

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Wynik: _____ /40

Zadanie 1 (4 punkty / _____)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę na temat sportu. W zadaniach 1.1-1.4, na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu, z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą. Zakreśl litery A, B lub C.

- 1.1 Angela wasn't at school because she
A played in a tennis tournament
B was ill
C met with Arthur
- 1.2 The girl who did not play basketball was
A Tina
B Sandra
C Melanie
- 1.3 Eric hurt his leg while
A doing some sports
B trying on new clothes
C walking in a shopping centre
- 1.4 The speakers want to
A complain about their friends
B tell each other about their weekends
C share the latest news about people they know

Zadanie 2 (4 punkty / _____)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu dopasuj do każdej wypowiedzi 2.1–2.4 odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga! Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

This speaker:

- A isn't happy about his/her situation
B is an immigrant
C lives in a dangerous neighbourhood
D used to be a politician
E was a victim of bullying

2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4

Zadanie 3 (3 punkty / _____)

Uzupełnij dialog. Wpisz w każdą lukę (3.1–3.3) brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Wykorzystaj wyrazy podane w nawiasach, ale nie zmieniaj ich formy. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

Anne So how did you like the film?

Patrick It was great. The best picture I've seen in years.

Anne Really? I **3.1 (agree)** _____. In my opinion it was rubbish. The plot was unoriginal and the acting was poor.

Patrick Hmm, I see what you mean, but I **3.2 (opinion)** _____. What about you, Bob? What did you think of it?

Bob I didn't like it very much, but it was OK, I guess. It was a nice way to spend an evening.

Anne All right, and do you **3.3 (feel)** _____ a hamburger now? I'm starving.

Patrick Sure, why not? Great films always make me hungry.

Zadanie 4 (3 punkty / _____)

Uzupełnij dialogi, wybierając spośród podanych odpowiedzi brakującą wypowiedź jednej z osób. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

4.1 X: What is he like?

Y:

A He is over sixteen.

B He is going to like it.

C He's tall and intelligent.

4.2 X:

Y: Speaking.

A Can I talk to Peter Smith?

B Will you speak to James?

C Could you phone me tonight?

4.3 X: I'd like a loaf of bread, please.

Y: Anything else?

X:

A Not at all. Don't mention it.

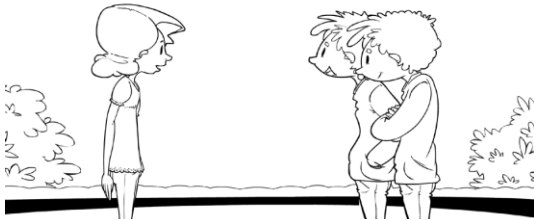
B There's nothing wrong with it.

C Thank you. How much is it?

Zadanie 5 (3 punkty / _____)

Uzupełnij każdą rozmowę brakującą wypowiedzią. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

5.1 Do you often visit your grandparents?



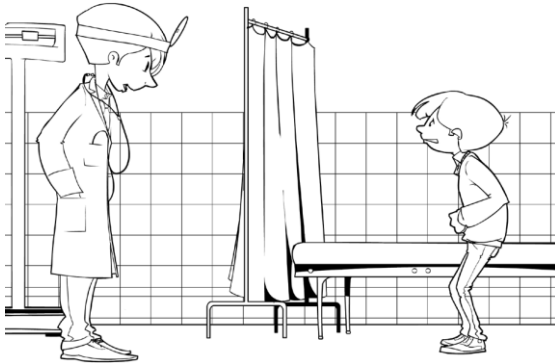
- A. They live in the countryside.
- B. I like visiting them because they've got a farm.
- C. No, we don't, but they sometimes come here.

5.2 How old is she?



- A. No, I'm older!
- B. She's five.
- C. It's five.

5.3



- A. What's wrong?
- B. When was it?
- C. What are you doing?

I've got a stomach ache.

Zadanie 6 (4 punkty / _____)

Przeczytaj teksty na temat trzech wynalazków (A–C) oraz zdania 6.1–6.4. Do każdego zdania dopasuj właściwy tekst. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga! Jeden tekst pasuje do dwóch zdań.

This invention

6.1	is ancient.	
6.2	was first tested on animals.	
6.3	was thought to be dangerous.	

6.4	has made a big difference in one continent.	
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A

A simple design by British inventor Trevor Baylis is probably one of the world's most important inventions. In 1991 he invented a radio that doesn't have a battery. It has a handle that you turn by hand. He designed this 'wind-up radio' especially for parts of Africa where communication is difficult. Baylis has never made much money from his invention although it is now used all over Africa and has changed millions of lives.

B

The first 'flying machines' were hot air balloons. They were invented by two French brothers (the Montgolfier brothers). In 1783 a crowd of people, including the King, watched as a sheep, a duck and a cock became the first living things to fly. They went up to a height of 460 metres and landed safely. Nobody had been sure if they would be able to breathe. After the success of that test, the first human flight soon followed.

C

Of course, the wheel is one of the most important inventions of all time. It is more than five thousand years old, and it's hard to imagine life without it. Transport is a good example: people have travelled by wheel since at least 2000BC. The invention seems such a simple idea to us, it's amazing to think that the Aztecs managed just fine without it.

Zadanie 7 (5 punktów / _____)

Przeczytaj tekst. Zdecyduj czy zdania są prawdziwe czy fałszywe: True (T) or False (F).

0 El Alto is in one of the highest regions of Spain. T

7.1 Bolivia's capital city is La Paz. _____

7.2 El Alto is a modern city. _____

7.3 Most people who live in El Alto came from Spain. _____

7.4 Bolivia isn't a hot country. _____

7.5 It rains most in El Alto in June. _____

THE HIGHEST CITY IN THE WORLD

The city of **El Alto** (a Spanish word meaning 'the high place') is the world's highest city at 4,150 m above sea level. It is Bolivia's second biggest city, and has a population of around one million. The South American country also has the world's highest capital city, La Paz.

Strangely, the city of El Alto didn't even exist until 1903, when the railway passing arrived. It has very few historical buildings. The first school opened in 1939, mainly for the children of railway workers who lived there.

The majority of people in El Alto are not of Spanish origin, but are Aymara people, who lived in Bolivia before Europeans arrived. The city's traffic police officers are largely Aymara women dressed in traditional brightly-coloured skirts and shirts.

The climate there is cool. Even in summer, the maximum daytime temperature is only 17°C in the warmest month, November. In winter, it's about 7°C in the coldest month. Winters are much drier than the warmer summers; the driest month is June.

Zadanie 8 (3 punkty / _____)

Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród wyrazów podanych w ramce wybierz te, które są poprawnym uzupełnieniem luk 8.1–8.3. Wpisz odpowiednią literę A–F obok numeru każdej luki.

Uwaga! Trzy wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

A amazed	B invented	C watched	D amazing	E looked	F discovered
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The computer mouse

The first computer mouse was **8.1** _____ in 1964 by Douglas Engelbart and it was a little wooden box on wheels. It was called a mouse because it was connected to the computer _____ with a wire which **8.2** _____ like a tail. Nowadays, there are a lot of different types of mice and most people use wireless ones – without a tail. Their purpose is still the same and it's an **8.3** _____ piece of equipment which we need when we use a computer.

Zadanie 9 (4 punkty / _____)

Przeczytaj opis ilustracji. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (9.1–9.4) jednym wyrazem tak, aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst zgodny z ilustracją. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych wyrazów.



This is a picture of a woman and a man who are shopping. They look like a couple. The woman's got long, **9.1** _____, brown hair and she's probably wearing a dress. She's carrying two **9.2** _____. She's pointing her finger at something and she's **13.3** _____, so she must be very happy. The man's got short hair and he's wearing a T-shirt and a shirt on top of it. He looks **9.4** _____ and he definitely does not enjoy what he's doing.

Zadanie 10 (7 punktów / _____)

Przeczytaj tekst i wybierz właściwą odpowiedź A, B lub C.

Today I'm ⁰ _____ to tell you all about my friend, Alastair. He's ¹ _____ person I know. He loves talking ² _____ the games he plays on his laptop. He's absolutely ³ _____ about playing games, especially online.

I ⁴ _____ him since we were both six years old. He's my friend because he's cheerful and ⁵ _____

he always wants to do things for other people.

Alastair also does a lot of sport, but he doesn't eat much healthy food. He eats ⁶ _____ crisps and burgers! He's much ⁷ _____ me at most sports, except swimming.

I'm lucky to have a friend like Alastair.

Egzamin klasyfikacyjny do klasy dwujęzycznej (przykładowy)

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 0 <u>A going</u> | B trying | C wanting |
| 10.1 A chattier | B more chatty | C the chattiest |
| 10.2 A about | B on | C around |
| 10.3 A into | B crazy | C interested |
| 10.4 A am knowing | B have known | C knew |
| 10.5 A moody | B shy | C helpful |
| 10.6 A too many | B too much | C any |
| 10.7 A better | B the best | C better than |