



## 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 an article about four different well-known beaches. For questions 15-25, choose from the places (A-D). The beaches may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required they may be given in any order.**

According to the text which beach or beaches:

are close to big cities?	15.....	16.....
was popular with the country's royal family in the past?	17.....	
has hosted a lot of music events?	18.....	
has needed to have sand imported from other beaches?	19.....	
has won an award for natural beauty?	20.....	
is well connected by public transport?	21.....	
have held a world sports event?	22.....	23.....
sometimes has marine animals passing through the area?	24.....	
has been used in a lot of publicity material?	25.....	

#### FAMOUS BEACHES

##### **A Waikiki Beach, Hawaii**

Waikiki Beach is located on the southern side of the island of Honolulu. Its name comes from the Hawaiian language and means sprouting fresh water. The beach is very popular because of the warm climate, clear blue skies and beautiful views, as well as the good surf. On windy days the waves can be strong and the beach's long rolling break makes it ideal for all types of surfing. Half of the beach is sectioned off for surfing with the other half left for swimming. The shore line now has a number of tall buildings and hotel resorts. The first hotels opened in the 1880s and from the 1890s the resort grew in popularity with tourists from the mainland, although the area had been a retreat for the Hawaiian royal family for many decades before that. The beach hosts many events each year, including surfing competitions, outrigger canoe races, hula dancing, and in recent years free movies projected onto an enormous outdoor screen. Over time the beach has suffered from erosion and there have been a number of projects to try to protect the beach and replenish lost sand. At one time sand was shipped over from California although from the 1970s projects have focused on reducing further loss and sustaining the existing sand.

##### **B Bondi Beach, Australia**

Bondi beach is a well-known and popular beach situated to the east of Sydney. It is just 7 kilometres from the Sydney central business district. Its name comes from the Aboriginal word meaning water breaking over rocks. Bondi beach became increasingly popular during the middle of the nineteenth century and was declared a public beach in 1882. It remains popular with locals and visitors and is particularly popular with British and Irish tourists on Christmas day. The beach is about one kilometre long. Areas safe for swimming are shown by red and yellow flags and the southern end is generally reserved for surfing. In addition to the underwater currents a further danger comes from the sun. Despite official warnings about the need to use sun protection in Australia there are no sun umbrellas on Bondi beach. Sharks, however, do not present much of a risk as the beach is protected by an underwater shark net during the summer. During their months of migration it is possible to see whales and dolphins in the area and very occasionally penguins. The beach regularly hosts many public events including a short film festival and a sculpture exhibition. During the 2000 Sydney Olympics the beach was the site for the beach volleyball competition.

##### **C Copacabana Beach, Brazil**

Copacabana beach gets its name from the area of Rio de Janeiro in which it is situated. The borough of Copacabana is to the south of the city and is world famous because of the beach. The beach is 4 kilometres long and has historic forts at either end. The beach has been the site for all sorts of outdoor events; it has hosted the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup many times and in recent years has been the venue for huge free concerts. It is also where millions of people go every year to celebrate on New Year's Eve. When it was announced that Rio de Janeiro would be hosting the 2016 Olympics locals congregated on the beach to celebrate. There are many hotels, hostels, bars, nightclubs and restaurants along the promenade and the promenade is itself a work of art; a 4 kilometre-long pavement landscape of Portuguese design. Copacabana is well linked to the rest of the city; it has 3 metro stations and numerous bus services as well as 3 major roads traversing it.

##### **D Praia da Marinha, Portugal**

Praia da Marinha, beach of the Navy in English, is one of the more well-known of many spectacular beaches in the Algarve, the southern coastal area of Portugal. It's famous for its stunning cliffs and clear clean water. It has been used in many advertising campaigns and in promotional material for Portugal. In 1998 the Portuguese Ministry of the Environment awarded it the Golden Beach award for its outstanding natural qualities. There are many other beautiful beaches along the same stretch of coast; the south facing coastline of the Algarve is over 150 kilometres long. The Algarve has been popular with tourists for many decades, particularly those from Northern Europe. In addition to well-known natural beauty spots, nice beaches and a warm mild climate, tourists are attracted by the growing number of high quality golf courses. Tourism is now the most important economic activity in the area.

**Match the underlined words (26 – 31) to their definitions (A – H); there are MORE definitions than you need.**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 26. a retreat  | A) to organise an event which others are invited to and all arrangements are made for them |
| 27. sustaining | B) extending across  |
| 28. to host    | C) the place where a public event or meeting happens                                       |
| 29. a venue    | D) a five-star hotel   |
| 30. traversing | E) a quiet private place that you go to in order to get away from your usual life          |
| 31. stunning   | F) a broad roadway lined with trees  |
|                | G) extremely attractive or impressive  |
|                | H) making something continue for some time without becoming less                           |

**PART 2. Read the article and decide if the following statements (32 – 38) are TRUE or FALSE.**

32. Ron Wheal thinks that most of the complaints his company receives are reasonable.  
33. The family from Berkshire expected that someone would be available to look after their young children.  
34. If you stay at a gite, you have to prepare your own meals.  
35. One of the gite clients was very angry because it was dirty outside.  
36. The long-distance holiday company suggests that holidaymakers should find out about the area they intend to visit.  
37. Mr Wheal advises people to deal with problems as soon as they occur.  
38. He suggests that people with complaints should contact ABTA as soon as they return home.

*DEAR TRAVEL AGENT, PLEASE STOP THE COWS STARING AT ME...*

For the next few weeks, tour operators will be sorting through the annual deluge of complaints. Ron Wheal, head of customers relations for Britain's biggest holiday company which took more than a million abroad this summer, says, "**Holidaymakers** are complaining about petty, silly little things." Such as? "The fact that their hotel is next to a road. How do they expect to get to their hotel if it's not next to a road?"

Perhaps one of the most common complaints is that the holiday fails to live up to the brochure promises. A family from Berkshire with two young children were attracted by a two-week **package** in a three-star hotel that was described as 'friendly' and "particularly suitable for families with children". It offered baby minding, high chairs and early suppers. When they arrived, the hotel was not up to three-star standard, the staff were rude and the promised facilities for children were practically non-existent.

One of the big travel successes of recent years has been the "gite" holiday; a gite is self-catering accommodation in France, often on a farm. The director of the Gite de France's London office recently received a telephone call from one client furious about the cows that passed in front of her gite. Was she complaining about the mess? No, she was angry because the cows used to stop and look in at her as they went past the window.

Britain's biggest seller of long-distance holidays says that the **majority** of its complaints come from people who have chosen the wrong sort of holiday. People who fail to do their research could find themselves in the Caribbean during the hurricane season.

Mr Wheal says that if someone really wants action over a spoilt holiday, "they should try to sort it out with a holiday company representative there and then." Those who complain to the tour operator on their return and are unhappy with the response, can take their case to the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) which will provide **conciliation facilities** free of charge.

**Choose the right definition (A, B or C) for the underlined words and phrases (39 - 42) from the text.**

39. a holidaymaker  
A) a person who arranges travel for people going on vacation  
B) a person who is visiting a place on vacation  
C) a person who travels around a particular area selling the company's goods
40. a package  
A) a holiday that is organised by a company and that includes the cost of travel, hotels, etc  
B) a set of documents that are supplied together for a particular purpose  
C) a holiday for people with particular interests
41. majority  
A) most of the things in a group  
B) a small group of things within a much larger group  
C) something that you say when you express an opinion
42. conciliation facilities  
A) services which help to settle disputes  
B) services which provide a group of people with a product  
C) services which offer a reduction in the price of tickets, fees, etc

**PAPER III. USE OF ENGLISH (28 points)**

**PART 1. Put the verbs in brackets (43-50) into the correct form.**

43. A: What is Jane doing? B: She (*smell*) \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers in the garden.
44. I don't remember (*see*) \_\_\_\_\_ you at the party! Were you there?
45. Don passed the exam without studying for it. The exam (*must, be*) \_\_\_\_\_ very easy.
46. Bob was arrested yesterday. He (*question*) \_\_\_\_\_ by two policemen at the moment.
47. He told me (*not, try*) \_\_\_\_\_ to be funny.
48. If I had taken the map, I (*not, get lost*) \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
49. I (*wait*) \_\_\_\_\_ to see him since eight o'clock. I wonder where he is.
50. A: (*Tom, understand*) \_\_\_\_\_ English grammar now? B: I think he does.

**PART 2. Choose the correct form A, B, C or D.**

I (51)..... from you for some time so I thought I'd get in touch. There is hardly any time left until our exams. The teachers told us that the exams (52)..... easy. I wish I (53)..... revising a little earlier. As soon as the exams (54)..... over, I am going to take some time off and go on holiday. I (55)..... yet where to go. Maybe I (56)..... to Scotland with Andrew. I met him while I (57)..... to the library and he told me about his plans. If I (58)..... more money, I would like to go somewhere warmer. But I (59)..... a very tight budget. I had to buy a few books for my exams so I have even (60)..... money than before.

- |                        |                   |                       |                       |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 51. A. didn't hear     | B. don't hear     | C. haven't heard      | D. hadn't heard       |
| 52. A. wouldn't be     | B. hadn't been    | C. aren't being       | D. must have been     |
| 53. A. have started    | B. had started    | C. started            | D. would have started |
| 54. A. will be         | B. has been       | C. are                | D. were               |
| 55. A. haven't decided | B. don't decide   | C. won't have decided | D. hadn't decided     |
| 56. A. am going        | B. will have gone | C. will go            | D. go                 |
| 57. A. had gone        | B. am going       | C. went               | D. was going          |
| 58. A. has             | B. had            | C. would have         | D. will have          |
| 59. A. am having       | B. will be having | C. should have had    | D. have               |
| 60. A. less            | B. the least      | C. little             | D. fewer              |

**PART 3. Read the text and decide which word (A - L) is missing in items 61-70. There are MORE words than you need.**

*CHILDREN WITHOUT FEAR*

Research (61)..... shown that when they were children, many successful sportspeople were (62)..... adventurous than their friends. Why is this? It (63)..... that some children have very little understanding of the (64)..... risks of doing activities (65)..... climbing trees or jumping from heights. They have (66)..... faith in their own abilities that even when they do make some kind of miscalculation (67)..... results in a fall or an injury, they do not change their behaviour. Such children continue to ignore adults who tell them not to do dangerous things. While some (68)..... children may panic when faced with the possibility of danger, others seem to appear to (69)..... fearless. These may be the (70)..... who go on to be the sportspeople of tomorrow!

- |        |             |         |              |         |          |
|--------|-------------|---------|--------------|---------|----------|
| A. be  | C. insecure | E. more | G. potential | I. so   | K. which |
| B. has | D. like     | F. ones | H. seems     | J. such | L. who   |

**EGZAMIN Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO  
POZIOM B2**

Imię i nazwisko studenta .....

Kierunek studiów .....

Imię i nazwisko lektora .....

Numer indeksu .....

**ANSWER SHEET****PAPER I. LISTENING (14 points)****PART 1****You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer A, B or C.**

1. In a theatre box office, you hear this conversation. What does the man want to do?  
A. buy extra tickets for a different day  
B. get a refund on his friend's ticket  
C. exchange his tickets
2. You hear someone talking on the radio. What is the programme about?  
A. saving the environment  
B. using energy  
C. studying natural history
3. You hear someone talking on the phone. Who is she talking to?  
A. her accountant  
B. her secretary  
C. her new client
4. You hear someone talking in a café. What is the speaker doing?  
A. disagreeing with a point of view  
B. making a recommendation  
C. blaming someone for a mistake
5. You overhear two people talking. What are they talking about?  
A. a film  
B. a DVD  
C. a live concert
6. You hear a man talking about his plans for next year. What does he intend to do?  
A. go to university  
B. change his job  
C. travel abroad
7. You hear two people talking in a café. What is the relationship of the man to the woman?  
A. husband  
B. boss  
C. colleague
8. You hear a guide talking to a group of tourists. Where are they?  
A. in a museum  
B. in an amusement park  
C. in a library

## PART 2

**You will hear an estate agent who specialises in finding houses for films. For questions 9-14, choose the best answer A, B or C. You will hear the recording twice.**

9. A house will be chosen for a film if
  - A. it is a house the film director likes.
  - B. it is a ruined house.
  - C. it is cheap to rent.
10. Fashion photographers are less problematic than filmmakers because
  - A. they eat less.
  - B. their teams are smaller.
  - C. neighbours like them more.
11. Neighbours mainly complain about
  - A. noise.
  - B. no parking space.
  - C. dirt.
12. People who decide to let film crews use their houses, should be prepared to
  - A. live somewhere else for some time.
  - B. prepare a lot of coffee.
  - C. deal with unusual people.
13. If a film crew redecorates your house
  - A. you will have to pay for it.
  - B. they will pay you to make it as it was.
  - C. you may ask them to leave it that way.
14. Mr Lease suggests that neighbours
  - A. don't like noise.
  - B. complain too much.
  - C. are jealous.

## PAPER II. READING (28 points)

### PART 1

15. \_\_\_\_ 16. \_\_\_\_ 17. \_\_\_\_ 18. \_\_\_\_ 19. \_\_\_\_ 20. \_\_\_\_ 21. \_\_\_\_ 22. \_\_\_\_ 23. \_\_\_\_ 24. \_\_\_\_ 25. \_\_\_\_  
26. \_\_\_\_ 27. \_\_\_\_ 28. \_\_\_\_ 29. \_\_\_\_ 30. \_\_\_\_ 31. \_\_\_\_

### PART 2

32. \_\_\_\_ 33. \_\_\_\_ 34. \_\_\_\_ 35. \_\_\_\_ 36. \_\_\_\_ 37. \_\_\_\_ 38. \_\_\_\_  
39. \_\_\_\_ 40. \_\_\_\_ 41. \_\_\_\_ 42. \_\_\_\_

## PAPER III. USE OF ENGLISH (28 points)

### PART 1

43. _____	47. _____
44. _____	48. _____
45. _____	49. _____
46. _____	50. _____

### PART 2

51. \_\_\_\_ 52. \_\_\_\_ 53. \_\_\_\_ 54. \_\_\_\_ 55. \_\_\_\_ 56. \_\_\_\_ 57. \_\_\_\_ 58. \_\_\_\_ 59. \_\_\_\_ 60. \_\_\_\_

### PART 3

61. \_\_\_\_ 62. \_\_\_\_ 63. \_\_\_\_ 64. \_\_\_\_ 65. \_\_\_\_  
66. \_\_\_\_ 67. \_\_\_\_ 68. \_\_\_\_ 69. \_\_\_\_ 70. \_\_\_\_