

The image features a teal-colored horizontal band across the middle of the page. Within this band, there are several white, irregular geometric shapes that resemble torn paper or overlapping rectangles. The text is centered on one of these white shapes.

*Przykładowy
zestaw
egzaminacyjny*

CZĘŚĆ PISEMNA

Rozumienie ze słuchu

ZADANIE 1. (0-3 pkt)

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

Recording 1

The recording is about

- A an old-fashioned acting technique.
- B an amusing exchange between two actors.
- C how acting can be a tiring profession.

Recording 2

The information in the recording is aimed at people who are interested in buying

- A a high-quality camera.
- B an affordable camera.
- C a camera that does not require its lens to be changed.

Recording 3

In the recording we learn that the Gates Foundation

- A donates less and less money each year.
- B has modified its funding strategy.
- C only donates money to poorer countries.

ZADANIE 2. (0-4 pkt)

2.20 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat problemów i konfliktów rodzinnych. Do każdej wypowiedzi (1-4) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A-E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

This speaker suggests that

- A parents should encourage their children to be independent.
- B a family should always eat meals together.
- C relatives should not always assume they are welcome to visit.
- D family conflicts can be resolved by talking.
- E no family member should get special treatment.

Speaker 1	
Speaker 2	
Speaker 3	
Speaker 4	

ZADANIE 3. (0-5 pkt)

2.21 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad na temat nowej technologii wytwarzania elektryczności.

Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

- 1 The presenter states that today's gadgets
 - A are particularly useful to scientists.
 - B are less advanced than computers of 20 years ago.
 - C regularly need to be connected to sources of power.
 - D use up electricity very quickly.
- 2 Daniel believes that body-powered generators would
 - A sell in high numbers.
 - B be bad for the environment.
 - C become available only after humans have used up all fossil fuels.
 - D be too expensive for ordinary citizens to buy.
- 3 The backpack American scientists have created
 - A is currently on sale.
 - B can be worn comfortably for long periods.
 - C converts a person's body warmth into electricity.
 - D is still in development.
- 4 The Canadian knee-brace device
 - A connects directly to the wearer's mobile phone.
 - B aids people with physical disabilities.
 - C does not work if the wearer walks slowly.
 - D is unnoticeable when worn.
- 5 In the future, Daniel predicts that body-powered generators
 - A will only be used indoors.
 - B will encourage people to be more active.
 - C won't require people to use a lot of energy.
 - D will only be used by athletes.

Rozumienie tekstów pisanych

ZADANIE 4. (0–4 pkt)

Przeczytaj trzy teksty dotyczące wynalazców.
Do każdego zdania (1–4) dopasuj właściwy tekst (A–C).
Jeden tekst pasuje do dwóch zdań.

A Benjamin Franklin is best known as a respected statesman and one of the Founding Fathers of the United States, but he was also a very successful scientist and inventor. Among Franklin’s many inventions was the lightning rod, which protects houses that are struck by lightning, as well as bifocal glasses which aid people who have difficulty seeing both close up and far away. But despite many of his inventions having a huge impact on the world, Franklin did not make any profit from them as he neglected to take out patents. As he stated in his autobiography, “We should be glad of an opportunity to serve others by any invention of ours; and this we should do freely and generously.”

B Margaret E. Knight was one of the 19th century’s most successful female inventors. She created a machine that could fold and glue a sheet of paper so as to make a flat-bottomed bag, of the type still used in shops today. However, Knight’s invention was marred with controversy. While she was working on her creation, a colleague copied her designs and patented them as his own. Knight took him to court and won, setting up her own company, the Eastern Paper Bag Company, soon afterwards. This company helped Knight capitalise on her invention and made her into a very affluent businesswoman.

C Cai Lun was a minor palace official in China in the early 1st century. At that time, messages and records were written on silk or wood. It was very time-consuming to write on these materials, but in around 105 CE, Cai Lun discovered that a sheet of material made from dried-out pulp, hemp, silk and fishing nets made a much better alternative. His invention was an early prototype of paper and made Cai Lun very popular within the palace and gave him considerable wealth. It also enabled knowledge to spread in China much faster than in other countries. It was many more years before paper came to the West, through Arab traders.

	This inventor	
1	didn’t become rich due to their invention.	
2	contributed to the spread of learning in their country.	
3	had their invention stolen by another.	
4	became a major political figure.	

ZADANIE 5. (0–4 pkt)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania.
Wpisz w luki (1–4) litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A–E), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst.
Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

JUNK AMONG THE STARS

Drop a piece of equipment at work and you might feel some embarrassment, but it’s rarely a major problem. If you work in space, things are more complicated. When a US astronaut lost control of a bag of tools while carrying out repairs on the International Space Station in 2008, US space agency NASA had more than the \$100,000 cost of the tools to deal with. The backpack-sized bag was one of the largest objects ever to be lost by an astronaut and had the potential to do huge damage to the space station and satellites as it hurtled around the globe. **1** In 1965, an astronaut’s glove orbited Earth at 28,000km per hour for a whole month. The toolbag stayed in orbit for even longer. It was even filmed by an amateur astronomer in Canada. The footage of the toolbag shooting across the night sky spectacularly fast can be seen online. **2** After returning to Earth, she revealed that she had been tempted to try to retrieve the bag but didn’t want to risk giving NASA the added problem of an out-of-control human body in space. Fortunately, the toolbag did no harm to any communications or other technology in the eight months before it entered Earth’s atmosphere and was burned up. In fact, it began moving out of the orbit of the space station and towards Earth immediately. **3** Stefanyshyn-Piper completed her task of mending a solar panel on the space station by sharing a colleague’s tools. It’s certainly not the first time that a rogue object in space has caused concerns. **4** Spacecraft and satellites can be moved out of the path of any object that poses a risk if commanders are given advance warning.

- A Neither did the mishap cause any significant delay to the repair mission.
- B In fact at any one time, America’s Space Surveillance Network is monitoring some 19,000 pieces of space debris of more than 10cm in diameter.
- C So too can the moment it slipped away from spacewalker Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper.
- D But there are tens of thousands more small objects polluting the area of space just beyond our atmosphere.
- E Even much smaller objects can become major hazards when accidentally sent into orbit.

ZADANIE 6. (0–5 pkt)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty związane z tematem diamentów. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

A

Tom Swift among the Diamond Makers
by Victor Appleton (adapted)

"Well, Tom Swift, I don't believe you will make any mistake if you buy that diamond," said the jeweller to the young man who was inspecting the sparkling stones. "It is without a flaw."

"It certainly seems so, Mr Track. I don't know much about diamonds, and I'm depending on you. But this one seems to be all right."

"Is it for yourself, Tom?"

"Er – no. That is, not exactly," and Tom Swift, the young inventor of airships and submarines, blushed.

"No? Of course it's none of my business, but if this brooch is for a young lady, I can't recommend anything nicer."

Suddenly Mr Track ran from behind the counter and rushed toward the front door.

"Did you see him, Tom?" he cried. "I wonder which way he went."

"Who?" asked the lad, following the shopkeeper.

"That man. He's been walking up and down in front of my place for the last ten minutes – ever since you came in, in fact, and I don't like the look of him."

"Do you think that man was a thief?"

"A jeweller has to be always on his guard, Tom. Swindlers and thieves are always on the alert for a chance to rob a jewellery store."

"I didn't notice any particular man looking in here," said Tom.

"Well, I did," went on the jeweller. "While you were looking at the brooches I saw his eyes staring in here in a suspicious manner. He may have an accomplice with him who, when you're gone, may come in and pretend to want to look at some diamonds. Then, when I'm showing him some, the other man will enter, engage my attention, and the first man will slip out with a diamond ring or brooch. It's often done."

"However, let's forget about him. He seems to have gone down the street, and perhaps I was mistaken after all. Let me show you a few more styles before you decide. The

young lady may like one of these," and the jeweller took out some more trays of brooches.

"What makes you think she's a young lady, Mr Track?" asked the lad.

"We jewellers are good readers of character, Tom. I can tell a young fellow coming in here to buy an engagement ring as soon as he enters the door."

Then, with an exclamation, Mr Track turned towards his big show window. Tom looked up, and saw a man's face peering in. At the sight of it, he too uttered a cry of surprise.

The next instant the man outside knocked on the glass, apparently with a piece of metal, making a sharp sound. As soon as he heard it, the jeweller once more sprang from behind the counter and leapt for the door, crying: "There's the thief! He's trying to cut a hole through my show window and reach in and get something! It's an old trick. I'll get the police! Tom, you stay here on guard!" and before the lad could utter a protest, the jeweller had opened the door and was speeding down the street in the gathering darkness.

Tom stared about him in some bewilderment. He was left alone in charge of a very valuable stock of jewellery.

"I wonder who that man was?" Tom thought to himself. "He looked like somebody I know, and yet I can't seem to place his face."

"I wish I were pursuing him, instead of here," mused the lad. "But I can't leave, or a thief might come in. Perhaps that was the idea, and one of the gang is hanging around, hoping the store will be deserted, so he can enter and take what he likes."

Tom at once resolved that he would not only remain in the jewellery shop, but that he would lock the door, which he did at once. Then he breathed easier.

The town was badly lit at night, and the lad had his doubts about whether the jeweller could catch the oddly-acting man, especially as the latter had a good start.