



„Centrum – matura bez barier w szkołach i placówkach prowadzących kształcenie zawodowe”
Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

Rozdział II Czytanie

1. Przeczytaj ogłoszenia o mieszkaniach do wynajęcia, a następnie odpowiedz na pytania od 1 do 9, wpisując literę odpowiadającą danemu ogłoszeniu:

A/ Barbican studio to let in EC1. Top floor. Light and spacious, suitable for individual male or female / no couples please /. Ideal base for professional person. 10 minutes to St Paul's. parking for one car at extra cost. £850 pcm. All bills included except phone.

Contact Chris 020 7377 7515.

B/ Hatton Street. 6th floor flat in modern block. 24 hour porter, parking, fully furnished, near tube. £285 pw.

C/ Basil Street. Modern first floor bed-sitter in a block situated in the heart of Knightsbridge. One or two foreigners. Rent in return for baby-sitting next door. Tel. 020 6329 0810.

D/ Euston, in the suburbs. Room to let in charming detached bungalow. Walking distance to local facilities. £750 pcm excluding bills. No students. Contact George 020 5423 6700.

Źródło ‘ The Times ‘

1. with a combined sitting room and bedroom ?
2. suitable for a person who wants to live far from the city centre ?
3. which is protected ? -
4. only to a single person ? -
5. with furniture ? -





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6. suitable for a city worker ? -
7. close to the public transport ? -
8. free of charge ? -
9. on the ground floor ? -

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2. Przeczytaj streszczenia artykułów prasowych. Do każdego dopasuj jeden z tytułów / A-H / wpisując obok akapitu odpowiednią literę. Jeden tytuł został podany dodatkowo.

1..... Horror is a big business with new books and films appearing All the time. But 100 years ago after it was first published, the novel Dracula by B. Stoker remains one of the favourite horror stories.

2.The chances of the Earth being hit by a large object from outer space are small. Scientists, however, think we should take the danger seriously. Such a collision, they say, would probably destroy the human race.

3.As we become more dependent on technology, society is facing a growing threat form criminals who use computers instead of guns and bombs to attack their targets.

4.Growing number of children are being forced to join armies and fight in wars they don't understand. New weapons and changing politics mean that young boys are often seen as better potential soldiers than adults.

5. Charlie Watts, a drummer for the Rolling Stones for over 30 years, has returned to his first true love – jazz music.

6. Sports such as bungee jumping are no longer dangerous enough for some people. Instead, they are trying ‘ extreme ‘ danger sports, like ‘ surfing ‘ out of the aircraft or parachuting off buildings, where the probability of being killed is really strong.

7..... New York City is winning its battle against crime. Once the most dangerous city in the world, New York is now one of the safest big cities in the United States.





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‘ BBC English

- A. The Stone Still Rolling
- B. Terrorists Are Ready to Tap In
- C. Crime Capital Fights Back
- D. No Safe Place
- E. Appetite For Blood
- F. Enemy in Space
- G. Innocent Killers
- H. Thrill Seekers

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3. Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, a następnie zdecyduj czy zdania od 1 do 8 są zgodne z prawdą – True, czy fałszywe – False.

When Peter Kelly’s shop in Lismore, New South Wales, Australia, was robbed earlier this year, He was angry. But instead of simply complaining, he decided to do something about it. By talking to people in the neighbourhood, he managed to find the teenage thieves and half the stolen goods.

The police are not normally pleased when people take the law into their own hands. Kelly says he kept them informed, but he believes the local police have too many crimes to deal with.

The shopkeeper managed to find out the identity of the thieves in just two days. ‘ Friends warned me I risked being beaten up, going in accusing some kids of robbing my shop; but I did it very calmly, and the kids admitted it,’ he told The Bulletin. Then he developed his own form of punishment. With the approval of the teenagers’ parents, the boys have agreed to pay A\$2,000 and to do five hours community service a week. In addition, they will go with Kelly to a nearby prison to see what life is like there. The case has made Kelly famous all over the





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country. Especially business people support him. Lismore police, however, warn that it could be dangerous to follow Kelly's example.

“ Spotlight ‘ no. 9/1997

1. Peter Kelly helped a shopkeeper to get back his stolen goods. -
2. The police encouraged Kelly to find the thieves himself. -
3. It took him little time to find the boys. -
4. Kelly was brave to look for the thieves on his own. -
5. Kelly was beaten up by the boys. -
6. The teenagers' parents let Kelly punish their children. -
7. The teenagers will be sent to prison. -
8. Australians are against Kelly's methods of finding justice. -

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4. Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i wstaw w liku usunięte zdania. Dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo.

Like many Londoners, Mus Mustafa's working Day begins by getting into his car and turning the key; unlike others who park up at factories and offices, in his car where Mus stays all day, He is one of London's 23.000 cabbies who drive this old fashioned, diesel powered piece of London heritage around the capital each day.

He helps shoppers escape the rain, stops people from missing trains and he chauffers the odd celebrity or politician to a TV or radio studio in time for an all-important interview.

/1/

Mus's cab, affectionately named Betsy, is not the last word in modernity, but it is tough,





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reliable and can carry five passengers in the back. The car was designed years ago with a high roof allowing gentlemen wearing top hats to sit in comfort. He says, ‘ The London cab is unique and each one is custom made and hand-built. They have a very small turning circle because of tractor-type technology which makes them easy to turn around.

Mus talks of his taxi in terms of its engineering and technical specifications, but don’t be fooled. /2/.....’I would feel awful if it ever got stolen, ‘ he said. ‘ I do about 60 hours a week in it and you get to know every noise and vibration it makes. I have had Betsy for years and a London cabbie gets quite attached to his vehicle.’

He says his fellow cabbies are ‘ great guys ‘ though some of them he only knows by sight or by their driver numbers. Mus is a driver number 42629. The cabbies congregate at Granby Grill for a filling fry up in the mornings and for half an hour or so, they forget the stress of bad drivers, red lights and honking horns. /3/That’s because becoming a cabbie means passing a very difficult exam called The Knowledge. To get ‘ the knowledge ‘ involves about three years of study learning the names of thousands of London streets as well landmarks, monuments and public buildings. They also have to know the quickest route between one place and another. ‘ Once you pass it and do a driving test, you become a qualified cabbie. A lot of people go round London on mopeds for years learning the streets for the exam,’ says Mus.

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/4/Experimental races have shown cabbies consistently win by taking the least-congested routes rather than the more direct ones suggested by satellite systems.

As Mus spoke, a pedestrian knocked on his car window asking directions to Shepherd’s Market. “ Turn right, then right again down there,’ he said recalling his ‘ knowledge ‘ without a moment’s hesitation and with friendly attitude to boot.

/5/ ‘ If a cabbie doesn’t like people, he will never make a good cabbie. For





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some people its is just a job and they don't want to talk,' added Mus. ' I enjoy having elderly people in my cab. They talk about the Blitz and how London used to be,' he continued. ' People in the public eye are always on TV and they feel more self-conscious'. And he said with a grin, ' We really get to know who's who and what is really going on around the city. /6/

The World of English 1/2004

- A. Drivers tend to spend hours talking to their passengers.
- B. Not even new electronic satellite systems / GPS / can outwit a cabbie's knowledge.
- C. That affable manner is the next most important attribute after the knowledge and decent driving skills.
- D. I passed it on the first go yet it wasn't easy.
- E. We are the eyes and ears of London.
- F. As go goes on talking, his true feelings quickly surface.
- G. Though drivers talk about football, politics and the price of diesel, their specialist subject is London's geography .
- H. This has been his occupation for 18 years and he says he loves it.

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5. Przeczytaj oferty pracy oznaczone literami A-G, a następnie odpowiedz na pytania





KAPITAŁ LUDZKI
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI

UNIA EUROPEJSKA
EUROPEJSKI
FUNDUSZ SPOŁECZNY



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wpisując literę obok charakterystyki każdej z osób . Jedno ogłoszenie zostało podane dodatkowo.

A. Street Charity Fundraisers

In return for hard work you'll have the satisfaction of learning money for yourself and collecting money for those who need it very much. Energy and plenty of enthusiasm essential. No job experience required.

B. Watersports Instructors

Instructor's licence and experience required.

Min. age: 18

Job details: instructing guests at all ages in windsurfing, kayaking or other watersports depending on qualifications. Hours of work: 40 hours per week on a shift basis – also at weekends.

C. Childcare: Arts and Craft Instructors

Applicants must have previous experience of working with children and be on a recognized teacher training / childcare course. Specialist experience in arts & crafts activities plus.

Minimum age: 18.

Job details: The role of Arts & Crafts Instructor involves the planning, organisation of arts and/or crafts workshop sessions for different age groups attending the camps. Day camps run from Monday to Friday for 4-6 weeks.

D. Hotel Waiting / Chamber Staff

Previous hotel work experience preferred but not essential.

Min. age: 16.

Job details: Duties include keeping rooms and public areas of the hotel clean and tidy – to a



Projekt realizowany przez Centrum Kształcenia Ustawicznego i Praktycznego w Zielonej Górze



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high standard of cleanliness.

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E. Childcare: Barracudas Group Co-ordinator

Applicants must have previous experience of working with children and be on a teacher training/ childcare course.

Min. age: 18.

Accommodation provided, lovely location, excellent pay. Camp duration: 2-3 weeks. Job details: The role of Group Co-ordinator involves leading a group of between 20-30 children of similar age, staying with them and looking after them throughout each day.

F. Personal Companion / female /

A disabled elderly lady / 78 / with a strong personality, who needs a friendly atmosphere care and conversation on a variety of subjects. Positive thinking necessary. Previous experience desirable but not essential.

G. Junior Assistant Librarian

Previous experience desirable but not essential.

Job details: duties include mainly placing returned books back in place on the shelves in the stack room and occasionally assisting library users / readers.

1. A school teacher who is an amateur painter and sculptor wants to have weekends free for her family. -
2. A trainee nurse, patient, caring, even-tempered and cheerful. She prefers taking care of adults rather than looking after children. -
3. A person who is self-confident, doesn't mind going out into high streets and other public places to collect money.-





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4. A middle-aged woman who has no professional training at all, but is very good at housework of all kind, has nice manners but is very shy and definitely not talkative. -
5. A well-read university student who is kind and polite, reliable and hard-working, but not very energetic. -
6. A 24-year-old man who is a fan of sailing and has both the required licence and a lot of experience. He doesn't mind working long hours whenever needed. -

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6. Przeczytaj tekst , a następnie wybierz właściwe zakończenie zdania. Zaznacz jedną z czterech możliwości:

Montague Rhodes James was born at Goodnesstone Parsonage in Kent in 1863, where his father worked as a priest of the lowest rank. From an early age James was more likely to be found looking through old volumes the library than playing with other children. When he was see a seventeenth century Dutch bible, which belonged to a friend of his father's bishop Ryle. The book was sent to him and the boy spent hours sitting up in bed, inspecting the volume with great attention page after page.

James was first educated at Eton, where she showed a true humanistic talent and then at King's College in Cambridge. After he had completed his university education, he became assistant in classical archeology at the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge. He was elected a fellow of King's after writing *The Apocalypse of St Peter*, and then lectured in Divinity College, becoming the dean of the College in 1889. He was Vice-Chancellor of the University form 1913 to 1915.

James was a remarkable medieval scholar, who published a number of bibliographical works and papers based on the study of ancient documents. He also edited several volumes for historical societies. His exceptional humanistic talent, unusually keen memory and hard work





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meant that he often produced pioneering studies. His translation of the *Apocryphal New Testament* in 1924 was such work. His research often took him abroad, and he visited Cyprus, Denmark, Sweden and Austria. He died in 1936.

Although a great scholar of his day, James is now best remembered as a writer of ghost stories. Fascinated by the supernatural, he was an admirer of the Irish mystery writer, Le Fanu, whose ghost stories he edited. Several volumes of James's own ghost stories were published between 1904 and 1931. The stories were usually first published in magazines, such as the *Cambridge Review*, but some were written for special occasions. 'Wailing Well' is one such story, composed for the gathering of the Eton College Boy Scouts in 1927.

www.penguin.co.uk

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1. When M.R. James was a little boy, he

- A. did not like other children
- B. liked books more than play
- C. was interested in library work
- D. was given a valuable book

2. The event that happened when James was six suggested that

- A. he showed interest in old texts very early
- B. his family had strong church connections
- C. he was quite a difficult little boy to look after
- D. he learnt foreign languages at a very early age

3. James's academic career

- A. depended on his connections with the King
- B. started when he became a humanistic teacher at Eton





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- C. was possible thanks to his early interest in archeology
- D. started and continued at Cambridge

4. The text mentions the *Apocryphal New Testament*

- A. as a work by James which was the first of its kind
- B. to prove that James was a well-known translator
- C. as a work requiring unusual editorial abilities
- D. to suggest that James was certainly a religious man

5. ‘ Wailing Well ‘ is one of James’s ghost stories

- A. first published in Eton
- B. Not written for a magazine
- C. originally written for a collection
- D. published in the *Cambridge Review*

6. This text is a short

- A. autobiography
- B. review
- C. report
- D. biography

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7. Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, a następnie przyporządkuj poszczególnym fragmentom tytuły oznaczone A-I. Jeden tytuł został podany dodatkowo.

1.....

Treat your ticket like Cash. Lost, stolen, or forgotten tickets cannot be replaced. All spectators, including children, must have a valid ticket to enter a stadium. Once you enter an Olympic venue, you will not be able to leave and return. For the safety and security of all, Olympic venues will have a security screening process, similar to those at international





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airports. Be prepared to have your bag and the contents of your pockets inspected.

2.....

When you begin planning your visit to the Olympic Games, allow extra time for your travel. Athens will be filled with excitement and activity as spectators, athletes, officials and volunteers go to Olympic venues. Your cooperation and patience will help everyone to have a great Olympic experience. Watch this website for detailed advice on planning your travel.

3.....

Large bags, coolers, food & drink and a number of other items will not be permitted at venues. There will not be coat check or storage at venues so it is important to be aware of what you can or cannot bring.

4.....

August in Athens is hot and dry / the average temperature is 31°C / , so for your own comfort plan on wearing light clothing and walking shoes. As you may have to walk longer distances than usual, don't carry heavy items. Take a hat, sunglasses and sunscreen /SPF30+/. To make sure you keep taking your medicines you should carry all regular medicines with you at all times. Water can be bought at all Olympic venues, but it is important in the heat of the Athens summer to drink a lot of water before leaving home and while travelling. If you are feeling unwell, and require medical assistance when you are in an Olympic venue, ask any of the uniformed staff for help. Another option is to go to the closest medical facility.

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5.....

All travelers to the Athens 2004 Olympic Games should make sure they have adequate private health insurance. EU nationals should have E111 and E112 forms. All official





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Olympic venues will offer first aid and emergency health care free of charge. A dedicated ambulance transfer service will be provided from venues to a designated Olympic Hospital. We are sorry, but patients will have to pay for care provided at a hospital or clinic.

6.....

Smoking is not permitted in the seating, walking or queuing areas of any Olympic venue, but special smoking areas are provided in most venues.

7.....

Recycling stations will be available, throughout Olympic venues. Please follow the recycling guidelines printed on food and drink packages. Leave the used batteries of your cameras at any KODAK stands in the venues. If you need help, our trained staff will assist you. All spectators are requested to follow waste management guidelines.

8.....

Flash photography is not permitted at certain events. Further information on flash photography will be published in 2004. The use of broadcast or photographic equipment for commercial purposes is prohibited.

- A. Some items are not allowed
- B. Smoking policy
- C. Protecting your health
- D. Entering stadiums and buildings
- E. Protecting the environment
- F. Getting medical help
- G Using mobile phones during sports events
- H Taking pictures





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I. Advance travel planning

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8. Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. W pierwszej części zadania przyporządkuj podanym fragmentom tytuły oznaczone A-E. Jeden tytuł został podany dodatkowo. W drugiej części z podanych czterech możliwości wybierz właściwą;

Friends are important for all of us. From our earliest years we make social relationships outside the family. Even in nursery, we can see children doing things with other children and showing preferences for some boys and girls over others.

1.....

Friends provide companionship and support when things go wrong – and are a social group with whom we share beliefs. Although friends are important at all ages, they play an especially important role during the teenage years. This is partly because young people want to spend more time away from the family during their leisure hours, but also because there is a greater need for social support at this age. Young people experience greater physical and emotional change during the teenage years than at any other time. As a result they can feel uncertain and confused and it's for this reason that support from friends becomes so necessary.

2.....

Interestingly, friendships for teenage boys and girls are quite different in some respects. For girls, friends are people with whom to share secrets, to compare notes about boys, to discuss clothes and fashion and to stop thinking about worries and problems. For boys, friends act primarily as companions, people with whom you can play football, share a joke, spend time with and listen to music. There are fewer emotions in boys' friendships, but more sharing of things like sports and hobbies. One of the consequences of this is that when things go wrong





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in friendships girls seem to suffer more. Girls are usually more jealous in their close friendships than boys during the teenage years – and within girls’ friendship groups constant changes of best friend can be quite stressful.

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3.....

During their children’s teenage years parents often worry that friends will influence their children for the worse. They fear it’s because of friends that teenagers may get into trouble, or become unhelpful difficult. But without friends it’s more difficult to learn about social skills and relationships. Parents may not necessarily like all their teenager’s friends, but this is not the end of the world; after all, as adults we don’t expect our children to like all of our friends. Parents need to recognize the key role friends play and if at all possible, find ways of encouraging rather not accepting the friends that teenagers bring home.

4.....

There are some teenagers who don’t make friends easily, while others make friends but seem to lose them quickly. This can be a worry during the teenage years, both for the young person and for the parents. If this is the case in your family, there are things that can be done to help. Perhaps your teenager can be encouraged to join a club or take up a hobby where he or she will meet people with similar interests.

Sometimes, doing something away from the school environment can be easier for boys and girls than finding friends in the school setting. Also, some young people just need a bit of help to develop social skills and a youth group or something similar can offer this type of support. However, it’s also important to note that some teenagers do go through these years without friends. They can be happy at home reading, using the computer or listening to music and





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become emotionally healthy adults. Friendship is important for the great majority of young people, but we are all different. For a few it will not be any great problem to be without friends during these days.

Część I

- A. The fears of parents
- B. Friends are very important for teenagers.
- C. When friends fall in love.
- D. Some teenagers don't have friends.
- E. Friendship for boys and girls.

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Część II

5. When you are a teenager

- A. things go wrong more often
- B. you need to feel that people your age accept you
- C. you run away from home
- D. you have more free time for friends

6. Teenage boys

- A. are not so close in their friendships
- B. often share girlfriends with one another
- C. are more jealous than girls
- D. get a lot of stress playing sports together

7. Teenage girls

- A. like to play sports together





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- B. often share boyfriends with one another
- C. may easily become enemies
- D. are very secretive

8. Parents should

- A. accept all their children's friends
- B. forbid their children to bring friends home
- C. worry more about their teenage children
- D. remember that friendships help their children grow up

9. Friendships are good, but it is

- A. better to play computer games
- B. better to listen to music
- C. also acceptable not have a friend
- D. more important to finish school with good grades.

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9. Przeczytaj tekst I wybierz właściwą odpowiedź.

Fast emerging as one of the top spots to visit in London is Canary Wharf. Until now, areas of the capital such as Oxford Street, Knightsbridge and Covent Garden have been confident of their pulling power as far as shopping and tourism is concerned. But Canary Wharf in east London, just a few kilometers from the 'Square Mile' finance district and where some of the tallest office blocks towers are sited is quickly catching up.

Apart from the 55,000 people who work for the businesses that have relocated to this highly prestigious riverside setting, thousands of visitors also come here every day to enjoy the 200 stores, bars and restaurants. There are exclusive fashion stores, lifestyle and design stores and





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superior pen maker Mont Blanc. High Street stores have also opened branches at Canary Wharf including all world known brands of fashion, footwear and accessories.

There is also a huge selection of places to eat and socialize in Canary Wharf, from coffee shops like Starbucks to eateries such as Café Italia, Pizza Express and Singapore Sam. The take-away outlets include Soup Opera, Crazy Salads and many more. Among the more formal ‘sit-down’ establishments is Carluccio’s, an authentic Italian café, where in fine weather customers can lunch outside on the pavement terrace, enjoying regional dishes developed by one of London’s top chefs, Antonio Carluccio. Another posh restaurant at Canary Wharf is Plateau where not just good British food is offered, but also fabulous views, especially at night.

Shops and restaurants are not the only reason to visit Canary Wharf. Scenic riverside walks, well-tended open spaces, sculptures, the maritime museum as well as stunning modern architecture are also great attractions.

Canary Wharf is reached by Docklands Light Railway, which operates seven days a week, and by London Underground’s Jubilee Line extension, opened in 1999, that links east and west London. Travelling time from Canary Wharf via the Jubilee Line to London Bridge is seven minutes, to Westminster – eleven minutes.

The United Kingdom Government has given the go-ahead for an extension to the Docklands Light Railway to provide a direct link with London City Airport that operates services to 33 cities in Europe and beyond.

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1. Oxford Street, Knightsbridge and Covent Garden

- A. are equally popular among tourists
- B. are less popular than Canary Wharf
- C. are well-known tourist attractions





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2. Canary Wharf

- A. is situated on the outskirts of London
- B. is becoming a popular tourist attraction
- C. was built to increase the number of work places in London.

3. The people who come to Canary Wharf are

- A. businessmen working in prestigious areas
- B. employed in the neighbourhood
- C. looking for a place to eat out and shop

4. When you are in Canary Wharf, you

- A. can have a fast food snack but you can't enjoy an elegant meal
- B. can buy second-hand designer clothes
- C. can admire pieces of art like paintings and sculptures

5. There is good connection to Canary Wharf

- A. from any place in London by the Tube
- B. from the airport by bus
- C. from the Docklands by train





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10. Przeczytaj tekst, a następnie wybierz jedno z zakończeń zdań wybierając A, B lub C.

When the USA tested their first hydrogen bomb in the Pacific Ocean near Bikini Atoll, they did something more than show the world power of the bomb they had created. They also helped the English language to develop. While the Americans were splitting the atom, a French designer called Reard split the female bathing suit, and named it a ‘two-piece bathing suit that reveals everything about a girl except her mother’s maiden name’ after the island where the US bomb was tested. And so the bikini was born. Nowadays, when you look for something about the bikini, you get tons of information about new trends in swimsuit fashion, but not much about Bikini Atoll. The swimsuit name has become better known than the place that inspired that name.

The English language has many names connected with clothing that denote the place of the origin of the material. You might not realize that ‘jean’ was named after the city of Genoa in Italy where local fishermen wore working trousers made of cotton. From Italy the name of the fabric came to England and then to America where the wagons going west were covered with the material. A certain Levi Strauss took this material when it arrived in California, coloured it blue, and transformed it into working men’s clothes, jeans, and these jeans are now a part of the American legend.

It’s not just the geography, people are ‘immortalized’ as clothes. A raincoat in England is more often referred to as a Mackintosh. The word – as you have guessed – comes from its creator Charles Mackintosh. He was a chemist who created a substance similar to rubber and decided to spread it on clothes. Why clothes and not children toys? As name suggests, he was of Scottish origin, and a rainproof jacket or coat was what people were looking for in that rather rainy country. After a few modifications, which made the coat more practical, Mackintosh gave them one and this splendid raincoat was named after him.





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The rainy weather in the British Isles led to another clothing creation and another word to add to the English vocabulary. Arthur Wellesley, better known as the Duke of Wellington, suffered from the uncomfortable footwear that was in fashion some two hundred ago. He instructed his shoemaker to modify his boots. They were made softer, closer to the leg, waterproof, and were suitable for wearing under trousers. The Duke found them comfortable.

Many patriotic gentlemen followed the Duke's example, they went into the army – remember the Brits were fighting the French in their new boots. So we can say that the Duke was an early ‘ fashion ‘ model. Some historians remember Wellington for his victories over the French and some as the inventor of ‘ Wellies ‘.

Anglorama 2/2003

1. The bikini was named after

- A. the island
- B. the first hydrogen bomb
- C. the designer's mother

2. It is difficult to find information about

- A. fashionable swimsuits





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- B. the designer of the bikini
- C. the place where the hydrogen bomb was tested

3. The name of the material used to make jeans comes from

- A. England
- B. Italy
- C. California

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4. Blue jeans were first worn by

- A. Californian workers
- B. Italian fishermen
- C. American cowboys.

5. Clothes are often named after

- A. historical events
- B. the material they are made of
- C. their inventors

6. Mackintosh invented

- A. a waterproof substance
- B. a raincoat
- C. rubber

7. The Duke of Wellington needed new boots because

- A. he wasn't satisfied with the ones he was wearing
- B. the ones he was wearing were not suitable for a soldier
- C. the ones he was wearing were unfashionable





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8. Wellington is remembered as

- A. a great soldier
- B. a model
- C. both a military hero and inventor

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11. Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, a następnie wybierz jedną z czterech możliwych odpowiedzi.

Create a contemporary, yet natural-looking office. With extra space to store your things and modern lighting transform your office into an ordered and comfortable place to work.

Paint the walls in the room a soft pink colour.

Lay laminate flooring throughout the room. On top of this, lay a large sea grass mat to soften the look of the floor and to add texture to the room.

Make the sides of the bookshelves from 18mm MDF. Paint them to match the walls. Put in three wooden shelves to introduce the natural theme into the room.





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At the bottom of the shelving area create a cupboard out of MDF. Paint this in the same colour. On each cupboard door cut out a square panel. On the back of each door, attach a bamboo blind.

In any office, it is vital that you have a good seat and plenty of room for your legs under the desk. Add small shelves to the top of the desk to keep all your papers organized.

At the end of the room, position a small sofa. This will introduce an element of relaxation into the office. Improve an old coffee table by adding a wood top and spraying the legs with some metallic paint. Lighting is very important in any area where you hope to read and write. Insert halogen spotlights into the ceiling. For extra task lighting, position a bending lamp next to or on the desk.

At the window, hang bamboo blinds to match those attached to the cupboard doors. These natural materials contrast with the harsh lines and technology usually associated with an office.

bbc.co.uk

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1. Which of the following will be pink ?

- A. The sofa and the table
- B. The desk and the shelves
- C. The halogen spotlights
- D. The walls and the cupboard.

2. Which of the following will NOT be included in the new office ?



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A. A cupboard

B. Blinds

C. Plants

D. A desk

3. The sofa will

A. help everybody reduce work stress

B. make the office more natural

C. introduce new techno style with metallic effects

D. introduce the feeling of order

4. A bending lamp should be installed

A. to match metallic table legs

B. because the blinds will make the office dark

C. because some jobs require additional light

D. to make the office look more modern

5. According to the text when we think of an office we usually think of

A. the work we have to do

B. An area which is unpleasant

C. contrasts between work and leisure

D. an area covered with papers

6. Which of the following could be the title of the passage ?

A. How to surprise your boss

B. How to modernize your office

C. How to create more cupboards on your own

D. How to become a Do-It-Yourself specialist

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12. Przeczytaj tekst, a następnie wybierz odpowiedź: True lub False, zgodną z tekstem.





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The students of Cambridge live in a little world of their own, a world that seems more applicable to the 1930s rather than the beginning of the 21st century, with a little updating, of course.

At dawn some rowers glide along the misty River Cam doing their early morning practice. It's a beautiful sight. Today is Thursday, and that's a 'bedder' day. A bedder is a friendly lady who comes in once a week to clean your room and change your sheets. I have to do a kind of pre-clean first as not to embarrass myself.

Lectures start at nine. I'm determined to get there on time but can't find the key for the bike lock. Eventually I find it but the bike is gone. Officially, undergraduate students are not allowed to have cars as Cambridge town centre is so small and there are thousands of students, so they travel everywhere by bike or walk. I decide to go on foot but when I arrive at the Arts Faculty building, I'm 15 minutes late, so I pop in at the café. Finally, I make it to the faculty library where I study for the whole hour before the 11 o'clock translation class.

Around 1 pm I come across Georgina and decide to have lunch with her. Then a short walk through the beautiful gardens of Clare and Trinity Hall, and under the bridges of John's and Trinity Colleges, smiling at the tourists – we live here, they don't. Nearly forgot I've got a rehearsal at four. It's an experimental production of Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida*. I play the Trojan Horse. It opens next week and I am still not word perfect. I have nightmares every night that I'm just about to go on stage and I haven't got the faintest idea what I'm supposed to be saying. The dream becomes reality today and I'll get a right earful from the director.



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I check my e-mails at the Internet café. There is a message from my French literature tutor reminding me my essay was due yesterday morning so could I please bring it to the tutorial at 6.30 on Thursday. That's today ! I run back to my college to finish the essay. Tutorial is the most important part of Oxford and Cambridge teaching. Luckily I manage to write my essay at exam speed, print it out , splash on after-shave and run.

I make my way back for the weekly formal college dinner. Formal means wearing your gown, a large black cape with very loose arms, which is handy because you don't have to change into your suit. Must be careful not to dip my gown into the soup. Until recently, students wore these for all lectures and seminars. Now it is used for formal dinners and the graduation ceremony. Long after midnight the lights go out.

1. Life at Cambridge hasn't changed for 70 years. -
2. Students who live in a residence hall don't have to clean their rooms -
3. The writer tends to be late at lectures. -
4. None of the Cambridge students has a car. -
5. Bike theft is common in Cambridge -
6. The writer will be told off not learning his part by heart. -
7. Tutorials aren't compulsory for all Cambridge students. -
8. Students find it easy to eat while wearing a gown -





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13. Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, a następnie w zdaniach od 1 do 8 wybierz właściwe zakończenie.

Brits are a nation of Holiday travelers. In fact, foreign holidays are so popular in the UK that a flight from London to Spain's Costa del Sol is cheaper than a train from London to Newcastle. Given that Britain is surrounded by sea, why is it that we would rather fly thousands of miles away than holiday on our own coast ? It's not just our unpredictable weather. Coastal resorts like Blackpool, Bournemouth or Brighton haven't kept up with what's cool and modern.

The English seaside town likes to think of itself as a mini Las Vegas with its main streets lined with video arcades, with flashing lights, pumping music, and stuffed with one-armed-bandits and video games waiting to take your chance. Kids dream of being left there with lots of cash and avoid the obligatory trip to the beach, which is mum and dad's idea of a fun day out. They also want to get some thrill in a small and noisy amusement park with roller coasters , dodgems / small electric cars / and water slides.

On arrival at the beach, you may be surprised to find that the soft golden sand of your dreams is actually dirty and unpleasant to lie down on. The suspiciously brown water is too cold to bathe in it anything more than your big toe. This uniquely English scene is completed with the beach hut. Many seaside towns still boast to have a row of these colourful, single family huts.





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If you want to rent one for two weeks then be prepared to pay anything from £1.00 to an unbelievable £7.00 for an original Victorian hut at the best beaches.

The main culinary attraction of the English seaside is naturally fish and chips, best enjoyed in a sit-down restaurant with plastic tablecloths and laminated menus. This deep fried fish served with brown strips of greasy potatoes can't be experienced properly unless covered with salt and vinegar. For dessert how about a deep fried Mars Bar ?

After this delicious cholesterol meal it's time to burn the calories and relax on a walk along the pier. Here you will find little kiosks selling postcards, bad quality souvenirs and beach toys. Some English piers are big enough to accommodate theatres, which perform year-round pantomimes and revue shows, with the type of humour nobody under 65 seems to find funny.

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Not all seaside resorts in Britain are as bad as described above, but many of them are. Is it any surprise then that most British people decide that Spain with its sun, sand and sangria is much better ?

The World of English 4/2002

1. British people prefer spending holidays abroad because

- A. they like flying
- B. foreign resorts offer lower prices
- C. the facilities there are much better

2. English seaside resorts may resemble Las Vegas because of

- A. the amusement parks





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- B. the look of the centres
- C. the pumping American music

3. Children enjoy spending time

- A. in the main street
- B. on the beach
- C. in the park

4. English beaches are

- A. quite pleasant
- B. uninviting
- C. similar to Spanish ones

5. The beach facilities are

- A. unbelievably cheap
- B. at a moderate price
- c. very expensive

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6. The food served in seaside restaurants is

- A. unhealthy
- B. tasty
- C. too salty

7. Seaside towns offer

- A. high-quality entertainment
- B. enough entertainment for everybody
- C. too little entertainment for middle-aged holidaymakers





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8. The writer would holidays by the British seaside

- A. be satisfied with
- B. not choose
- C. be fascinated with

Zadanie 14

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, a następnie z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą zgodną treścią.

Celebrations are being held this week to mark 30 years of the Internet making its first international links. In 1973 the first non-US connections to the Arpanet were set up. The first two countries to connect were the UK and Norway. The first public demonstration of this transatlantic data link was given in the in the UK in November 1973. The celebrations also mark 30 years since the basic protocols of the net were first written down.

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Before the Internet there was the Arpanet, built to help US researchers exchange information more freely. Before 1973, the Arpanet was an entirely US phenomenon and, at that time had only 20 terminals. But it became an international network in 1973 when the University





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College London / UCL / and Norway's national Defence Research Establishment joined via special phone lines running at an impressive 9.6 kilobits per second. The transatlantic link came about because of discussions between Larry Roberts, from the Arpanet, and British Scientist Donald Davies. Mr Davies had done pioneering work on networks that transfer data by cutting it up into small chunks. The technology was seen as extremely important if large numbers of people were to be able to use computer networks. The theory of such a net had been talked about in the US, but Mr Davies created a working net at the UK's National Physical Laboratory. Arpa agreed to provide basic hardware and fund a transatlantic link to Norway if the UK could find the cash to pay for a line to meet it.

Mr Davies asked for the help of UCL computer scientist Peter Kirstein to get the link working, but the entire project almost failed because institutions and officials were not interested in giving funds. Despite these problems, Dr Kirstein and colleagues decided to continue and the link went live, via Norway, in July 1973. In November that year the link was demonstrated at a conference at the University of Sussex, and then later in a public lecture. Mr Kirstein said it was an instant hit with researchers and he remembers a dinner party at his home in that year which saw enthusiasts queuing up the stairs to use the teletype terminal he had installed in his home so they could check their –e-mail messages. Today millions connect to the Internet to access a variety of information.

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1. The first network in the USA

- A. was used by the National Defence
- B. connected only 20 researchers
- C. connected only 20 institutions
- D. was used to contact transatlantic ships

2. The network became international when

- A. it could run at 9.6 kilobits per second
- B. many people started sending e-mails
- C. the scientists learned how to divide information before sending it
- D. It connected two institutions in London and Norway

3. The connection via the Atlantic was possible when

- A. a theory was proposed in the USA
- B. the American theory was put into practice at a British lab
- C. UK gave the money for research
- D. Larry Roberts came driving to the UK

4. At one point the project could have failed as

- A. British institutions refused to give money
- B. Americans failed to send the necessary equipment
- C. Norway couldn't be reached before July
- D. Norway didn't have appropriate telephone lines

5. The first public presentation of the international connection took place





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- A. during a dinner party
- B. during a lecture
- C. at a conference
- D. at a teletype terminal

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6. The text was written

- A. because its author was an Internet fan
- B. to remind everyone how the Internet started
- C. as a part of Donald Davies' biography
- D. for official celebrations of the anniversary





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