad's overland safaris are very popular across a broad age range, offering an affordable way to cross parts of Africa making new friends as you go! The 21-day camping Cape Town to Victoria Falls trip is only $1955pp with a local payment of USD$285. This is great value as it includes your transport, accommodation, most meals and sightseeing. This trip includes an Okavango Delta excursion.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c)**

Last year we were travelling from Gdańsk to Kraków on an overnight train, and I was asked to buy the train tickets a long time in advance - we definitely needed three bunk beds in a sleeper and we wanted to make sure we would get them. So I went to the railway station one day in early July and bought three tickets for the 15th August. When the day came, we went to the station and then to the platform. As we boarded the train, we realized to our horror that someone was lying on our bunks! We thought the train was obviously overbooked, so we went to the ticket inspector to complain. Unfortunately it turned out that we had bought the tickets for the 15th July, not August! Just as we were facing spending an overnight train journey sitting in an uncomfortable compartment, it turned out that there was an empty sleeping compartment available. It was very lucky, but we had to buy the tickets again… This was the most expensive fare to Kraków!

1. Why was the train journey so expensive? {**c**}

a. because they were travelling a long distance

b. because they were travelling in a sleeping car

c. because they had to pay for their tickets twice

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat górskich wędrówek, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. COLLECT AND INSPECT GEAR

b. PREPARE YOUR BODY

c. AVOID STRENUOUS EXERCISE BEFORE HIKING

d. CHECK THE WEATHER FORECAST

Hiking

Hiking is a unique and enjoyable way of spending time with nature while getting some exercise. It is a good way of reducing stress and excess weight, and increasing your stamina and well being. It is a good idea, however, to prepare for your trip in advance:

1. {**B**} Hiking can be a very demanding physical activity, so you must get really fit if you want to succeed and to avoid injury.
2. {**A**} Shoes, tents, clothes and other gear need to be in good condition and appropriate for the weather. If you have new hiking shoes, you should wear them in advance to avoid blisters.
3. {**D**} Remember, however, that the weather is often unpredictable, especially in the high mountains. For example, snowfall is possible even at the peak of summer.
4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech rodzajów kuchni oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ kuchni do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwie kuchnie.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Thai cuisine is quite spicy and consists of lightly prepared dishes with strong aromatic components. Thai food cooks try to balance all the four fundamental taste senses in each dish or meal: sour, sweet, salty, and bitter. Thai meals typically consist of either a single dish or it will be rice with many additional dishes served at the same time. A staple ingredient in Thai cuisine is the “nampla” - a very aromatic fish sauce with a distinctive taste, which gives Thai cuisine its unique character. The most common grain is of course rice, as in most Asian cuisines, and the famous, sweet-smelling jasmine rice is indigenous to Thailand.

B. Finnish cuisine combines traditional country cooking with contemporary continental style cooking. Fish and meat are often found in traditional Finnish dishes from the western part of the country, while the dishes from the eastern part traditionally include various vegetables and mushrooms. Finnish foods often use wholemeal grains (rye, barley, oats) and various berries (such as blueberries and other), as well as milk and its derivatives. As to vegetables, turnips were traditionally used, until they were replaced by the potato in the 18thcentury.

C. Mexican cuisine is known for its varied flavours, colourful decoration, and variety of spices and ingredients - many of them are native to the country. This cuisine has combined the indigenous, Mexican elements with European cuisine. Typical foods include corn (used in tortillas, gorditas, and also eaten fresh), beans, pumpkin and peppers. Mexican cuisine is considered one of the most varied in the world, after Chinese and Indian.

Which cuisine:

1. is the most varied out of these three? {**C**}
2. contains a lot of fish products? {**AB**}
3. is probably the most spicy out of the three? {**A**}
4. combines elements of traditional and European cuisines? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

In my family everybody B_ _ _ _ gingerbread cookies for Christmas. {**bakes**}

Unless I _ _ E_ the apple, Maja won't eat it – she hates the skin. {**peel**}

When I don't have time to cook, we sometimes order a _ A_ _ A_ _Y at the nearest Italian restaurant. {**takeaway**}

My husband hates _ _ R_ _L tea. He only drinks the black and green kind. {**herbal**}

We would like to have some water, please. Of course. Still or _ _ _ R_ _ I_ _? {**sparkling**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She ……. a book when she noticed a homeless man in the street outside her house. {**b**}

a. read b. was reading c. had read

I think he's …….. what I said. {**a**}

a. misunderstood b. misunderstand c. misunderstanded

You ……. have bought so much bread. We have more than we need. {**b**}

a. don't need to b. needn't c. must

It …….. Lady Gaga you saw yesterday. She's in LA! {**a**}

a. can't have been b. wasn't be c. mustn't have been

Are your kids …… than theirs? {**b**}

a. talented b. more talented c. most talented

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When we left the club it {**was snowing**} (snow).

{**Does it often rain**} (it/often/rain) in this part of the country?

His twin sister is a better student than him – she {**studies**} (study) really hard.

I {**have not finished**} (not finish) reading your report yet.

I couldn't open the door, because I {**had forgotten**} (forget) the keys.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz

TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

31. Koleżanka mówi, że jej gorąco – jak zareagujesz? {**a**}

a. Shall I open the window?

b. You need a doctor.

c. I'll give you some advice.

32. Chcesz pomóc mamie nieść zakupy. {**a**}

a. I'll carry that.

b. It's very heavy!

c. You look tired.

33. Mówisz o swoich zainteresowaniach. {**c**}

a. I'm from Poznan.

b. I like my little brother, he's sweet.

c. Art and history are my hobbies.

34. Nie chcesz jeść zapiekanki szpinakowej, bo jej nie lubisz. {**b**}

a. I'm allergic to spinach.

b. I hate casseroles.

c. I'm a vegetarian.

35. Przypuszczasz, że koleżanka jest smutna z powodu złej oceny. {**b**}

a. Kate is terrified!

b. She might be a bit depressed.

c. Kate failed the last test.

TEST 55

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę stadniny koni. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Wimbledon Village Stables
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We are proud to offer:

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Above all, we are a friendly, lively yard with a wealth of experience in developing the skills of both the capable rider and the enthusiastic novice.

Each and every client is treated as an individual and our own special 'community' is enriched by people of all abilities, from all walks of life, with one thing in common - a love of horses and riding.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. Wimbledon Village Stables has a lot of experience in teaching people how to ride horses. {**T**}
2. If you are just a beginner horse rider, you should have some riding classes elsewhere before going to the WVS, as the school deals with intermediate and advanced riders only. {**F**}
3. If you become a Member of the Riding Club, you will pay less for riding. {**T**}
4. Riding horses is a good way to visit and admire the English countryside. {**T**}
5. You can meet all sorts of people in the WVS. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Hotel Russel

1-8 Russel Square, Bloomsbury, London

Dear Sirs,

Please advise if there are any rooms available for our staff for the period from 21st to 23rd April. We would like to book 4 single rooms and one double room in the name of Cecilia Braithwaite. Please give us the prices for the rooms (including VAT) and let us know if any deposit should be sent to you as confirmation of our reservation.

We are looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours faithfully,

Adam Smith

1. Adam Smith wrote the letter in order to: {**a**}

a. book some rooms in a hotel

b. ask the hotel staff for advice about whether to book the rooms or not

c. just ask about hotel prices before he decides whether to book rooms or not

---

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF “THINGS TO BUY” AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech rodzajów kuchni oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ kuchni do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwie kuchnie.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Thai cuisine is quite spicy and consists of lightly prepared dishes with strong aromatic components. Thai food cooks try to balance all the four fundamental taste senses in each dish or meal: sour, sweet, salty, and bitter. Thai meals typically consist of either a single dish or it will be rice with many additional dishes served at the same time. A staple ingredient in Thai cuisine is the "nampla" - a very aromatic fish sauce with a distinctive taste, which gives Thai cuisine its unique character. The most common grain is of course rice, as in most Asian cuisines, and the famous, sweet-smelling jasmine rice is indigenous to Thailand.

B. Finnish cuisine combines traditional country cooking with contemporary continental style cooking. Fish and meat are often found in traditional Finnish dishes from the western part of the country, while the dishes from the eastern part traditionally include various vegetables and mushrooms. Finnish foods often use wholemeal grains (rye, barley, oats) and various berries (such as blueberries and other), as well as milk and its derivatives. As to vegetables, turnips were traditionally used, until they were replaced by the potato in the 18thcentury.

C. Mexican cuisine is known for its varied flavours, colourful decoration, and variety of spices and ingredients - many of them are native to the country. This cuisine has combined the indigenous, Mexican elements with European cuisine. Typical foods include corn (used in tortillas, gorditas, and also eaten fresh), beans, pumpkin and peppers. Mexican cuisine is considered one of the most varied in the world, after Chinese and Indian.

Which cuisine:

1. is the most varied out of these three? {**C**}
2. contains a lot of fish products? {**AB**}
3. is probably the most spicy out of the three? {**A**}
4. combines elements of traditional and European cuisines? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

In my family everybody B_ _ _ _ gingerbread cookies for Christmas. {**bakes**}

Unless I _ _ E_ the apple, Maja won't eat it – she hates the skin. {**peel**}

When I don't have time to cook, we sometimes order a _ A_ _ A_ _Y at the nearest Italian restaurant. {**takeaway**}

My husband hates _ _ R_ _L tea. He only drinks the black and green kind. {**herbal**}

We would like to have some water, please. Of course. Still or _ _ _ R_ _ I_ _? {**sparkling**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She said that she …….. hungry. {**b**}

a. not b. wasn't c. wouldn't

How long ……. him to get to work. {**b**}

a. takes b. does it take c. taking

She refused ……. him a new pair of jeans. {**a**}

a. to buy b. buying c. buys

Who are you smiling …….? {**c**}

a. to b. - c. at

I want him …… to our party. {**b**}

a. coming b. to come c. comes

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Try not to make too much noise, Katie {**is sleeping**} (sleep).

Why {**are you yawning**} (you/yawn)? Are you sleepy?

What {**were you doing**} (do) when I called you yesterday?

{**Have you seen**} (you/see) Laura yet?

The boss {**tried**} (try) to call you 5 times yesterday. Where were you?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

36. Radzisz koledze, żeby kupił sobie psa. {**a**}

a. Why don't you get a puppy?

b. Dogs are great companions.

c. My mum hates cats.

37. Mówisz znajomej, że powinna przeprosić swoja sąsiadkę. {**a**}

a. You really ought to apologize.

b. I'm so sorry.

c. Your neighbor is very nice!

38. Pytasz o zdrowie koleżanki. {**c**}

a. Are you good?

b. What's up?

c. Are you better now?

39. Dzielisz się opinią na temat filmu. {**c**}

a. I just love going to the cinema!

b. Brad Pitt is fantastic!

c. It’s the best comedy I’ve ever seen!

40. Przyszli do ciebie niezapowiedziani goście. {**c**}

a. How are you?

b. Welcome to our city!

c. What a surprise!

TEST 56

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Overland Safaris - the affordable way to discover Africa

Nomad Adventures, a tourist agency represented by Swagman Tours in Australia, offers fantastic value-for-money overland safaris throughout Southern and Eastern Africa, on a camping and accommodated basis. Group sizes are restricted to a maximum of 24 on camping trips and 18 on accommodated ones, ensuring you have a fantastic trip without feeling lost in a crowd.

Nomad's overland safaris are very popular across a broad age range, offering an affordable way to cross parts of Africa making new friends as you go! The 21-day camping Cape Town to Victoria Falls trip is only $1955pp with a local payment of USD$285. This is great value as it includes your transport, accommodation, most meals and sightseeing. This trip includes an Okavango Delta excursion.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

XYZ Ltd.

25 Hogarth Road

Earls Court, London

Dear Mr Jones,

We are sorry to inform you that our visit at your company, planned for the 1st week of May 2011 has to be cancelled as unforeseen obstacles have arisen.

We hope, however, that we can meet at a later date – please e-mail us some other times that will work for you.

Please accept our apologies,

Best regards,

Adrian Viney

1. The purpose of Adrian Viney's letter is to: {**c**}

a. cancel the visit

b. apologise for cancelling the visit

c. all of the above

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat górskich wędrówek, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. COLLECT AND INSPECT GEAR

b. PREPARE YOUR BODY

c. AVOID STRENUOUS EXERCISE BEFORE HIKING

d. CHECK THE WEATHER FORECAST

Hiking

Hiking is a unique and enjoyable way of spending time with nature while getting some exercise. It is a good way of reducing stress and excess weight, and increasing your stamina and well being. It is a good idea, however, to prepare for your trip in advance:

1. {**B**} Hiking can be a very demanding physical activity, so you must get really fit if you want to succeed and to avoid injury.
2. {**A**} Shoes, tents, clothes and other gear need to be in good condition and appropriate for the weather. If you have new hiking shoes, you should wear them in advance to avoid blisters.
3. {**D**} Remember, however, that the weather is often unpredictable, especially in the high mountains. For example, snowfall is possible even at the peak of summer.
4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty tekstu na obwolutach trzech książek oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj książkę do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego pytania pasują dwie książki.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

a. „ What is the final way of dealing with a blackmailer?" Bansteig asked.

"The final way, " Dennis said with a grimace, "is to kill the blackmailer…"

b. Here is a wonderful, slowburning story of three families growing up in rural Northern Ontario, where tragedy and hardship are mirrored in the landscape…

c. This selection of imaginative and enticing fish recipes was written by Rick Stein, one of the best fish chefs in the country and the owner of the highly acclaimed Seafood Restaurant in Padstow, Cornwall, which opened in 1975. Stein has also presented a cookery series for BBC television, Rick Stein's Taste of the Sea.

Which book:

1. is non-fiction? {**C**}
2. is for someone who likes detective stories or thrillers? {**A**}
3. can be taken on holiday as a holiday read? {**AB**}
4. seems the most gripping and action-packed? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Our cats love sleeping on the lawn in the _ _ NS_ _ _E, when it's so nice and warm. {**sunshine**}

Our plane was delayed because of _ _ _CK fog. {**thick**}

Barney, our puppy dog, is terrified of S_ _ _ M, especially when there are thunders. {**storm**}

What do you like doing in your _ _ _ S_ R_ time? What are your hobbies? {**leisure**}

There is a friendly red _Q_ _ _ R_L in our park. It always comes up to ask for nuts or acorns from us. {**squirrel**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

I like this dress. Does it come …….. blue? {**a**}

a. in b. at c. for

This village used to be …… . {**c**}

a. peacefuler b. much peaceful c. more peaceful

Try …….. too much money in NY. {**b**}

a. don't spending b. not to spend c. to not spend

Who …….. the car? Jim did. {**b**}

a. did washed b. washed c. have washed

Everybody …… thrilled about our trip to Peru. {**c**}

a. are b. - c. is

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Sorry I'm late. How long {**have you been waiting**} (you/wait)?

Do you know who {**this car belongs**} (this car/belong) to?

Look, I think somebody {**is drowning**} (drown) there. Let's help them!

I don't feel like going out, it's cold and it {**is raining**} (rain).

He {**understands**} (understand) this is really important.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

66. Mówisz koleżance, że nie masz wystarczająco dużo pieniędzy, żeby kupić tą książkę. {**a**}

a. I can't afford it.

b. I haven't got money enough.

c. I need money.

67. Cieszysz się na plany wakacyjne, o których mówi koleżanka. {**a**}

a. Oh, that sounds wonderful!

b. I'm looking for it!

c. I can't wait for you!

68. Pytasz, jak długo nauczyciel na ciebie czekał. {**a**}

a. Have you been here long?

b. Is it a long time?

c. Is there a long line?

69. Pytasz o plany kolegi na wakacje. {**c**}

a. Are you going to that restaurant?

b. Do you like summer?

c. What are you doing next summer?

70. Mówisz, że nie możesz doczekać się Świąt. {**a**}

a. I'm really looking forward to it.

b. I'm not waiting.

c. I just love Christmas.

TEST 57

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego wyjazdu. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Kayaking and camping for active travellers

Thrilling adventures in the Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean...

A large dose of cool is injected into each of these exciting itineraries – you're about to embark on a thrilling, close-to-nature adventure, ranging from gentle paddling to hiking through jungles. Our tourist agency takes active adventurers of all ages, from 14 years up, in small groups of 6-12, on sea kayaking and camping trips in Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean destinations.

If you have an active and adventurous spirit, we can offer you a collection of kayaking holidays at various levels, from easy to moderate plus. We also offer private itineraries for families or other groups.

Expert guides, exciting kayaking/hiking/camping combinations, the satisfaction of active achievement and making new friends, wonderful sights… all in some of the world's most beautiful locations. Single and double kayaks are available on these all-inclusive trips.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The holiday is designed for people who love adventure and excitement. {**T**}
2. The kayaking holidays are only for people who are experienced kayakers. {**F**}
3. The holiday is designed for people who don't mind walking long distances. {**T**}
4. You can't go on this holiday if you are under 14. {**T**}
5. There is also an opportunity to do some sightseeing during this holiday. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Hotel Russel

1-8 Russel Square, Bloomsbury, London

Dear Sirs,

Please advise if there are any rooms available for our staff for the period from 21st to 23rd April. We would like to book 4 single rooms and one double room in the name of Cecilia Braithwaite. Please give us the prices for the rooms (including VAT) and let us know if any deposit should be sent to you as confirmation of our reservation.

We are looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours faithfully,

Adam Smith

1. Adam Smith wrote the letter in order to: {**a**}

a. book some rooms in a hotel

b. ask the hotel staff for advice about whether to book the rooms or not

c. just ask about hotel prices before he decides whether to book rooms or not

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(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat Compton Acres, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. SCULPTURE GARDEN

b. SQUIRRELS' NUTTY TRAIL

c. THE EGYPTIAN COURT

d. THE SPANISH GARDEN

Compton Acres is really an escape to a different world – there are twelve individual gardens there, all set in ten acres with spectacular view over Poole Harbour, Brownsea Island and the Purbeck Hills. You can see classic formality of Europe, mystical air of the Orient, wild Canadian woodlands, and Indian tropics in one place! Out of the 12, there are four gardens which I really loved...

1. {**C**} You can find here inscrutable sphinx, swaying palms, bewitching statues, and the story of this garden's creation in hieroglyphics.

2. {**A**} A sensational garden! You can feel the beauty of these exquisite, multi-textured stone sculptures from Africa while highly-scented plants and shrubs enhance the experience.

3. {**B**} As you go out of the Spanish garden, keep a careful lookout, and among the trees nearby, you'll spot resident squirrels looking for nuts ...

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech ptaków oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj opis ptaka do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa opisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. The **Blue Tit** is 10.5 to 12 cm long and belongs to the tit family. It has a distinctive appearance with its blue crown, a dark blue line passing through the eye, and white cheeks. The nape, wings and tail are blue, the back is yellowish green, and the belly is mostly sulphur-yellow. Both sexes look similar, and young ones are generally more yellow. The Blue Tit is very common in Europe and Asia, in the temperate and subarctic climate. It lives in deciduous or mixed woodlands. It is a resident bird, i.e., most tits do not migrate.

B. The White Stork is a large, wading bird with long legs and a long neck. It measures about 100–115 cm from beak tip to the end of the tail. The White Stork, as the name suggests, is mainly white, with some black on its wings, and it has a red beak. Most of its population can be found in, and also associated with, Poland. The White Stork is a long-distance migrant, spending winter in Africa, from tropical Sub-Saharan to South Africa. This bird eats insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and small birds. It takes

its food from the ground, looking for it among low vegetation, and from shallow water. A pair of storks build a large stick nest, often on towers or roofs, which may be used for several years.

C. The European Magpie is 44–46 centimetres in length - in the adult more than half of the length is the tail. Its head, neck and breast are glossy black with a metallic sheen, whereas the belly and shoulders are pure white; the wings are also black and white. It is a resident breeding bird popular in Europe, Asia and even northwest Africa. The European Magpie has a reputation for "stealing" little bright objects. It feeds on eggs, small birds, insects, but also grain or other vegetable substances. It usually lives in suburban areas, and sometimes in the country.

Which bird(s):

1. is/are the most colourful out of the three? {**A**}
2. is/are the largest? {**B**}
3. is/are likely to be seen near water? {**B**}
4. does/do not migrate? {**AC**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

For Easter we always invite all our family, even the distant _ _ L_ _ _ V_ _. {**relatives**}

They got _ _ G_ _ E_ in May, and married in April next year. {**engaged**}

It's hard to believe my kids are not babies anymore. They are _ _ E_ _ G_ _S, soon to go away to college. {**teenagers**}

She never met her _ _ A_ _ _H_ _ D_ _ _ because her daughter left the country before they were born. She never had a chance to be a grandmother to them. {**grandchildren**}

We were late paying the rent, because our company had financial problems and delayed our _ _ L_ R_ E_. {**salaries**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Who …… these cars belong to? {**c**}

a. does b. - c. do

Gloria apologized for ……. so rude to her friend. {**b**}

a. be b. being c. been

Bob …… the fridge until the next weekend. {**b**}

a. will repair b. won't have repaired c. will be repaired

Who was this letter written …….. ? {**a**}

a. by b. from c. -

This time next weekend we …….. at Ann's party. {**a**}

a. will be dancing b. are dancing c. dance

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When we left the club it {**was snowing**} (snow).

{**Does it often rain**} (it/often/rain) in this part of the country?

His twin sister is a better student than him – she {**studies**} (study) really hard.

I {**have not finished**} (not finish) reading your report yet.

I couldn't open the door, because I {**had forgotten**} (forget) the keys.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

41. Chcesz przymierzyć w sklepie sukienkę. {**a**}

a. Can I try it on?

b. I'll try.

c. Where are the check-outs?

42. Podoba ci się sweter, ale nie możesz znaleźć swojego rozmiaru. Prosisz o pomoc. {**b**}

a. I usually wear size 38.

b. Do you have it in 38?

c. This sweater is beautiful, I'll take it.

43. Kelner pyta, czy chcesz zamówić. {**b**}

a. How can I help?

b. Are you ready to order?

c. Would you like the wine list?

44. Na lotnisku słyszysz zapowiedź o opóźnionym locie. {**a**}

a. Flight number NY077 is delayed due to the weather conditions.

b. Flight number NY077 has been cancelled due to the weather conditions.

c. Due to the weather conditions flight NY077 will be grounded.

45. Opisujesz swój zgubiony bagaż. {**b**}

a. They were big and fluffy, with long arms.

b. It was leather, with long pink handles and wheels.

c. It was not mine.

TEST 58

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę pielgrzymki po Ziemi Świętej. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

A Holy Land Pilgrimage - The Gospel Trail

Following the footsteps of Jesus, takes a whole new meaning by following the "Gospel Trail". "And leaving the city Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capharnaum on the sea coast…" (Matthew 4:13). From Mount of Precipice on the southern outskirts of Nazareth to Capernaum, you can visit the same places and see the same landscapes that Jesus visited and saw.

The Gospel Trail offers a golden opportunity to discover the cradle of Christianity in the Galilee. Follow the trail down the paths Jesus is believed to have taken when he left his childhood town of Nazareth for Capernaum, located on the north-west shore of the Sea of Galilee and which became his centre of ministry. The main portion of the trail will open in the spring of 2011 and the rest will open by the end of the year.

To enhance your experience, you will be able to choose how you want to travel the trail – by foot, bike or car, or even by sailing down the length of the Sea of Galilee. What's more, you can even combine them on various segments. Choose what's right for you based on your personal preferences and the level of difficulty you desire.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Gospel Trail gives you an opportunity to see the places mentioned in the Old Testament. {**F**}
2. The Gospel Trail starts in Nazareth and ends in Capernaum. {**T**}
3. The Gospel Trail has been open for a few years now. {**F**}
4. You can go along the trail by any means of transport you want. {**T**}
5. The path follows the footsteps of St. Peter. {**F**}

(T2IIe) Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a,b lub c):

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Dear Amy,

Thank you for inviting me to stay at your home last week. I had a lovely time and I really enjoyed our long walks in the countryside, horse riding lessons and, above all, your company. I really hope we can repeat the experience – perhaps you will be able to visit me next year?

I hope to see you again,

Sarah.

1. The purpose of Sarah's letter is to: {**a**}

a. express gratitude for Sarah's stay at Amy's place

b. invite Amy to visit Sarah at her home

c. tell Amy that Sarah is missing her

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych sportów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany sport do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa sporty.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Bobsleigh or **bobsled** is a winter sport, in which teams of two or four people go down narrow, twisting, banked tracks covered with ice, in a gravity-powered sled. The sport of racing bobsleds was originated in Switzerland in 1897 and quickly became popular among British and American visitors. The first sleds were made of wood but were soon replaced by steel sleds, which were much faster. Bobsledding became a part of the Winter Olympic games in 1924. In the Olympics and other major competitions, the bobsled run is at least 1,500 meters long and it has about 15 or 20 turns. It is considered a sport of exhilarating but dangerous speed.

B. Figure skating is an Olympic sport in which individuals, pairs, or groups perform jumps, spins and other challenging moves on ice skates. Olympic sports in figure skating comprise three disciplines: singles, pair skating, and ice dancing. The sport is also associated with show-business. Many skaters, both during and after their competitive careers, also skate in ice skating exhibitions or shows.

C. Rugby football is a style of football that was initiated in Rugby School in the United Kingdom. It was originally one of several different versions of football played at English public schools during the 19th century. Rugby is played at a fast pace, with few stoppages and continuous changes in the possession of the ball. All players on the field must be able to run, pass, kick and catch the ball. They also must be able to tackle and defend, so each position is both offensive and defensive in nature. A rugby match consists of two 40-minute halves.

Which sport:

1. is best for someone who likes speed? {**A**}
2. is a team sport? {**C**}
3. is a winter sport? {**AB**}
4. is distinctly British? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

What I hate about camping trips is the insects, especially _ _ _Q_ _ T_ _ _. {**mosquitoes**}

We walked around the Old Market. There were souvenir stalls and people feeding P_ _ _ O_ _. {**pigeons**}

I need to prepare some documents for my essay. Can I use your _ _ I_ _ _R? Mine is out of ink. {**printer**}

Do you have any painkillers? I have a horrible H_ _ _A_ _ E. {**headache**}

The driver hit a tree, because the _ R_ K_ _ in his car didn't work and he couldn't stop in time. {**brakes**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

…… in the novel we learn who killed the president. {**b**}

a. More far b. Further c. Farther

She …… her leg, so she couldn't go to the ski camp. {**b**}

a. breaks b. had broken c. was breaking

You …… told her the truth. She deserves to know what happened. {**a**}

a. should have b. must c. needed

If he …… early, he'll call you. {**c**}

a. finished b. finish c. finishes

They ……. their lawyer next Tuesday. {**c**}

a. saw b. see c. are seeing

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When we left the club it {**was snowing**} (snow).

{**Does it often rain**} (it/often/rain) in this part of the country?

His twin sister is a better student than him – she {**studies**} (study) really hard.

I {**have not finished**} (not finish) reading your report yet.

I couldn't open the door, because I {**had forgotten**} (forget) the keys.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

26. Pytasz o zawód rodziców kolegi. {**a**}

a. What do they do?

b. What are they doing?

c. What have they done?

27. Nie masz ochoty na zwiedzanie. {**a**}

a. I don't feel like sightseeing.

b. I don't sightsee.

c. I'm going to sightsee.

28. Pytasz, ile kosztowała nowa kurtka koleżanki. {**b**}

a. Your jacket is beautiful!

b. How much did it cost?

c. Wow, you have a new jacket!

29. Proponujesz wyjście do kina. {**b**}

a. I love cinema!

b. How about seeing a film?

c. There's a cinema over there.

30. Nie chcesz zgodzić się, by rodzice ci pomogli w projekcie szkolnym. {**b**}

a. It's a good idea.

b. I'll do it myself, thank you.

c. Shall I help you?

TEST 59

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Planetarium – prepare to immerse yourself in an alien world as if you were standing there yourself.
Whether you have ever been interested in the stars or not, you should visit our Planetarium. As an introduction, a short movie shows you how to identify major star constellations and planets that can be seen at night in our part of the world. Then you can choose from a selection of 30-minute, 3-D movies on various subjects (our sun, a short history of the universe, black holes, the uniqueness of the Earth), or you can see them all! The films use the very latest, breathtaking images sent directly from space by space probes travelling through our solar system.

Prepare yourself for an unprecedented tour of the world beyond our planet…

The Planetarium is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except for Mondays.

Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b, c lub d)**

One afternoon I set off to visit my friend in a nearby village. It was foggy and chilly, but I really wanted to see her, so despite the weather I got into my car and pulled out. While I was driving, the fog became so dense that I couldn't see a thing. I kept on driving for some time when I suddenly realized I had lost my way. Panicking slightly, I stopped and hoped the fog would lift soon. I sat in the car for half an hour, but the fog was still like thick cotton wrapping around me. I thought I'd better get out and try to walk, as it was not much further away to the village. I walked for a bit when I saw some lights – it was the village! Sighing with relief, I dashed towards the lights and found my friend's house...

1. What time of the year do you think it was? {**c**}

a. Spring

b. Summer

c. Autumn

d. Winter

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat przyczyn anoreksji, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. CULTURAL INFLUENCE

b. REJECTION FROM THE SOCIETY

c. STRESS

d. LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Anorexia is an eating disorder which can be characterized by low body weight and fear of becoming fat. Although anorexia is a physical condition, the real causes are related to the patient's emotional life. There are several causes of anorexia:

1. {**D**} A person may feel useless and worthless, despite achievements in his life, and they don't like the way they look. These feelings cause the patient to feel rejected from the society. As a consequence, an anorexic person is trying to have at least the perfect body.

2. {**C**} When a person has to work under pressure or experiences important changes in their life, they may feel worried and nervous. In such situations some people stop eating in the right times, or even stop eating altogether.

3. {**A**} In our society, extreme thinness is an indispensable element of the ideal beauty. As a consequence, many women and men go on very strict diets or use products that supposedly make them lose weight in a few days.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech ptaków oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj opis ptaka do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa opisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. The **Blue Tit** is 10.5 to 12 cm long and belongs to the tit family. It has a distinctive appearance with its blue crown, a dark blue line passing through the eye, and white cheeks. The nape, wings and tail are blue, the back is yellowish green, and the belly is mostly sulphur-yellow. Both sexes look similar, and young ones are generally more yellow. The Blue Tit is very common in Europe and Asia, in the temperate and subarctic climate. It lives in deciduous or mixed woodlands. It is a resident bird, i.e., most tits do not migrate.

B. The White Stork is a large, wading bird with long legs and a long neck. It measures about 100–115 cm from beak tip to the end of the tail. The White Stork, as the name suggests, is mainly white, with some black on its wings, and it has a red beak. Most of its population can be found in, and also associated with, Poland. The White Stork is a long-distance migrant, spending winter in Africa, from tropical Sub-Saharan to South Africa. This bird eats insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and small birds. It takes its food from the ground, looking for it among low vegetation, and from shallow water. A pair of storks build a large stick nest, often on towers or roofs, which may be used for several years.

C. The European Magpie is 44–46 centimetres in length - in the adult more than half of the length is the tail. Its head, neck and breast are glossy black with a metallic sheen, whereas the belly and shoulders are pure white; the wings are also black and white. It is a resident breeding bird popular in Europe, Asia and even northwest Africa. The European Magpie has a reputation for "stealing" little bright objects. It feeds on eggs, small birds, insects, but also grain or other vegetable substances. It usually lives in suburban areas, and sometimes in the country.

Which bird(s):

1. is/are the most colourful out of the three? {**A**}
2. is/are the largest? {**B**}
3. is/are likely to be seen near water? {**B**}
4. does/do not migrate? {**AC**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

In my family everybody B_ _ _ _ gingerbread cookies for Christmas. {**bakes**}

Unless I _ _ E_ the apple, Maja won't eat it – she hates the skin. {**peel**}

When I don't have time to cook, we sometimes order a _ A_ _ A_ _Y at the nearest Italian restaurant. {**takeaway**}

My husband hates _ _ R_ _L tea. He only drinks the black and green kind. {**herbal**}

We would like to have some water, please. Of course. Still or _ _ _ R_ _ I_ _? {**sparkling**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

I heard a joke today ……., I thought, was very funny. {**a**}

a. which b. who c. whom

What time did they ……. yesterday? {**c**}

a. left b. leaved c. leave

Look at those beautiful pictures. She ……. all morning. {**c**}

a. had painted b. paints c. has been painting

The baby hasn't been sleeping well …… . {**b**}

a. yet b. lately c. since

I've only been …… the opera twice. {**a**}

a. to b. on c. for

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

She is a well known reporter. She {**has been**} (be) all over the world.

We {**will have finished**} (finish) this assignment by next Monday.

I {**would be**} (be) very obliged if you could look at this, Sir.

She said she {**would never trust**} (never trust) me again.

He's not a very honest man. He {**lies**} (lie) a lot.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

51. Słyszysz jakieś hałasy na zewnątrz, pytasz kolegę, co się dzieje. {**c**}

a. This street is really noisy.

b. I can't hear anything!

c. What's going on out there?

52. Szukasz prezentu dla dziadka. {**b**}

a. I'm looking at a gift.

b. I'm looking for a gift.

c. I'm looking after a gift.

53. Kolega prosi cię o pożyczkę. Pytasz jak dużo pieniędzy potrzebuje. {**a**}

a. How much do you need?

b. Do you need any money?

c. I can borrow some.

54.Mowisz koleżance, że siostra teraz uczy się do egzaminu. {**b**}

a. She's teaching now.

b. She's studying now.

c. She always learns.

55. Podobają ci się buty, ale chcesz je w kolorze białym. {**b**}

a. Are they white?

b. Do they come in white?

c. I like them, they're white.

TEST 60

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę pielgrzymki po Ziemi Świętej. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

A Holy Land Pilgrimage - The Gospel Trail

Following the footsteps of Jesus, takes a whole new meaning by following the "Gospel Trail". "And leaving the city Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capharnaum on the sea coast…" (Matthew 4:13). From Mount of Precipice on the southern outskirts of Nazareth to Capernaum, you can visit the same places and see the same landscapes that Jesus visited and saw.

The Gospel Trail offers a golden opportunity to discover the cradle of Christianity in the Galilee. Follow the trail down the paths Jesus is believed to have taken when he left his childhood town of Nazareth for Capernaum, located on the north-west shore of the Sea of Galilee and which became his centre of ministry. The main portion of the trail will open in the spring of 2011 and the rest will open by the end of the year.

To enhance your experience, you will be able to choose how you want to travel the trail – by foot, bike or car, or even by sailing down the length of the Sea of Galilee. What's more, you can even combine them on various segments. Choose what's right for you based on your personal preferences and the level of difficulty you desire.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Gospel Trail gives you an opportunity to see the places mentioned in the Old Testament. {**F**}
2. The Gospel Trail starts in Nazareth and ends in Capernaum. {**T**}
3. The Gospel Trail has been open for a few years now. {**F**}
4. You can go along the trail by any means of transport you want. {**T**}
5. The path follows the footsteps of St. Peter. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b, c lub d)**

One afternoon I set off to visit my friend in a nearby village. It was foggy and chilly, but I really wanted to see her, so despite the weather I got into my car and pulled out. While I was driving, the fog became so dense that I couldn't see a thing. I kept on driving for some time when I suddenly realized I had lost my way. Panicking slightly, I stopped and hoped the fog would lift soon. I sat in the car for half an hour, but the fog was still like thick cotton wrapping around me. I thought I'd better get out and try to walk, as it was not much further away to the village. I walked for a bit when I saw some lights – it was the village! Sighing with relief, I dashed towards the lights and found my friend's house...

1. What time of the year do you think it was? {**c**}

a. Spring

b. Summer

c. Autumn

d. Winter

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat Compton Acres, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. SCULPTURE GARDEN

b. SQUIRRELS' NUTTY TRAIL

c. THE EGYPTIAN COURT

d. THE SPANISH GARDEN

Compton Acres is really an escape to a different world – there are twelve individual gardens there, all set in ten acres with spectacular view over Poole Harbour, Brownsea Island and the Purbeck Hills. You can see classic formality of Europe, mystical air of the Orient, wild Canadian woodlands, and Indian tropics in one place! Out of the 12, there are four gardens which I really loved...

1. {**C**} You can find here inscrutable sphinx, swaying palms, bewitching statues, and the story of this garden's creation in hieroglyphics.

2. {**A**} A sensational garden! You can feel the beauty of these exquisite, multi-textured stone sculptures from Africa while highly-scented plants and shrubs enhance the experience.

3. {**B**} As you go out of the Spanish garden, keep a careful lookout, and among the trees nearby, you'll spot resident squirrels looking for nuts ...

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty czterech wypowiedzi/dialogów oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj wypowiedź do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a.

- „Mummy, why hasn't that man got any hair?"

- "Oh, really! I do wish you'd stop asking silly questions. Go and play in the garden or something, can't you?

b.

– Thank goodness we've got the harvest in today! If we hadn't collected it from the field before the storm, it would've been ruined!

c.

– "What? The President has resigned? I don't believe it! He can't have done!

d.

“I really don’t want to watch this game – I’m not interested in football and it’s the fourth game this week you want to watch.”

Which speech expresses:

1. annoyance? {**A**}

2. surprise/shock? {**C**}

3. relief? {**B**}

4. boredom? {**D**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

My grandparents are so lucky, they don’t have to work, because they are already _ _T_ _ E_. {**retired**}

She’s always wanted to be a J_ _ _ _ _ L_ _ _, write articles for magazines and travel around the world. {**journalist**}

Everybody thinks our PE teacher is _ _ F_ _ R. He doesn’t treat us equally. {**unfair**}

Disposing of nuclear waste is really H_ _ _ _ _ L to the environment and human life. {**harmful**}

You can’t draw a straight line without using a _ _L_R. {**ruler**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Danny suggested ……. to Rome. {**c**}

a. us to go b. us go c. going

It was quite unusual …… you at midnight. {**a**}

a. to meet b. met c. meets

……. a kindergarten teacher can be exhausting. {**b**}

a. To be b. Being c. Is

We didn’t need any help. We did all the redecorating …….. . {**b**}

a. myself b. ourselves c. by us

She graduated last year, ……..? {**b**}

a. did she b. didn’t she c. was she

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does

not zamiast doesn't).

Sorry I'm late. How long {**have you been waiting**} (you/wait)?

Do you know who {**this car belongs**} (this car/belong) to?

Look, I think somebody {**is drowning**} (drown) there. Let's help them!

I don't feel like going out, it's cold and it {**is raining**} (rain).

He {**understands**} (understand) this is really important.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

21. Pytasz o składniki pysznej sałatki. {**c**}

a. I love Greek salad!

b. I'm a vegetarian, I don't eat meat.

c. What are the ingredients here?

22. Pytasz, czy muzeum ma zniżki dla uczniów. {**c**}

a. How much are the tickets?

b. Can I pay by credit card?

c. Are there any discounts?

23. Chcesz wynająć pokój jednoosobowy. {**a**}

a. A single room please.

b. Do you have any vacancies?

c. One room please.

24. Pytasz, co lubi jeść chomik koleżanki. {**a**}

a. What does he like?

b. What is he like?

c. Does he like to play?

25. Pytasz, co kolega lubi robić w wolnym czasie. {**a**}

a. What do you do in your spare time?

b. Do you have free time?

c. What do you do?

TEST 61

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę pielgrzymki po Ziemi Świętej. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Gospel Trail gives you an opportunity to see the places mentioned in the Old Testament. {**F**}
2. The Gospel Trail starts in Nazareth and ends in Capernaum. {**T**}
3. The Gospel Trail has been open for a few years now. {**F**}
4. You can go along the trail by any means of transport you want. {**T**}
5. The path follows the footsteps of St. Peter. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Its construction was begun in 1093 and was largely completed within the next 40 years. It is the only cathedral in England to retain almost all of its Romanesque features, and one of few to preserve the unity and integrity of its original design. The Cathedral was built as a place of worship, to house the shrine of saint Cuthbert, in whose honour pilgrims came to Durham from all over England. It was also the home of a Benedictine monastic community.

The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn't changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat aranżacji wnętrz, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. Place fresh flowers in your rooms

b. Choose pastels and floral prints to reflect the rebirth of nature in your home

c. Freshen up an entire room with a new coat of paint

d. Keep some houseplants in your home

How to Decorate Your House for Spring

Spring is usually very welcome after a long, cold winter. If you want to capture its atmosphere and bring cheer in your home, here is what you can do:

1. {**B**} Blankets, pillows, vases and curtains reflecting these spring themes can be introduced into your home with minimal effort or expense.

2. {**C**} Colours that are light and airy are suggestive of spring. Try to find different shades of your current wall colour and pick one that coordinates with your existing decor.

3. {**A**} The aroma and bright colours are a reminder that spring is in the air. When cutting stems, cut at a 45-degree angle. Use preservatives in the water to extend flower life.

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty czterech wypowiedzi/dialogów oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj wypowiedź do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a.

- „Mummy, why hasn't that man got any hair?"

- "Oh, really! I do wish you'd stop asking silly questions. Go and play in the garden or something, can't you?

b.

– Thank goodness we've got the harvest in today! If we hadn't collected it from the field before the storm, it would've been ruined!

c.

– “What? The President has resigned? I don't believe it! He can't have done!

d.

“I really don’t want to watch this game – I’m not interested in football and it’s the fourth game this week you want to watch.”

Which speech expresses:

1. annoyance? {**A**}

2. surprise/shock? {**C**}

3. relief? {**B**}

4. boredom? {**D**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

My grandparents are so lucky, they don’t have to work, because they are already _ _T_ _ E_. {**retired**}

She’s always wanted to be a J_ _ _ _ _ L_ _ _, write articles for magazines and travel around the world. {**journalist**}

Everybody thinks our PE teacher is _ _ F_ _ R. He doesn’t treat us equally. {**unfair**}

Disposing of nuclear waste is really H_ _ _ _ _ L to the environment and human life. {**harmful**}

You can’t draw a straight line without using a _ _L_R. {**ruler**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

If Joe …… to Hollywood, he would have become a film star. {**b**}

a. goes b. had gone c. went

We wouldn’t be in this situation, if you …….. all the money gambling! {**b**}

a. lost b. hadn’t lost c. lose

The archeologist tried …… the Lost City, with no luck however. {**a**}

a. to find b. found c. find

The bullies in our school always make younger kids …….. them their lunch. {**a**}

a. give b. to give c. giving

Our teacher seems ……. quite demanding. {**c**}

a. be b. being c. to be

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

They must be exhausted. They {**have been training**} (train) all morning.

He promised he {**would help**} (help) me.

I {**heard**} (hear) everything you said yesterday.

This film is so sad. I think I {**am going to cry**} (cry) in a moment.

She is the most interesting person I {**have ever met**} (ever/meet).

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

46. Chcesz wymienić sprzęt kupiony wcześniej, ponieważ ma usterkę. {**a**}

a. I'd like a new one – the eject button in this one doesn't work.

b. The new one I got didn't work.

c. This one is ugly, I'll get another one.

47. Opowiadasz o wizycie w nowym centrum handlowym. {**b**}

a. I didn't know anybody there.

b. It was too crowded for me, I got tired.

It was too crowded for me. I got tired.

c. The room was completely empty.

48. Chcesz zorganizować wycieczkę klasową, pytasz kolegów o opinie na ten temat. {**c**}

a. We shouldn't do it.

b. Do you like sightseeing?

c. How about a trip to Zakopane this year?

49. Koleżanka komentuje twój nowy płaszcz, który jest dużo za długi. {**a**}

a. It doesn't fit you.

b. It suits you ok.

c. It’s too expensive.

50. Wolałbyś nie wychodzić dziś wieczorem. {**a**}

a. I’d rather not go out tonight.

b. I should go.

c. How about going out?

TEST 62

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Overland Safaris - the affordable way to discover Africa

Nomad Adventures, a tourist agency represented by Swagman Tours in Australia, offers fantastic value-for-money overland safaris throughout Southern and Eastern Africa, on a camping and accommodated basis. Group sizes are restricted to a maximum of 24 on camping trips and 18 on accommodated ones, ensuring you have a fantastic trip without feeling lost in a crowd.

Nomad's overland safaris are very popular across a broad age range, offering an affordable way to cross parts of Africa making new friends as you go! The 21-day camping Cape Town to Victoria Falls trip is only $1955pp with a local payment of USD$285. This is great value as it includes your transport, accommodation, most meals and sightseeing. This trip includes an Okavango Delta excursion.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c)**

Last year we were travelling from Gdańsk to Kraków on an overnight train, and I was asked to buy the train tickets a long time in advance - we definitely needed three bunk beds in a sleeper and we wanted to make sure we would get them. So I went to the railway station one day in early July and bought three tickets for the 15th August. When the day came, we went to the station and then to the platform. As we boarded the train, we realized to our horror that someone was lying on our bunks! We thought the train was obviously overbooked, so we went to the ticket inspector to complain. Unfortunately it turned out that we had bought the tickets for the 15th July, not August! Just as we were facing spending an overnight train journey sitting in an uncomfortable compartment, it turned out that there was an empty sleeping compartment available. It was very lucky, but we had to buy the tickets again… This was the most expensive fare to Kraków!

1. Why was the train journey so expensive? {**c**}

a. because they were travelling a long distance

b. because they were travelling in a sleeping car

c. because they had to pay for their tickets twice

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat górskich wędrówek, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. COLLECT AND INSPECT GEAR

b. PREPARE YOUR BODY

c. AVOID STRENUOUS EXERCISE BEFORE HIKING

d. CHECK THE WEATHER FORECAST

Hiking

Hiking is a unique and enjoyable way of spending time with nature while getting some exercise. It is a good way of reducing stress and excess weight, and increasing your stamina and well being. It is a good idea, however, to prepare for your trip in advance:

1. {**B**} Hiking can be a very demanding physical activity, so you must get really fit if you want to succeed and to avoid injury.
2. {**A**} Shoes, tents, clothes and other gear need to be in good condition and appropriate for the weather. If you have new hiking shoes, you should wear them in advance to avoid blisters.
3. {**D**} Remember, however, that the weather is often unpredictable, especially in the high mountains. For example, snowfall is possible even at the peak of summer.
4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych zawodów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany zawód do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa zawody.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. If you are interested in probing and unravelling the enigma of the universe, you might consider becoming an astronomer. This career, however, requires years of hard work and is generally very demanding. Astronomers use mathematics and physics to solve the problems in space ships, satellites, and other equipment used in astronomy. Astronomers provide us with the knowledge of many celestial things such as sun, moon, stars, and galaxies etc.

B. As a postman/woman, you'll be responsible for sorting and delivering mail, which includes sorting letters and small packets in a district sorting office, then delivering them to the hundreds of addresses on your round. You may also be responsible for picking up mail from post boxes, post offices and work places within your area. Deliveries can be made on foot, bicycle, or in a car or van. Sometimes you may need to collect a signature for special or recorded packages. To be a good postman, you'll need to be fit and active (the job can involve a lot of walking), literate and numerate, trustworthy, and confident in dealing with the public.

C. As a bus driver, you will be expected to inspect vehicles, and check petrol, oil, and water levels before departure. You will drive vehicles over specified routes or to specified destinations according to time schedules, and sometimes assist passengers with baggage and collect tickets or cash fares. You will also need to record cash receipts and ticket fares. If the bus breaks down, you might need to make minor repairs, e.g. change tires.

Which job:

1. requires university education? {**A**}
2. involves dealing with the public a lot? {**BC**}
3. requires a good memory for names and numbers? {**B**}
4. requires some knowledge of DIY? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

What I hate about camping trips is the insects, especially _ _ _Q_ _ T_ _ _. {**mosquitoes**}

We walked around the Old Market. There were souvenir stalls and people feeding P_ _ _ O_ _. {**pigeons**}

I need to prepare some documents for my essay. Can I use your _ _ I_ _ _R? Mine is out of ink. {**printer**}

Do you have any painkillers? I have a horrible H_ _ _A_ _ E. {**headache**}

The driver hit a tree, because the _ R_ K_ _ in his car didn't work and he couldn't stop in time. {**brakes**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

It's horrible! Our parents make …… homework every day! {**a**}

a. us do b. our do c. us to do

The flowers need ……. . It's really dry out there. {**c**}

a. a water b. to water c. watering

I wish I …….. the flu. {**a**}

a. didn't have b. haven't had c. wouldn't have

What would you do if your car suddenly ……. down in the middle of nowhere? {**b**}

a. breaks b. broke c. had broken

If only I …….. how to get in touch with her! {**a**}

a. knew b. have known c. will know

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

They must be exhausted. They {**have been training**} (train) all morning.

He promised he {**would help**} (help) me.

I {**heard**} (hear) everything you said yesterday.

This film is so sad. I think I {**am going to cry**} (cry) in a moment.

She is the most interesting person I {**have ever met**} (ever/meet).

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

21. Pytasz o składniki pysznej sałatki. {**c**}

a. I love Greek salad!

b. I'm a vegetarian, I don't eat meat.

c. What are the ingredients here?

22. Pytasz, czy muzeum ma zniżki dla uczniów. {**c**}

a. How much are the tickets?

b. Can I pay by credit card?

c. Are there any discounts?

23. Chcesz wynająć pokój jednoosobowy. {**a**}

a. A single room please.

b. Do you have any vacancies?

c. One room please.

24. Pytasz, co lubi jeść chomik koleżanki. {**a**}

a. What does he like?

b. What is he like?

c. Does he like to play?

25. Pytasz, co kolega lubi robić w wolnym czasie. {**a**}

a. What do you do in your spare time?

b. Do you have free time?

c. What do you do?

TEST 63

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę akwarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

See beautiful and wonderfully dreadful things in the biggest Aquarium in Alaska!
In the Aquarium, choose your favourite from over 150 species of fish and aquatic creatures that come from seas and lakes all around the world.
What does an arctic grayling look like? What do piranhas eat? You can find this and other interesting things about the species and their habitat from the information plaques of the Aquarium. We change the selection of species in the Aquarium annually. We also renew the sceneries, but always take care that our animals swim in environments that resemble their natural habitat as much as possible.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Aquarium presents fish which naturally occur in Alaskan seas and lakes. {**F**}
2. A visit in the Aquarium is informative as you can learn about various, previously unknown species of fish. {**T**}
3. If you visited the Aquarium in previous years, it's pointless to go there again to see the same fish. {**F**}
4. The conditions that the fish are kept in resemble their natural living conditions. {**T**}
5. There are over 1500 species in the Aquarium. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b, c lub d)**

One afternoon I set off to visit my friend in a nearby village. It was foggy and chilly, but I really wanted to see her, so despite the weather I got into my car and pulled out. While I was driving, the fog became so dense that I couldn't see a thing. I kept on driving for some time when I suddenly realized I had lost my way. Panicking slightly, I stopped and hoped the fog would lift soon. I sat in the car for half an hour, but the fog was still like thick cotton wrapping around me. I thought I'd better get out and try to walk, as it was not much further away to the village. I walked for a bit when I saw some lights – it was the village! Sighing with relief, I dashed towards the lights and found my friend's house...

1. What time of the year do you think it was? {**c**}

a. Spring

b. Summer

c. Autumn

d. Winter

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat Compton Acres, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. SCULPTURE GARDEN

b. SQUIRRELS' NUTTY TRAIL

c. THE EGYPTIAN COURT

d. THE SPANISH GARDEN

Compton Acres is really an escape to a different world – there are twelve individual gardens there, all set in ten acres with spectacular view over Poole Harbour, Brownsea Island and the Purbeck Hills. You can see classic formality of Europe, mystical air of the Orient, wild Canadian woodlands, and Indian tropics in one place! Out of the 12, there are four gardens which I really loved...

1. {**C**} You can find here inscrutable sphinx, swaying palms, bewitching statues, and the story of this garden's creation in hieroglyphics.

2. {**A**} A sensational garden! You can feel the beauty of these exquisite, multi-textured stone sculptures from Africa while highly-scented plants and shrubs enhance the experience.

3. {**B**} As you go out of the Spanish garden, keep a careful lookout, and among the trees nearby, you'll spot resident squirrels looking for nuts ...

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych zawodów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany zawód do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa zawody.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. If you are interested in probing and unravelling the enigma of the universe, you might consider becoming an astronomer. This career, however, requires years of hard work and is generally very demanding. Astronomers use mathematics and physics to solve the problems in space ships, satellites, and other equipment used in astronomy. Astronomers provide us with the knowledge of many celestial things such as sun, moon, stars, and galaxies etc.

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Which job:

1. requires university education? {**A**}
2. involves dealing with the public a lot? {**BC**}
3. requires a good memory for names and numbers? {**B**}
4. requires some knowledge of DIY? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Do you think that a woolen _ _ A_ F for mum will be a good idea? It'd keep her neck warm. {**scarf**}

It's not OK to wear your T_ _ _K_ _ _T to the meeting. Sportswear is not suitable for business occasions. {**tracksuit**}

Many little boys want to play war and pretend to be _ _ LD_ _ _ _. {**soldiers**}

_ H_ _ L_ _ T_ _ _ is a minor crime, but you can still get arrested if a security guard in a supermarket catches you. {**shoplifting**}

It's an industrial area and there's much _ _ LL_ _ _ _N, especially of the air and water. {**pollution**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

I like this dress. Does it come …….. blue? {**a**}

a. in b. at c. for

This village used to be …… . {**c**}

a. peacefuler b. much peaceful c. more peaceful

Try …….. too much money in NY. {**b**}

a. don't spending b. not to spend c. to not spend

Who …….. the car? Jim did. {**b**}

a. did washed b. washed c. have washed

Everybody …… thrilled about our trip to Peru. {**c**}

a. are b. - c. is

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

If he {**does not improve**} (not improve) his grades, he'll fail.

For the time being I {**am renting**} (rent) a room, until I find something permanent.

{**Does your cousin work**} (your cousin/work) with Mr. Jenkins?

Look – I {**have changed**} (change) my hairstyle! Do you like it?

My neighbor {**jogs**} (jog) in the park every morning.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

21. Pytasz o składniki pysznej sałatki. {**c**}

a. I love Greek salad!

b. I'm a vegetarian, I don't eat meat.

c. What are the ingredients here?

22. Pytasz, czy muzeum ma zniżki dla uczniów. {**c**}

a. How much are the tickets?

b. Can I pay by credit card?

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23. Chcesz wynająć pokój jednoosobowy. {**a**}

a. A single room please.

b. Do you have any vacancies?

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24. Pytasz, co lubi jeść chomik koleżanki. {**a**}

a. What does he like?

b. What is he like?

c. Does he like to play?

25. Pytasz, co kolega lubi robić w wolnym czasie. {**a**}

a. What do you do in your spare time?

b. Do you have free time?

c. What do you do?

TEST 64

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Planetarium – prepare to immerse yourself in an alien world as if you were standing there yourself.
Whether you have ever been interested in the stars or not, you should visit our Planetarium. As an introduction, a short movie shows you how to identify major star constellations and planets that can be seen at night in our part of the world. Then you can choose from a selection of 30-minute, 3-D movies on various subjects (our sun, a short history of the universe, black holes, the uniqueness of the Earth), or you can see them all! The films use the very latest, breathtaking images sent directly from space by space probes travelling through our solar system.

Prepare yourself for an unprecedented tour of the world beyond our planet…

The Planetarium is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except for Mondays.

Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c)**

Last year we were travelling from Gdańsk to Kraków on an overnight train, and I was asked to buy the train tickets a long time in advance - we definitely needed three bunk beds in a sleeper and we wanted to make sure we would get them. So I went to the railway station one day in early July and bought three tickets for the 15th August. When the day came, we went to the station and then to the platform. As we boarded the train, we realized to our horror that someone was lying on our bunks! We thought the train was obviously overbooked, so we went to the ticket inspector to complain. Unfortunately it turned out that we had bought the tickets for the 15th July, not August! Just as we were facing spending an overnight train journey sitting in an uncomfortable compartment, it turned out that there was an empty sleeping compartment available. It was very lucky, but we had to buy the tickets again… This was the most expensive fare to Kraków!

1. Why was the train journey so expensive? {**c**}

a. because they were travelling a long distance

b. because they were travelling in a sleeping car

c. because they had to pay for their tickets twice

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat Compton Acres, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. SCULPTURE GARDEN

b. SQUIRRELS' NUTTY TRAIL

c. THE EGYPTIAN COURT

d. THE SPANISH GARDEN

Compton Acres is really an escape to a different world – there are twelve individual gardens there, all set in ten acres with spectacular view over Poole Harbour, Brownsea Island and the Purbeck Hills. You can see classic formality of Europe, mystical air of the Orient, wild Canadian woodlands, and Indian tropics in one place! Out of the 12, there are four gardens which I really loved...

1. {**C**} You can find here inscrutable sphinx, swaying palms, bewitching statues, and the story of this garden's creation in hieroglyphics.

2. {**A**} A sensational garden! You can feel the beauty of these exquisite, multi-textured stone sculptures from Africa while highly-scented plants and shrubs enhance the experience.

3. {**B**} As you go out of the Spanish garden, keep a careful lookout, and among the trees nearby, you'll spot resident squirrels looking for nuts ...

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty czterech wypowiedzi/dialogów oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj wypowiedź do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a.

- „Mummy, why hasn't that man got any hair?"

- "Oh, really! I do wish you'd stop asking silly questions. Go and play in the garden or something, can't you?

b.

– Thank goodness we've got the harvest in today! If we hadn't collected it from the field before the storm, it would've been ruined!

c.

– "What? The President has resigned? I don't believe it! He can't have done!

d.

"I really don't want to watch this game – I'm not interested in football and it's the fourth game this week you want to watch."

Which speech expresses:

1. annoyance? {**A**}

2. surprise/shock? {**C**}

3. relief? {**B**}

4. boredom? {**D**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

This room needs some color and life, maybe a picture or a big, green, pot P_ _ _ _. {**plant**}

Please, don't forget to put the ice-cream in the F_ _ _ _ _ R. It can melt, you know… {**freezer**}

Teachers need to be _ _ T_ _ _ T with their students, even when they misbehave and are loud. {**patient**}

Why are you so _ _ _ BB_ _ _? Can you never change your mind about this? {**stubborn**}

Terry is a bit _ _Y. He doesn't really like talking to other kids. {**shy**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Danny suggested ……. to Rome. {**c**}

a. us to go b. us go c. going

It was quite unusual …… you at midnight. {**a**}

a. to meet b. met c. meets

……. a kindergarten teacher can be exhausting. {**b**}

a. To be b. Being c. Is

We didn't need any help. We did all the redecorating …….. . {**b**}

a. myself b. ourselves c. by us

She graduated last year, ……..? {**b**}

a. did she b. didn't she c. was she

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does

not zamiast doesn't).

Try not to make too much noise, Katie {**is sleeping**} (sleep).

Why {**are you yawning**} (you/yawn)? Are you sleepy?

What {**were you doing**} (do) when I called you yesterday?

{**Have you seen**} (you/see) Laura yet?

The boss {**tried**} (try) to call you 5 times yesterday. Where were you?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

16. Chcesz poprosić kolegę do telefonu. {**b**}

a. Hello, John speaking.

b. Can I speak to Brian, please?

c. I'll call Brian.

17. Chcesz zostawić wiadomość koleżance, której nie ma w domu. {**b**}

a. I'll call back later.

b. Can you take a message for her, please?

c. Can I talk to Kasia, please?

18. Prosisz mamę o radę. {**a**}

a. What would you do if you were me?

b. That was good advice, thanks.

c. I wouldn't like that.

19. Proponujesz zorganizowanie przyjęcia niespodzianki dla babci. {**a**}

a. Why don't we have a surprise party?

b. Grandma loves parties.

c. It's grandma's birthday next Friday.

20. Przypomnij koledze o zabraniu paszportu przed wyjazdem. {**c**}

a. You always forget your passport.

b. Let’s see your documents.

c. Please, don’t forget your passport.

TEST 65

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę restauracji. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Eat with your eyes? Not at the DARK RESTAURANT!

If you have a curious nature and you like to experience different things, the Dark Restaurant is just for you. We offer sightless, pitch-dark dining, where you can concentrate on the taste and smell of your food without the distraction of the surrounding sights.

Just make a reservation and arrive at the restaurant at the precise time to be led by a waiter to the dark dining area and be served a "surprise" menu (though we do take your preferences and allergies into account). See if you can guess what's on your plate!

TRUE or FALSE?

1. Customers cannot see what they are eating at the restaurant. {**T**}
2. Customers can order whatever they want from the menu. {**F**}
3. If you have a food allergy, you shouldn't go to the Dark Restaurant as you might get served the food you are allergic to. {**F**}
4. You must make a reservation to go to the Dark Restaurant. {**T**}
5. Customers choose their own table at the restaurant. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Hotel Russel

1-8 Russel Square, Bloomsbury, London

Dear Sirs,

Please advise if there are any rooms available for our staff for the period from 21st to 23rd April. We would like to book 4 single rooms and one double room in the name of Cecilia Braithwaite. Please give us the prices for the rooms (including VAT) and let us know if any deposit should be sent to you as confirmation of our reservation.

We are looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours faithfully,

Adam Smith

1. Adam Smith wrote the letter in order to: {**a**}

a. book some rooms in a hotel

b. ask the hotel staff for advice about whether to book the rooms or not

c. just ask about hotel prices before he decides whether to book rooms or not

---

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech ptaków oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj opis ptaka do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa opisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. The **Blue Tit** is 10.5 to 12 cm long and belongs to the tit family. It has a distinctive appearance with its blue crown, a dark blue line passing through the eye, and white cheeks. The nape, wings and tail are blue, the back is yellowish green, and the belly is mostly sulphur-yellow. Both sexes look similar, and young ones are generally more yellow. The Blue Tit is very common in Europe and Asia, in the temperate and subarctic climate. It lives in deciduous or mixed woodlands. It is a resident bird, i.e., most tits do not migrate.

B. The White Stork is a large, wading bird with long legs and a long neck. It measures about 100–115 cm from beak tip to the end of the tail. The White Stork, as the name suggests, is mainly white, with some black on its wings, and it has a red beak. Most of its population can be found in, and also associated with, Poland. The White Stork is a long-distance migrant, spending winter in Africa, from tropical Sub-Saharan to South Africa. This bird eats insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and small birds. It takes its food from the ground, looking for it among low vegetation, and from shallow water. A pair of storks build a large stick nest, often on towers or roofs, which may be used for several years.

C. The European Magpie is 44–46 centimetres in length - in the adult more than half of the length is the tail. Its head, neck and breast are glossy black with a metallic sheen, whereas the belly and shoulders are pure white; the wings are also black and white. It is a resident breeding bird popular in Europe, Asia and even northwest Africa. The European Magpie has a reputation for "stealing" little bright objects. It feeds on eggs, small birds, insects, but also grain or other vegetable substances. It usually lives in suburban areas, and sometimes in the country.

Which bird(s):

1. is/are the most colourful out of the three? {**A**}
2. is/are the largest? {**B**}
3. is/are likely to be seen near water? {**B**}
4. does/do not migrate? {**AC**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

I think I have a cold or flu. I've got fever and my throat is _ _ R_. {**sore**}

_ U_ _ E_N_ have a really difficult work – it's very demanding to operate on sick people and work long hours in the hospital. {**surgeons**}

We've just built a new ramp for the handicapped. This way they'll be able to access the building on their _H_ _ _ CH_ _ _ S. {**wheelchairs**}

She's a nurse, so she's not afraid of the sight of _ _ _ OD, even when there's a serious wound. {**blood**}

She got ready for her morning jog – she put on her tracksuit and comfortable _ _ AI_ _ R _. {**trainers**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She said that she …….. hungry. {**b**}

a. not b. wasn't c. wouldn't

How long ……. him to get to work. {**b**}

a. takes b. does it take c. taking

She refused ……. him a new pair of jeans. {**a**}

a. to buy b. buying c. buys

Who are you smiling …….? {**c**}

a. to b. - c. at

I want him …… to our party. {**b**}

a. coming b. to come c. comes

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

She is a well known reporter. She {**has been**} (be) all over the world.

We {**will have finished**} (finish) this assignment by next Monday.

I {**would be**} (be) very obliged if you could look at this, Sir.

She said she {**would never trust**} (never trust) me again.

He's not a very honest man. He {**lies**} (lie) a lot.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

36. Radzisz koledze, żeby kupił sobie psa. {**a**}

a. Why don't you get a puppy?

b. Dogs are great companions.

c. My mum hates cats.

37. Mówisz znajomej, że powinna przeprosić swoja sąsiadkę. {**a**}

a. You really ought to apologize.

b. I'm so sorry.

c. Your neighbor is very nice!

38. Pytasz o zdrowie koleżanki. {**c**}

a. Are you good?

b. What's up?

c. Are you better now?

39. Dzielisz się opinią na temat filmu. {**c**}

a. I just love going to the cinema!

b. Brad Pitt is fantastic!

c. It's the best comedy I've ever seen!

40. Przyszli do ciebie niezapowiedziani goście. {**c**}

a. How are you?

b. Welcome to our city!

c. What a surprise!

TEST 66

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Overland Safaris - the affordable way to discover Africa

Nomad Adventures, a tourist agency represented by Swagman Tours in Australia, offers fantastic value-for-money overland safaris throughout Southern and Eastern Africa, on a camping and accommodated basis. Group sizes are restricted to a maximum of 24 on camping trips and 18 on accommodated ones, ensuring you have a fantastic trip without feeling lost in a crowd.

Nomad's overland safaris are very popular across a broad age range, offering an affordable way to cross parts of Africa making new friends as you go! The 21-day camping Cape Town to Victoria Falls trip is only $1955pp with a local payment of USD$285. This is great value as it includes your transport, accommodation, most meals and sightseeing. This trip includes an Okavango Delta excursion.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Its construction was begun in 1093 and was largely completed within the next 40 years. It is the only cathedral in England to retain almost all of its Romanesque features, and one of few to preserve the unity and integrity of its original design. The Cathedral was built as a place of worship, to house the shrine of saint Cuthbert, in whose honour pilgrims came to Durham from all over England. It was also the home of a Benedictine monastic community.

The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn't changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat przyczyn anoreksji, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. CULTURAL INFLUENCE

b. REJECTION FROM THE SOCIETY

c. STRESS

d. LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Anorexia is an eating disorder which can be characterized by low body weight and fear of becoming fat. Although anorexia is a physical condition, the real causes are related to the patient's emotional life. There are several causes of anorexia:

1. {**D**} A person may feel useless and worthless, despite achievements in his life, and they don't like the way they look. These feelings cause the patient to feel rejected from the society. As a consequence, an anorexic person is trying to have at least the perfect body.

2. {**C**} When a person has to work under pressure or experiences important changes in their life, they may feel worried and nervous. In such situations some people stop eating in the right times, or even stop eating altogether.

3. {**A**} In our society, extreme thinness is an indispensable element of the ideal beauty. As a consequence, many women and men go on very strict diets or use products that supposedly make them lose weight in a few days.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty tekstu na obwolutach trzech książek oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj książkę do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego pytania pasują dwie książki.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

a. „ What is the final way of dealing with a blackmailer?" Bansteig asked.

"The final way, " Dennis said with a grimace, "is to kill the blackmailer…"

b. Here is a wonderful, slowburning story of three families growing up in rural Northern Ontario, where tragedy and hardship are mirrored in the landscape…

c. This selection of imaginative and enticing fish recipes was written by Rick Stein, one of the best fish chefs in the country and the owner of the highly acclaimed Seafood Restaurant in Padstow, Cornwall, which opened in 1975. Stein has also presented a cookery series for BBC television, Rick Stein's Taste of the Sea.

Which book:

1. is non-fiction? {**C**}
2. is for someone who likes detective stories or thrillers? {**A**}
3. can be taken on holiday as a holiday read? {**AB**}
4. seems the most gripping and action-packed? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

This room needs some color and life, maybe a picture or a big, green, pot P_ _ _ _. {**plant**}

Please, don't forget to put the ice-cream in the F_ _ _ _ _ R. It can melt, you know… {**freezer**}

Teachers need to be _ _ T_ _ _ T with their students, even when they misbehave and are loud. {**patient**}

Why are you so _ _ _ BB_ _ _? Can you never change your mind about this? {**stubborn**}

Terry is a bit _ _Y. He doesn't really like talking to other kids. {**shy**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

This film was directed …….. my favorite Spanish director. {**a**}

a. by b. through c. in

What will you do with your old clothes? I'll give them …… . {**c**}

a. to b. for c. away

Can you believe it? Our grocer's has been broken …… . {**a**}

a. into b. through c. at

She …….. for being late again. {**a**}

a. apologized b. sorried c. denied

We have a neighbor ……. dog barks every night. {**b**}

a. who b. whose c. that

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Last winter we {**skied**} (ski) a lot in the mountains.

I can't believe it! It's the first time she {**has overslept**} (oversleep).

She doesn't like me. Last week I {**mistook**} (mistake) her for her older sister.

My grandma {**taught**} (teach) in a small village school in Ukraine 50 years ago.

When {**did he take up**} (he/take up) golf?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

6. Myślisz, że kupienie Ani papugi nie jest dobrym pomysłem. {**a**}

a. It's not a good idea, she is allergic to feathers.

b. Shall we buy her a pet?

c. She loves animals, let's do it!

7. Prosisz koleżankę do tańca. {**c**}

a. I like dancing.

b. Salsa is wonderful.

c. Shall we dance?

8. Chcesz zaproponować zwiedzanie Starego Miasta. {**c**}

a. Do you like sightseeing?

b. The Old Town is really crowded now.

c. Why don't we visit The Old Town?

9. Chcesz zapytać kolegę, czy chce coś z supermarketu. {**c**}

a. I always buy fresh milk at the supermarket.

b. Would you like some milk?

c. Shall I get you something from the store?

10. Wydaje ci się, że nowy kolega nie jest zbyt uprzejmy. {**a**}

a. Tony seems to be quite rude, doesn't he?

b. Tony doesn't like me.

c. Tony isn't interested in sport.

TEST 67

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę akwarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

See beautiful and wonderfully dreadful things in the biggest Aquarium in Alaska!
In the Aquarium, choose your favourite from over 150 species of fish and aquatic creatures that come from seas and lakes all around the world.
What does an arctic grayling look like? What do piranhas eat? You can find this and other interesting things about the species and their habitat from the information plaques of the Aquarium. We change the selection of species in the Aquarium annually. We also renew the sceneries, but always take care that our animals swim in environments that resemble their natural habitat as much as possible.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Aquarium presents fish which naturally occur in Alaskan seas and lakes. {**F**}
2. A visit in the Aquarium is informative as you can learn about various, previously unknown species of fish. {**T**}
3. If you visited the Aquarium in previous years, it's pointless to go there again to see the same fish. {**F**}
4. The conditions that the fish are kept in resemble their natural living conditions. {**T**}
5. There are over 1500 species in the Aquarium. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c)**

Last year we were travelling from Gdańsk to Kraków on an overnight train, and I was asked to buy the train tickets a long time in advance - we definitely needed three bunk beds in a sleeper and we wanted to make sure we would get them. So I went to the railway station one day in early July and bought three tickets for the 15th August. When the day came, we went to the station and then to the platform. As we boarded the train, we realized to our horror that someone was lying on our bunks! We thought the train was obviously overbooked, so we went to the ticket inspector to complain. Unfortunately it turned out that we had bought the tickets for the 15th July, not August! Just as we were facing spending an overnight train journey sitting in an uncomfortable compartment, it turned out that there was an empty sleeping compartment available. It was very lucky, but we had to buy the tickets again… This was the most expensive fare to Kraków!

1. Why was the train journey so expensive? {**c**}

a. because they were travelling a long distance

b. because they were travelling in a sleeping car

c. because they had to pay for their tickets twice

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat górskich wędrówek, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. COLLECT AND INSPECT GEAR

b. PREPARE YOUR BODY

c. AVOID STRENUOUS EXERCISE BEFORE HIKING

d. CHECK THE WEATHER FORECAST

Hiking

Hiking is a unique and enjoyable way of spending time with nature while getting some exercise. It is a good way of reducing stress and excess weight, and increasing your stamina and well being. It is a good idea, however, to prepare for your trip in advance:

1. {**B**} Hiking can be a very demanding physical activity, so you must get really fit if you want to succeed and to avoid injury.
2. {**A**} Shoes, tents, clothes and other gear need to be in good condition and appropriate for the weather. If you have new hiking shoes, you should wear them in advance to avoid blisters.
3. {**D**} Remember, however, that the weather is often unpredictable, especially in the high mountains. For example, snowfall is possible even at the peak of summer.
4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe) Przeczytaj trzy przepisy kulinarne oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj przepis do odpowiedniego pytania. Do niektórych pytań pasują dwa przepisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. POACHED SALMON

Ingredients

- 1 to 1½ pounds salmon fillets
- ½ cup dry white wine (a good Sauvignon Blanc)
- ½ cup water
- A few thin slices of yellow onion and/or 1 shallot, peeled and sliced thin
- Several sprigs of fresh dill or sprinkle of dried dill
- A sprig of fresh parsley
- Freshly ground black pepper

Put wine, water, dill, parsley and onions in a saute pan, and bring to a simmer on medium heat. Place salmon fillets, skin-side down on the pan. Cover. Cook 5 minutes or to desired done-ness. Do not overcook. Serve sprinkled with freshly ground black pepper.

Serves 2-4

B. GRILLED CHICKEN LEGS

Prep Time: 20 minutes

Cook Time: 50 minutes

Marinate: 4 hours

Total Time: 5 hours, 10 minutes

Ingredients:

- 2/3 cup canola oil
- 1/2 cup red wine vinegar
- 3 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 3 tablespoons ketchup
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- dash Tabasco sauce
- 6 chicken leg quarters

Preparation:

In a large resealable food storage bag (plastic), combine the oil, vinegar, sugar, ketchup, onion, Worcestershire sauce, salt, garlic, and Tabasco. Add the chicken and turn to coat thoroughly. Seal the bag and refrigerate for at least 4 hours or overnight, turning occasionally.

Pour marinade into a saucepan and bring to a boil. Boil for 1 minute.

Heat the grill to a medium-high heat, about 350° to 375°.

Grill chicken over indirect heat -- not directly over coals or gas burners -- turning frequently and basting with the reserved boiled marinade, for about 45 to 60 minutes. The chicken should be fork tender and juices will run clear. The temperature should register about 165 on an instant read thermometer inserted into the thickest part of the meat but not touching bone.

Serves 6.

C. FISH STEW

Preparation time: 25 minutes.

Ingredients

- 6 Tbsp olive oil
- 1 cup of chopped onions
- 2 large garlic cloves, chopped
- 2/3 cup fresh parsley, chopped
- 1 cup of fresh chopped tomato (about 1 medium sized tomato)
- 2 tsp of tomato paste.
- 8 oz of clam juice
- 2/3 cup dry white wine
- 1 1/2 lb fish fillets (use halibut, cod, sole, red snapper, sea bass), cut into 2-inch pieces
- Touch of dry oregano, Tabasco, thyme, pepper
- Salt

Method

1 Heat olive oil in heavy large pot or Dutch oven over medium-high heat. Add chopped onion and garlic and sauté 4 minutes. Add parsley and stir 2 minutes. Add tomato, tomato paste and cook 2 minutes longer.

2 Add clam juice, dry white wine, and fish and simmer until fish is cooked through, less than 10 minutes. Add seasoning. Salt to taste. Ladle into bowls and serve.

Serves 4.

Which recipe is best for someone who:

1. has less than half an hour to cook? {**AC**}

2. doesn't eat meat? {**AC**}

3. wants to entertain five other people for dinner? {**B**}

4. would like to eat some soup? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

When you play football, you can't touch the ball with your hands, you need to K_ _ _ it. {**kick**}

I always watch the weather _ _R_ C_ _T, to know what to wear the next day. {**forecast**}

Parents often complain that even _ _ _ _ OO_ _ for children, like Bugs Bunny or Ben10, are violent. {**cartoons**}

We didn't have a good time last summer. The weather was _W_ _ L. It rained all the time and it was horribly foggy and cold. {**awful**}

His report was _X_ _ _ _ E_ _ – I've never read such an interesting and detailed document. {**excellent**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Who …… these cars belong to? {**c**}

a. does b. - c. do

Gloria apologized for ……. so rude to her friend. {**b**}

a. be b. being c. been

Bob …… the fridge until the next weekend. {**b**}

a. will repair b. won't have repaired c. will be repaired

Who was this letter written …….. ? {**a**}

a. by b. from c. -

This time next weekend we …….. at Ann's party. {**a**}

a. will be dancing b. are dancing c. dance

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Last winter we {**skied**} (ski) a lot in the mountains.

I can't believe it! It's the first time she {**has overslept**} (oversleep).

She doesn't like me. Last week I {**mistook**} (mistake) her for her older sister.

My grandma {**taught**} (teach) in a small village school in Ukraine 50 years ago.

When {**did he take up**} (he/take up) golf?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

11. Przypuszczasz, ze pies twojej koleżanki jest chory. {**b**}

a. He's such a nice puppy!

b. He doesn't seem to be well.

c. I would take him for a walk.

12. Radzisz koledze, jak poprawić oceny. {**a**}

a. If I were you, I'd study more.

b. You should go out more.

c. I love studying maths.

13. Mówisz koledze, że nie powinien był zachować się niegrzecznie w stosunku do nauczyciela. {**c**}

a. You should apologize.

b. You shouldn't say sorry.

c. You shouldn't have misbehaved like that.

14. Przypuszczasz, że widziałaś Kasię Cichopek w centrum handlowym. {**b**}

a. I love Kasia. She's a great actress!

b. It may have been Kasia Cichopek.

c. That can't have been her.

15. Uważasz, ze podróżowanie autostopem jest niebezpieczne. {**a**}

a. Hitchhiking is very risky.

b. I hitchhike to school every day.

c. If you want to, you can do it.

TEST 68

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę akwarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

See beautiful and wonderfully dreadful things in the biggest Aquarium in Alaska!
In the Aquarium, choose your favourite from over 150 species of fish and aquatic creatures that come from seas and lakes all around the world.
What does an arctic grayling look like? What do piranhas eat? You can find this and other interesting things about the species and their habitat from the information plaques of the Aquarium. We change the selection of species in the Aquarium annually. We also renew the sceneries, but always take care that our animals swim in environments that resemble their natural habitat as much as possible.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Aquarium presents fish which naturally occur in Alaskan seas and lakes. {**F**}
2. A visit in the Aquarium is informative as you can learn about various, previously unknown species of fish. {**T**}
3. If you visited the Aquarium in previous years, it's pointless to go there again to see the same fish. {**F**}
4. The conditions that the fish are kept in resemble their natural living conditions. {**T**}
5. There are over 1500 species in the Aquarium. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b, c lub d)**

One afternoon I set off to visit my friend in a nearby village. It was foggy and chilly, but I really wanted to see her, so despite the weather I got into my car and pulled out. While I was driving, the fog became so dense that I couldn't see a thing. I kept on driving for some time when I suddenly realized I had lost my way. Panicking slightly, I stopped and hoped the fog would lift soon. I sat in the car for half an hour, but the fog was still like thick cotton wrapping around me. I thought I'd better get out and try to walk, as it was not much further away to the village. I walked for a bit when I saw some lights – it was the village! Sighing with relief, I dashed towards the lights and found my friend's house...

1. What time of the year do you think it was? {**c**}

a. Spring

b. Summer

c. Autumn

d. Winter

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat przyczyn anoreksji, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. CULTURAL INFLUENCE

b. REJECTION FROM THE SOCIETY

c. STRESS

d. LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Anorexia is an eating disorder which can be characterized by low body weight and fear of becoming fat. Although anorexia is a physical condition, the real causes are related to the patient's emotional life. There are several causes of anorexia:

1. {**D**} A person may feel useless and worthless, despite achievements in his life, and they don't like the way they look. These feelings cause the patient to feel rejected from the society. As a consequence, an anorexic person is trying to have at least the perfect body.

2. {**C**} When a person has to work under pressure or experiences important changes in their life, they may feel worried and nervous. In such situations some people stop eating in the right times, or even stop eating altogether.

3. {**A**} In our society, extreme thinness is an indispensable element of the ideal beauty. As a consequence, many women and men go on very strict diets or use products that supposedly make them lose weight in a few days.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech ptaków oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj opis ptaka do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa opisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. The **Blue Tit** is 10.5 to 12 cm long and belongs to the tit family. It has a distinctive appearance with its blue crown, a dark blue line passing through the eye, and white cheeks. The nape, wings and tail are blue, the back is yellowish green, and the belly is mostly sulphur-yellow. Both sexes look similar, and young ones are generally more yellow. The Blue Tit is very common in Europe and Asia, in the temperate and subarctic climate. It lives in deciduous or mixed woodlands. It is a resident bird, i.e., most tits do not migrate.

B. The White Stork is a large, wading bird with long legs and a long neck. It measures about 100–115 cm from beak tip to the end of the tail. The White Stork, as the name suggests, is mainly white, with some black on its wings, and it has a red beak. Most of its population can be found in, and also associated with, Poland. The White Stork is a long-distance migrant, spending winter in Africa, from tropical Sub-Saharan to South Africa. This bird eats insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and small birds. It takes its food from the ground, looking for it among low vegetation, and from shallow water. A pair of storks build a large stick nest, often on towers or roofs, which may be used for several years.

C. The European Magpie is 44–46 centimetres in length - in the adult more than half of the length is the tail. Its head, neck and breast are glossy black with a metallic sheen, whereas the belly and shoulders are pure white; the wings are also black and white. It is a resident breeding bird popular in Europe, Asia and even northwest Africa. The European Magpie has a reputation for "stealing" little bright objects. It feeds on eggs, small birds, insects, but also grain or other vegetable substances. It usually lives in suburban areas, and sometimes in the country.

Which bird(s):

1. is/are the most colourful out of the three? {**A**}
2. is/are the largest? {**B**}
3. is/are likely to be seen near water? {**B**}
4. does/do not migrate? {**AC**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

In my family everybody B_ _ _ _ gingerbread cookies for Christmas. {**bakes**}

Unless I _ _ E_ the apple, Maja won't eat it – she hates the skin. {**peel**}

When I don't have time to cook, we sometimes order a _ A_ _ A_ _Y at the nearest Italian restaurant. {**takeaway**}

My husband hates _ _ R_ _L tea. He only drinks the black and green kind. {**herbal**}

We would like to have some water, please. Of course. Still or _ _ _ R_ _ I_ _? {**sparkling**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Who …… these cars belong to? {**c**}

a. does b. - c. do

Gloria apologized for ……. so rude to her friend. {**b**}

a. be b. being c. been

Bob …… the fridge until the next weekend. {**b**}

a. will repair b. won't have repaired c. will be repaired

Who was this letter written …….. ? {**a**}

a. by b. from c. -

This time next weekend we …….. at Ann's party. {**a**}

a. will be dancing b. are dancing c. dance

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

They must be exhausted. They {**have been training**} (train) all morning.

He promised he {**would help**} (help) me.

I {**heard**} (hear) everything you said yesterday.

This film is so sad. I think I {**am going to cry**} (cry) in a moment.

She is the most interesting person I {**have ever met**} (ever/meet).

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

36. Radzisz koledze, żeby kupił sobie psa. {**a**}

a. Why don’t you get a puppy?

b. Dogs are great companions.

c. My mum hates cats.

37. Mówisz znajomej, że powinna przeprosić swoja sąsiadkę. {**a**}

a. You really ought to apologize.

b. I’m so sorry.

c. Your neighbor is very nice!

38. Pytasz o zdrowie koleżanki. {**c**}

a. Are you good?

b. What’s up?

c. Are you better now?

39. Dzielisz się opinią na temat filmu. {**c**}

a. I just love going to the cinema!

b. Brad Pitt is fantastic!

c. It’s the best comedy I’ve ever seen!

40. Przyszli do ciebie niezapowiedziani goście. {**c**}

a. How are you?

b. Welcome to our city!

c. What a surprise!

TEST 69

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego wyjazdu. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Kayaking and camping for active travellers

Thrilling adventures in the Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean...

A large dose of cool is injected into each of these exciting itineraries – you're about to embark on a thrilling, close-to-nature adventure, ranging from gentle paddling to hiking through jungles. Our tourist agency takes active adventurers of all ages, from 14 years up, in small groups of 6-12, on sea kayaking and camping trips in Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean destinations.

If you have an active and adventurous spirit, we can offer you a collection of kayaking holidays at various levels, from easy to moderate plus. We also offer private itineraries for families or other groups.

Expert guides, exciting kayaking/hiking/camping combinations, the satisfaction of active achievement and making new friends, wonderful sights… all in some of the world's most beautiful locations. Single and double kayaks are available on these all-inclusive trips.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The holiday is designed for people who love adventure and excitement. {**T**}
2. The kayaking holidays are only for people who are experienced kayakers. {**F**}
3. The holiday is designed for people who don't mind walking long distances. {**T**}
4. You can't go on this holiday if you are under 14. {**T**}
5. There is also an opportunity to do some sightseeing during this holiday. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Yogi Tea Licorice is an extraordinary blend of sweet liquorice, cinnamon, ginger, orange peel and other traditional spices. Liquorice root has been treasured for centuries by many ancient cultures for its natural sweetness, rich flavour and healthful properties.

To enjoy the full taste of Yogi Tea Licorice, pour freshly boiled water over the teabag. Allow to infuse for 7 minutes – or longer for a stronger flavour. Take a sip before adding your favourite sweetener or creamer and let the flavours you taste inspire the perfect proportions. Enjoy this unique and delicious tea any time, day or night.

1. This text can most probably be found: {**c**}

a. in a press article on the properties of the liquorice root

b. in a cook book

c. on a box of liquorice spice tea

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech rodzajów kuchni oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ kuchni do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwie kuchnie.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Thai cuisine is quite spicy and consists of lightly prepared dishes with strong aromatic components. Thai food cooks try to balance all the four fundamental taste senses in each dish or meal: sour, sweet, salty, and bitter. Thai meals typically consist of either a single dish or it will be rice with many additional dishes served at the same time. A staple ingredient in Thai cuisine is the "nampla" - a very aromatic fish sauce with a distinctive taste, which gives Thai cuisine its unique character. The most common grain is of course rice, as in most Asian cuisines, and the famous, sweet-smelling jasmine rice is indigenous to Thailand.

B. Finnish cuisine combines traditional country cooking with contemporary continental style cooking. Fish and meat are often found in traditional Finnish dishes from the western part of the country, while the dishes from the eastern part traditionally include various vegetables and mushrooms. Finnish foods often use wholemeal grains (rye, barley, oats) and various berries (such as blueberries and other), as well as milk and its derivatives. As to vegetables, turnips were traditionally used, until they were replaced by the potato in the 18thcentury.

C. Mexican cuisine is known for its varied flavours, colourful decoration, and variety of spices and ingredients - many of them are native to the country. This cuisine has combined the indigenous, Mexican elements with European cuisine. Typical foods include corn (used in tortillas, gorditas, and also eaten fresh), beans, pumpkin and peppers. Mexican cuisine is considered one of the most varied in the world, after Chinese and Indian.

Which cuisine:

1. is the most varied out of these three? {**C**}
2. contains a lot of fish products? {**AB**}
3. is probably the most spicy out of the three? {**A**}
4. combines elements of traditional and European cuisines? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Can you call the hotel and check if they have _ _ TT_ _ _ in the rooms? I can only drink coffee I make myself. {**kettles**}

My cousin Lily used to eat only _ _ R_ _ B_ _ _Y ice-cream, just because she liked the pink color. {**strawberry**}

In fall we often go walking in the forest, sometimes we pick _ _ _ H_ OO_ _ and then make a delicious creamy sauce with them. {**mushrooms**}

I can give you some of this delicious, home-made jam, if you have a proper _ _ R for it. {**jar**}

We S_ _ _ _ _ see each other, only during major holidays. {**seldom**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

All my friends …… when I showed them this video. {**a**}

a. were laughing b. are laughing c. was laughing

I had a problem with my passport at the airport, because it …….. and I didn't know about it. {**b**}

a. expire b. had expired c. has expired

…… work at the weekend? {**a**}

a. Does he have to b. Has he c. He must

If you wanted to lose weight, you ……. all that chocolate. {**a**}

a. shouldn't have been eating b. haven't to eat c. mustn't eat

He …….. about my birthday again. {**c**}

a. forgets b. is forgetting c. has forgotten

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

She is a well known reporter. She {**has been**} (be) all over the world.

We {**will have finished**} (finish) this assignment by next Monday.

I {**would be**} (be) very obliged if you could look at this, Sir.

She said she {**would never trust**} (never trust) me again.

He's not a very honest man. He {**lies**} (lie) a lot.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

61. Pytasz, czy mięso w sklepie jest świeże. {**c**}

a. How good is it?

b. How much is it?

c. Is it fresh?

62. Kolega opowiada o swojej diecie – jest wegetarianinem. {**c**}

a. I love fresh milk and lots of vegetables; for lunch I always have a big steak.

b. Pork chops and ribs are my favorite!

c. I often have fresh milk and cereal, sometimes eggs, but I never eat fish – it's meat too.

63. Przypuszczasz, że kolega skręcił kostkę. {**a**}

a. You may have twisted it.

b. You can twist it!

c. Oh my! It's broken!

64. Proponujesz wujkowi filiżankę kawy. {**b**}

a. Do you like coffee?

b. Would you like some coffee?

c. We have much coffee.

65. Nie chcesz cukru do herbaty. {**b**}

a. It's bitter.

b. I don't take sugar, thank you.

c. I don't like tea.

TEST 70

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę restauracji. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Eat with your eyes? Not at the DARK RESTAURANT!

If you have a curious nature and you like to experience different things, the Dark Restaurant is just for you. We offer sightless, pitch-dark dining, where you can concentrate on the taste and smell of your food without the distraction of the surrounding sights.

Just make a reservation and arrive at the restaurant at the precise time to be led by a waiter to the dark dining area and be served a "surprise" menu (though we do take your preferences and allergies into account). See if you can guess what's on your plate!

TRUE or FALSE?

1. Customers cannot see what they are eating at the restaurant. {**T**}
2. Customers can order whatever they want from the menu. {**F**}
3. If you have a food allergy, you shouldn't go to the Dark Restaurant as you might get served the food you are allergic to. {**F**}
4. You must make a reservation to go to the Dark Restaurant. {**T**}
5. Customers choose their own table at the restaurant. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c) :**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

How do you describe the taste?

Win a tea-tasting trip to Kenya – 900 runners-up get free PG tips tea for a whole year.

Our tea plantation in sunny Kericho, Kenya, is a rather lovely place to go on holiday. To win a holiday there, just write to us and help us describe the taste of PG tips tea, and we'll put your name in for 9 consecutive draws. Every week we close our eyes and draw a winner and 100 runners-up. So give yourself a chance and write to us! (UK residents only. For full terms see www.pgtips.co.uk)

1. The text was written in order to: {**b**}

a. encourage people to work on their vocabulary to be more eloquent in the area of describing sensory perceptions, e.g. taste

b. convince people to describe the taste of PG tips tea by offering them a prize in a draw

c. advertise Kericho, Kenya, as a desirable holiday destination

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(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych sportów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany sport do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa sporty.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Bobsleigh or **bobsled** is a winter sport, in which teams of two or four people go down narrow, twisting, banked tracks covered with ice, in a gravity-powered sled. The sport of racing bobsleds was originated in Switzerland in 1897 and quickly became popular among British and American visitors. The first sleds were made of wood but were soon replaced by steel sleds, which were much faster. Bobsledding became a part of the Winter Olympic games in 1924. In the Olympics and other major competitions, the bobsled run is at least 1,500 meters long and it has about 15 or 20 turns. It is considered a sport of exhilarating but dangerous speed.

B. Figure skating is an Olympic sport in which individuals, pairs, or groups perform jumps, spins and other challenging moves on ice skates. Olympic sports in figure skating comprise three disciplines: singles, pair skating, and ice dancing. The sport is also associated with show-business. Many skaters, both during and after their competitive careers, also skate in ice skating exhibitions or shows.

C. Rugby football is a style of football that was initiated in Rugby School in the United Kingdom. It was originally one of several different versions of football played at English public schools during the 19th century. Rugby is played at a fast pace, with few stoppages and continuous changes in the possession of the ball. All players on the field must be able to run, pass, kick and catch the ball. They also must be able to tackle and defend, so each position is both offensive and defensive in nature. A rugby match consists of two 40-minute halves.

Which sport:

1. is best for someone who likes speed? {**A**}
2. is a team sport? {**C**}
3. is a winter sport? {**AB**}
4. is distinctly British? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

When you play football, you can't touch the ball with your hands, you need to K_ _ _ it. {**kick**}

I always watch the weather _ _R_ C_ _T, to know what to wear the next day. {**forecast**}

Parents often complain that even _ _ _ _ OO_ _ for children, like Bugs Bunny or Ben10, are violent. {**cartoons**}

We didn't have a good time last summer. The weather was _W_ _ L. It rained all the time and it was horribly foggy and cold. {**awful**}

His report was _X_ _ _ _ E_ _ – I've never read such an interesting and detailed document. {**excellent**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Who …… these cars belong to? {**c**}

a. does b. - c. do

Gloria apologized for ……. so rude to her friend. {**b**}

a. be b. being c. been

Bob …… the fridge until the next weekend. {**b**}

a. will repair b. won't have repaired c. will be repaired

Who was this letter written …….. ? {**a**}

a. by b. from c. -

This time next weekend we …….. at Ann's party. {**a**}

a. will be dancing b. are dancing c. dance

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Do you know how many people {**came**} (come) to the last meeting?

Do you know if she {**speaks**} (speak) Italian?

People in Peru {**eat**} (eat) guinea pigs.

When I lived in Madrid I {**spoke**} (speak) Spanish all the time.

What time {**did the show start**} (the show/start) yesterday?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

11. Przypuszczasz, ze pies twojej koleżanki jest chory. {**b**}

a. He's such a nice puppy!

b. He doesn't seem to be well.

c. I would take him for a walk.

12. Radzisz koledze, jak poprawić oceny. {**a**}

a. If I were you, I'd study more.

b. You should go out more.

c. I love studying maths.

13. Mówisz koledze, że nie powinien był zachować się niegrzecznie w stosunku do nauczyciela. {**c**}

a. You should apologize.

b. You shouldn't say sorry.

c. You shouldn't have misbehaved like that.

14. Przypuszczasz, że widziałaś Kasię Cichopek w centrum handlowym. {**b**}

a. I love Kasia. She's a great actress!

b. It may have been Kasia Cichopek.

c. That can't have been her.

15. Uważasz, ze podróżowanie autostopem jest niebezpieczne. {**a**}

a. Hitchhiking is very risky.

b. I hitchhike to school every day.

c. If you want to, you can do it.

TEST 71

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę akwarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

See beautiful and wonderfully dreadful things in the biggest Aquarium in Alaska!
In the Aquarium, choose your favourite from over 150 species of fish and aquatic creatures that come from seas and lakes all around the world.
What does an arctic grayling look like? What do piranhas eat? You can find this and other interesting things about the species and their habitat from the information plaques of the Aquarium. We change the selection of species in the Aquarium annually. We also renew the sceneries, but always take care that our animals swim in environments that resemble their natural habitat as much as possible.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Aquarium presents fish which naturally occur in Alaskan seas and lakes. {**F**}
2. A visit in the Aquarium is informative as you can learn about various, previously unknown species of fish. {**T**}
3. If you visited the Aquarium in previous years, it's pointless to go there again to see the same fish. {**F**}
4. The conditions that the fish are kept in resemble their natural living conditions. {**T**}
5. There are over 1500 species in the Aquarium. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Hotel Russel

1-8 Russel Square, Bloomsbury, London

Dear Sirs,

Please advise if there are any rooms available for our staff for the period from 21st to 23rd April. We would like to book 4 single rooms and one double room in the name of Cecilia Braithwaite. Please give us the prices for the rooms (including VAT) and let us know if any deposit should be sent to you as confirmation of our reservation.

We are looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours faithfully,

Adam Smith

1. Adam Smith wrote the letter in order to: {**a**}

a. book some rooms in a hotel

b. ask the hotel staff for advice about whether to book the rooms or not

c. just ask about hotel prices before he decides whether to book rooms or not

---

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat górskich wędrówek, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D).

Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. COLLECT AND INSPECT GEAR

b. PREPARE YOUR BODY

c. AVOID STRENUOUS EXERCISE BEFORE HIKING

d. CHECK THE WEATHER FORECAST

Hiking

Hiking is a unique and enjoyable way of spending time with nature while getting some exercise. It is a good way of reducing stress and excess weight, and increasing your stamina and well being. It is a good idea, however, to prepare for your trip in advance:

1. {**B**} Hiking can be a very demanding physical activity, so you must get really fit if you want to succeed and to avoid injury.
2. {**A**} Shoes, tents, clothes and other gear need to be in good condition and appropriate for the weather. If you have new hiking shoes, you should wear them in advance to avoid blisters.
3. {**D**} Remember, however, that the weather is often unpredictable, especially in the high mountains. For example, snowfall is possible even at the peak of summer.
4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe) Przeczytaj trzy przepisy kulinarne oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj przepis do odpowiedniego pytania. Do niektórych pytań pasują dwa przepisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. POACHED SALMON

Ingredients

- 1 to 1½ pounds salmon fillets
- ½ cup dry white wine (a good Sauvignon Blanc)
- ½ cup water
- A few thin slices of yellow onion and/or 1 shallot, peeled and sliced thin
- Several sprigs of fresh dill or sprinkle of dried dill
- A sprig of fresh parsley
- Freshly ground black pepper

Put wine, water, dill, parsley and onions in a saute pan, and bring to a simmer on medium heat. Place salmon fillets, skin-side down on the pan. Cover. Cook 5 minutes or to desired done-ness. Do not overcook. Serve sprinkled with freshly ground black pepper.

Serves 2-4

B. GRILLED CHICKEN LEGS

Prep Time: 20 minutes

Cook Time: 50 minutes

Marinate: 4 hours

Total Time: 5 hours, 10 minutes

Ingredients:

- 2/3 cup canola oil
- 1/2 cup red wine vinegar
- 3 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 3 tablespoons ketchup
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- dash Tabasco sauce
- 6 chicken leg quarters

Preparation:

In a large resealable food storage bag (plastic), combine the oil, vinegar, sugar, ketchup, onion, Worcestershire sauce, salt, garlic, and Tabasco. Add the chicken and turn to coat thoroughly. Seal the bag and refrigerate for at least 4 hours or overnight, turning occasionally.

Pour marinade into a saucepan and bring to a boil. Boil for 1 minute.

Heat the grill to a medium-high heat, about 350° to 375°.

Grill chicken over indirect heat -- not directly over coals or gas burners -- turning frequently and basting with the reserved boiled marinade, for about 45 to 60 minutes. The chicken should be fork tender and juices will run clear. The temperature should register about 165 on an instant read thermometer inserted into the thickest part of the meat but not touching bone.

Serves 6.

C. FISH STEW

Preparation time: 25 minutes.

Ingredients

- 6 Tbsp olive oil
- 1 cup of chopped onions
- 2 large garlic cloves, chopped
- 2/3 cup fresh parsley, chopped
- 1 cup of fresh chopped tomato (about 1 medium sized tomato)
- 2 tsp of tomato paste.
- 8 oz of clam juice
- 2/3 cup dry white wine
- 1 1/2 lb fish fillets (use halibut, cod, sole, red snapper, sea bass), cut into 2-inch pieces
- Touch of dry oregano, Tabasco, thyme, pepper
- Salt

Method

1 Heat olive oil in heavy large pot or Dutch oven over medium-high heat. Add chopped onion and garlic and sauté 4 minutes. Add parsley and stir 2 minutes. Add tomato, tomato paste and cook 2 minutes longer.

2 Add clam juice, dry white wine, and fish and simmer until fish is cooked through, less than 10 minutes. Add seasoning. Salt to taste. Ladle into bowls and serve.

Serves 4.

Which recipe is best for someone who:

1. has less than half an hour to cook? {**AC**}

2. doesn't eat meat? {**AC**}

3. wants to entertain five other people for dinner? {**B**}

4. would like to eat some soup? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Do you think that a woolen _ _ A_ F for mum will be a good idea? It'd keep her neck warm. {**scarf**}

It's not OK to wear your T_ _ _K_ _ _T to the meeting. Sportswear is not suitable for business occasions. {**tracksuit**}

Many little boys want to play war and pretend to be _ _ LD_ _ _ _. {**soldiers**}

_ H_ _ L_ _ T_ _ _ is a minor crime, but you can still get arrested if a security guard in a supermarket catches you. {**shoplifting**}

It's an industrial area and there's much _ _ LL_ _ _ _N, especially of the air and water. {**pollution**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

…… in the novel we learn who killed the president. {**b**}

a. More far b. Further c. Farther

She …… her leg, so she couldn't go to the ski camp. {**b**}

a. breaks b. had broken c. was breaking

You …… told her the truth. She deserves to know what happened. {**a**}

a. should have b. must c. needed

If he …… early, he'll call you. {**c**}

a. finished b. finish c. finishes

They ……. their lawyer next Tuesday. {**c**}

a. saw b. see c. are seeing

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does

not zamiast doesn't).

It's heavy. I {**will help**} (help) you.

This time next winter we {**will be visiting**} (visit) the Himalayas.

I'm sure she {**will call**} (call) you. She promised!

We {**did not have to**} (not have to) take this test last semester. It wasn't obligatory.

Do you know who {**fell**} (fall) off the ladder yesterday? I think it was Toby. He broke his wrist.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

36. Radzisz koledze, żeby kupił sobie psa. {**a**}

a. Why don't you get a puppy?

b. Dogs are great companions.

c. My mum hates cats.

37. Mówisz znajomej, że powinna przeprosić swoja sąsiadkę. {**a**}

a. You really ought to apologize.

b. I'm so sorry.

c. Your neighbor is very nice!

38. Pytasz o zdrowie koleżanki. {**c**}

a. Are you good?

b. What's up?

c. Are you better now?

39. Dzielisz się opinią na temat filmu. {**c**}

a. I just love going to the cinema!

b. Brad Pitt is fantastic!

c. It's the best comedy I've ever seen!

40. Przyszli do ciebie niezapowiedziani goście. {**c**}

a. How are you?

b. Welcome to our city!

c. What a surprise!

TEST 72

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Planetarium – prepare to immerse yourself in an alien world as if you were standing there yourself.
Whether you have ever been interested in the stars or not, you should visit our Planetarium. As an introduction, a short movie shows you how to identify major star constellations and planets that can be seen at night in our part of the world. Then you can choose from a selection of 30-minute, 3-D movies on various subjects (our sun, a short history of the universe, black holes, the uniqueness of the Earth), or you can see them all! The films use the very latest, breathtaking images sent directly from space by space probes travelling through our solar system.

Prepare yourself for an unprecedented tour of the world beyond our planet…

The Planetarium is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except for Mondays.

Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Its construction was begun in 1093 and was largely completed within the next 40 years. It is the only cathedral in England to retain almost all of its Romanesque features, and one of few to preserve the unity and integrity of its original design. The Cathedral was built as a place of worship, to house the shrine of saint Cuthbert, in whose honour pilgrims came to Durham from all over England. It was also the home of a Benedictine monastic community.

The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn't changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech ptaków oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj opis ptaka do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa opisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. The **Blue Tit** is 10.5 to 12 cm long and belongs to the tit family. It has a distinctive appearance with its blue crown, a dark blue line passing through the eye, and white cheeks. The nape, wings and tail are blue, the back is yellowish green, and the belly is mostly sulphur-yellow. Both sexes look similar, and young ones are generally more yellow. The Blue Tit is very common in Europe and Asia, in the temperate and subarctic climate. It lives in deciduous or mixed woodlands. It is a resident bird, i.e., most tits do not migrate.

B. The White Stork is a large, wading bird with long legs and a long neck. It measures about 100–115 cm from beak tip to the end of the tail. The White Stork, as the name suggests, is mainly white, with some black on its wings, and it has a red beak. Most of its population can be found in, and also associated with, Poland. The White Stork is a long-distance migrant, spending winter in Africa, from tropical Sub-Saharan to South Africa. This bird eats insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and small birds. It takes its food from the ground, looking for it among low vegetation, and from shallow water. A pair of storks build a large stick nest, often on towers or roofs, which may be used for several years.

C. The European Magpie is 44–46 centimetres in length - in the adult more than half of the length is the tail. Its head, neck and breast are glossy black with a metallic sheen, whereas the belly and shoulders are pure white; the wings are also black and white. It is a resident breeding bird popular in Europe, Asia and even northwest Africa. The European Magpie has a reputation for "stealing" little

bright objects. It feeds on eggs, small birds, insects, but also grain or other vegetable substances. It usually lives in suburban areas, and sometimes in the country.

Which bird(s):

1. is/are the most colourful out of the three? {**A**}
2. is/are the largest? {**B**}
3. is/are likely to be seen near water? {**B**}
4. does/do not migrate? {**AC**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Do you think that a woolen _ _ A_ F for mum will be a good idea? It'd keep her neck warm. {**scarf**}

It's not OK to wear your T_ _ _K_ _ _T to the meeting. Sportswear is not suitable for business occasions. {**tracksuit**}

Many little boys want to play war and pretend to be _ _ LD_ _ _ _. {**soldiers**}

_ H_ _ L_ _ T_ _ _ is a minor crime, but you can still get arrested if a security guard in a supermarket catches you. {**shoplifting**}

It's an industrial area and there's much _ _ LL_ _ _ _N, especially of the air and water. {**pollution**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

All my friends …… when I showed them this video. {**a**}

a. were laughing b. are laughing c. was laughing

I had a problem with my passport at the airport, because it …….. and I didn't know about it. {**b**}

a. expire b. had expired c. has expired

…… work at the weekend? {**a**}

a. Does he have to b. Has he c. He must

If you wanted to lose weight, you ……. all that chocolate. {**a**}

a. shouldn't have been eating b. haven't to eat c. mustn't eat

He …….. about my birthday again. {**c**}

a. forgets b. is forgetting c. has forgotten

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

If he {**does not improve**} (not improve) his grades, he'll fail.

For the time being I {**am renting**} (rent) a room, until I find something permanent.

{**Does your cousin work**} (your cousin/work) with Mr. Jenkins?

Look – I {**have changed**} (change) my hairstyle! Do you like it?

My neighbor {**jogs**} (jog) in the park every morning.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

6. Myślisz, że kupienie Ani papugi nie jest dobrym pomysłem. {**a**}

a. It's not a good idea, she is allergic to feathers.

b. Shall we buy her a pet?

c. She loves animals, let's do it!

7. Prosisz koleżankę do tańca. {**c**}

a. I like dancing.

b. Salsa is wonderful.

c. Shall we dance?

8. Chcesz zaproponować zwiedzanie Starego Miasta. {**c**}

a. Do you like sightseeing?

b. The Old Town is really crowded now.

c. Why don't we visit The Old Town?

9. Chcesz zapytać kolegę, czy chce coś z supermarketu. {**c**}

a. I always buy fresh milk at the supermarket.

b. Would you like some milk?

c. Shall I get you something from the store?

10. Wydaje ci się, że nowy kolega nie jest zbyt uprzejmy. {**a**}

a. Tony seems to be quite rude, doesn't he?

b. Tony doesn't like me.

c. Tony isn’t interested in sport.

TEST 73

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c)**

Last year we were travelling from Gdańsk to Kraków on an overnight train, and I was asked to buy the train tickets a long time in advance - we definitely needed three bunk beds in a sleeper and we wanted to make sure we would get them. So I went to the railway station one day in early July and bought three tickets for the 15th August. When the day came, we went to the station and then to the platform. As we boarded the train, we realized to our horror that someone was lying on our bunks! We thought the train was obviously overbooked, so we went to the ticket inspector to complain. Unfortunately it turned out that we had bought the tickets for the 15th July, not August! Just as we were facing spending an overnight train journey sitting in an uncomfortable compartment, it turned out that there was an empty sleeping compartment available. It was very lucky, but we had to buy the tickets again… This was the most expensive fare to Kraków!

1. Why was the train journey so expensive? {**c**}

a. because they were travelling a long distance

b. because they were travelling in a sleeping car

c. because they had to pay for their tickets twice

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat górskich wędrówek, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. COLLECT AND INSPECT GEAR

b. PREPARE YOUR BODY

c. AVOID STRENUOUS EXERCISE BEFORE HIKING

d. CHECK THE WEATHER FORECAST

Hiking

Hiking is a unique and enjoyable way of spending time with nature while getting some exercise. It is a good way of reducing stress and excess weight, and increasing your stamina and well being. It is a good idea, however, to prepare for your trip in advance:

1. {**B**} Hiking can be a very demanding physical activity, so you must get really fit if you want to succeed and to avoid injury.
2. {**A**} Shoes, tents, clothes and other gear need to be in good condition and appropriate for the weather. If you have new hiking shoes, you should wear them in advance to avoid blisters.
3. {**D**} Remember, however, that the weather is often unpredictable, especially in the high mountains. For example, snowfall is possible even at the peak of summer.
4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty czterech wypowiedzi/dialogów oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj wypowiedź do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a.

- „Mummy, why hasn't that man got any hair?"

- "Oh, really! I do wish you'd stop asking silly questions. Go and play in the garden or something, can't you?

b.

– Thank goodness we've got the harvest in today! If we hadn't collected it from the field before the storm, it would've been ruined!

c.

– "What? The President has resigned? I don't believe it! He can't have done!

d.

"I really don't want to watch this game – I'm not interested in football and it's the fourth game this week you want to watch."

Which speech expresses:

1. annoyance? {**A**}

2. surprise/shock? {**C**}

3. relief? {**B**}

4. boredom? {**D**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

For Easter we always invite all our family, even the distant _ _ L_ _ _ V_ _. {**relatives**}

They got _ _ G_ _ E_ in May, and married in April next year. {**engaged**}

It's hard to believe my kids are not babies anymore. They are _ _ E_ _ G_ _S, soon to go away to college. {**teenagers**}

She never met her _ _ A_ _ _H_ _ D_ _ _ because her daughter left the country before they were born. She never had a chance to be a grandmother to them. {**grandchildren**}

We were late paying the rent, because our company had financial problems and delayed our _ _ L_ R_ E_. {**salaries**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

This film was directed …….. my favorite Spanish director. {**a**}

a. by b. through c. in

What will you do with your old clothes? I'll give them …… . {**c**}

a. to b. for c. away

Can you believe it? Our grocer's has been broken …… . {**a**}

a. into b. through c. at

She …….. for being late again. {**a**}

a. apologized b. sorried c. denied

We have a neighbor ……. dog barks every night. {**b**}

a. who b. whose c. that

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

It’s heavy. I {**will help**} (help) you.

This time next winter we {**will be visiting**} (visit) the Himalayas.

I’m sure she {**will call**} (call) you. She promised!

We {**did not have to**} (not have to) take this test last semester. It wasn’t obligatory.

Do you know who {**fell**} (fall) off the ladder yesterday? I think it was Toby. He broke his wrist.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

6. Myślisz, że kupienie Ani papugi nie jest dobrym pomysłem. {**a**}

a. It’s not a good idea, she is allergic to feathers.

b. Shall we buy her a pet?

c. She loves animals, let’s do it!

7. Prosisz koleżankę do tańca. {**c**}

a. I like dancing.

b. Salsa is wonderful.

c. Shall we dance?

8. Chcesz zaproponować zwiedzanie Starego Miasta. {**c**}

a. Do you like sightseeing?

b. The Old Town is really crowded now.

c. Why don’t we visit The Old Town?

9. Chcesz zapytać kolegę, czy chce coś z supermarketu. {**c**}

a. I always buy fresh milk at the supermarket.

b. Would you like some milk?

c. Shall I get you something from the store?

10. Wydaje ci się, że nowy kolega nie jest zbyt uprzejmy. {**a**}

a. Tony seems to be quite rude, doesn’t he?

b. Tony doesn’t like me.

c. Tony isn’t interested in sport.

TEST 74

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę pielgrzymki po Ziemi Świętej. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

A Holy Land Pilgrimage - The Gospel Trail

Following the footsteps of Jesus, takes a whole new meaning by following the "Gospel Trail". "And leaving the city Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capharnaum on the sea coast…" (Matthew 4:13). From Mount of Precipice on the southern outskirts of Nazareth to Capernaum, you can visit the same places and see the same landscapes that Jesus visited and saw.

The Gospel Trail offers a golden opportunity to discover the cradle of Christianity in the Galilee. Follow the trail down the paths Jesus is believed to have taken when he left his childhood town of Nazareth for Capernaum, located on the north-west shore of the Sea of Galilee and which became his centre of ministry. The main portion of the trail will open in the spring of 2011 and the rest will open by the end of the year.

To enhance your experience, you will be able to choose how you want to travel the trail – by foot, bike or car, or even by sailing down the length of the Sea of Galilee. What's more, you can even combine them on various segments. Choose what's right for you based on your personal preferences and the level of difficulty you desire.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Gospel Trail gives you an opportunity to see the places mentioned in the Old Testament. {**F**}
2. The Gospel Trail starts in Nazareth and ends in Capernaum. {**T**}
3. The Gospel Trail has been open for a few years now. {**F**}
4. You can go along the trail by any means of transport you want. {**T**}
5. The path follows the footsteps of St. Peter. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b, c lub d)**

One afternoon I set off to visit my friend in a nearby village. It was foggy and chilly, but I really wanted to see her, so despite the weather I got into my car and pulled out. While I was driving, the fog became so dense that I couldn't see a thing. I kept on driving for some time when I suddenly realized I had lost my way. Panicking slightly, I stopped and hoped the fog would lift soon. I sat in the car for half an hour, but the fog was still like thick cotton wrapping around me. I thought I'd better get out and try to walk, as it was not much further away to the village. I walked for a bit when I saw some lights – it was the village! Sighing with relief, I dashed towards the lights and found my friend's house...

1. What time of the year do you think it was? {**c**}

a. Spring

b. Summer

c. Autumn

d. Winter

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat aranżacji wnętrz, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. Place fresh flowers in your rooms

b. Choose pastels and floral prints to reflect the rebirth of nature in your home

c. Freshen up an entire room with a new coat of paint

d. Keep some houseplants in your home

How to Decorate Your House for Spring

Spring is usually very welcome after a long, cold winter. If you want to capture its atmosphere and bring cheer in your home, here is what you can do:

1. {**B**} Blankets, pillows, vases and curtains reflecting these spring themes can be introduced into your home with minimal effort or expense.

2. {**C**} Colours that are light and airy are suggestive of spring. Try to find different shades of your current wall colour and pick one that coordinates with your existing decor.

3. {**A**} The aroma and bright colours are a reminder that spring is in the air. When cutting stems, cut at a 45-degree angle. Use preservatives in the water to extend flower life.

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech rodzajów kuchni oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ kuchni do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwie kuchnie.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Thai cuisine is quite spicy and consists of lightly prepared dishes with strong aromatic components. Thai food cooks try to balance all the four fundamental taste senses in each dish or meal: sour, sweet, salty, and bitter. Thai meals typically consist of either a single dish or it will be rice with many additional dishes served at the same time. A staple ingredient in Thai cuisine is the “nampla” - a very aromatic fish sauce with a distinctive taste, which gives Thai cuisine its unique character. The most common grain is of course rice, as in most Asian cuisines, and the famous, sweet-smelling jasmine rice is indigenous to Thailand.

B. Finnish cuisine combines traditional country cooking with contemporary continental style cooking. Fish and meat are often found in traditional Finnish dishes from the western part of the country, while the dishes from the eastern part traditionally include various vegetables and mushrooms. Finnish foods often use wholemeal grains (rye, barley, oats) and various berries (such as blueberries and other), as well as milk and its derivatives. As to vegetables, turnips were traditionally used, until they were replaced by the potato in the 18^{th}century.

C. Mexican cuisine is known for its varied flavours, colourful decoration, and variety of spices and ingredients - many of them are native to the country. This cuisine has combined the indigenous, Mexican elements with European cuisine. Typical foods include corn (used in tortillas, gorditas, and also eaten fresh), beans, pumpkin and peppers. Mexican cuisine is considered one of the most varied in the world, after Chinese and Indian.

Which cuisine:

1. is the most varied out of these three? {**C**}
2. contains a lot of fish products? {**AB**}
3. is probably the most spicy out of the three? {**A**}
4. combines elements of traditional and European cuisines? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

When you play football, you can't touch the ball with your hands, you need to K_ _ _ it. {**kick**}

I always watch the weather _ _R_ C_ _T, to know what to wear the next day. {**forecast**}

Parents often complain that even _ _ _ _ OO_ _ for children, like Bugs Bunny or Ben10, are violent. {**cartoons**}

We didn't have a good time last summer. The weather was _W_ _ L. It rained all the time and it was horribly foggy and cold. {**awful**}

His report was _X_ _ _ _ E_ _ – I've never read such an interesting and detailed document. {**excellent**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

It's horrible! Our parents make …… homework every day! {**a**}

a. us do b. our do c. us to do

The flowers need ……. . It's really dry out there. {**c**}

a. a water b. to water c. watering

I wish I …….. the flu. {**a**}

a. didn't have b. haven't had c. wouldn't have

What would you do if your car suddenly ……. down in the middle of nowhere? {**b**}

a. breaks b. broke c. had broken

If only I …….. how to get in touch with her! {**a**}

a. knew b. have known c. will know

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Last winter we {**skied**} (ski) a lot in the mountains.

I can't believe it! It's the first time she {**has overslept**} (oversleep).

She doesn't like me. Last week I {**mistook**} (mistake) her for her older sister.

My grandma {**taught**} (teach) in a small village school in Ukraine 50 years ago.

When {**did he take up**} (he/take up) golf?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

26. Pytasz o zawód rodziców kolegi. {**a**}

a. What do they do?

b. What are they doing?

c. What have they done?

27. Nie masz ochoty na zwiedzanie. {**a**}

a. I don't feel like sightseeing.

b. I don't sightsee.

c. I'm going to sightsee.

28. Pytasz, ile kosztowała nowa kurtka koleżanki. {**b**}

a. Your jacket is beautiful!

b. How much did it cost?

c. Wow, you have a new jacket!

29. Proponujesz wyjście do kina. {**b**}

a. I love cinema!

b. How about seeing a film?

c. There's a cinema over there.

30. Nie chcesz zgodzić się, by rodzice ci pomogli w projekcie szkolnym. {**b**}

a. It's a good idea.

b. I'll do it myself, thank you.

c. Shall I help you?

TEST 75

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Planetarium – prepare to immerse yourself in an alien world as if you were standing there yourself.
Whether you have ever been interested in the stars or not, you should visit our Planetarium. As an introduction, a short movie shows you how to identify major star constellations and planets that can be seen at night in our part of the world. Then you can choose from a selection of 30-minute, 3-D movies on various subjects (our sun, a short history of the universe, black holes, the uniqueness of the Earth), or you can see them all! The films use the very latest, breathtaking images sent directly from space by space probes travelling through our solar system.

Prepare yourself for an unprecedented tour of the world beyond our planet…

The Planetarium is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except for Mondays.

Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c)**

Last year we were travelling from Gdańsk to Kraków on an overnight train, and I was asked to buy the train tickets a long time in advance - we definitely needed three bunk beds in a sleeper and we wanted to make sure we would get them. So I went to the railway station one day in early July and bought three tickets for the 15th August. When the day came, we went to the station and then to the platform. As we boarded the train, we realized to our horror that someone was lying on our bunks! We thought the train was obviously overbooked, so we went to the ticket inspector to complain. Unfortunately it turned out that we had bought the tickets for the 15th July, not August! Just as we were facing spending an overnight train journey sitting in an uncomfortable compartment, it turned out that there was an empty sleeping compartment available. It was very lucky, but we had to buy the tickets again… This was the most expensive fare to Kraków!

1. Why was the train journey so expensive? {**c**}

a. because they were travelling a long distance

b. because they were travelling in a sleeping car

c. because they had to pay for their tickets twice

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat aranżacji wnętrz, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe) Przeczytaj trzy przepisy kulinarne oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj przepis do odpowiedniego pytania. Do niektórych pytań pasują dwa przepisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. POACHED SALMON

Ingredients

- 1 to 1½ pounds salmon fillets
- ½ cup dry white wine (a good Sauvignon Blanc)
- ½ cup water
- A few thin slices of yellow onion and/or 1 shallot, peeled and sliced thin
- Several sprigs of fresh dill or sprinkle of dried dill
- A sprig of fresh parsley
- Freshly ground black pepper

Put wine, water, dill, parsley and onions in a saute pan, and bring to a simmer on medium heat. Place salmon fillets, skin-side down on the pan. Cover. Cook 5 minutes or to desired done-ness. Do not overcook. Serve sprinkled with freshly ground black pepper.

Serves 2-4

B. GRILLED CHICKEN LEGS

Prep Time: 20 minutes

Cook Time: 50 minutes

Marinate: 4 hours

Total Time: 5 hours, 10 minutes

Ingredients:

- 2/3 cup canola oil
- 1/2 cup red wine vinegar
- 3 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 3 tablespoons ketchup
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- dash Tabasco sauce
- 6 chicken leg quarters

Preparation:

In a large resealable food storage bag (plastic), combine the oil, vinegar, sugar, ketchup, onion, Worcestershire sauce, salt, garlic, and Tabasco. Add the chicken and turn to coat thoroughly. Seal the bag and refrigerate for at least 4 hours or overnight, turning occasionally.

Pour marinade into a saucepan and bring to a boil. Boil for 1 minute.

Heat the grill to a medium-high heat, about 350° to 375°.

Grill chicken over indirect heat -- not directly over coals or gas burners -- turning frequently and basting with the reserved boiled marinade, for about 45 to 60 minutes. The chicken should be fork tender and juices will run clear. The temperature should register about 165 on an instant read thermometer inserted into the thickest part of the meat but not touching bone.

Serves 6.

C. FISH STEW

Preparation time: 25 minutes.

Ingredients

- 6 Tbsp olive oil
- 1 cup of chopped onions
- 2 large garlic cloves, chopped
- 2/3 cup fresh parsley, chopped
- 1 cup of fresh chopped tomato (about 1 medium sized tomato)
- 2 tsp of tomato paste.
- 8 oz of clam juice
- 2/3 cup dry white wine
- 1 1/2 lb fish fillets (use halibut, cod, sole, red snapper, sea bass), cut into 2-inch pieces
- Touch of dry oregano, Tabasco, thyme, pepper
- Salt

Method

1 Heat olive oil in heavy large pot or Dutch oven over medium-high heat. Add chopped onion and garlic and sauté 4 minutes. Add parsley and stir 2 minutes. Add tomato, tomato paste and cook 2 minutes longer.

2 Add clam juice, dry white wine, and fish and simmer until fish is cooked through, less than 10 minutes. Add seasoning. Salt to taste.

Ladle into bowls and serve.

Serves 4.

Which recipe is best for someone who:

1. has less than half an hour to cook? {**AC**}

2. doesn't eat meat? {**AC**}

3. wants to entertain five other people for dinner? {**B**}

4. would like to eat some soup? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

When you want to take something back to the shop and get your money back, you always need a _ _ _ _ _ PT. {**receipt**}

Kids hate mint _ _ O_ HP_ _ _ _, so the parents often buy a fruit flavored version. {**toothpaste**}

Terry never uses sugar, he always puts _ _ _ _ Y in his tea to make it sweeter. {**honey**}

I just have a 100 PLN note, can you spare me some _ _ A_ _E for the candy machine? It only takes 2 PLN coins. {**change**}

If you need a bus ticket, go to the nearest _ _ W_ _ G_ _ _'S. Also, get me a newspaper and a lighter, please. {**newsagent's**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Who …… these cars belong to? {**c**}

a. does b. - c. do

Gloria apologized for ……. so rude to her friend. {**b**}

a. be b. being c. been

Bob …… the fridge until the next weekend. {**b**}

a. will repair b. won't have repaired c. will be repaired

Who was this letter written …….. ? {**a**}

a. by b. from c. -

This time next weekend we …….. at Ann's party. {**a**}

a. will be dancing b. are dancing c. dance

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Do you know how many people {**came**} (come) to the last meeting?

Do you know if she {**speaks**} (speak) Italian?

People in Peru {**eat**} (eat) guinea pigs.

When I lived in Madrid I {**spoke**} (speak) Spanish all the time.

What time {**did the show start**} (the show/start) yesterday?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

66. Mówisz koleżance, że nie masz wystarczająco dużo pieniędzy, żeby kupić tą książkę. {**a**}

a. I can't afford it.

b. I haven't got money enough.

c. I need money.

67. Cieszysz się na plany wakacyjne, o których mówi koleżanka. {**a**}

a. Oh, that sounds wonderful!

b. I'm looking for it!

c. I can't wait for you!

68. Pytasz, jak długo nauczyciel na ciebie czekał. {**a**}

a. Have you been here long?

b. Is it a long time?

c. Is there a long line?

69. Pytasz o plany kolegi na wakacje. {**c**}

a. Are you going to that restaurant?

b. Do you like summer?

c. What are you doing next summer?

70. Mówisz, że nie możesz doczekać się Świąt. {**a**}

a. I’m really looking forward to it.

b. I’m not waiting.

c. I just love Christmas.

TEST 76

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę restauracji. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Eat with your eyes? Not at the DARK RESTAURANT!

If you have a curious nature and you like to experience different things, the Dark Restaurant is just for you. We offer sightless, pitch-dark dining, where you can concentrate on the taste and smell of your food without the distraction of the surrounding sights.

Just make a reservation and arrive at the restaurant at the precise time to be led by a waiter to the dark dining area and be served a "surprise" menu (though we do take your preferences and allergies into account). See if you can guess what's on your plate!

TRUE or FALSE?

1. Customers cannot see what they are eating at the restaurant. {**T**}
2. Customers can order whatever they want from the menu. {**F**}
3. If you have a food allergy, you shouldn't go to the Dark Restaurant as you might get served the food you are allergic to. {**F**}
4. You must make a reservation to go to the Dark Restaurant. {**T**}
5. Customers choose their own table at the restaurant. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Its construction was begun in 1093 and was largely completed within the next 40 years. It is the only cathedral in England to retain almost all of its Romanesque features, and one of few to preserve the unity and integrity of its original design. The Cathedral was built as a place of worship, to house the shrine of saint Cuthbert, in whose honour pilgrims came to Durham from all over England. It was also the home of a Benedictine monastic community.

The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn't changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat przyczyn anoreksji, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. CULTURAL INFLUENCE

b. REJECTION FROM THE SOCIETY

c. STRESS

d. LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Anorexia is an eating disorder which can be characterized by low body weight and fear of becoming fat. Although anorexia is a physical condition, the real causes are related to the patient's emotional life. There are several causes of anorexia:

1. {**D**} A person may feel useless and worthless, despite achievements in his life, and they don't like the way they look. These feelings cause the patient to feel rejected from the society. As a consequence, an anorexic person is trying to have at least the perfect body.

2. {**C**} When a person has to work under pressure or experiences important changes in their life, they may feel worried and nervous. In such situations some people stop eating in the right times, or even stop eating altogether.

3. {**A**} In our society, extreme thinness is an indispensable element of the ideal beauty. As a consequence, many women and men go on very strict diets or use products that supposedly make them lose weight in a few days.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech ptaków oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj opis ptaka do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa opisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. The **Blue Tit** is 10.5 to 12 cm long and belongs to the tit family. It has a distinctive appearance with its blue crown, a dark blue line passing through the eye, and white cheeks. The nape, wings and tail are blue, the back is yellowish green, and the belly is mostly sulphur-yellow. Both sexes look similar, and young ones are generally more yellow. The Blue Tit is very common in Europe and Asia, in the temperate and subarctic climate. It lives in deciduous or mixed woodlands. It is a resident bird, i.e., most tits do not migrate.

B. The White Stork is a large, wading bird with long legs and a long neck. It measures about 100–115 cm from beak tip to the end of the tail. The White Stork, as the name suggests, is mainly white, with some black on its wings, and it has a red beak. Most of its population can be found in, and also associated with, Poland. The White Stork is a long-distance migrant, spending winter in Africa, from tropical Sub-Saharan to South Africa. This bird eats insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and small birds. It takes its food from the ground, looking for it among low vegetation, and from shallow water. A pair of storks build a large stick nest, often on towers or roofs, which may be used for several years.

C. The European Magpie is 44–46 centimetres in length - in the adult more than half of the length is the tail. Its head, neck and breast are glossy black with a metallic sheen, whereas the belly and shoulders are pure white; the wings are also black and white. It is a resident breeding bird popular in Europe, Asia and even northwest Africa. The European Magpie has a reputation for "stealing" little bright objects. It feeds on eggs, small birds, insects, but also grain or other vegetable substances. It usually lives in suburban areas, and sometimes in the country.

Which bird(s):

1. is/are the most colourful out of the three? {**A**}
2. is/are the largest? {**B**}
3. is/are likely to be seen near water? {**B**}
4. does/do not migrate? {**AC**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Can you call the hotel and check if they have _ _ TT_ _ _ in the rooms? I can only drink coffee I make myself. {**kettles**}

My cousin Lily used to eat only _ _ R_ _ B_ _ _Y ice-cream, just because she liked the pink color. {**strawberry**}

In fall we often go walking in the forest, sometimes we pick _ _ _ H_ OO_ _ and then make a delicious creamy sauce with them. {**mushrooms**}

I can give you some of this delicious, home-made jam, if you have a proper _ _ R for it. {**jar**}

We S_ _ _ _ _ see each other, only during major holidays. {**seldom**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

I like this dress. Does it come …….. blue? {**a**}

a. in b. at c. for

This village used to be …… . {**c**}

a. peacefuler b. much peaceful c. more peaceful

Try …….. too much money in NY. {**b**}

a. don't spending b. not to spend c. to not spend

Who …….. the car? Jim did. {**b**}

a. did washed b. washed c. have washed

Everybody …… thrilled about our trip to Peru. {**c**}

a. are b. - c. is

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When I got home, the TV set was not there. Somebody {**had broken**} (break) into my flat!

Mary is prone to accidents. She {**has broken**} (break) her leg twice.

He {**does not know**} (not know) me very well. We've only met twice.

I {**have been calling**} (call) you all morning! Where have you been?

What {**are they talking**} (they/talk) about? Can you hear them?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

21. Pytasz o składniki pysznej sałatki. {**c**}

a. I love Greek salad!

b. I'm a vegetarian, I don't eat meat.

c. What are the ingredients here?

22. Pytasz, czy muzeum ma zniżki dla uczniów. {**c**}

a. How much are the tickets?

b. Can I pay by credit card?

c. Are there any discounts?

23. Chcesz wynająć pokój jednoosobowy. {**a**}

a. A single room please.

b. Do you have any vacancies?

c. One room please.

24. Pytasz, co lubi jeść chomik koleżanki. {**a**}

a. What does he like?

b. What is he like?

c. Does he like to play?

25. Pytasz, co kolega lubi robić w wolnym czasie. {**a**}

a. What do you do in your spare time?

b. Do you have free time?

c. What do you do?

TEST 77

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę akwarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

See beautiful and wonderfully dreadful things in the biggest Aquarium in Alaska!
In the Aquarium, choose your favourite from over 150 species of fish and aquatic creatures that come from seas and lakes all around the world.
What does an arctic grayling look like? What do piranhas eat? You can find this and other interesting things about the species and their habitat from the information plaques of the Aquarium. We change the selection of species in the Aquarium annually. We also renew the sceneries, but always take care that our animals swim in environments that resemble their natural habitat as much as possible.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Aquarium presents fish which naturally occur in Alaskan seas and lakes. {**F**}
2. A visit in the Aquarium is informative as you can learn about various, previously unknown species of fish. {**T**}
3. If you visited the Aquarium in previous years, it's pointless to go there again to see the same fish. {**F**}
4. The conditions that the fish are kept in resemble their natural living conditions. {**T**}
5. There are over 1500 species in the Aquarium. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Yogi Tea Licorice is an extraordinary blend of sweet liquorice, cinnamon, ginger, orange peel and other traditional spices. Liquorice root has been treasured for centuries by many ancient cultures for its natural sweetness, rich flavour and healthful properties.

To enjoy the full taste of Yogi Tea Licorice, pour freshly boiled water over the teabag. Allow to infuse for 7 minutes – or longer for a stronger flavour. Take a sip before adding your favourite sweetener or creamer and let the flavours you taste inspire the perfect proportions. Enjoy this unique and delicious tea any time, day or night.

1. This text can most probably be found: {**c**}

a. in a press article on the properties of the liquorice root

b. in a cook book

c. on a box of liquorice spice tea

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat Compton Acres, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. SCULPTURE GARDEN

b. SQUIRRELS' NUTTY TRAIL

c. THE EGYPTIAN COURT

d. THE SPANISH GARDEN

Compton Acres is really an escape to a different world – there are twelve individual gardens there, all set in ten acres with spectacular view over Poole Harbour, Brownsea Island and the Purbeck Hills. You can see classic formality of Europe, mystical air of the Orient, wild Canadian woodlands, and Indian tropics in one place! Out of the 12, there are four gardens which I really loved...

1. {**C**} You can find here inscrutable sphinx, swaying palms, bewitching statues, and the story of this garden's creation in hieroglyphics.

2. {**A**} A sensational garden! You can feel the beauty of these exquisite, multi-textured stone sculptures from Africa while highly-scented plants and shrubs enhance the experience.

3. {**B**} As you go out of the Spanish garden, keep a careful lookout, and among the trees nearby, you'll spot resident squirrels looking for nuts ...

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty tekstu na obwolutach trzech książek oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj książkę do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego pytania pasują dwie książki.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

a. „ What is the final way of dealing with a blackmailer?" Bansteig asked.

"The final way, " Dennis said with a grimace, "is to kill the blackmailer…"

b. Here is a wonderful, slowburning story of three families growing up in rural Northern Ontario, where tragedy and hardship are mirrored in the landscape…

c. This selection of imaginative and enticing fish recipes was written by Rick Stein, one of the best fish chefs in the country and the owner of the highly acclaimed Seafood Restaurant in Padstow, Cornwall, which opened in 1975. Stein has also presented a cookery series for BBC television, Rick Stein's Taste of the Sea.

Which book:

1. is non-fiction? {**C**}
2. is for someone who likes detective stories or thrillers? {**A**}
3. can be taken on holiday as a holiday read? {**AB**}
4. seems the most gripping and action-packed? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

I'd never be able to be an actress. It's really stressful to _ _ _ F_ _ M on the stage in front of crowds of people. {**perform**}

We were waiting at the _ _ _ _ _ _RM for the delayed train to Berlin. {**platform**}

I didn't know the price of the ticket and had not prepared enough money for the F_ _ _. {**fare**}

Tommy doesn't really enjoy _ _ _ HT_ _ E_ _ _. Visiting historical sites and museums is not his hobby. {**sightseeing**}

_ _ _ B_ _ H_ _ G without a proper cream with UV filter is one of the reasons for skin cancer. {**sunbathing**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Why doesn't he …….. the TV? {**a**}

a. finally fix b. finally fixing c. finally fixes

She ……. me of telling everybody a secret. {**c**}

a. is being accused b. accusing c. accused

She asked us ……. late for the meeting. {**a**}

a. not to be b. don't be c. not being

She denied that she ……. the suspect. {**a**}

a. knew b. is knowing c. was known

The pool ……. be cleaned today! {**b**}

a. is b. must c. need

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When we left the club it {**was snowing**} (snow).

{**Does it often rain**} (it/often/rain) in this part of the country?

His twin sister is a better student than him – she {**studies**} (study) really hard.

I {**have not finished**} (not finish) reading your report yet.

I couldn't open the door, because I {**had forgotten**} (forget) the keys.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

31. Koleżanka mówi, że jej gorąco – jak zareagujesz? {**a**}

a. Shall I open the window?

b. You need a doctor.

c. I'll give you some advice.

32. Chcesz pomóc mamie nieść zakupy. {**a**}

a. I'll carry that.

b. It's very heavy!

c. You look tired.

33. Mówisz o swoich zainteresowaniach. {**c**}

a. I'm from Poznan.

b. I like my little brother, he's sweet.

c. Art and history are my hobbies.

34. Nie chcesz jeść zapiekanki szpinakowej, bo jej nie lubisz. {**b**}

a. I'm allergic to spinach.

b. I hate casseroles.

c. I'm a vegetarian.

35. Przypuszczasz, że koleżanka jest smutna z powodu złej oceny. {**b**}

a. Kate is terrified!

b. She might be a bit depressed.

c. Kate failed the last test.

TEST 78

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego wyjazdu. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Kayaking and camping for active travellers

Thrilling adventures in the Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean...

A large dose of cool is injected into each of these exciting itineraries – you're about to embark on a thrilling, close-to-nature adventure, ranging from gentle paddling to hiking through jungles. Our tourist agency takes active adventurers of all ages, from 14 years up, in small groups of 6-12, on sea kayaking and camping trips in Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean destinations.

If you have an active and adventurous spirit, we can offer you a collection of kayaking holidays at various levels, from easy to moderate plus. We also offer private itineraries for families or other groups.

Expert guides, exciting kayaking/hiking/camping combinations, the satisfaction of active achievement and making new friends, wonderful sights… all in some of the world's most beautiful locations. Single and double kayaks are available on these all-inclusive trips.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The holiday is designed for people who love adventure and excitement. {**T**}
2. The kayaking holidays are only for people who are experienced kayakers. {**F**}
3. The holiday is designed for people who don't mind walking long distances. {**T**}
4. You can't go on this holiday if you are under 14. {**T**}
5. There is also an opportunity to do some sightseeing during this holiday. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c)**

Last year we were travelling from Gdańsk to Kraków on an overnight train, and I was asked to buy the train tickets a long time in advance - we definitely needed three bunk beds in a sleeper and we wanted to make sure we would get them. So I went to the railway station one day in early July and bought three tickets for the 15th August. When the day came, we went to the station and then to the platform. As we boarded the train, we realized to our horror that someone was lying on our bunks! We thought the train was obviously overbooked, so we went to the ticket inspector to complain. Unfortunately it turned out that we had bought the tickets for the 15th July, not August! Just as we were facing spending an overnight train journey sitting in an uncomfortable compartment, it turned out that there was an empty sleeping compartment available. It was very lucky, but we had to buy the tickets again… This was the most expensive fare to Kraków!

1. Why was the train journey so expensive? {**c**}

a. because they were travelling a long distance

b. because they were travelling in a sleeping car

c. because they had to pay for their tickets twice

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych zawodów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany zawód do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa zawody.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. If you are interested in probing and unravelling the enigma of the universe, you might consider becoming an astronomer. This career, however, requires years of hard work and is generally very demanding. Astronomers use mathematics and physics to solve the problems in space ships, satellites, and other equipment used in astronomy. Astronomers provide us with the knowledge of many celestial things such as sun, moon, stars, and galaxies etc.

B. As a postman/woman, you'll be responsible for sorting and delivering mail, which includes sorting letters and small packets in a district sorting office, then delivering them to the hundreds of addresses on your round. You may also be responsible for picking up mail from post boxes, post offices and work places within your area. Deliveries can be made on foot, bicycle, or in a car or van. Sometimes you may need to collect a signature for special or recorded packages. To be a good postman, you'll need to be fit and active (the job can involve a lot of walking), literate and numerate, trustworthy, and confident in dealing with the public.

C. As a bus driver, you will be expected to inspect vehicles, and check petrol, oil, and water levels before departure. You will drive vehicles over specified routes or to specified destinations according to time schedules, and sometimes assist passengers with baggage and collect tickets or cash fares. You will also need to record cash receipts and ticket fares. If the bus breaks down, you might need to make minor repairs, e.g. change tires.

Which job:

1. requires university education? {**A**}
2. involves dealing with the public a lot? {**BC**}
3. requires a good memory for names and numbers? {**B**}
4. requires some knowledge of DIY? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

I think I have a cold or flu. I've got fever and my throat is _ _ R_. {**sore**}

_ U_ _ E_N_ have a really difficult work – it's very demanding to operate on sick people and work long hours in the hospital. {**surgeons**}

We've just built a new ramp for the handicapped. This way they'll be able to access the building on their _H_ _ _ CH_ _ _ S. {**wheelchairs**}

She's a nurse, so she's not afraid of the sight of _ _ _ OD, even when there's a serious wound. {**blood**}

She got ready for her morning jog – she put on her tracksuit and comfortable _ _ AI_ _ R _. {**trainers**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Why doesn't he …….. the TV? {**a**}

a. finally fix b. finally fixing c. finally fixes

She ……. me of telling everybody a secret. {**c**}

a. is being accused b. accusing c. accused

She asked us ……. late for the meeting. {**a**}

a. not to be b. don't be c. not being

She denied that she ……. the suspect. {**a**}

a. knew b. is knowing c. was known

The pool ……. be cleaned today! {**b**}

a. is b. must c. need

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Last winter we {**skied**} (ski) a lot in the mountains.

I can't believe it! It's the first time she {**has overslept**} (oversleep).

She doesn't like me. Last week I {**mistook**} (mistake) her for her older sister.

My grandma {**taught**} (teach) in a small village school in Ukraine 50 years ago.

When {**did he take up**} (he/take up) golf?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

51. Słyszysz jakieś hałasy na zewnątrz, pytasz kolegę, co się dzieje. {**c**}

a. This street is really noisy.

b. I can't hear anything!

c. What's going on out there?

52. Szukasz prezentu dla dziadka. {**b**}

a. I'm looking at a gift.

b. I'm looking for a gift.

c. I'm looking after a gift.

53. Kolega prosi cię o pożyczkę. Pytasz jak dużo pieniędzy potrzebuje. {**a**}

a. How much do you need?

b. Do you need any money?

c. I can borrow some.

54.Mowisz koleżance, że siostra teraz uczy się do egzaminu. {**b**}

a. She's teaching now.

b. She's studying now.

c. She always learns.

55. Podobają ci się buty, ale chcesz je w kolorze białym. {**b**}

a. Are they white?

b. Do they come in white?

c. I like them, they're white.

TEST 79

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Overland Safaris - the affordable way to discover Africa

Nomad Adventures, a tourist agency represented by Swagman Tours in Australia, offers fantastic value-for-money overland safaris throughout Southern and Eastern Africa, on a camping and accommodated basis. Group sizes are restricted to a maximum of 24 on camping trips and 18 on accommodated ones, ensuring you have a fantastic trip without feeling lost in a crowd.

Nomad's overland safaris are very popular across a broad age range, offering an affordable way to cross parts of Africa making new friends as you go! The 21-day camping Cape Town to Victoria Falls trip is only $1955pp with a local payment of USD$285. This is great value as it includes your transport, accommodation, most meals and sightseeing. This trip includes an Okavango Delta excursion.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c) :**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

How do you describe the taste?

Win a tea-tasting trip to Kenya – 900 runners-up get free PG tips tea for a whole year.

Our tea plantation in sunny Kericho, Kenya, is a rather lovely place to go on holiday. To win a holiday there, just write to us and help us describe the taste of PG tips tea, and we'll put your name in for 9 consecutive draws. Every week we close our eyes and draw a winner and 100 runners-up. So give yourself a chance and write to us! (UK residents only. For full terms see www.pgtips.co.uk)

1. The text was written in order to: {**b**}

a. encourage people to work on their vocabulary to be more eloquent in the area of describing sensory perceptions, e.g. taste

b. convince people to describe the taste of PG tips tea by offering them a prize in a draw

c. advertise Kericho, Kenya, as a desirable holiday destination

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(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat górskich wędrówek, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. COLLECT AND INSPECT GEAR

b. PREPARE YOUR BODY

c. AVOID STRENUOUS EXERCISE BEFORE HIKING

d. CHECK THE WEATHER FORECAST

Hiking

Hiking is a unique and enjoyable way of spending time with nature while getting some exercise. It is a good way of reducing stress and excess weight, and increasing your stamina and well being. It is a good idea, however, to prepare for your trip in advance:

1. {**B**} Hiking can be a very demanding physical activity, so you must get really fit if you want to succeed and to avoid injury.
2. {**A**} Shoes, tents, clothes and other gear need to be in good condition and appropriate for the weather. If you have new hiking shoes, you should wear them in advance to avoid blisters.
3. {**D**} Remember, however, that the weather is often unpredictable, especially in the high mountains. For example, snowfall is possible even at the peak of summer.
4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych sportów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany sport do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa sporty.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Bobsleigh or **bobsled** is a winter sport, in which teams of two or four people go down narrow, twisting, banked tracks covered with ice, in a gravity-powered sled. The sport of racing bobsleds was originated in Switzerland in 1897 and quickly became popular among British and American visitors. The first sleds were made of wood but were soon replaced by steel sleds, which were much faster. Bobsledding became a part of the Winter Olympic games in 1924. In the Olympics and other major competitions, the bobsled run is at least 1,500 meters long and it has about 15 or 20 turns. It is considered a sport of exhilarating but dangerous speed.

B. Figure skating is an Olympic sport in which individuals, pairs, or groups perform jumps, spins and other challenging moves on ice skates. Olympic sports in figure skating comprise three disciplines: singles, pair skating, and ice dancing. The sport is also associated with show-business. Many skaters, both during and after their competitive careers, also skate in ice skating exhibitions or shows.

C. Rugby football is a style of football that was initiated in Rugby School in the United Kingdom. It was originally one of several different versions of football played at English public schools during the 19th century. Rugby is played at a fast pace, with few stoppages and continuous changes in the possession of the ball. All players on the field must be able to run, pass, kick and catch the ball. They also must be able to tackle and defend, so each position is both offensive and defensive in nature. A rugby match consists of two 40-minute halves.

Which sport:

1. is best for someone who likes speed? {**A**}
2. is a team sport? {**C**}
3. is a winter sport? {**AB**}
4. is distinctly British? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

For Easter we always invite all our family, even the distant _ _ L_ _ _ V_ _. {**relatives**}

They got _ _ G_ _ E_ in May, and married in April next year. {**engaged**}

It's hard to believe my kids are not babies anymore. They are _ _ E_ _ G_ _S, soon to go away to college. {**teenagers**}

She never met her _ _ A_ _ _H_ _ D_ _ _ because her daughter left the country before they were born. She never had a chance to be a grandmother to them. {**grandchildren**}

We were late paying the rent, because our company had financial problems and delayed our _ _ L_ R_ E_. {**salaries**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

All my friends …… when I showed them this video. {**a**}

a. were laughing b. are laughing c. was laughing

I had a problem with my passport at the airport, because it …….. and I didn't know about it. {**b**}

a. expire b. had expired c. has expired

…… work at the weekend? {**a**}

a. Does he have to b. Has he c. He must

If you wanted to lose weight, you ……. all that chocolate. {**a**}

a. shouldn't have been eating b. haven't to eat c. mustn't eat

He …….. about my birthday again. {**c**}

a. forgets b. is forgetting c. has forgotten

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

She is a well known reporter. She {**has been**} (be) all over the world.

We {**will have finished**} (finish) this assignment by next Monday.

I {**would be**} (be) very obliged if you could look at this, Sir.

She said she {**would never trust**} (never trust) me again.

He's not a very honest man. He {**lies**} (lie) a lot.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

46. Chcesz wymienić sprzęt kupiony wcześniej, ponieważ ma usterkę. {**a**}

a. I'd like a new one – the eject button in this one doesn't work.

b. The new one I got didn't work.

c. This one is ugly, I'll get another one.

47. Opowiadasz o wizycie w nowym centrum handlowym. {**b**}

a. I didn't know anybody there.

b. It was too crowded for me, I got tired.

It was too crowded for me. I got tired.

c. The room was completely empty.

48. Chcesz zorganizować wycieczkę klasową, pytasz kolegów o opinie na ten temat. {**c**}

a. We shouldn't do it.

b. Do you like sightseeing?

c. How about a trip to Zakopane this year?

49. Koleżanka komentuje twój nowy płaszcz, który jest dużo za długi. {**a**}

a. It doesn't fit you.

b. It suits you ok.

c. It's too expensive.

50. Wolałbyś nie wychodzić dziś wieczorem. {**a**}

a. I'd rather not go out tonight.

b. I should go.

c. How about going out?

TEST 80

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Overland Safaris - the affordable way to discover Africa

Nomad Adventures, a tourist agency represented by Swagman Tours in Australia, offers fantastic value-for-money overland safaris throughout Southern and Eastern Africa, on a camping and accommodated basis. Group sizes are restricted to a maximum of 24 on camping trips and 18 on accommodated ones, ensuring you have a fantastic trip without feeling lost in a crowd.

Nomad's overland safaris are very popular across a broad age range, offering an affordable way to cross parts of Africa making new friends as you go! The 21-day camping Cape Town to Victoria Falls trip is only $1955pp with a local payment of USD$285. This is great value as it includes your transport, accommodation, most meals and sightseeing. This trip includes an Okavango Delta excursion.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b, c lub d)**

One afternoon I set off to visit my friend in a nearby village. It was foggy and chilly, but I really wanted to see her, so despite the weather I got into my car and pulled out. While I was driving, the fog became so dense that I couldn't see a thing. I kept on driving for some time when I suddenly realized I had lost my way. Panicking slightly, I stopped and hoped the fog would lift soon. I sat in the car for half an hour, but the fog was still like thick cotton wrapping around me. I thought I'd better get out and try to walk, as it was not much further away to the village. I walked for a bit when I saw some lights – it was the village! Sighing with relief, I dashed towards the lights and found my friend's house...

1. What time of the year do you think it was? {**c**}

a. Spring

b. Summer

c. Autumn

d. Winter

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat przyczyn anoreksji, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. CULTURAL INFLUENCE

b. REJECTION FROM THE SOCIETY

c. STRESS

d. LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Anorexia is an eating disorder which can be characterized by low body weight and fear of becoming fat. Although anorexia is a physical condition, the real causes are related to the patient's emotional life. There are several causes of anorexia:

1. {**D**} A person may feel useless and worthless, despite achievements in his life, and they don't like the way they look. These feelings cause the patient to feel rejected from the society. As a consequence, an anorexic person is trying to have at least the perfect body.

2. {**C**} When a person has to work under pressure or experiences important changes in their life, they may feel worried and nervous. In such situations some people stop eating in the right times, or even stop eating altogether.

3. {**A**} In our society, extreme thinness is an indispensable element of the ideal beauty. As a consequence, many women and men go on very strict diets or use products that supposedly make them lose weight in a few days.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech rodzajów kuchni oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ kuchni do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwie kuchnie.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Thai cuisine is quite spicy and consists of lightly prepared dishes with strong aromatic components. Thai food cooks try to balance all the four fundamental taste senses in each dish or meal: sour, sweet, salty, and bitter. Thai meals typically consist of either a single dish or it will be rice with many additional dishes served at the same time. A staple ingredient in Thai cuisine is the "nampla" - a very aromatic fish sauce with a distinctive taste, which gives Thai cuisine its unique character. The most common grain is of course rice, as in most Asian cuisines, and the famous, sweet-smelling jasmine rice is indigenous to Thailand.

B. Finnish cuisine combines traditional country cooking with contemporary continental style cooking. Fish and meat are often found in traditional Finnish dishes from the western part of the country, while the dishes from the eastern part traditionally include various vegetables and mushrooms. Finnish foods often use wholemeal grains (rye, barley, oats) and various berries (such as blueberries and other), as well as milk and its derivatives. As to vegetables, turnips were traditionally used, until they were replaced by the potato in the 18thcentury.

C. Mexican cuisine is known for its varied flavours, colourful decoration, and variety of spices and ingredients - many of them are native to the country. This cuisine has combined the indigenous, Mexican elements with European cuisine. Typical foods include corn (used in tortillas, gorditas, and also eaten fresh), beans, pumpkin and peppers. Mexican cuisine is considered one of the most varied in the world, after Chinese and Indian.

Which cuisine:

1. is the most varied out of these three? {**C**}
2. contains a lot of fish products? {**AB**}
3. is probably the most spicy out of the three? {**A**}
4. combines elements of traditional and European cuisines? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

My grandparents are so lucky, they don't have to work, because they are already _ _T_ _ E_. {**retired**}

She's always wanted to be a J_ _ _ _ _ L_ _ _, write articles for magazines and travel around the world. {**journalist**}

Everybody thinks our PE teacher is _ _ F_ _ R. He doesn't treat us equally. {**unfair**}

Disposing of nuclear waste is really H_ _ _ _ _ L to the environment and human life. {**harmful**}

You can't draw a straight line without using a _ _L_R. {**ruler**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She ……. a book when she noticed a homeless man in the street outside her house. {**b**}

a. read b. was reading c. had read

I think he's …….. what I said. {**a**}

a. misunderstood b. misunderstand c. misunderstanded

You ……. have bought so much bread. We have more than we need. {**b**}

a. don't need to b. needn't c. must

It …….. Lady Gaga you saw yesterday. She's in LA! {**a**}

a. can't have been b. wasn't be c. mustn't have been

Are your kids …… than theirs? {**b**}

a. talented b. more talented c. most talented

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When I got home, the TV set was not there. Somebody {**had broken**} (break) into my flat!

Mary is prone to accidents. She {**has broken**} (break) her leg twice.

He {**does not know**} (not know) me very well. We've only met twice.

I {**have been calling**} (call) you all morning! Where have you been?

What {**are they talking**} (they/talk) about? Can you hear them?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz

TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

11. Przypuszczasz, ze pies twojej koleżanki jest chory. {**b**}

a. He's such a nice puppy!

b. He doesn't seem to be well.

c. I would take him for a walk.

12. Radzisz koledze, jak poprawić oceny. {**a**}

a. If I were you, I'd study more.

b. You should go out more.

c. I love studying maths.

13. Mówisz koledze, że nie powinien był zachować się niegrzecznie w stosunku do nauczyciela. {**c**}

a. You should apologize.

b. You shouldn't say sorry.

c. You shouldn't have misbehaved like that.

14. Przypuszczasz, że widziałaś Kasię Cichopek w centrum handlowym. {**b**}

a. I love Kasia. She's a great actress!

b. It may have been Kasia Cichopek.

c. That can't have been her.

15. Uważasz, ze podróżowanie autostopem jest niebezpieczne. {**a**}

a. Hitchhiking is very risky.

b. I hitchhike to school every day.

c. If you want to, you can do it.

TEST 81

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę stadniny koni. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Wimbledon Village Stables
Exceptional horse riding in London

We would like to invite you to join our Riding Club in the heart of Wimbledon Village. The Stables has a rich history and has offered horse riding in London for over 100 years.

WVS is a riding school with 25 happy and well trained horses and ponies. We have a team of experienced and professional riding instructors, whose main priorities are your enjoyment and safety as well as the achievement of your riding ambitions.

We are proud to offer:

- A unique Membership Scheme offering our Members substantial discounts and a more personalised approach,

- Riding in the south of England with more than 3,000 acres of beautiful countryside right on our doorstep.

Above all, we are a friendly, lively yard with a wealth of experience in developing the skills of both the capable rider and the enthusiastic novice.

Each and every client is treated as an individual and our own special 'community' is enriched by people of all abilities, from all walks of life, with one thing in common - a love of horses and riding.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. Wimbledon Village Stables has a lot of experience in teaching people how to ride horses. {**T**}
2. If you are just a beginner horse rider, you should have some riding classes elsewhere before going to the WVS, as the school deals with intermediate and advanced riders only. {**F**}
3. If you become a Member of the Riding Club, you will pay less for riding. {**T**}
4. Riding horses is a good way to visit and admire the English countryside. {**T**}
5. You can meet all sorts of people in the WVS. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Its construction was begun in 1093 and was largely completed within the next 40 years. It is the only cathedral in England to retain almost all of its Romanesque features, and one of few to preserve the unity and integrity of its original design. The Cathedral was built as a place of worship, to house the shrine of saint Cuthbert, in whose honour pilgrims came to Durham from all over England. It was also the home of a Benedictine monastic community.

The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn't changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat przyczyn anoreksji, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. CULTURAL INFLUENCE

b. REJECTION FROM THE SOCIETY

c. STRESS

d. LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Anorexia is an eating disorder which can be characterized by low body weight and fear of becoming fat. Although anorexia is a physical condition, the real causes are related to the patient's emotional life. There are several causes of anorexia:

1. {**D**} A person may feel useless and worthless, despite achievements in his life, and they don't like the way they look. These feelings cause the patient to feel rejected from the society. As a consequence, an anorexic person is trying to have at least the perfect body.

2. {**C**} When a person has to work under pressure or experiences important changes in their life, they may feel worried and nervous. In such situations some people stop eating in the right times, or even stop eating altogether.

3. {**A**} In our society, extreme thinness is an indispensable element of the ideal beauty. As a consequence, many women and men go on very strict diets or use products that supposedly make them lose weight in a few days.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech ptaków oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj opis ptaka do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa opisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. The **Blue Tit** is 10.5 to 12 cm long and belongs to the tit family. It has a distinctive appearance with its blue crown, a dark blue line passing through the eye, and white cheeks. The nape, wings and tail are blue, the back is yellowish green, and the belly is mostly sulphur-yellow. Both sexes look similar, and young ones are generally more yellow. The Blue Tit is very common in Europe and Asia, in the temperate and subarctic climate. It lives in deciduous or mixed woodlands. It is a resident bird, i.e., most tits do not migrate.

B. The White Stork is a large, wading bird with long legs and a long neck. It measures about 100–115 cm from beak tip to the end of

the tail. The White Stork, as the name suggests, is mainly white, with some black on its wings, and it has a red beak. Most of its population can be found in, and also associated with, Poland. The White Stork is a long-distance migrant, spending winter in Africa, from tropical Sub-Saharan to South Africa. This bird eats insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and small birds. It takes its food from the ground, looking for it among low vegetation, and from shallow water. A pair of storks build a large stick nest, often on towers or roofs, which may be used for several years.

C. The European Magpie is 44–46 centimetres in length - in the adult more than half of the length is the tail. Its head, neck and breast are glossy black with a metallic sheen, whereas the belly and shoulders are pure white; the wings are also black and white. It is a resident breeding bird popular in Europe, Asia and even northwest Africa. The European Magpie has a reputation for "stealing" little bright objects. It feeds on eggs, small birds, insects, but also grain or other vegetable substances. It usually lives in suburban areas, and sometimes in the country.

Which bird(s):

1. is/are the most colourful out of the three? {**A**}
2. is/are the largest? {**B**}
3. is/are likely to be seen near water? {**B**}
4. does/do not migrate? {**AC**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

This room needs some color and life, maybe a picture or a big, green, pot P_ _ _ _. {**plant**}

Please, don't forget to put the ice-cream in the F_ _ _ _ _ R. It can melt, you know… {**freezer**}

Teachers need to be _ _ T_ _ _ T with their students, even when they misbehave and are loud. {**patient**}

Why are you so _ _ _ BB_ _ _? Can you never change your mind about this? {**stubborn**}

Terry is a bit _ _Y. He doesn't really like talking to other kids. {**shy**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

If Joe …… to Hollywood, he would have become a film star. {**b**}

a. goes b. had gone c. went

We wouldn't be in this situation, if you …….. all the money gambling! {**b**}

a. lost b. hadn't lost c. lose

The archeologist tried …… the Lost City, with no luck however. {**a**}

a. to find b. found c. find

The bullies in our school always make younger kids …….. them their lunch. {**a**}

a. give b. to give c. giving

Our teacher seems ……. quite demanding. {**c**}

a. be b. being c. to be

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

You don't have to water the plants. I {**have already done**} (already/do) it.

We were late. When we got to the concert, the band {**had already been playing**} (already/play) for 45 minutes.

I thought she had put on weight, but she told me she {**was expecting**} (expect) a baby.

His breath is horrible. He hardly ever {**brushes**} (brush) his teeth.

How much {**does this car cost**} (this car/cost)? I would like to buy it.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

16. Chcesz poprosić kolegę do telefonu. {**b**}

a. Hello, John speaking.

b. Can I speak to Brian, please?

c. I'll call Brian.

17. Chcesz zostawić wiadomość koleżance, której nie ma w domu. {**b**}

a. I'll call back later.

b. Can you take a message for her, please?

c. Can I talk to Kasia, please?

18. Prosisz mamę o radę. {**a**}

a. What would you do if you were me?

b. That was good advice, thanks.

c. I wouldn't like that.

19. Proponujesz zorganizowanie przyjęcia niespodzianki dla babci. {**a**}

a. Why don't we have a surprise party?

b. Grandma loves parties.

c. It's grandma's birthday next Friday.

20. Przypomnij koledze o zabraniu paszportu przed wyjazdem. {**c**}

a. You always forget your passport.

b. Let’s see your documents.

c. Please, don’t forget your passport.

TEST 82

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Overland Safaris - the affordable way to discover Africa

Nomad Adventures, a tourist agency represented by Swagman Tours in Australia, offers fantastic value-for-money overland safaris throughout Southern and Eastern Africa, on a camping and accommodated basis. Group sizes are restricted to a maximum of 24 on camping trips and 18 on accommodated ones, ensuring you have a fantastic trip without feeling lost in a crowd.

Nomad's overland safaris are very popular across a broad age range, offering an affordable way to cross parts of Africa making new friends as you go! The 21-day camping Cape Town to Victoria Falls trip is only $1955pp with a local payment of USD$285. This is great value as it includes your transport, accommodation, most meals and sightseeing. This trip includes an Okavango Delta excursion.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a,b lub c):

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Dear Amy,

Thank you for inviting me to stay at your home last week. I had a lovely time and I really enjoyed our long walks in the countryside, horse riding lessons and, above all, your company. I really hope we can repeat the experience – perhaps you will be able to visit me next year?

I hope to see you again,

Sarah.

1. The purpose of Sarah's letter is to: {**a**}

a. express gratitude for Sarah's stay at Amy's place

b. invite Amy to visit Sarah at her home

c. tell Amy that Sarah is missing her

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat Compton Acres, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. SCULPTURE GARDEN

b. SQUIRRELS' NUTTY TRAIL

c. THE EGYPTIAN COURT

d. THE SPANISH GARDEN

Compton Acres is really an escape to a different world – there are twelve individual gardens there, all set in ten acres with spectacular view over Poole Harbour, Brownsea Island and the Purbeck Hills. You can see classic formality of Europe, mystical air of the Orient, wild Canadian woodlands, and Indian tropics in one place! Out of the 12, there are four gardens which I really loved...

1. {**C**} You can find here inscrutable sphinx, swaying palms, bewitching statues, and the story of this garden's creation in hieroglyphics.

2. {**A**} A sensational garden! You can feel the beauty of these exquisite, multi-textured stone sculptures from Africa while highly-scented plants and shrubs enhance the experience.

3. {**B**} As you go out of the Spanish garden, keep a careful lookout, and among the trees nearby, you'll spot resident squirrels looking for nuts ...

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

Przeczytaj opisy trzech typów rowerów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ roweru do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę!

a. Road bikes

Road bikes have light frames and narrow tires. Usually they're less comfortable than other bicycles, but their design makes for a faster and more responsive ride. Riding a lighter bike up a hill is much less tiring!

b. Mountain bikes

Mountain bikes are designed for off-road use. They are built with strong components, so they are suitable for rough riding. They also have high-performing brakes and suspension. Their tires are fatter and their seats more comfortable than those of the road bikes.

c. Tandem bikes

Tandems are bicycles built for two people. The front rider, called the captain, is responsible for steering and braking. The back rider, called the stoker, may have limited access to brakes.

Which bike:

1. is designed for two riders? {**C**}
2. probably has the best brakes? {**B**}
3. is the best to use on narrow paths or country dirt roads? {**B**}
4. responds best to the rider's steering? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

This room needs some color and life, maybe a picture or a big, green, pot P_ _ _ _. {**plant**}

Please, don't forget to put the ice-cream in the F_ _ _ _ _ R. It can melt, you know… {**freezer**}

Teachers need to be _ _ T_ _ _ T with their students, even when they misbehave and are loud. {**patient**}

Why are you so _ _ _ BB_ _ _? Can you never change your mind about this? {**stubborn**}

Terry is a bit _ _Y. He doesn't really like talking to other kids. {**shy**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

If Joe …… to Hollywood, he would have become a film star. {**b**}

a. goes b. had gone c. went

We wouldn't be in this situation, if you …….. all the money gambling! {**b**}

a. lost b. hadn't lost c. lose

The archeologist tried …… the Lost City, with no luck however. {**a**}

a. to find b. found c. find

The bullies in our school always make younger kids …….. them their lunch. {**a**}

a. give b. to give c. giving

Our teacher seems ……. quite demanding. {**c**}

a. be b. being c. to be

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Do you know how many people {**came**} (come) to the last meeting?

Do you know if she {**speaks**} (speak) Italian?

People in Peru {**eat**} (eat) guinea pigs.

When I lived in Madrid I {**spoke**} (speak) Spanish all the time.

What time {**did the show start**} (the show/start) yesterday?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz

TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

16. Chcesz poprosić kolegę do telefonu. {**b**}

a. Hello, John speaking.

b. Can I speak to Brian, please?

c. I'll call Brian.

17. Chcesz zostawić wiadomość koleżance, której nie ma w domu. {**b**}

a. I'll call back later.

b. Can you take a message for her, please?

c. Can I talk to Kasia, please?

18. Prosisz mamę o radę. {**a**}

a. What would you do if you were me?

b. That was good advice, thanks.

c. I wouldn't like that.

19. Proponujesz zorganizowanie przyjęcia niespodzianki dla babci. {**a**}

a. Why don't we have a surprise party?

b. Grandma loves parties.

c. It's grandma's birthday next Friday.

20. Przypomnij koledze o zabraniu paszportu przed wyjazdem. {**c**}

a. You always forget your passport.

b. Let's see your documents.

c. Please, don't forget your passport.

TEST 83

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Planetarium – prepare to immerse yourself in an alien world as if you were standing there yourself.
Whether you have ever been interested in the stars or not, you should visit our Planetarium. As an introduction, a short movie shows you how to identify major star constellations and planets that can be seen at night in our part of the world. Then you can choose from a selection of 30-minute, 3-D movies on various subjects (our sun, a short history of the universe, black holes, the uniqueness of the Earth), or you can see them all! The films use the very latest, breathtaking images sent directly from space by space probes travelling through our solar system.

Prepare yourself for an unprecedented tour of the world beyond our planet…

The Planetarium is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except for Mondays.

Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a,b lub c):

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Dear Amy,

Thank you for inviting me to stay at your home last week. I had a lovely time and I really enjoyed our long walks in the countryside, horse riding lessons and, above all, your company. I really hope we can repeat the experience – perhaps you will be able to visit me next year?

I hope to see you again,

Sarah.

1. The purpose of Sarah's letter is to: {**a**}

a. express gratitude for Sarah's stay at Amy's place

b. invite Amy to visit Sarah at her home

c. tell Amy that Sarah is missing her

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat Compton Acres, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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1. {**C**} You can find here inscrutable sphinx, swaying palms, bewitching statues, and the story of this garden's creation in hieroglyphics.

2. {**A**} A sensational garden! You can feel the beauty of these exquisite, multi-textured stone sculptures from Africa while highly-scented plants and shrubs enhance the experience.

3. {**B**} As you go out of the Spanish garden, keep a careful lookout, and among the trees nearby, you'll spot resident squirrels looking for nuts ...

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych sportów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany sport do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa sporty.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Bobsleigh or **bobsled** is a winter sport, in which teams of two or four people go down narrow, twisting, banked tracks covered with ice, in a gravity-powered sled. The sport of racing bobsleds was originated in Switzerland in 1897 and quickly became popular among British and American visitors. The first sleds were made of wood but were soon replaced by steel sleds, which were much faster. Bobsledding became a part of the Winter Olympic games in 1924. In the Olympics and other major competitions, the bobsled run is at least 1,500 meters long and it has about 15 or 20 turns. It is considered a sport of exhilarating but dangerous speed.

B. Figure skating is an Olympic sport in which individuals, pairs, or groups perform jumps, spins and other challenging moves on ice skates. Olympic sports in figure skating comprise three disciplines: singles, pair skating, and ice dancing. The sport is also associated with show-business. Many skaters, both during and after their competitive careers, also skate in ice skating exhibitions or shows.

C. Rugby football is a style of football that was initiated in Rugby School in the United Kingdom. It was originally one of several different versions of football played at English public schools during the 19th century. Rugby is played at a fast pace, with few stoppages and continuous changes in the possession of the ball. All players on the field must be able to run, pass, kick and catch the ball. They also must be able to tackle and defend, so each position is both offensive and defensive in nature. A rugby match consists of two 40-minute halves.

Which sport:

1. is best for someone who likes speed? {**A**}
2. is a team sport? {**C**}
3. is a winter sport? {**AB**}
4. is distinctly British? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

It may be the cheapest way of travelling, but H_ _ _H_ _ K_ _ _ is also the most dangerous one. {**hitchhiking**}

When you go abroad, don't forget your passport, cash and a _ _ I_ _ B_ _K to read about your destination. {**guidebook**}

Polish people like to _ _ M_ _ AI_ about everything – they always say jobs are hard, bosses bad, weather horrible and neighbors mean. {**complain**}

How many St. Valentine cards did you _ _C_ _ V_ last year? I got only three. {**receive**}

Little Red Riding Hood took her B_ _ _ E_ with lunch for Grandma, and went to visit her. {**basket**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She ……. a book when she noticed a homeless man in the street outside her house. {**b**}

a. read b. was reading c. had read

I think he's …….. what I said. {**a**}

a. misunderstood b. misunderstand c. misunderstanded

You ……. have bought so much bread. We have more than we need. {**b**}

a. don't need to b. needn't c. must

It …….. Lady Gaga you saw yesterday. She's in LA! {**a**}

a. can't have been b. wasn't be c. mustn't have been

Are your kids …… than theirs? {**b**}

a. talented b. more talented c. most talented

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

They must be exhausted. They {**have been training**} (train) all morning.

He promised he {**would help**} (help) me.

I {**heard**} (hear) everything you said yesterday.

This film is so sad. I think I {**am going to cry**} (cry) in a moment.

She is the most interesting person I {**have ever met**} (ever/meet).

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

66. Mówisz koleżance, że nie masz wystarczająco dużo pieniędzy, żeby kupić tą książkę. {**a**}

a. I can't afford it.

b. I haven't got money enough.

c. I need money.

67. Cieszysz się na plany wakacyjne, o których mówi koleżanka. {**a**}

a. Oh, that sounds wonderful!

b. I'm looking for it!

c. I can't wait for you!

68. Pytasz, jak długo nauczyciel na ciebie czekał. {**a**}

a. Have you been here long?

b. Is it a long time?

c. Is there a long line?

69. Pytasz o plany kolegi na wakacje. {**c**}

a. Are you going to that restaurant?

b. Do you like summer?

c. What are you doing next summer?

70. Mówisz, że nie możesz doczekać się Świąt. {**a**}

a. I'm really looking forward to it.

b. I'm not waiting.

c. I just love Christmas.

TEST 84

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Its construction was begun in 1093 and was largely completed within the next 40 years. It is the only cathedral in England to retain almost all of its Romanesque features, and one of few to preserve the unity and integrity of its original design. The Cathedral was built as a place of worship, to house the shrine of saint Cuthbert, in whose honour pilgrims came to Durham from all over England. It was also the home of a Benedictine monastic community.

The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn't changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden

nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych sportów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany sport do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa sporty.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

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It may be the cheapest way of travelling, but H_ _ _H_ _ K_ _ _ is also the most dangerous one. {**hitchhiking**}

When you go abroad, don't forget your passport, cash and a _ _ I_ _ B_ _K to read about your destination. {**guidebook**}

Polish people like to _ _ M_ _ AI_ about everything – they always say jobs are hard, bosses bad, weather horrible and neighbors mean. {**complain**}

How many St. Valentine cards did you _ _C_ _ V_ last year? I got only three. {**receive**}

Little Red Riding Hood took her B_ _ _ E_ with lunch for Grandma, and went to visit her. {**basket**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

I heard a joke today ……., I thought, was very funny. {**a**}

a. which b. who c. whom

What time did they ……. yesterday? {**c**}

a. left b. leaved c. leave

Look at those beautiful pictures. She ……. all morning. {**c**}

a. had painted b. paints c. has been painting

The baby hasn't been sleeping well …… . {**b**}

a. yet b. lately c. since

I've only been …… the opera twice. {**a**}

a. to b. on c. for

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

They must be exhausted. They {**have been training**} (train) all morning.

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She is the most interesting person I {**have ever met**} (ever/meet).

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

1. Jesteś zaskoczony, że kolega przyszedł na przyjęcie. {**b**}

a. Where are you?

b. What a surprise! I wasn't sure you'd make it.

c. I thought she is with you!

2. Chcesz zaproponować znajomym spacer. {**a**}

a. Do you feel like taking a walk?

b. Can you walk?

c. Walking is my favorite pastime.

3. Chcesz poznać opinię nauczyciela na temat nowej uczennicy. {**c**}

a. Clara isn't nice.

b. Do you think about Clara?

c. How do feel about Clara?

4. Zgadzasz się na propozycję pójścia do kina. {**a**}

a. I'd like that, thanks.

b. I don't like movies.

c. Cinema is boring.

5. Nie chcesz, aby kolega przeszkadzał ci w pracy. {**b**}

a. Would you like to go somewhere?

b. Could you be a little less noisy?

c. Shall we work together?

TEST 85

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego wyjazdu. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Kayaking and camping for active travellers

Thrilling adventures in the Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean...

A large dose of cool is injected into each of these exciting itineraries – you're about to embark on a thrilling, close-to-nature adventure, ranging from gentle paddling to hiking through jungles. Our tourist agency takes active adventurers of all ages, from 14 years up, in small groups of 6-12, on sea kayaking and camping trips in Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean destinations.

If you have an active and adventurous spirit, we can offer you a collection of kayaking holidays at various levels, from easy to moderate plus. We also offer private itineraries for families or other groups.

Expert guides, exciting kayaking/hiking/camping combinations, the satisfaction of active achievement and making new friends, wonderful sights… all in some of the world's most beautiful locations. Single and double kayaks are available on these all-inclusive trips.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The holiday is designed for people who love adventure and excitement. {**T**}
2. The kayaking holidays are only for people who are experienced kayakers. {**F**}
3. The holiday is designed for people who don't mind walking long distances. {**T**}
4. You can't go on this holiday if you are under 14. {**T**}
5. There is also an opportunity to do some sightseeing during this holiday. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c)**

Last year we were travelling from Gdańsk to Kraków on an overnight train, and I was asked to buy the train tickets a long time in advance - we definitely needed three bunk beds in a sleeper and we wanted to make sure we would get them. So I went to the railway station one day in early July and bought three tickets for the 15th August. When the day came, we went to the station and then to the platform. As we boarded the train, we realized to our horror that someone was lying on our bunks! We thought the train was obviously overbooked, so we went to the ticket inspector to complain. Unfortunately it turned out that we had bought the tickets for the 15th July, not August! Just as we were facing spending an overnight train journey sitting in an uncomfortable compartment, it turned out that there was an empty sleeping compartment available. It was very lucky, but we had to buy the tickets again… This was the most expensive fare to Kraków!

1. Why was the train journey so expensive? {**c**}

a. because they were travelling a long distance

b. because they were travelling in a sleeping car

c. because they had to pay for their tickets twice

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat aranżacji wnętrz, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. Place fresh flowers in your rooms

b. Choose pastels and floral prints to reflect the rebirth of nature in your home

c. Freshen up an entire room with a new coat of paint

d. Keep some houseplants in your home

How to Decorate Your House for Spring

Spring is usually very welcome after a long, cold winter. If you want to capture its atmosphere and bring cheer in your home, here is what you can do:

1. {**B**} Blankets, pillows, vases and curtains reflecting these spring themes can be introduced into your home with minimal effort or expense.

2. {**C**} Colours that are light and airy are suggestive of spring. Try to find different shades of your current wall colour and pick one that coordinates with your existing decor.

3. {**A**} The aroma and bright colours are a reminder that spring is in the air. When cutting stems, cut at a 45-degree angle. Use preservatives in the water to extend flower life.

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty tekstu na obwolutach trzech książek oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj książkę do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego pytania pasują dwie książki.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

a. „ What is the final way of dealing with a blackmailer?" Bansteig asked.

"The final way, " Dennis said with a grimace, "is to kill the blackmailer…"

b. Here is a wonderful, slowburning story of three families growing up in rural Northern Ontario, where tragedy and hardship are mirrored in the landscape…

c. This selection of imaginative and enticing fish recipes was written by Rick Stein, one of the best fish chefs in the country and the owner of the highly acclaimed Seafood Restaurant in Padstow, Cornwall, which opened in 1975. Stein has also presented a cookery series for BBC television, Rick Stein's Taste of the Sea.

Which book:

1. is non-fiction? {**C**}
2. is for someone who likes detective stories or thrillers? {**A**}
3. can be taken on holiday as a holiday read? {**AB**}
4. seems the most gripping and action-packed? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Molly did a beautiful _ R_ _ I_ _ in kindergarten today – it has really bright colors and funny elephants in it. {**drawing**}

You don't need to _ _ T_ _ the cactuses, they prefer staying dry. {**water**}

Jill, have you taken out the _ _ BB_ _ _? Something smells bad in the kitchen. {**rubbish**}

They need to install the central _ _ AT_ _ _ and they can move in to their new house. {**heating**}

The only way Lucy can fall asleep is with her favorite yellow blanket and a soft, feather _ _ L_ _ W. {**pillow**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

If Joe …… to Hollywood, he would have become a film star. {**b**}

a. goes b. had gone c. went

We wouldn't be in this situation, if you …….. all the money gambling! {**b**}

a. lost b. hadn't lost c. lose

The archeologist tried …… the Lost City, with no luck however. {**a**}

a. to find b. found c. find

The bullies in our school always make younger kids …….. them their lunch. {**a**}

a. give b. to give c. giving

Our teacher seems ……. quite demanding. {**c**}

a. be b. being c. to be

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

It's heavy. I {**will help**} (help) you.

This time next winter we {**will be visiting**} (visit) the Himalayas.

I'm sure she {**will call**} (call) you. She promised!

We {**did not have to**} (not have to) take this test last semester. It wasn't obligatory.

Do you know who {**fell**} (fall) off the ladder yesterday? I think it was Toby. He broke his wrist.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

66. Mówisz koleżance, że nie masz wystarczająco dużo pieniędzy, żeby kupić tą książkę. {**a**}

a. I can't afford it.

b. I haven't got money enough.

c. I need money.

67. Cieszysz się na plany wakacyjne, o których mówi koleżanka. {**a**}

a. Oh, that sounds wonderful!

b. I'm looking for it!

c. I can't wait for you!

68. Pytasz, jak długo nauczyciel na ciebie czekał. {**a**}

a. Have you been here long?

b. Is it a long time?

c. Is there a long line?

69. Pytasz o plany kolegi na wakacje. {**c**}

a. Are you going to that restaurant?

b. Do you like summer?

c. What are you doing next summer?

70. Mówisz, że nie możesz doczekać się Świąt. {**a**}

a. I'm really looking forward to it.

b. I'm not waiting.

c. I just love Christmas.

TEST 86

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę pielgrzymki po Ziemi Świętej. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

A Holy Land Pilgrimage - The Gospel Trail

Following the footsteps of Jesus, takes a whole new meaning by following the "Gospel Trail". "And leaving the city Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capharnaum on the sea coast…" (Matthew 4:13). From Mount of Precipice on the southern outskirts of Nazareth to Capernaum, you can visit the same places and see the same landscapes that Jesus visited and saw.

The Gospel Trail offers a golden opportunity to discover the cradle of Christianity in the Galilee. Follow the trail down the paths Jesus is believed to have taken when he left his childhood town of Nazareth for Capernaum, located on the north-west shore of the Sea of Galilee and which became his centre of ministry. The main portion of the trail will open in the spring of 2011 and the rest will open by the end of the year.

To enhance your experience, you will be able to choose how you want to travel the trail – by foot, bike or car, or even by sailing down the length of the Sea of Galilee. What's more, you can even combine them on various segments. Choose what's right for you based on your personal preferences and the level of difficulty you desire.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Gospel Trail gives you an opportunity to see the places mentioned in the Old Testament. {**F**}
2. The Gospel Trail starts in Nazareth and ends in Capernaum. {**T**}
3. The Gospel Trail has been open for a few years now. {**F**}
4. You can go along the trail by any means of transport you want. {**T**}
5. The path follows the footsteps of St. Peter. {**F**}

(T2IIe) Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a,b lub c):

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Dear Amy,

Thank you for inviting me to stay at your home last week. I had a lovely time and I really enjoyed our long walks in the countryside, horse riding lessons and, above all, your company. I really hope we can repeat the experience – perhaps you will be able to visit me next year?

I hope to see you again,

Sarah.

1. The purpose of Sarah's letter is to: {**a**}

a. express gratitude for Sarah's stay at Amy's place

b. invite Amy to visit Sarah at her home

c. tell Amy that Sarah is missing her

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe) Przeczytaj trzy przepisy kulinarne oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj przepis do odpowiedniego pytania. Do niektórych pytań pasują dwa przepisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. POACHED SALMON

Ingredients

- 1 to 1½ pounds salmon fillets
- ½ cup dry white wine (a good Sauvignon Blanc)
- ½ cup water
- A few thin slices of yellow onion and/or 1 shallot, peeled and sliced thin
- Several sprigs of fresh dill or sprinkle of dried dill
- A sprig of fresh parsley
- Freshly ground black pepper

Put wine, water, dill, parsley and onions in a saute pan, and bring to a simmer on medium heat. Place salmon fillets, skin-side down on the pan. Cover. Cook 5 minutes or to desired done-ness. Do not overcook. Serve sprinkled with freshly ground black pepper.

Serves 2-4

B. GRILLED CHICKEN LEGS

Prep Time: 20 minutes

Cook Time: 50 minutes

Marinate: 4 hours

Total Time: 5 hours, 10 minutes

Ingredients:

- 2/3 cup canola oil
- 1/2 cup red wine vinegar
- 3 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 3 tablespoons ketchup
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- dash Tabasco sauce
- 6 chicken leg quarters

Preparation:

In a large resealable food storage bag (plastic), combine the oil, vinegar, sugar, ketchup, onion, Worcestershire sauce, salt, garlic, and Tabasco. Add the chicken and turn to coat thoroughly. Seal the bag and refrigerate for at least 4 hours or overnight, turning occasionally.

Pour marinade into a saucepan and bring to a boil. Boil for 1 minute.

Heat the grill to a medium-high heat, about 350° to 375°.

Grill chicken over indirect heat -- not directly over coals or gas burners -- turning frequently and basting with the reserved boiled marinade, for about 45 to 60 minutes. The chicken should be fork tender and juices will run clear. The temperature should register about 165 on an instant read thermometer inserted into the thickest part of the meat but not touching bone.

Serves 6.

C. FISH STEW

Preparation time: 25 minutes.

Ingredients

- 6 Tbsp olive oil
- 1 cup of chopped onions
- 2 large garlic cloves, chopped
- 2/3 cup fresh parsley, chopped
- 1 cup of fresh chopped tomato (about 1 medium sized tomato)
- 2 tsp of tomato paste.
- 8 oz of clam juice
- 2/3 cup dry white wine
- 1 1/2 lb fish fillets (use halibut, cod, sole, red snapper, sea bass), cut into 2-inch pieces
- Touch of dry oregano, Tabasco, thyme, pepper
- Salt

Method

1 Heat olive oil in heavy large pot or Dutch oven over medium-high heat. Add chopped onion and garlic and sauté 4 minutes. Add parsley and stir 2 minutes. Add tomato, tomato paste and cook 2 minutes longer.

2 Add clam juice, dry white wine, and fish and simmer until fish is cooked through, less than 10 minutes. Add seasoning. Salt to taste. Ladle into bowls and serve.

Serves 4.

Which recipe is best for someone who:

1. has less than half an hour to cook? {**AC**}

2. doesn't eat meat? {**AC**}

3. wants to entertain five other people for dinner? {**B**}

4. would like to eat some soup? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

For Easter we always invite all our family, even the distant _ _ L_ _ _ V_ _. {**relatives**}

They got _ _ G_ _ E_ in May, and married in April next year. {**engaged**}

It's hard to believe my kids are not babies anymore. They are _ _ E_ _ G_ _S, soon to go away to college. {**teenagers**}

She never met her _ _ A_ _ _H_ _ D_ _ _ because her daughter left the country before they were born. She never had a chance to be a grandmother to them. {**grandchildren**}

We were late paying the rent, because our company had financial problems and delayed our _ _ L_ R_ E_. {**salaries**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Danny suggested ……. to Rome. {**c**}

a. us to go b. us go c. going

It was quite unusual …… you at midnight. {**a**}

a. to meet b. met c. meets

……. a kindergarten teacher can be exhausting. {**b**}

a. To be b. Being c. Is

We didn't need any help. We did all the redecorating …….. . {**b**}

a. myself b. ourselves c. by us

She graduated last year, ……..? {**b**}

a. did she b. didn't she c. was she

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Last winter we {**skied**} (ski) a lot in the mountains.

I can't believe it! It's the first time she {**has overslept**} (oversleep).

She doesn't like me. Last week I {**mistook**} (mistake) her for her older sister.

My grandma {**taught**} (teach) in a small village school in Ukraine 50 years ago.

When {**did he take up**} (he/take up) golf?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

51. Słyszysz jakieś hałasy na zewnątrz, pytasz kolegę, co się dzieje. {**c**}

a. This street is really noisy.

b. I can't hear anything!

c. What's going on out there?

52. Szukasz prezentu dla dziadka. {**b**}

a. I'm looking at a gift.

b. I'm looking for a gift.

c. I'm looking after a gift.

53. Kolega prosi cię o pożyczkę. Pytasz jak dużo pieniędzy potrzebuje. {**a**}

a. How much do you need?

b. Do you need any money?

c. I can borrow some.

54.Mowisz koleżance, że siostra teraz uczy się do egzaminu. {**b**}

a. She's teaching now.

b. She's studying now.

c. She always learns.

55. Podobają ci się buty, ale chcesz je w kolorze białym. {**b**}

a. Are they white?

b. Do they come in white?

c. I like them, they’re white.

TEST 87

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Planetarium – prepare to immerse yourself in an alien world as if you were standing there yourself.
Whether you have ever been interested in the stars or not, you should visit our Planetarium. As an introduction, a short movie shows you how to identify major star constellations and planets that can be seen at night in our part of the world. Then you can choose from a selection of 30-minute, 3-D movies on various subjects (our sun, a short history of the universe, black holes, the uniqueness of the Earth), or you can see them all! The films use the very latest, breathtaking images sent directly from space by space probes travelling through our solar system.

Prepare yourself for an unprecedented tour of the world beyond our planet…

The Planetarium is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except for Mondays.

Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Its construction was begun in 1093 and was largely completed within the next 40 years. It is the only cathedral in England to retain almost all of its Romanesque features, and one of few to preserve the unity and integrity of its original design. The Cathedral was built as a place of worship, to house the shrine of saint Cuthbert, in whose honour pilgrims came to Durham from all over England. It was also the home of a Benedictine monastic community.

The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn't changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat górskich wędrówek, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. COLLECT AND INSPECT GEAR

b. PREPARE YOUR BODY

c. AVOID STRENUOUS EXERCISE BEFORE HIKING

d. CHECK THE WEATHER FORECAST

Hiking

Hiking is a unique and enjoyable way of spending time with nature while getting some exercise. It is a good way of reducing stress and excess weight, and increasing your stamina and well being. It is a good idea, however, to prepare for your trip in advance:

1. {**B**} Hiking can be a very demanding physical activity, so you must get really fit if you want to succeed and to avoid injury.
2. {**A**} Shoes, tents, clothes and other gear need to be in good condition and appropriate for the weather. If you have new hiking shoes, you should wear them in advance to avoid blisters.
3. {**D**} Remember, however, that the weather is often unpredictable, especially in the high mountains. For example, snowfall is possible even at the peak of summer.
4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych zawodów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany zawód do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa zawody.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. If you are interested in probing and unravelling the enigma of the universe, you might consider becoming an astronomer. This career, however, requires years of hard work and is generally very demanding. Astronomers use mathematics and physics to solve the problems in space ships, satellites, and other equipment used in astronomy. Astronomers provide us with the knowledge of many celestial things such as sun, moon, stars, and galaxies etc.

B. As a postman/woman, you'll be responsible for sorting and delivering mail, which includes sorting letters and small packets in a district sorting office, then delivering them to the hundreds of addresses on your round. You may also be responsible for picking up mail from post boxes, post offices and work places within your area. Deliveries can be made on foot, bicycle, or in a car or van. Sometimes you may need to collect a signature for special or recorded packages. To be a good postman, you'll need to be fit and active (the job can involve a lot of walking), literate and numerate, trustworthy, and confident in dealing with the public.

C. As a bus driver, you will be expected to inspect vehicles, and check petrol, oil, and water levels before departure. You will drive vehicles over specified routes or to specified destinations according to time schedules, and sometimes assist passengers with baggage and collect tickets or cash fares. You will also need to record cash receipts and ticket fares. If the bus breaks down, you might need to make minor repairs, e.g. change tires.

Which job:

1. requires university education? {**A**}
2. involves dealing with the public a lot? {**BC**}
3. requires a good memory for names and numbers? {**B**}
4. requires some knowledge of DIY? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

It may be the cheapest way of travelling, but H_ _ _H_ _ K_ _ _ is also the most dangerous one. {**hitchhiking**}

When you go abroad, don't forget your passport, cash and a _ _ I_ _ B_ _K to read about your destination. {**guidebook**}

Polish people like to _ _ M_ _ AI_ about everything – they always say jobs are hard, bosses bad, weather horrible and neighbors mean. {**complain**}

How many St. Valentine cards did you _ _C_ _ V_ last year? I got only three. {**receive**}

Little Red Riding Hood took her B_ _ _ E_ with lunch for Grandma, and went to visit her. {**basket**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She said that she …….. hungry. {**b**}

a. not b. wasn't c. wouldn't

How long ……. him to get to work. {**b**}

a. takes b. does it take c. taking

She refused ……. him a new pair of jeans. {**a**}

a. to buy b. buying c. buys

Who are you smiling …….? {**c**}

a. to b. - c. at

I want him …… to our party. {**b**}

a. coming b. to come c. comes

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Try not to make too much noise, Katie {**is sleeping**} (sleep).

Why {**are you yawning**} (you/yawn)? Are you sleepy?

What {**were you doing**} (do) when I called you yesterday?

{**Have you seen**} (you/see) Laura yet?

The boss {**tried**} (try) to call you 5 times yesterday. Where were you?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

21. Pytasz o składniki pysznej sałatki. {**c**}

a. I love Greek salad!

b. I'm a vegetarian, I don't eat meat.

c. What are the ingredients here?

22. Pytasz, czy muzeum ma zniżki dla uczniów. {**c**}

a. How much are the tickets?

b. Can I pay by credit card?

c. Are there any discounts?

23. Chcesz wynająć pokój jednoosobowy. {**a**}

a. A single room please.

b. Do you have any vacancies?

c. One room please.

24. Pytasz, co lubi jeść chomik koleżanki. {**a**}

a. What does he like?

b. What is he like?

c. Does he like to play?

25. Pytasz, co kolega lubi robić w wolnym czasie. {**a**}

a. What do you do in your spare time?

b. Do you have free time?

c. What do you do?

TEST 88

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę stadniny koni. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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Exceptional horse riding in London

We would like to invite you to join our Riding Club in the heart of Wimbledon Village. The Stables has a rich history and has offered horse riding in London for over 100 years.

WVS is a riding school with 25 happy and well trained horses and ponies. We have a team of experienced and professional riding instructors, whose main priorities are your enjoyment and safety as well as the achievement of your riding ambitions.

We are proud to offer:

- A unique Membership Scheme offering our Members substantial discounts and a more personalised approach,

- Riding in the south of England with more than 3,000 acres of beautiful countryside right on our doorstep.

Above all, we are a friendly, lively yard with a wealth of experience in developing the skills of both the capable rider and the enthusiastic novice.

Each and every client is treated as an individual and our own special 'community' is enriched by people of all abilities, from all walks of life, with one thing in common - a love of horses and riding.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. Wimbledon Village Stables has a lot of experience in teaching people how to ride horses. {**T**}
2. If you are just a beginner horse rider, you should have some riding classes elsewhere before going to the WVS, as the school deals with intermediate and advanced riders only. {**F**}
3. If you become a Member of the Riding Club, you will pay less for riding. {**T**}
4. Riding horses is a good way to visit and admire the English countryside. {**T**}
5. You can meet all sorts of people in the WVS. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Its construction was begun in 1093 and was largely completed within the next 40 years. It is the only cathedral in England to retain almost all of its Romanesque features, and one of few to preserve the unity and integrity of its original design. The Cathedral was built as a place of worship, to house the shrine of saint Cuthbert, in whose honour pilgrims came to Durham from all over England. It was also the home of a Benedictine monastic community.

The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn't changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat Compton Acres, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. SCULPTURE GARDEN

b. SQUIRRELS' NUTTY TRAIL

c. THE EGYPTIAN COURT

d. THE SPANISH GARDEN

Compton Acres is really an escape to a different world – there are twelve individual gardens there, all set in ten acres with spectacular view over Poole Harbour, Brownsea Island and the Purbeck Hills. You can see classic formality of Europe, mystical air of the Orient, wild Canadian woodlands, and Indian tropics in one place! Out of the 12, there are four gardens which I really loved...

1. {**C**} You can find here inscrutable sphinx, swaying palms, bewitching statues, and the story of this garden's creation in hieroglyphics.

2. {**A**} A sensational garden! You can feel the beauty of these exquisite, multi-textured stone sculptures from Africa while highly-scented plants and shrubs enhance the experience.

3. {**B**} As you go out of the Spanish garden, keep a careful lookout, and among the trees nearby, you'll spot resident squirrels looking for nuts ...

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech ptaków oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj opis ptaka do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa opisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. The **Blue Tit** is 10.5 to 12 cm long and belongs to the tit family. It has a distinctive appearance with its blue crown, a dark blue line passing through the eye, and white cheeks. The nape, wings and tail are blue, the back is yellowish green, and the belly is mostly sulphur-yellow. Both sexes look similar, and young ones are generally more yellow. The Blue Tit is very common in Europe and Asia,

in the temperate and subarctic climate. It lives in deciduous or mixed woodlands. It is a resident bird, i.e., most tits do not migrate.

B. The White Stork is a large, wading bird with long legs and a long neck. It measures about 100–115 cm from beak tip to the end of the tail. The White Stork, as the name suggests, is mainly white, with some black on its wings, and it has a red beak. Most of its population can be found in, and also associated with, Poland. The White Stork is a long-distance migrant, spending winter in Africa, from tropical Sub-Saharan to South Africa. This bird eats insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and small birds. It takes its food from the ground, looking for it among low vegetation, and from shallow water. A pair of storks build a large stick nest, often on towers or roofs, which may be used for several years.

C. The European Magpie is 44–46 centimetres in length - in the adult more than half of the length is the tail. Its head, neck and breast are glossy black with a metallic sheen, whereas the belly and shoulders are pure white; the wings are also black and white. It is a resident breeding bird popular in Europe, Asia and even northwest Africa. The European Magpie has a reputation for "stealing" little bright objects. It feeds on eggs, small birds, insects, but also grain or other vegetable substances. It usually lives in suburban areas, and sometimes in the country.

Which bird(s):

1. is/are the most colourful out of the three? {**A**}
2. is/are the largest? {**B**}
3. is/are likely to be seen near water? {**B**}
4. does/do not migrate? {**AC**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

I think I have a cold or flu. I've got fever and my throat is _ _ R_. {**sore**}

_ U_ _ E_N_ have a really difficult work – it's very demanding to operate on sick people and work long hours in the hospital. {**surgeons**}

We've just built a new ramp for the handicapped. This way they'll be able to access the building on their _H_ _ _ CH_ _ _ S. {**wheelchairs**}

She's a nurse, so she's not afraid of the sight of _ _ _ OD, even when there's a serious wound. {**blood**}

She got ready for her morning jog – she put on her tracksuit and comfortable _ _ AI_ _ R _. {**trainers**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

I heard a joke today ……., I thought, was very funny. {**a**}

a. which b. who c. whom

What time did they ……. yesterday? {**c**}

a. left b. leaved c. leave

Look at those beautiful pictures. She ……. all morning. {**c**}

a. had painted b. paints c. has been painting

The baby hasn't been sleeping well …… . {**b**}

a. yet b. lately c. since

I've only been …… the opera twice. {**a**}

a. to b. on c. for

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When we left the club it {**was snowing**} (snow).

{**Does it often rain**} (it/often/rain) in this part of the country?

His twin sister is a better student than him – she {**studies**} (study) really hard.

I {**have not finished**} (not finish) reading your report yet.

I couldn't open the door, because I {**had forgotten**} (forget) the keys.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

26. Pytasz o zawód rodziców kolegi. {**a**}

a. What do they do?

b. What are they doing?

c. What have they done?

27. Nie masz ochoty na zwiedzanie. {**a**}

a. I don't feel like sightseeing.

b. I don't sightsee.

c. I'm going to sightsee.

28. Pytasz, ile kosztowała nowa kurtka koleżanki. {**b**}

a. Your jacket is beautiful!

b. How much did it cost?

c. Wow, you have a new jacket!

29. Proponujesz wyjście do kina. {**b**}

a. I love cinema!

b. How about seeing a film?

c. There’s a cinema over there.

30. Nie chcesz zgodzić się, by rodzice ci pomogli w projekcie szkolnym. {**b**}

a. It’s a good idea.

b. I’ll do it myself, thank you.

c. Shall I help you?

TEST 89

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę parku dinozaurów. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

DINOSAUR PARK – A MONSTER DAY OUT

Come face to face with life size dinosaurs both great and small lurking in the woods on our Trail. Help our ranger discover how many T-Rex roam the woodland, using our radio and lookout towers to accomplish your mission. Pretending to be an archaeologist with brush in hand, enjoy unearthing the dinosaur fossil and discover which dinosaur you think it is. Have fun climbing, sliding, swinging and scrambling in our fantastic adventure play area set in parkland. There's plenty for all ages including our Tiny 'Terror'saurs for the under 5's. For a small additional charge, climb aboard and get close to our deer herd on our fascinating guided safari (subject to availability).

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Dinosaur Park is only for children above 5 years of age. {**F**}
2. There are a lot of activities and tasks for children to accomplish. {**T**}
3. There is a special area with a playground just outside the park. {**F**}
4. You can go on a guided safari and see a herd of deer for free. {**F**}
5. The guided safari may not be available if there are too many people signing up for this activity. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c) :**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

How do you describe the taste?

Win a tea-tasting trip to Kenya – 900 runners-up get free PG tips tea for a whole year.

Our tea plantation in sunny Kericho, Kenya, is a rather lovely place to go on holiday. To win a holiday there, just write to us and help us describe the taste of PG tips tea, and we'll put your name in for 9 consecutive draws. Every week we close our eyes and draw a winner and 100 runners-up. So give yourself a chance and write to us! (UK residents only. For full terms see www.pgtips.co.uk)

1. The text was written in order to: {**b**}

a. encourage people to work on their vocabulary to be more eloquent in the area of describing sensory perceptions, e.g. taste

b. convince people to describe the taste of PG tips tea by offering them a prize in a draw

c. advertise Kericho, Kenya, as a desirable holiday destination

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(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty czterech wypowiedzi/dialogów oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj wypowiedź do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a.

- „Mummy, why hasn't that man got any hair?"

- "Oh, really! I do wish you'd stop asking silly questions. Go and play in the garden or something, can't you?

b.

– Thank goodness we've got the harvest in today! If we hadn't collected it from the field before the storm, it would've been ruined!

c.

– "What? The President has resigned? I don't believe it! He can't have done!

d.

"I really don't want to watch this game – I'm not interested in football and it's the fourth game this week you want to watch."

Which speech expresses:

1. annoyance? {**A**}

2. surprise/shock? {**C**}

3. relief? {**B**}

4. boredom? {**D**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

When you play football, you can't touch the ball with your hands, you need to K_ _ _ it. {**kick**}

I always watch the weather _ _R_ C_ _T, to know what to wear the next day. {**forecast**}

Parents often complain that even _ _ _ _ OO_ _ for children, like Bugs Bunny or Ben10, are violent. {**cartoons**}

We didn't have a good time last summer. The weather was _W_ _ L. It rained all the time and it was horribly foggy and cold. {**awful**}

His report was _X_ _ _ _ E_ _ – I've never read such an interesting and detailed document. {**excellent**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

The food was …… spicy that I couldn't eat it. {**b**}

a. such b. so c. such a

Where did she …… her passport? {**c**}

a. loose b. lost c. lose

Molly used to …….. candy when she was little. {**a**}

a. love b. loved c. loving

I'm sure you will get …… on the left, while in the UK. {**a**}

a. used to driving b. used driving c. used to drive

They …… for two hours before they reached the border. {**c**}

a. driving b. have been driving c. had been driving

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

It's heavy. I {**will help**} (help) you.

This time next winter we {**will be visiting**} (visit) the Himalayas.

I'm sure she {**will call**} (call) you. She promised!

We {**did not have to**} (not have to) take this test last semester. It wasn't obligatory.

Do you know who {**fell**} (fall) off the ladder yesterday? I think it was Toby. He broke his wrist.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

11. Przypuszczasz, ze pies twojej koleżanki jest chory. {**b**}

a. He's such a nice puppy!

b. He doesn't seem to be well.

c. I would take him for a walk.

12. Radzisz koledze, jak poprawić oceny. {**a**}

a. If I were you, I'd study more.

b. You should go out more.

c. I love studying maths.

13. Mówisz koledze, że nie powinien był zachować się niegrzecznie w stosunku do nauczyciela. {**c**}

a. You should apologize.

b. You shouldn't say sorry.

c. You shouldn't have misbehaved like that.

14. Przypuszczasz, że widziałaś Kasię Cichopek w centrum handlowym. {**b**}

a. I love Kasia. She's a great actress!

b. It may have been Kasia Cichopek.

c. That can't have been her.

15. Uważasz, ze podróżowanie autostopem jest niebezpieczne. {**a**}

a. Hitchhiking is very risky.

b. I hitchhike to school every day.

c. If you want to, you can do it.

TEST 90

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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Whether you have ever been interested in the stars or not, you should visit our Planetarium. As an introduction, a short movie shows you how to identify major star constellations and planets that can be seen at night in our part of the world. Then you can choose from a selection of 30-minute, 3-D movies on various subjects (our sun, a short history of the universe, black holes, the uniqueness of the Earth), or you can see them all! The films use the very latest, breathtaking images sent directly from space by space probes travelling through our solar system.

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The Planetarium is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except for Mondays.

Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a,b lub c):

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Dear Amy,

Thank you for inviting me to stay at your home last week. I had a lovely time and I really enjoyed our long walks in the countryside, horse riding lessons and, above all, your company. I really hope we can repeat the experience – perhaps you will be able to visit me next year?

I hope to see you again,

Sarah.

1. The purpose of Sarah's letter is to: {**a**}

a. express gratitude for Sarah's stay at Amy's place

b. invite Amy to visit Sarah at her home

c. tell Amy that Sarah is missing her

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

Przeczytaj opisy trzech typów rowerów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ roweru do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę!

a. Road bikes

Road bikes have light frames and narrow tires. Usually they're less comfortable than other bicycles, but their design makes for a faster and more responsive ride. Riding a lighter bike up a hill is much less tiring!

b. Mountain bikes

Mountain bikes are designed for off-road use. They are built with strong components, so they are suitable for rough riding. They also have high-performing brakes and suspension. Their tires are fatter and their seats more comfortable than those of the road bikes.

c. Tandem bikes

Tandems are bicycles built for two people. The front rider, called the captain, is responsible for steering and braking. The back rider, called the stoker, may have limited access to brakes.

Which bike:

1. is designed for two riders? {**C**}
2. probably has the best brakes? {**B**}
3. is the best to use on narrow paths or country dirt roads? {**B**}

4. responds best to the rider's steering? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Molly did a beautiful _ R_ _ I_ _ in kindergarten today – it has really bright colors and funny elephants in it. {**drawing**}

You don't need to _ _ T_ _ the cactuses, they prefer staying dry. {**water**}

Jill, have you taken out the _ _ BB_ _ _? Something smells bad in the kitchen. {**rubbish**}

They need to install the central _ _ AT_ _ _ and they can move in to their new house. {**heating**}

The only way Lucy can fall asleep is with her favorite yellow blanket and a soft, feather _ _ L_ _ W. {**pillow**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She said that she …….. hungry. {**b**}

a. not b. wasn't c. wouldn't

How long ……. him to get to work. {**b**}

a. takes b. does it take c. taking

She refused ……. him a new pair of jeans. {**a**}

a. to buy b. buying c. buys

Who are you smiling …….? {**c**}

a. to b. - c. at

I want him …… to our party. {**b**}

a. coming b. to come c. comes

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When we left the club it {**was snowing**} (snow).

{**Does it often rain**} (it/often/rain) in this part of the country?

His twin sister is a better student than him – she {**studies**} (study) really hard.

I {**have not finished**} (not finish) reading your report yet.

I couldn’t open the door, because I {**had forgotten**} (forget) the keys.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

61. Pytasz, czy mięso w sklepie jest świeże. {**c**}

a. How good is it?

b. How much is it?

c. Is it fresh?

62. Kolega opowiada o swojej diecie – jest wegetarianinem. {**c**}

a. I love fresh milk and lots of vegetables; for lunch I always have a big steak.

b. Pork chops and ribs are my favorite!

c. I often have fresh milk and cereal, sometimes eggs, but I never eat fish – it’s meat too.

63. Przypuszczasz, że kolega skręcił kostkę. {**a**}

a. You may have twisted it.

b. You can twist it!

c. Oh my! It’s broken!

64. Proponujesz wujkowi filiżankę kawy. {**b**}

a. Do you like coffee?

b. Would you like some coffee?

c. We have much coffee.

65. Nie chcesz cukru do herbaty. {**b**}

a. It’s bitter.

b. I don’t take sugar, thank you.

c. I don’t like tea.

TEST 91

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c)**

Last year we were travelling from Gdańsk to Kraków on an overnight train, and I was asked to buy the train tickets a long time in advance - we definitely needed three bunk beds in a sleeper and we wanted to make sure we would get them. So I went to the railway station one day in early July and bought three tickets for the 15th August. When the day came, we went to the station and then to the platform. As we boarded the train, we realized to our horror that someone was lying on our bunks! We thought the train was obviously overbooked, so we went to the ticket inspector to complain. Unfortunately it turned out that we had bought the tickets for the 15th July, not August! Just as we were facing spending an overnight train journey sitting in an uncomfortable compartment, it turned out that there was an empty sleeping compartment available. It was very lucky, but we had to buy the tickets again… This was the most expensive fare to Kraków!

1. Why was the train journey so expensive? {**c**}

a. because they were travelling a long distance

b. because they were travelling in a sleeping car

c. because they had to pay for their tickets twice

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech rodzajów kuchni oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ kuchni do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwie kuchnie.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Thai cuisine is quite spicy and consists of lightly prepared dishes with strong aromatic components. Thai food cooks try to balance all the four fundamental taste senses in each dish or meal: sour, sweet, salty, and bitter. Thai meals typically consist of either a single dish or it will be rice with many additional dishes served at the same time. A staple ingredient in Thai cuisine is the "nampla" - a very aromatic fish sauce with a distinctive taste, which gives Thai cuisine its unique character. The most common grain is of course rice, as in most Asian cuisines, and the famous, sweet-smelling jasmine rice is indigenous to Thailand.

B. Finnish cuisine combines traditional country cooking with contemporary continental style cooking. Fish and meat are often found in traditional Finnish dishes from the western part of the country, while the dishes from the eastern part traditionally include various vegetables and mushrooms. Finnish foods often use wholemeal grains (rye, barley, oats) and various berries (such as blueberries and other), as well as milk and its derivatives. As to vegetables, turnips were traditionally used, until they were replaced by the potato in the 18thcentury.

C. Mexican cuisine is known for its varied flavours, colourful decoration, and variety of spices and ingredients - many of them are native to the country. This cuisine has combined the indigenous, Mexican elements with European cuisine. Typical foods include corn (used in tortillas, gorditas, and also eaten fresh), beans, pumpkin and peppers. Mexican cuisine is considered one of the most varied in the world, after Chinese and Indian.

Which cuisine:

1. is the most varied out of these three? {**C**}
2. contains a lot of fish products? {**AB**}
3. is probably the most spicy out of the three? {**A**}
4. combines elements of traditional and European cuisines? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Our cats love sleeping on the lawn in the _ _ NS_ _ _E, when it's so nice and warm. {**sunshine**}

Our plane was delayed because of _ _ _CK fog. {**thick**}

Barney, our puppy dog, is terrified of S_ _ _ M, especially when there are thunders. {**storm**}

What do you like doing in your _ _ _ S_ R_ time? What are your hobbies? {**leisure**}

There is a friendly red _Q_ _ _ R_L in our park. It always comes up to ask for nuts or acorns from us. {**squirrel**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Who …… these cars belong to? {**c**}

a. does b. - c. do

Gloria apologized for ……. so rude to her friend. {**b**}

a. be b. being c. been

Bob …… the fridge until the next weekend. {**b**}

a. will repair b. won't have repaired c. will be repaired

Who was this letter written …….. ? {**a**}

a. by b. from c. -

This time next weekend we …….. at Ann's party. {**a**}

a. will be dancing b. are dancing c. dance

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

You don't have to water the plants. I {**have already done**} (already/do) it.

We were late. When we got to the concert, the band {**had already been playing**} (already/play) for 45 minutes.

I thought she had put on weight, but she told me she {**was expecting**} (expect) a baby.

His breath is horrible. He hardly ever {**brushes**} (brush) his teeth.

How much {**does this car cost**} (this car/cost)? I would like to buy it.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

61. Pytasz, czy mięso w sklepie jest świeże. {**c**}

a. How good is it?

b. How much is it?

c. Is it fresh?

62. Kolega opowiada o swojej diecie – jest wegetarianinem. {**c**}

a. I love fresh milk and lots of vegetables; for lunch I always have a big steak.

b. Pork chops and ribs are my favorite!

c. I often have fresh milk and cereal, sometimes eggs, but I never eat fish – it's meat too.

63. Przypuszczasz, że kolega skręcił kostkę. {**a**}

a. You may have twisted it.

b. You can twist it!

c. Oh my! It's broken!

64. Proponujesz wujkowi filiżankę kawy. {**b**}

a. Do you like coffee?

b. Would you like some coffee?

c. We have much coffee.

65. Nie chcesz cukru do herbaty. {**b**}

a. It's bitter.

b. I don't take sugar, thank you.

c. I don't like tea.

TEST 92

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę akwarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

See beautiful and wonderfully dreadful things in the biggest Aquarium in Alaska!
In the Aquarium, choose your favourite from over 150 species of fish and aquatic creatures that come from seas and lakes all around the world.
What does an arctic grayling look like? What do piranhas eat? You can find this and other interesting things about the species and their habitat from the information plaques of the Aquarium. We change the selection of species in the Aquarium annually. We also renew the sceneries, but always take care that our animals swim in environments that resemble their natural habitat as much as possible.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Aquarium presents fish which naturally occur in Alaskan seas and lakes. {**F**}
2. A visit in the Aquarium is informative as you can learn about various, previously unknown species of fish. {**T**}
3. If you visited the Aquarium in previous years, it's pointless to go there again to see the same fish. {**F**}
4. The conditions that the fish are kept in resemble their natural living conditions. {**T**}
5. There are over 1500 species in the Aquarium. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Hotel Russel

1-8 Russel Square, Bloomsbury, London

Dear Sirs,

Please advise if there are any rooms available for our staff for the period from 21st to 23rd April. We would like to book 4 single rooms and one double room in the name of Cecilia Braithwaite. Please give us the prices for the rooms (including VAT) and let us know if any deposit should be sent to you as confirmation of our reservation.

We are looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours faithfully,

Adam Smith

1. Adam Smith wrote the letter in order to: {**a**}

a. book some rooms in a hotel

b. ask the hotel staff for advice about whether to book the rooms or not

c. just ask about hotel prices before he decides whether to book rooms or not

---

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF "THINGS TO BUY" AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych zawodów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany zawód do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa zawody.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. If you are interested in probing and unravelling the enigma of the universe, you might consider becoming an astronomer. This career, however, requires years of hard work and is generally very demanding. Astronomers use mathematics and physics to solve the problems in space ships, satellites, and other equipment used in astronomy. Astronomers provide us with the knowledge of many celestial things such as sun, moon, stars, and galaxies etc.

B. As a postman/woman, you'll be responsible for sorting and delivering mail, which includes sorting letters and small packets in a district sorting office, then delivering them to the hundreds of addresses on your round. You may also be responsible for picking up mail from post boxes, post offices and work places within your area. Deliveries can be made on foot, bicycle, or in a car or van. Sometimes you may need to collect a signature for special or recorded packages. To be a good postman, you'll need to be fit and active (the job can involve a lot of walking), literate and numerate, trustworthy, and confident in dealing with the public.

C. As a bus driver, you will be expected to inspect vehicles, and check petrol, oil, and water levels before departure. You will drive vehicles over specified routes or to specified destinations according to time schedules, and sometimes assist passengers with baggage and collect tickets or cash fares. You will also need to record cash receipts and ticket fares. If the bus breaks down, you might need to make minor repairs, e.g. change tires.

Which job:

1. requires university education? {**A**}
2. involves dealing with the public a lot? {**BC**}
3. requires a good memory for names and numbers? {**B**}

4. requires some knowledge of DIY? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Can you call the hotel and check if they have _ _ TT_ _ _ in the rooms? I can only drink coffee I make myself. {**kettles**}

My cousin Lily used to eat only _ _ R_ _ B_ _ _Y ice-cream, just because she liked the pink color. {**strawberry**}

In fall we often go walking in the forest, sometimes we pick _ _ _ H_ OO_ _ and then make a delicious creamy sauce with them. {**mushrooms**}

I can give you some of this delicious, home-made jam, if you have a proper _ _ R for it. {**jar**}

We S_ _ _ _ _ see each other, only during major holidays. {**seldom**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

If Joe …… to Hollywood, he would have become a film star. {**b**}

a. goes b. had gone c. went

We wouldn't be in this situation, if you …….. all the money gambling! {**b**}

a. lost b. hadn't lost c. lose

The archeologist tried …… the Lost City, with no luck however. {**a**}

a. to find b. found c. find

The bullies in our school always make younger kids …….. them their lunch. {**a**}

a. give b. to give c. giving

Our teacher seems ……. quite demanding. {**c**}

a. be b. being c. to be

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

If he {**does not improve**} (not improve) his grades, he'll fail.

For the time being I {**am renting**} (rent) a room, until I find something permanent.

{**Does your cousin work**} (your cousin/work) with Mr. Jenkins?

Look – I {**have changed**} (change) my hairstyle! Do you like it?

My neighbor {**jogs**} (jog) in the park every morning.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

46. Chcesz wymienić sprzęt kupiony wcześniej, ponieważ ma usterkę. {**a**}

a. I'd like a new one – the eject button in this one doesn't work.

b. The new one I got didn't work.

c. This one is ugly, I'll get another one.

47. Opowiadasz o wizycie w nowym centrum handlowym. {**b**}

a. I didn't know anybody there.

b. It was too crowded for me, I got tired.

It was too crowded for me. I got tired.

c. The room was completely empty.

48. Chcesz zorganizować wycieczkę klasową, pytasz kolegów o opinie na ten temat. {**c**}

a. We shouldn't do it.

b. Do you like sightseeing?

c. How about a trip to Zakopane this year?

49. Koleżanka komentuje twój nowy płaszcz, który jest dużo za długi. {**a**}

a. It doesn't fit you.

b. It suits you ok.

c. It's too expensive.

50. Wolałbyś nie wychodzić dziś wieczorem. {**a**}

a. I'd rather not go out tonight.

b. I should go.

c. How about going out?

TEST 93

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego safari. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Overland Safaris - the affordable way to discover Africa

Nomad Adventures, a tourist agency represented by Swagman Tours in Australia, offers fantastic value-for-money overland safaris throughout Southern and Eastern Africa, on a camping and accommodated basis. Group sizes are restricted to a maximum of 24 on camping trips and 18 on accommodated ones, ensuring you have a fantastic trip without feeling lost in a crowd.

Nomad's overland safaris are very popular across a broad age range, offering an affordable way to cross parts of Africa making new friends as you go! The 21-day camping Cape Town to Victoria Falls trip is only $1955pp with a local payment of USD$285. This is great value as it includes your transport, accommodation, most meals and sightseeing. This trip includes an Okavango Delta excursion.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. This advertisement is directed at customers in Australia. {**T**}
2. Overland safaris are advertised as a fairly cheap way of visiting Africa. {**T**}
3. Overland safaris are popular with young people only. {**F**}
4. On a safari you are either provided with accommodation, or you can camp in a tent. {**T**}
5. The cost of transport is not included in the price. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

XYZ Ltd.

25 Hogarth Road

Earls Court, London

Dear Mr Jones,

We are sorry to inform you that our visit at your company, planned for the 1st week of May 2011 has to be cancelled as unforeseen obstacles have arisen.

We hope, however, that we can meet at a later date – please e-mail us some other times that will work for you.

Please accept our apologies,

Best regards,

Adrian Viney

1. The purpose of Adrian Viney's letter is to: {**c**}

a. cancel the visit

b. apologise for cancelling the visit

c. all of the above

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat górskich wędrówek, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. COLLECT AND INSPECT GEAR

b. PREPARE YOUR BODY

c. AVOID STRENUOUS EXERCISE BEFORE HIKING

d. CHECK THE WEATHER FORECAST

Hiking

Hiking is a unique and enjoyable way of spending time with nature while getting some exercise. It is a good way of reducing stress and excess weight, and increasing your stamina and well being. It is a good idea, however, to prepare for your trip in advance:

1. {**B**} Hiking can be a very demanding physical activity, so you must get really fit if you want to succeed and to avoid injury.
2. {**A**} Shoes, tents, clothes and other gear need to be in good condition and appropriate for the weather. If you have new hiking shoes, you should wear them in advance to avoid blisters.
3. {**D**} Remember, however, that the weather is often unpredictable, especially in the high mountains. For example, snowfall is possible even at the peak of summer.
4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe) Przeczytaj trzy przepisy kulinarne oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj przepis do odpowiedniego pytania. Do niektórych pytań pasują dwa przepisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. POACHED SALMON

Ingredients

- 1 to 1½ pounds salmon fillets
- ½ cup dry white wine (a good Sauvignon Blanc)
- ½ cup water
- A few thin slices of yellow onion and/or 1 shallot, peeled and sliced thin
- Several sprigs of fresh dill or sprinkle of dried dill
- A sprig of fresh parsley
- Freshly ground black pepper

Put wine, water, dill, parsley and onions in a saute pan, and bring to a simmer on medium heat. Place salmon fillets, skin-side down on the pan. Cover. Cook 5 minutes or to desired done-ness. Do not overcook. Serve sprinkled with freshly ground black pepper.

Serves 2-4

B. GRILLED CHICKEN LEGS

Prep Time: 20 minutes

Cook Time: 50 minutes

Marinate: 4 hours

Total Time: 5 hours, 10 minutes

Ingredients:

- 2/3 cup canola oil
- 1/2 cup red wine vinegar
- 3 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 3 tablespoons ketchup
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- dash Tabasco sauce
- 6 chicken leg quarters

Preparation:

In a large resealable food storage bag (plastic), combine the oil, vinegar, sugar, ketchup, onion, Worcestershire sauce, salt, garlic, and Tabasco. Add the chicken and turn to coat thoroughly. Seal the bag and refrigerate for at least 4 hours or overnight, turning occasionally.

Pour marinade into a saucepan and bring to a boil. Boil for 1 minute.

Heat the grill to a medium-high heat, about 350° to 375°.

Grill chicken over indirect heat -- not directly over coals or gas burners -- turning frequently and basting with the reserved boiled marinade, for about 45 to 60 minutes. The chicken should be fork tender and juices will run clear. The temperature should register about 165 on an instant read thermometer inserted into the thickest part of the meat but not touching bone.

Serves 6.

C. FISH STEW

Preparation time: 25 minutes.

Ingredients

- 6 Tbsp olive oil
- 1 cup of chopped onions
- 2 large garlic cloves, chopped
- 2/3 cup fresh parsley, chopped
- 1 cup of fresh chopped tomato (about 1 medium sized tomato)
- 2 tsp of tomato paste.
- 8 oz of clam juice
- 2/3 cup dry white wine
- 1 1/2 lb fish fillets (use halibut, cod, sole, red snapper, sea bass), cut into 2-inch pieces
- Touch of dry oregano, Tabasco, thyme, pepper
- Salt

Method

1 Heat olive oil in heavy large pot or Dutch oven over medium-high heat. Add chopped onion and garlic and sauté 4 minutes. Add parsley and stir 2 minutes. Add tomato, tomato paste and cook 2 minutes longer.

2 Add clam juice, dry white wine, and fish and simmer until fish is cooked through, less than 10 minutes. Add seasoning. Salt to taste. Ladle into bowls and serve.

Serves 4.

Which recipe is best for someone who:

1. has less than half an hour to cook? {**AC**}

2. doesn't eat meat? {**AC**}

3. wants to entertain five other people for dinner? {**B**}

4. would like to eat some soup? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Molly did a beautiful _ R_ _ I_ _ in kindergarten today – it has really bright colors and funny elephants in it. {**drawing**}

You don't need to _ _ T_ _ the cactuses, they prefer staying dry. {**water**}

Jill, have you taken out the _ _ BB_ _ _? Something smells bad in the kitchen. {**rubbish**}

They need to install the central _ _ AT_ _ _ and they can move in to their new house. {**heating**}

The only way Lucy can fall asleep is with her favorite yellow blanket and a soft, feather _ _ L_ _ W. {**pillow**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

Why doesn't he …….. the TV? {**a**}

a. finally fix b. finally fixing c. finally fixes

She ……. me of telling everybody a secret. {**c**}

a. is being accused b. accusing c. accused

She asked us ……. late for the meeting. {**a**}

a. not to be b. don't be c. not being

She denied that she ……. the suspect. {**a**}

a. knew b. is knowing c. was known

The pool ……. be cleaned today! {**b**}

a. is b. must c. need

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

You don't have to water the plants. I {**have already done**} (already/do) it.

We were late. When we got to the concert, the band {**had already been playing**} (already/play) for 45 minutes.

I thought she had put on weight, but she told me she {**was expecting**} (expect) a baby.

His breath is horrible. He hardly ever {**brushes**} (brush) his teeth.

How much {**does this car cost**} (this car/cost)? I would like to buy it.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

61. Pytasz, czy mięso w sklepie jest świeże. {**c**}

a. How good is it?

b. How much is it?

c. Is it fresh?

62. Kolega opowiada o swojej diecie – jest wegetarianinem. {**c**}

a. I love fresh milk and lots of vegetables; for lunch I always have a big steak.

b. Pork chops and ribs are my favorite!

c. I often have fresh milk and cereal, sometimes eggs, but I never eat fish – it's meat too.

63. Przypuszczasz, że kolega skręcił kostkę. {**a**}

a. You may have twisted it.

b. You can twist it!

c. Oh my! It's broken!

64. Proponujesz wujkowi filiżankę kawy. {**b**}

a. Do you like coffee?

b. Would you like some coffee?

c. We have much coffee.

65. Nie chcesz cukru do herbaty. {**b**}

a. It’s bitter.

b. I don’t take sugar, thank you.

c. I don’t like tea.

TEST 94

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego wyjazdu. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The holiday is designed for people who love adventure and excitement. {**T**}
2. The kayaking holidays are only for people who are experienced kayakers. {**F**}
3. The holiday is designed for people who don't mind walking long distances. {**T**}
4. You can't go on this holiday if you are under 14. {**T**}
5. There is also an opportunity to do some sightseeing during this holiday. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c)**

Last year we were travelling from Gdańsk to Kraków on an overnight train, and I was asked to buy the train tickets a long time in advance - we definitely needed three bunk beds in a sleeper and we wanted to make sure we would get them. So I went to the railway station one day in early July and bought three tickets for the 15th August. When the day came, we went to the station and then to the platform. As we boarded the train, we realized to our horror that someone was lying on our bunks! We thought the train was obviously overbooked, so we went to the ticket inspector to complain. Unfortunately it turned out that we had bought the tickets for the 15th July, not August! Just as we were facing spending an overnight train journey sitting in an uncomfortable compartment, it turned out that there was an empty sleeping compartment available. It was very lucky, but we had to buy the tickets again… This was the most expensive fare to Kraków!

1. Why was the train journey so expensive? {**c**}

a. because they were travelling a long distance

b. because they were travelling in a sleeping car

c. because they had to pay for their tickets twice

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat Compton Acres, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. SCULPTURE GARDEN

b. SQUIRRELS' NUTTY TRAIL

c. THE EGYPTIAN COURT

d. THE SPANISH GARDEN

Compton Acres is really an escape to a different world – there are twelve individual gardens there, all set in ten acres with spectacular view over Poole Harbour, Brownsea Island and the Purbeck Hills. You can see classic formality of Europe, mystical air of the Orient, wild Canadian woodlands, and Indian tropics in one place! Out of the 12, there are four gardens which I really loved...

1. {**C**} You can find here inscrutable sphinx, swaying palms, bewitching statues, and the story of this garden's creation in hieroglyphics.

2. {**A**} A sensational garden! You can feel the beauty of these exquisite, multi-textured stone sculptures from Africa while highly-scented plants and shrubs enhance the experience.

3. {**B**} As you go out of the Spanish garden, keep a careful lookout, and among the trees nearby, you'll spot resident squirrels looking for nuts ...

4. {**D**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech ptaków oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj opis ptaka do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa opisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. The **Blue Tit** is 10.5 to 12 cm long and belongs to the tit family. It has a distinctive appearance with its blue crown, a dark blue line passing through the eye, and white cheeks. The nape, wings and tail are blue, the back is yellowish green, and the belly is mostly sulphur-yellow. Both sexes look similar, and young ones are generally more yellow. The Blue Tit is very common in Europe and Asia, in the temperate and subarctic climate. It lives in deciduous or mixed woodlands. It is a resident bird, i.e., most tits do not migrate.

B. The White Stork is a large, wading bird with long legs and a long neck. It measures about 100–115 cm from beak tip to the end of the tail. The White Stork, as the name suggests, is mainly white, with some black on its wings, and it has a red beak. Most of its population can be found in, and also associated with, Poland. The White Stork is a long-distance migrant, spending winter in Africa, from tropical Sub-Saharan to South Africa. This bird eats insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and small birds. It takes its food from the ground, looking for it among low vegetation, and from shallow water. A pair of storks build a large stick nest, often on towers or roofs, which may be used for several years.

C. The European Magpie is 44–46 centimetres in length - in the adult more than half of the length is the tail. Its head, neck and breast are glossy black with a metallic sheen, whereas the belly and shoulders are pure white; the wings are also black and white. It is a resident breeding bird popular in Europe, Asia and even northwest Africa. The European Magpie has a reputation for "stealing" little bright objects. It feeds on eggs, small birds, insects, but also grain or other vegetable substances. It usually lives in suburban areas, and sometimes in the country.

Which bird(s):

1. is/are the most colourful out of the three? {**A**}
2. is/are the largest? {**B**}
3. is/are likely to be seen near water? {**B**}
4. does/do not migrate? {**AC**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

My grandparents are so lucky, they don't have to work, because they are already _ _T_ _ E_. {**retired**}

She's always wanted to be a J_ _ _ _ _ L_ _ _, write articles for magazines and travel around the world. {**journalist**}

Everybody thinks our PE teacher is _ _ F_ _ R. He doesn't treat us equally. {**unfair**}

Disposing of nuclear waste is really H_ _ _ _ _ L to the environment and human life. {**harmful**}

You can't draw a straight line without using a _ _L_R. {**ruler**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

This film was directed …….. my favorite Spanish director. {**a**}

a. by b. through c. in

What will you do with your old clothes? I'll give them …… . {**c**}

a. to b. for c. away

Can you believe it? Our grocer's has been broken …… . {**a**}

a. into b. through c. at

She …….. for being late again. {**a**}

a. apologized b. sorried c. denied

We have a neighbor ……. dog barks every night. {**b**}

a. who b. whose c. that

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Last winter we {**skied**} (ski) a lot in the mountains.

I can't believe it! It's the first time she {**has overslept**} (oversleep).

She doesn't like me. Last week I {**mistook**} (mistake) her for her older sister.

My grandma {**taught**} (teach) in a small village school in Ukraine 50 years ago.

When {**did he take up**} (he/take up) golf?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

6. Myślisz, że kupienie Ani papugi nie jest dobrym pomysłem. {**a**}

a. It's not a good idea, she is allergic to feathers.

b. Shall we buy her a pet?

c. She loves animals, let's do it!

7. Prosisz koleżankę do tańca. {**c**}

a. I like dancing.

b. Salsa is wonderful.

c. Shall we dance?

8. Chcesz zaproponować zwiedzanie Starego Miasta. {**c**}

a. Do you like sightseeing?

b. The Old Town is really crowded now.

c. Why don't we visit The Old Town?

9. Chcesz zapytać kolegę, czy chce coś z supermarketu. {**c**}

a. I always buy fresh milk at the supermarket.

b. Would you like some milk?

c. Shall I get you something from the store?

10. Wydaje ci się, że nowy kolega nie jest zbyt uprzejmy. {**a**}

a. Tony seems to be quite rude, doesn't he?

b. Tony doesn't like me.

c. Tony isn't interested in sport.

TEST 95

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę wakacyjnego wyjazdu. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

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TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The holiday is designed for people who love adventure and excitement. {**T**}
2. The kayaking holidays are only for people who are experienced kayakers. {**F**}
3. The holiday is designed for people who don't mind walking long distances. {**T**}
4. You can't go on this holiday if you are under 14. {**T**}
5. There is also an opportunity to do some sightseeing during this holiday. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Durham Cathedral – a History

Durham Cathedral is renowned as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Its construction was begun in 1093 and was largely completed within the next 40 years. It is the only cathedral in England to retain almost all of its Romanesque features, and one of few to preserve the unity and integrity of its original design. The Cathedral was built as a place of worship, to house the shrine of saint Cuthbert, in whose honour pilgrims came to Durham from all over England. It was also the home of a Benedictine monastic community.

The Cloister, on the south side of the Cathedral, was begun at the same time as the Cathedral but contains much work from the 15th century or later.

Durham Cathedral is famous because: {**a**}

a. its architectural style hasn't changed since it was first built

b. it matches the style of the Cloister

c. it was the destination of pilgrimages in the middle ages

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty czterech wypowiedzi/dialogów oraz pytania dotyczące każdej z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj wypowiedź do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a.

- „Mummy, why hasn't that man got any hair?"

- "Oh, really! I do wish you'd stop asking silly questions. Go and play in the garden or something, can't you?

b.

– Thank goodness we've got the harvest in today! If we hadn't collected it from the field before the storm, it would've been ruined!

c.

– "What? The President has resigned? I don't believe it! He can't have done!

d.

“I really don’t want to watch this game – I’m not interested in football and it’s the fourth game this week you want to watch.”

Which speech expresses:

1. annoyance? {**A**}

2. surprise/shock? {**C**}

3. relief? {**B**}

4. boredom? {**D**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

Can you call the hotel and check if they have _ _ TT_ _ _ in the rooms? I can only drink coffee I make myself. {**kettles**}

My cousin Lily used to eat only _ _ R_ _ B_ _ _Y ice-cream, just because she liked the pink color. {**strawberry**}

In fall we often go walking in the forest, sometimes we pick _ _ _ H_ OO_ _ and then make a delicious creamy sauce with them. {**mushrooms**}

I can give you some of this delicious, home-made jam, if you have a proper _ _ R for it. {**jar**}

We S_ _ _ _ _ see each other, only during major holidays. {**seldom**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

If Joe …… to Hollywood, he would have become a film star. {**b**}

a. goes b. had gone c. went

We wouldn’t be in this situation, if you …….. all the money gambling! {**b**}

a. lost b. hadn’t lost c. lose

The archeologist tried …… the Lost City, with no luck however. {**a**}

a. to find b. found c. find

The bullies in our school always make younger kids …….. them their lunch. {**a**}

a. give b. to give c. giving

Our teacher seems ……. quite demanding. {**c**}

a. be b. being c. to be

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

You don't have to water the plants. I {**have already done**} (already/do) it.

We were late. When we got to the concert, the band {**had already been playing**} (already/play) for 45 minutes.

I thought she had put on weight, but she told me she {**was expecting**} (expect) a baby.

His breath is horrible. He hardly ever {**brushes**} (brush) his teeth.

How much {**does this car cost**} (this car/cost)? I would like to buy it.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

51. Słyszysz jakieś hałasy na zewnątrz, pytasz kolegę, co się dzieje. {**c**}

a. This street is really noisy.

b. I can't hear anything!

c. What's going on out there?

52. Szukasz prezentu dla dziadka. {**b**}

a. I'm looking at a gift.

b. I'm looking for a gift.

c. I'm looking after a gift.

53. Kolega prosi cię o pożyczkę. Pytasz jak dużo pieniędzy potrzebuje. {**a**}

a. How much do you need?

b. Do you need any money?

c. I can borrow some.

54.Mowisz koleżance, że siostra teraz uczy się do egzaminu. {**b**}

a. She's teaching now.

b. She's studying now.

c. She always learns.

55. Podobają ci się buty, ale chcesz je w kolorze białym. {**b**}

a. Are they white?

b. Do they come in white?

c. I like them, they’re white.

TEST 96

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Planetarium – prepare to immerse yourself in an alien world as if you were standing there yourself.
Whether you have ever been interested in the stars or not, you should visit our Planetarium. As an introduction, a short movie shows you how to identify major star constellations and planets that can be seen at night in our part of the world. Then you can choose from a selection of 30-minute, 3-D movies on various subjects (our sun, a short history of the universe, black holes, the uniqueness of the Earth), or you can see them all! The films use the very latest, breathtaking images sent directly from space by space probes travelling through our solar system.

Prepare yourself for an unprecedented tour of the world beyond our planet…

The Planetarium is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except for Mondays.

Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i WPISZ prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c)**

Last year we were travelling from Gdańsk to Kraków on an overnight train, and I was asked to buy the train tickets a long time in advance - we definitely needed three bunk beds in a sleeper and we wanted to make sure we would get them. So I went to the railway station one day in early July and bought three tickets for the 15th August. When the day came, we went to the station and then to the platform. As we boarded the train, we realized to our horror that someone was lying on our bunks! We thought the train was obviously overbooked, so we went to the ticket inspector to complain. Unfortunately it turned out that we had bought the tickets for the 15th July, not August! Just as we were facing spending an overnight train journey sitting in an uncomfortable compartment, it turned out that there was an empty sleeping compartment available. It was very lucky, but we had to buy the tickets again… This was the most expensive fare to Kraków!

1. Why was the train journey so expensive? {**c**}

a. because they were travelling a long distance

b. because they were travelling in a sleeping car

c. because they had to pay for their tickets twice

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj fragmenty tekstu na obwolutach trzech książek oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj książkę do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego pytania pasują dwie książki.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

a. „ What is the final way of dealing with a blackmailer?" Bansteig asked.

"The final way, " Dennis said with a grimace, "is to kill the blackmailer…"

b. Here is a wonderful, slowburning story of three families growing up in rural Northern Ontario, where tragedy and hardship are mirrored in the landscape…

c. This selection of imaginative and enticing fish recipes was written by Rick Stein, one of the best fish chefs in the country and the owner of the highly acclaimed Seafood Restaurant in Padstow, Cornwall, which opened in 1975. Stein has also presented a cookery series for BBC television, Rick Stein's Taste of the Sea.

Which book:

1. is non-fiction? {**C**}
2. is for someone who likes detective stories or thrillers? {**A**}
3. can be taken on holiday as a holiday read? {**AB**}
4. seems the most gripping and action-packed? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

What I hate about camping trips is the insects, especially _ _ _Q_ _ T_ _ _. {**mosquitoes**}

We walked around the Old Market. There were souvenir stalls and people feeding P_ _ _ O_ _. {**pigeons**}

I need to prepare some documents for my essay. Can I use your _ _ I_ _ _R? Mine is out of ink. {**printer**}

Do you have any painkillers? I have a horrible H_ _ _A_ _ E. {**headache**}

The driver hit a tree, because the _ R_ K_ _ in his car didn't work and he couldn't stop in time. {**brakes**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

I like this dress. Does it come …….. blue? {**a**}

a. in b. at c. for

This village used to be …… . {**c**}

a. peacefuler b. much peaceful c. more peaceful

Try …….. too much money in NY. {**b**}

a. don't spending b. not to spend c. to not spend

Who …….. the car? Jim did. {**b**}

a. did washed b. washed c. have washed

Everybody …… thrilled about our trip to Peru. {**c**}

a. are b. - c. is

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

Try not to make too much noise, Katie {**is sleeping**} (sleep).

Why {**are you yawning**} (you/yawn)? Are you sleepy?

What {**were you doing**} (do) when I called you yesterday?

{**Have you seen**} (you/see) Laura yet?

The boss {**tried**} (try) to call you 5 times yesterday. Where were you?

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

56. Szukasz najbliższego bankomatu. {**a**}

a. Excuse me, is there an ATM near here?

b. Where is the nearest bank?

c. Do you have cash?

57. Opowiadasz o tym, jaki jest twój nowy szef. {**b**}

a. He's soft and has long ears.

b. She's very demanding, but fair.

c. It's made of very strong material.

58. Chcesz wymienić zakup. Ekspedient pyta, czy masz paragon. {**b**}

a. Do you have any change?

b. Do you have a receipt?

c. Do you have a prescription?

59. Potrzebujesz drobnych do automatu z napojami. Prosisz o pomoc. {**b**}

a. Can you help him?

b. Do you have any coins?

c. I don't have cash.

60. Pytasz ile lat ma kotka twojej cioci. {**a**}

a. How old is she?

b. How many years is she?

c. Is she old?

TEST 97

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę pielgrzymki po Ziemi Świętej. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

A Holy Land Pilgrimage - The Gospel Trail

Following the footsteps of Jesus, takes a whole new meaning by following the "Gospel Trail". "And leaving the city Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capharnaum on the sea coast…" (Matthew 4:13). From Mount of Precipice on the southern outskirts of Nazareth to Capernaum, you can visit the same places and see the same landscapes that Jesus visited and saw.

The Gospel Trail offers a golden opportunity to discover the cradle of Christianity in the Galilee. Follow the trail down the paths Jesus is believed to have taken when he left his childhood town of Nazareth for Capernaum, located on the north-west shore of the Sea of Galilee and which became his centre of ministry. The main portion of the trail will open in the spring of 2011 and the rest will open by the end of the year.

To enhance your experience, you will be able to choose how you want to travel the trail – by foot, bike or car, or even by sailing down the length of the Sea of Galilee. What's more, you can even combine them on various segments. Choose what's right for you based on your personal preferences and the level of difficulty you desire.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Gospel Trail gives you an opportunity to see the places mentioned in the Old Testament. {**F**}
2. The Gospel Trail starts in Nazareth and ends in Capernaum. {**T**}
3. The Gospel Trail has been open for a few years now. {**F**}
4. You can go along the trail by any means of transport you want. {**T**}
5. The path follows the footsteps of St. Peter. {**F**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Yogi Tea Licorice is an extraordinary blend of sweet liquorice, cinnamon, ginger, orange peel and other traditional spices. Liquorice root has been treasured for centuries by many ancient cultures for its natural sweetness, rich flavour and healthful properties.

To enjoy the full taste of Yogi Tea Licorice, pour freshly boiled water over the teabag. Allow to infuse for 7 minutes – or longer for a stronger flavour. Take a sip before adding your favourite sweetener or creamer and let the flavours you taste inspire the perfect proportions. Enjoy this unique and delicious tea any time, day or night.

1. This text can most probably be found: {**c**}

a. in a press article on the properties of the liquorice root

b. in a cook book

c. on a box of liquorice spice tea

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech różnych sportów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj dany sport do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa sporty.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. Bobsleigh or **bobsled** is a winter sport, in which teams of two or four people go down narrow, twisting, banked tracks covered with ice, in a gravity-powered sled. The sport of racing bobsleds was originated in Switzerland in 1897 and quickly became popular among British and American visitors. The first sleds were made of wood but were soon replaced by steel sleds, which were much faster. Bobsledding became a part of the Winter Olympic games in 1924. In the Olympics and other major competitions, the bobsled run is at least 1,500 meters long and it has about 15 or 20 turns. It is considered a sport of exhilarating but dangerous speed.

B. Figure skating is an Olympic sport in which individuals, pairs, or groups perform jumps, spins and other challenging moves on ice skates. Olympic sports in figure skating comprise three disciplines: singles, pair skating, and ice dancing. The sport is also associated with show-business. Many skaters, both during and after their competitive careers, also skate in ice skating exhibitions or shows.

C. Rugby football is a style of football that was initiated in Rugby School in the United Kingdom. It was originally one of several different versions of football played at English public schools during the 19th century. Rugby is played at a fast pace, with few stoppages and continuous changes in the possession of the ball. All players on the field must be able to run, pass, kick and catch the ball. They also must be able to tackle and defend, so each position is both offensive and defensive in nature. A rugby match consists of two 40-minute halves.

Which sport:

1. is best for someone who likes speed? {**A**}
2. is a team sport? {**C**}

3. is a winter sport? {**AB**}
4. is distinctly British? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

When you play football, you can't touch the ball with your hands, you need to K_ _ _ it. {**kick**}

I always watch the weather _ _R_ C_ _T, to know what to wear the next day. {**forecast**}

Parents often complain that even _ _ _ _ OO_ _ for children, like Bugs Bunny or Ben10, are violent. {**cartoons**}

We didn't have a good time last summer. The weather was _W_ _ L. It rained all the time and it was horribly foggy and cold. {**awful**}

His report was _X_ _ _ _ E_ _ – I've never read such an interesting and detailed document. {**excellent**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

She ……. a book when she noticed a homeless man in the street outside her house. {**b**}

a. read b. was reading c. had read

I think he's …….. what I said. {**a**}

a. misunderstood b. misunderstand c. misunderstanded

You ……. have bought so much bread. We have more than we need. {**b**}

a. don't need to b. needn't c. must

It …….. Lady Gaga you saw yesterday. She's in LA! {**a**}

a. can't have been b. wasn't be c. mustn't have been

Are your kids …… than theirs? {**b**}

a. talented b. more talented c. most talented

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

It's heavy. I {**will help**} (help) you.

This time next winter we {**will be visiting**} (visit) the Himalayas.

I'm sure she {**will call**} (call) you. She promised!

We {**did not have to**} (not have to) take this test last semester. It wasn't obligatory.

Do you know who {**fell**} (fall) off the ladder yesterday? I think it was Toby. He broke his wrist.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

11. Przypuszczasz, ze pies twojej koleżanki jest chory. {**b**}

a. He's such a nice puppy!

b. He doesn't seem to be well.

c. I would take him for a walk.

12. Radzisz koledze, jak poprawić oceny. {**a**}

a. If I were you, I'd study more.

b. You should go out more.

c. I love studying maths.

13. Mówisz koledze, że nie powinien był zachować się niegrzecznie w stosunku do nauczyciela. {**c**}

a. You should apologize.

b. You shouldn't say sorry.

c. You shouldn't have misbehaved like that.

14. Przypuszczasz, że widziałaś Kasię Cichopek w centrum handlowym. {**b**}

a. I love Kasia. She's a great actress!

b. It may have been Kasia Cichopek.

c. That can't have been her.

15. Uważasz, ze podróżowanie autostopem jest niebezpieczne. {**a**}

a. Hitchhiking is very risky.

b. I hitchhike to school every day.

c. If you want to, you can do it.

TEST 98

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę restauracji. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Eat with your eyes? Not at the DARK RESTAURANT!

If you have a curious nature and you like to experience different things, the Dark Restaurant is just for you. We offer sightless, pitch-dark dining, where you can concentrate on the taste and smell of your food without the distraction of the surrounding sights.

Just make a reservation and arrive at the restaurant at the precise time to be led by a waiter to the dark dining area and be served a "surprise" menu (though we do take your preferences and allergies into account). See if you can guess what's on your plate!

TRUE or FALSE?

1. Customers cannot see what they are eating at the restaurant. {**T**}
2. Customers can order whatever they want from the menu. {**F**}
3. If you have a food allergy, you shouldn't go to the Dark Restaurant as you might get served the food you are allergic to. {**F**}
4. You must make a reservation to go to the Dark Restaurant. {**T**}
5. Customers choose their own table at the restaurant. {**F**}

(T2IIe) Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a,b lub c):

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Dear Amy,

Thank you for inviting me to stay at your home last week. I had a lovely time and I really enjoyed our long walks in the countryside, horse riding lessons and, above all, your company. I really hope we can repeat the experience – perhaps you will be able to visit me next year?

I hope to see you again,

Sarah.

1. The purpose of Sarah's letter is to: {**a**}

a. express gratitude for Sarah's stay at Amy's place

b. invite Amy to visit Sarah at her home

c. tell Amy that Sarah is missing her

(T3IIe)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat oszczędzania, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. USE THE INTERNET BEFORE BUYING THINGS

b. WRITE A LIST OF “THINGS TO BUY” AND STICK TO IT

c. TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHEN NOT USING THEM

d. WRITE DOWN EVERY AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU SPEND FOR AT LEAST 2 WEEKS.

How to Live Thrifty

In times of economic crisis, many people try to find ways to live thrifty. The good news is that you might not have to give up your favourite treats and activities – sometimes small changes in your lifestyle will help you save money:

1. {**D**} You won't really know how to live more cheaply until you know where your money is currently going. Once you know how you spend the money, you will see ways of reducing the expenses.

2. {**A**} Because of the easy access to information, you can compare prices from various stores, or even buy things online.

3. {**C**} Electronic equipment consumes energy, which costs money. Also, unplug chargers when you are not using them – your mobile phone still uses some energy while plugged in.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu

(T4IIe) Przeczytaj trzy przepisy kulinarne oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj przepis do odpowiedniego pytania. Do niektórych pytań pasują dwa przepisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. POACHED SALMON

Ingredients

- 1 to 1½ pounds salmon fillets
- ½ cup dry white wine (a good Sauvignon Blanc)
- ½ cup water
- A few thin slices of yellow onion and/or 1 shallot, peeled and sliced thin
- Several sprigs of fresh dill or sprinkle of dried dill
- A sprig of fresh parsley
- Freshly ground black pepper

Put wine, water, dill, parsley and onions in a saute pan, and bring to a simmer on medium heat. Place salmon fillets, skin-side down on the pan. Cover. Cook 5 minutes or to desired done-ness. Do not overcook. Serve sprinkled with freshly ground black pepper.

Serves 2-4

B. GRILLED CHICKEN LEGS

Prep Time: 20 minutes

Cook Time: 50 minutes

Marinate: 4 hours

Total Time: 5 hours, 10 minutes

Ingredients:

- 2/3 cup canola oil
- 1/2 cup red wine vinegar
- 3 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 3 tablespoons ketchup
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- dash Tabasco sauce
- 6 chicken leg quarters

Preparation:

In a large resealable food storage bag (plastic), combine the oil, vinegar, sugar, ketchup, onion, Worcestershire sauce, salt, garlic, and Tabasco. Add the chicken and turn to coat thoroughly. Seal the bag and refrigerate for at least 4 hours or overnight, turning occasionally.

Pour marinade into a saucepan and bring to a boil. Boil for 1 minute.

Heat the grill to a medium-high heat, about 350° to 375°.

Grill chicken over indirect heat -- not directly over coals or gas burners -- turning frequently and basting with the reserved boiled marinade, for about 45 to 60 minutes. The chicken should be fork tender and juices will run clear. The temperature should register about 165 on an instant read thermometer inserted into the thickest part of the meat but not touching bone.

Serves 6.

C. FISH STEW

Preparation time: 25 minutes.

Ingredients

- 6 Tbsp olive oil
- 1 cup of chopped onions
- 2 large garlic cloves, chopped
- 2/3 cup fresh parsley, chopped
- 1 cup of fresh chopped tomato (about 1 medium sized tomato)
- 2 tsp of tomato paste.
- 8 oz of clam juice
- 2/3 cup dry white wine
- 1 1/2 lb fish fillets (use halibut, cod, sole, red snapper, sea bass), cut into 2-inch pieces
- Touch of dry oregano, Tabasco, thyme, pepper
- Salt

Method

1 Heat olive oil in heavy large pot or Dutch oven over medium-high heat. Add chopped onion and garlic and sauté 4 minutes. Add parsley and stir 2 minutes. Add tomato, tomato paste and cook 2 minutes longer.

2 Add clam juice, dry white wine, and fish and simmer until fish is cooked through, less than 10 minutes. Add seasoning. Salt to taste. Ladle into bowls and serve.

Serves 4.

Which recipe is best for someone who:

1. has less than half an hour to cook? {**AC**}

2. doesn't eat meat? {**AC**}

3. wants to entertain five other people for dinner? {**B**}

4. would like to eat some soup? {**C**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

It may be the cheapest way of travelling, but H_ _ _H_ _ K_ _ _ is also the most dangerous one. {**hitchhiking**}

When you go abroad, don't forget your passport, cash and a _ _ I_ _ B_ _K to read about your destination. {**guidebook**}

Polish people like to _ _ M_ _ AI_ about everything – they always say jobs are hard, bosses bad, weather horrible and neighbors mean. {**complain**}

How many St. Valentine cards did you _ _C_ _ V_ last year? I got only three. {**receive**}

Little Red Riding Hood took her B_ _ _ E_ with lunch for Grandma, and went to visit her. {**basket**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

The food was …… spicy that I couldn't eat it. {**b**}

a. such b. so c. such a

Where did she …… her passport? {**c**}

a. loose b. lost c. lose

Molly used to …….. candy when she was little. {**a**}

a. love b. loved c. loving

I'm sure you will get …… on the left, while in the UK. {**a**}

a. used to driving b. used driving c. used to drive

They …… for two hours before they reached the border. {**c**}

a. driving b. have been driving c. had been driving

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

You don’t have to water the plants. I {**have already done**} (already/do) it.

We were late. When we got to the concert, the band {**had already been playing**} (already/play) for 45 minutes.

I thought she had put on weight, but she told me she {**was expecting**} (expect) a baby.

His breath is horrible. He hardly ever {**brushes**} (brush) his teeth.

How much {**does this car cost**} (this car/cost)? I would like to buy it.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

36. Radzisz koledze, żeby kupił sobie psa. {**a**}

a. Why don’t you get a puppy?

b. Dogs are great companions.

c. My mum hates cats.

37. Mówisz znajomej, że powinna przeprosić swoja sąsiadkę. {**a**}

a. You really ought to apologize.

b. I’m so sorry.

c. Your neighbor is very nice!

38. Pytasz o zdrowie koleżanki. {**c**}

a. Are you good?

b. What’s up?

c. Are you better now?

39. Dzielisz się opinią na temat filmu. {**c**}

a. I just love going to the cinema!

b. Brad Pitt is fantastic!

c. It’s the best comedy I’ve ever seen!

40. Przyszli do ciebie niezapowiedziani goście. {**c**}

a. How are you?

b. Welcome to our city!

c. What a surprise!

TEST 99

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę planetarium w wesołym miasteczku. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

The Planetarium – prepare to immerse yourself in an alien world as if you were standing there yourself.
Whether you have ever been interested in the stars or not, you should visit our Planetarium. As an introduction, a short movie shows you how to identify major star constellations and planets that can be seen at night in our part of the world. Then you can choose from a selection of 30-minute, 3-D movies on various subjects (our sun, a short history of the universe, black holes, the uniqueness of the Earth), or you can see them all! The films use the very latest, breathtaking images sent directly from space by space probes travelling through our solar system.

Prepare yourself for an unprecedented tour of the world beyond our planet…

The Planetarium is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except for Mondays.

Group discounts are available – check the price list for details.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. The Planetarium shows you how to identify all the star constellations which can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. {**F**}
2. During your visit in the Planetarium you can see up to five movies. {**T**}
3. The movies use images of the space from the telescopes on the Earth. {**F**}
4. You can visit the Planetarium on all the days of the week. {**F**}
5. If you go in a group, you may need to pay less for the entrance. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c) :**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

How do you describe the taste?

Win a tea-tasting trip to Kenya – 900 runners-up get free PG tips tea for a whole year.

Our tea plantation in sunny Kericho, Kenya, is a rather lovely place to go on holiday. To win a holiday there, just write to us and help us describe the taste of PG tips tea, and we'll put your name in for 9 consecutive draws. Every week we close our eyes and draw a winner and 100 runners-up. So give yourself a chance and write to us! (UK residents only. For full terms see www.pgtips.co.uk)

1. The text was written in order to: {**b**}

a. encourage people to work on their vocabulary to be more eloquent in the area of describing sensory perceptions, e.g. taste

b. convince people to describe the taste of PG tips tea by offering them a prize in a draw

c. advertise Kericho, Kenya, as a desirable holiday destination

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(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat przyczyn anoreksji, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D).

Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. CULTURAL INFLUENCE

b. REJECTION FROM THE SOCIETY

c. STRESS

d. LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Anorexia is an eating disorder which can be characterized by low body weight and fear of becoming fat. Although anorexia is a physical condition, the real causes are related to the patient's emotional life. There are several causes of anorexia:

1. {**D**} A person may feel useless and worthless, despite achievements in his life, and they don't like the way they look. These feelings cause the patient to feel rejected from the society. As a consequence, an anorexic person is trying to have at least the perfect body.

2. {**C**} When a person has to work under pressure or experiences important changes in their life, they may feel worried and nervous. In such situations some people stop eating in the right times, or even stop eating altogether.

3. {**A**} In our society, extreme thinness is an indispensable element of the ideal beauty. As a consequence, many women and men go on very strict diets or use products that supposedly make them lose weight in a few days.

4. {**B**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

Przeczytaj opisy trzech typów rowerów oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj typ roweru do odpowiedniego pytania.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę!

a. Road bikes

Road bikes have light frames and narrow tires. Usually they're less comfortable than other bicycles, but their design makes for a faster and more responsive ride. Riding a lighter bike up a hill is much less tiring!

b. Mountain bikes

Mountain bikes are designed for off-road use. They are built with strong components, so they are suitable for rough riding. They also have high-performing brakes and suspension. Their tires are fatter and their seats more comfortable than those of the road bikes.

c. Tandem bikes

Tandems are bicycles built for two people. The front rider, called the captain, is responsible for steering and braking. The back rider, called the stoker, may have limited access to brakes.

Which bike:

1. is designed for two riders? {**C**}
2. probably has the best brakes? {**B**}
3. is the best to use on narrow paths or country dirt roads? {**B**}
4. responds best to the rider's steering? {**A**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

When you play football, you can't touch the ball with your hands, you need to K_ _ _ it. {**kick**}

I always watch the weather _ _R_ C_ _T, to know what to wear the next day. {**forecast**}

Parents often complain that even _ _ _ _ OO_ _ for children, like Bugs Bunny or Ben10, are violent. {**cartoons**}

We didn't have a good time last summer. The weather was _W_ _ L. It rained all the time and it was horribly foggy and cold. {**awful**}

His report was _X_ _ _ _ E_ _ – I've never read such an interesting and detailed document. {**excellent**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

They …….. work so much, but now they have a family and need more money. {**a**}

a. didn't use to b. didn't used to c. usedn't to

The baby …… yet. {**b**}

a. woke up b. hasn't woken up c. didn't woke up

Come …….., I want to look at you. {**a**}

a. closer b. close c. closely

You …… walk in here, it's for authorized staff only. {**c**}

a. can b. should c. mustn't

I'm too tired to talk to …….. . {**a**}

a. anybody b. somebody c. nobody

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

When we left the club it {**was snowing**} (snow).

{**Does it often rain**} (it/often/rain) in this part of the country?

His twin sister is a better student than him – she {**studies**} (study) really hard.

I {**have not finished**} (not finish) reading your report yet.

I couldn't open the door, because I {**had forgotten**} (forget) the keys.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

16. Chcesz poprosić kolegę do telefonu. {**b**}

a. Hello, John speaking.

b. Can I speak to Brian, please?

c. I'll call Brian.

17. Chcesz zostawić wiadomość koleżance, której nie ma w domu. {**b**}

a. I'll call back later.

b. Can you take a message for her, please?

c. Can I talk to Kasia, please?

18. Prosisz mamę o radę. {**a**}

a. What would you do if you were me?

b. That was good advice, thanks.

c. I wouldn't like that.

19. Proponujesz zorganizowanie przyjęcia niespodzianki dla babci. {**a**}

a. Why don't we have a surprise party?

b. Grandma loves parties.

c. It's grandma's birthday next Friday.

20. Przypomnij koledze o zabraniu paszportu przed wyjazdem. {**c**}

a. You always forget your passport.

b. Let's see your documents.

c. Please, don't forget your passport.

TEST 100

(T1IIe) Przeczytaj reklamę stadniny koni. Następnie zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) czy fałszywe (FALSE). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednio T lub F. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

Wimbledon Village Stables
Exceptional horse riding in London

We would like to invite you to join our Riding Club in the heart of Wimbledon Village. The Stables has a rich history and has offered horse riding in London for over 100 years.

WVS is a riding school with 25 happy and well trained horses and ponies. We have a team of experienced and professional riding instructors, whose main priorities are your enjoyment and safety as well as the achievement of your riding ambitions.

We are proud to offer:

- A unique Membership Scheme offering our Members substantial discounts and a more personalised approach,

- Riding in the south of England with more than 3,000 acres of beautiful countryside right on our doorstep.

Above all, we are a friendly, lively yard with a wealth of experience in developing the skills of both the capable rider and the enthusiastic novice.

Each and every client is treated as an individual and our own special 'community' is enriched by people of all abilities, from all walks of life, with one thing in common - a love of horses and riding.

TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

1. Wimbledon Village Stables has a lot of experience in teaching people how to ride horses. {**T**}
2. If you are just a beginner horse rider, you should have some riding classes elsewhere before going to the WVS, as the school deals with intermediate and advanced riders only. {**F**}
3. If you become a Member of the Riding Club, you will pay less for riding. {**T**}
4. Riding horses is a good way to visit and admire the English countryside. {**T**}
5. You can meet all sorts of people in the WVS. {**T**}

(T2IIe) **Przeczytaj poniższy list i zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź (a, b lub c):**

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

XYZ Ltd.

25 Hogarth Road

Earls Court, London

Dear Mr Jones,

We are sorry to inform you that our visit at your company, planned for the 1st week of May 2011 has to be cancelled as unforeseen obstacles have arisen.

We hope, however, that we can meet at a later date – please e-mail us some other times that will work for you.

Please accept our apologies,

Best regards,

Adrian Viney

1. The purpose of Adrian Viney's letter is to: {**c**}

a. cancel the visit

b. apologise for cancelling the visit

c. all of the above

(T3IIe) Przeczytaj tekst na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych, a następnie do każdego akapitu (1-4) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-D). Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia!

a. MENTAL HEALTH

b. PHYSICAL HEALTH

c. MUSCLE HEALTH

d. SOCIAL HEALTH

Exercising is an activity that influences all aspects of our health.

1. {**B**} During the exercise, our body is in continuous movement. Many parts in our body benefit from exercise, but the cardiovascular system benefits most. For example, when you exercise, your muscles move, and to move, they need oxygen in the blood, so the heart has to pump blood faster to keep the muscles moving. This trains your heart and lungs, and gives you more strength and stamina in the future.

2. {**A**} This is one of the reasons why people exercise. Exercise distracts and relaxes you because in your exercise, you release tension and stress. Many people feel that after exercising, all the problems and pressures of their lifestyle disappear or at least are forgotten for a while.

3. {**D**} This aspect of health is helped with exercise because many of the sports are or can be practiced with someone else. This creates stronger relationships because you meet people that are like you and share the same things.

4. {**C**} ten nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego akapitu.

(T4IIe)

Przeczytaj opisy trzech ptaków oraz pytania dotyczące każdego z nich (1-4). Następnie dopasuj opis ptaka do odpowiedniego pytania. Do jednego z pytań pasują dwa opisy.

UWAGA! W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę lub odpowiednie dwie litery. Jeżeli należy wpisać dwie litery, wpisz je jedna za drugą w kolejności alfabetycznej. Bez spacji i zbędnych znaków! NP. AC

A. The **Blue Tit** is 10.5 to 12 cm long and belongs to the tit family. It has a distinctive appearance with its blue crown, a dark blue line passing through the eye, and white cheeks. The nape, wings and tail are blue, the back is yellowish green, and the belly is mostly sulphur-yellow. Both sexes look similar, and young ones are generally more yellow. The Blue Tit is very common in Europe and Asia, in the temperate and subarctic climate. It lives in deciduous or mixed woodlands. It is a resident bird, i.e., most tits do not migrate.

B. The White Stork is a large, wading bird with long legs and a long neck. It measures about 100–115 cm from beak tip to the end of the tail. The White Stork, as the name suggests, is mainly white, with some black on its wings, and it has a red beak. Most of its population can be found in, and also associated with, Poland. The White Stork is a long-distance migrant, spending winter in Africa, from tropical Sub-Saharan to South Africa. This bird eats insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and small birds. It takes its food from the ground, looking for it among low vegetation, and from shallow water. A pair of storks build a large stick nest, often on towers or roofs, which may be used for several years.

C. The European Magpie is 44–46 centimetres in length - in the adult more than half of the length is the tail. Its head, neck and breast are glossy black with a metallic sheen, whereas the belly and shoulders are pure white; the wings are also black and white. It is a resident breeding bird popular in Europe, Asia and even northwest Africa. The European Magpie has a reputation for "stealing" little bright objects. It feeds on eggs, small birds, insects, but also grain or other vegetable substances. It usually lives in suburban areas, and sometimes in the country.

Which bird(s):

1. is/are the most colourful out of the three? {**A**}
2. is/are the largest? {**B**}
3. is/are likely to be seen near water? {**B**}
4. does/do not migrate? {**AC**}

(T5IIe) Proszę wpisać pasujące słowo (każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze).

It may be the cheapest way of travelling, but H_ _ _H_ _ K_ _ _ is also the most dangerous one. {**hitchhiking**}

When you go abroad, don't forget your passport, cash and a _ _ I_ _ B_ _K to read about your destination. {**guidebook**}

Polish people like to _ _ M_ _ AI_ about everything – they always say jobs are hard, bosses bad, weather horrible and neighbors mean. {**complain**}

How many St. Valentine cards did you _ _C_ _ V_ last year? I got only three. {**receive**}

Little Red Riding Hood took her B_ _ _ E_ with lunch for Grandma, and went to visit her. {**basket**}

(T6IIe) Wpisz prawidłową odpowiedź (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna). W lukę wpisz tylko odpowiednią literę. Wielkość litery nie ma znaczenia.

…… in the novel we learn who killed the president. {**b**}

a. More far b. Further c. Farther

She …… her leg, so she couldn't go to the ski camp. {**b**}

a. breaks b. had broken c. was breaking

You …… told her the truth. She deserves to know what happened. {**a**}

a. should have b. must c. needed

If he …… early, he'll call you. {**c**}

a. finished b. finish c. finishes

They ……. their lawyer next Tuesday. {**c**}

a. saw b. see c. are seeing

(T7IIe) Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach (proszę użyć pełnych form czasownika, np. does not zamiast doesn't).

What {**do these letters say**} (these letters/say)? I can't read it!

They hardly ever {**gossip**} (gossip) – they don't like it.

We've already bought the tickets. We {**are leaving**} (leave) tomorrow at 9 a.m.

This time last summer we {**were relaxing**} (relax) by the pool in the Caribbean.

She was petrified, because she {**had not done**} (not do) it before.

(T8IIe) Proszę wybrać poprawną odpowiedź do zasugerowanej sytuacji (tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa). W lukę wpisz TYLKO odpowiednią literę! Wielkość liter nie ma znaczenia.

26. Pytasz o zawód rodziców kolegi. {**a**}

a. What do they do?

b. What are they doing?

c. What have they done?

27. Nie masz ochoty na zwiedzanie. {**a**}

a. I don't feel like sightseeing.

b. I don't sightsee.

c. I'm going to sightsee.

28. Pytasz, ile kosztowała nowa kurtka koleżanki. {**b**}

a. Your jacket is beautiful!

b. How much did it cost?

c. Wow, you have a new jacket!

29. Proponujesz wyjście do kina. {**b**}

a. I love cinema!

b. How about seeing a film?

c. There's a cinema over there.

30. Nie chcesz zgodzić się, by rodzice ci pomogli w projekcie szkolnym. {**b**}

a. It's a good idea.

b. I'll do it myself, thank you.

c. Shall I help you?
