

EGZAMIN Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

POZIOM B2

PAPER I. LISTENING (14 points) see: Answer Sheet

PAPER II. READING (28 points)

PART 1

You are going to read about different cities. For questions 15-24, choose from the cities (A-D). Some of the cities may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.

Which city would you recommend to someone who

likes visiting museums?	15	16
is not scared of heights?	17	
likes to try international cuisine?	18	19
is interested in the ancient world?	20	21
doesn't mind if the weather is bad?	22	
can't afford to spend a lot on eating out?	23	
wants to see a show?	24	

CITY BREAKS

A Athens

During the day and usually all night, this city is busy and full of life. It has everything from the **ancient** to the most modern. Shopping can be great fun at the designer stores in Kolonaki or, if you don't have much money, then you can find some great things to buy at Monastiraki Flea Market. Eating in Athens can be very cheap, especially at the traditional tavernas where the atmosphere is very friendly. If you like sightseeing, then as long as you have time, there is plenty to see but, of course, at the top of your list must be the spectacular 2,500-year-old Parthenon, the symbol of the city.

B Cairo

An ancient city where you can find the traditional and the modern existing together. In the bazaars you will find homemade leather goods, jewellery, rugs, shoes, bags and exotic spices. The city also has many ancient monuments and **sights**. It would be impossible to go to Cairo and not visit the amazing Pyramids of Giza. Perhaps you may even like to take a camel ride! The Egyptian museum contains all the gold and jewellery that was discovered in the pyramids and is a truly **unforgettable** experience. You can also take a trip deep into the desert with a jeep – just ask your holiday rep to organise it for you.

C New York

In this city it is possible to eat whatever you want as it has more than 6,000 restaurants, from the most romantic to places where you can take the children. You can try food from all over the world in areas called 'Chinatown', 'Little India' and 'Little Italy'. Many say that it is the shopping capital of the world and with thousands of stores offering a choice from cheap second-hand clothes to the most expensive **designer labels**, there is something for everybody. The 'city that never sleeps' is also full of life at night with bars and clubs playing all kinds of music. Of course, no stay in the Big Apple would be complete without a visit to the Statue of Liberty.

D London

If you don't mind the fact that it might be raining while you are there, then this city has much to offer. With hundreds of museums and galleries, there is always something to do while **sheltering** from the rain. In the evening you can see a show in London's theatre district in the centre of the city. The hundreds of different cultures that live together in this city mean that you can eat food from anywhere in the world. Don't forget to try the London Eye, a big wheel that takes you high above London to enjoy the great views.

Choose the right meaning (A, B or C) for the underlined words/expressions (25-29) from the text.

25. ancient
A. very interesting B. very old C. very expensive
26. sights
A. interesting places that people go to see
B. the ability to see using your eyes
C. fashionable shopping centres
27. unforgettable
A. difficult to forget B. easy to forget C. often forgotten
28. designer labels
A. people whose job is to make plans or patterns for clothes
B. big shops
C. clothes made by fashionable companies
29. to shelter
A. to make something completely wet
B. to get pleasure from something
C. to provide a place where someone is protected, especially from the weather or from danger

PART 2

Read this article about Larry Lacerte's dream house. For questions 30-36, choose the correct answer A, B or C.

MEGABUCKS and MEGABYTES

Computer software has made Joyce and Larry Lacerte and their family rich enough to build their dream house – an enormous computer-controlled **mansion** complete with swimming pool, baseball pitch, miniature estate cars for racing round the grounds, and tennis court, in a leafy Dallas suburb. There are so many rooms in the house itself that to send messages to family members they need intercoms, absolutely essential in a house where it could take half an hour to find somebody.

It is morning in the kitchen. Sitting in line at the huge breakfast bar in order of age from two to eleven are their seven children. The daily printout from the master computer in the **attic** has already told them **what the day holds for them** by producing a list of activities for each member of the family. The computer has also recorded the outside temperature, the air pressure, the wind direction and speed. Inside the house it controls the lights, the room temperatures, each child's computer, the back-up generator, the TV sets and the massive security system that protects the property. In addition to the main computer, each child has his or her own computer station, complete with laser printer, just like Larry's.

It takes an army of helpers, dozens of machines and clockwork precision to make it all work. But then precision is something the family knows all about, for this is the house that computers have designed. Larry is the founder of a company which has built up its business **providing** computer software for small firms. Larry talks as he takes us on a four-hour tour of the mansion.

'I have always been fascinated by computers. In fact, I was brought up with them – worked with them since the age of fourteen. I've been lucky, though, because I've always had good people to work for me. But I think my real strength is that I've done every single job in the company myself, so I know just what's involved in each **one**. We've got three hundred and fifteen employees at the moment and we're still **taking people on**. That's not to say that we haven't had some scary moments, of course. Like when we had to borrow money to pay the bills. I really hated being **in debt** but it has actually worked out well for us. We've also bought four or five other small companies along the way. I suppose we came to Dallas mainly for the children's sake, because the schools here are wonderful ... and I've also worked out that I get a couple of hours a day more with the children – you see, the office is so close to home!'

The children are very important to Larry and Joyce. Particularly when Larry thought that he might not live to see them grow up. Three years ago the doctors thought that he had a brain **tumour** and the future looked grim. 'It's changed the way I think about my family, the way I look at life, even though everything seems to be all right now,' says Larry. 'I don't want to give up my job but I don't work as hard as I did before!'

30. What disadvantage is mentioned about living in a big house like Larry's?
 A. It is very expensive to provide lightning and heating.
 B. It is easy for someone to try and break in.
 C. It can be difficult to communicate with family members.
31. What does *what the days holds for them* in paragraph II mean?
 A. what problems might arise during the day
 B. what arrangements have been made for that day
 C. what they have been advised to do that day
32. What does Larry do for a living?
 A. He works for several small companies.
 B. He makes electrical goods.
 C. He has his own computer business.
33. What does Larry think is the secret behind his successful career?
 A. his educational background
 B. his knowledge of the business
 C. his friends and family
34. What does *one* in paragraph IV refer to?
 A. each member of staff
 B. each company
 C. each type of job
35. Larry said that he moved to Dallas
 A. to manage some small companies.
 B. to be nearer the office he works in.
 C. to build a dream house for the family.
36. What changed Larry's outlook on life?
 A. having children
 B. being ill
 C. working away from home

Match the definitions (A-H) to the underlined words/expressions (37-42) from the text. There are more definitions than you need.

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| 37. | a mansion | A. when you owe money to someone |
| 38. | an attic | B. a room or area in a building that is under the level of the ground |
| 39. | to provide | C. a mass of cells in your body that grow in a way that is not normal |
| 40. | to take sb on | D. to cause something to exist or be available |
| 41. | in debt | E. to make somebody unemployed |
| 42. | a tumour | F. a space or room just below the roof of a house |
| | | G. to employ somebody |
| | | H. a very large house |

PAPER III. USE OF ENGLISH (28 points)

PART 1

Put the verbs in brackets (43-50) into the correct form.

43. I _____ (*read*) the book for five weeks but I haven't finished yet.
44. A: Where _____ (*you, be*) last night? B: I was at John's party.
45. If we _____ (*not, watch*) that horror film last night, we would have slept better .
46. Peter wants to know why _____ (*you, get up*) so early every day.
47. Our meal _____ (*prepare*) now so we have to wait a moment.
48. Tom and Jane _____ (*get*) married next month. Everything has already been arranged.

49. The teacher told the student _____ (*not, use*) the dictionary.
 50. Why _____ (*you, smell*) the soup now? Do you think it has gone bad?

PART 2

Choose the correct form A, B, C or D.

When Bill **51** home, the house was unusually quiet. His parents **52** for him in silence. They had been sitting on the sofa in the living room for an hour. They both looked nervous, but everyone in the family seemed nervous at the moment. They were expecting Bill's exam results any time.

'A letter **53** for you,' said Bill's father, holding it out.

'Thank you,' Bill replied and said that he **54** the postman **55** their house. He opened the letter quickly.

'What a pity,' said Bill, looking at the letter. Bill's mother gasped and his father started to comfort her.

'We **56** stricter with him before the exam,' they thought. 'We didn't make him **57** enough!'

'But I've passed!' he exclaimed. 'Seven grades A's. What a pity I only got a 'B' in Chemistry! I wish I **58** more!'

'Congratulations, son,' his father sighed with relief. His mum looked a little confused. Bill quickly **59** the letter – an invitation to a party. 'If my parents knew the real results, which had been delivered the day before, they **60** me go to the party,' he thought.

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| 51. A. returned | B. has returned | C. was returned | D. had been returning |
| 52. A. are waiting | B. have waited | C. were waiting | D. have been waiting |
| 53. A. arrived already | B. was arriving | C. has just arrived | D. is going to arrive |
| 54. A. had met | B. was meeting | C. has met | D. will meet |
| 55. A. nearly | B. near | C. quite nearly | D. nearer |
| 56. A. must have been | B. should be | C. should have been | D. would be |
| 57. A. to study | B. studying | C. studied | D. study |
| 58. A. had learned | B. learned | C. have learned | D. would learned |
| 59. A. was hidden | B. had hid | C. has been hiding | D. hid |
| 60. A. would never let | B. never let | C. will never let | D. have never let |

PART 3

Read the text and decide which word A-L is missing in items 61-70. There are more words than you need.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EATING TOGETHER

Food is **61** an important part of our everyday lives, not just because we must eat to stay alive, but also because it is a central part of our culture and the way we live. Going out to dinner to a restaurant is an important part of our **62** life, especially as we get older. Many discussions have taken **63** and many opinions have been shared over dinner.

We also associate romance with food. How many people in the world have asked someone to **64** them while in a restaurant at a candlelit table? Dinnertime is also the **65** important part of the day for families. With parents working and children being at school all day, dinnertime is very often the only time of the day **66** the whole family can sit together and have a discussion. In many families even this can't happen every day, **67** as the children get married and move **68** from home. This is when Sunday lunch becomes the time when loved ones can get **69** and two, three and sometimes four generations of the same family **70** be found around a table.

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| A. away | E. most | I. social |
| B. especially | F. much | J. such |
| C. marry | G. part | K. together |
| D. may | H. place | L. when |

