

LISTENING

1 33 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć tekstów. Na podstawie usłyszanych informacji w zadaniach 1–5 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A–C).

1 Who is the speaker?

- A a player
- B a coach
- C a referee

2 What sports activity is the girl going to do most of the time in the next few weeks?

A



B



C



3 When are the boys going to meet at the swimming pool?

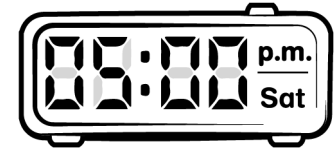
A



B



C



4 What are they mainly talking about?

- A trying a new sport
- B the risks involved in water sports
- C the cost of the equipment

5 The man is

- A complaining about the behaviour of drivers towards cyclists.
- B describing an accident which happened to him.
- C warning about the need for using safety equipment.

\_\_\_ / 5

2 34 Usłyszysz tekst dotyczący nietypowej dyscypliny sportowej. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz krótko na pytania 1–3. Na pytania należy odpowiedzieć w języku angielskim.

1 When was the first Underwater Hockey World Championship held?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 How many players can take part in the game at the same time in an octopushing team?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 How are the sticks in underwater hockey different to the ones in ice hockey?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ / 3

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

3 35 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi 1–4. Do każdej z nich dobierz właściwą reakcję (A–E). Uwaga! Jedna reakcja została podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

- A No, you can't. It's against the rules.
- B OK, but make sure you bring it back today.
- C Don't worry, I'll be careful.
- D Yes, sir. Understood.
- E I'm afraid it isn't. You mustn't take any.

Speaker 1 \_\_\_ Speaker 2 \_\_\_ Speaker 3 \_\_\_ Speaker 4 \_\_\_

\_\_\_ / 4

**4** Uzupełnij minidialogi 1–4. Wpisz w każdą lukę brakujący fragment wypowiedzi tak, aby otrzymać logiczne i spójne teksty.

- 1 X: Did you get all that?  
Y: I'm not sure. \_\_\_\_\_ time, please.
- 2 X: You \_\_\_\_\_ speak to me like that! It's rude!  
Y: I'm sorry. I won't do that again.
- 3 X: It's a poor game today, isn't it?  
Y: I \_\_\_\_\_ you. They're playing really badly.
- 4 X: \_\_\_\_\_! A car's coming your way!  
Y: Oh! Thanks for the warning!

\_\_\_ / 4

**READING**

**5** Przeczytaj teksty A–D. W zadaniach 1–4 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A, B lub C), zgodną z treścią tekstu.

**Tekst A**

Hi John,  
Congratulations on winning the school table tennis competition! You were amazing! I think you should join a club, really. Anyway, my brother's driving me and Tommy to the new waterpark this afternoon. Would you like to come, too? I'm going to test my new flippers. Let me know if you can make it.  
Andy

**Tekst B**

Hi Amanda,  
Are you free tomorrow afternoon? I'm going with my dad to the sports shop to get a new tennis racket and then we're going to try the new courts in the city park. Why don't you join us? I know you're thinking of taking part in the tennis tournament next month, so you could practise with us. Interested?

- 1 Both texts are about  
A practising for a sports competition.    B visiting a sports facility.    C buying sports equipment.

**Tekst B**

Our local football team lost yesterday's game 0:1, which was their fourth game without even scoring a goal! It seems obvious that something seriously wrong is going on in the club. And to those who are quick to blame the coach for this, I'd like to say: 'Look at all the success he had with the team in recent years!'

- 2 The writer wrote this text to  
A explain why the team played badly.  
B suggest that there is a problem with the team.  
C show that the coach made bad decisions.

**Tekst C**

The London Marathon started in 1981 as the brainchild of Chris Brasher, a former Olympic champion, who was then working as a journalist and TV reporter. After he completed the New York Marathon in 1979, he was keen on organising this kind of event in London. He succeeded two years later, with over six thousand runners taking part in the race.

- 3 Chris Brasher  
A wasn't a professional sportsperson.  
B organised the New York Marathon.  
C wanted to start the London Marathon.

**Tekst D**

Hi Adam,  
1 Hope to see you there!  
2 When you finish, come straight to the park.  
3 I know you're probably still at school.  
4 Sam and I will be there to try his new skateboard.  
Robert

- 4 The correct order of the sentences in the message is  
A 3-2-4-1  
B 3-4-1-2  
C 2-4-3-1

\_\_\_ / 4

**6 Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach 1–4 zgodnie z treścią tekstu.**

Orienteering is a sports activity in which the participants move as quickly as they can across an unknown area, usually a forest, to reach the final point. On their way they have to visit some checkpoints, choosing the quickest route between them.

The activity started in Scandinavia at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a training exercise in land navigation for military officers, but it quickly gained popularity among ordinary people, with the first competition open to the public held in Norway in 1897.

Taking part in an orienteering game requires good navigational skills as the competitors need to use a compass and a map to locate all the necessary points on their route, not to mention the fact that they need to be really fit to run fast in a difficult terrain.

Nowadays orienteering is a popular sport in many countries, with plenty of different types of international competitions, although the Olympic Games are still not one of them. The most common types of orienteering include the competitors moving on foot, mountain bikes or skis.

- 1 Orienteering competitions are most often organised in areas of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ were the first participants in orienteering games in the 19th century.
- 3 The important pieces of equipment in orienteering include a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 So far orienteering has not been accepted into \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_ / 4

**LANGUAGE IN USE**

**7 Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród wyrazów podanych w ramce wybierz te, które poprawnie uzupełniają luki 1–3. Wpisz odpowiednią literę (A–F) w każdą lukę.**

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

A miss   B practise   C support   D so   E lose   F such

Nordic walking is a great activity to get fit. It's not a competitive sport, so you don't need to worry that you're going to (1) \_\_\_ a game or something. It might not seem as exciting as some other sports, but on the other hand, it's (2) \_\_\_ a relaxing activity! However, it's important to (3) \_\_\_ the correct walking technique using the poles. It's harder than some people think!

\_\_\_ / 3

**8 Uzupełnij każde zdanie (1–5) tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Wykorzystaj podany na końcu wyraz nie zmieniając jego formy. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.**

**Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.**

- 1 I'm not so good that I could play for the school football team. **ENOUGH**  
I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ play for the school football team.
- 2 Tom plays tennis very well, but I don't. **THAN**  
Tom plays tennis \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- 3 I'm bored with this game! Let's watch something else. **WHAT**  
\_\_\_\_\_ game! Let's watch something else.
- 4 I've never tried anything as thrilling as bungee jumping. **THE**  
Bungee jumping is \_\_\_\_\_ thing I've ever tried.
- 5 The competition was so exciting that we couldn't stop watching it. **SUCH**  
It was \_\_\_\_\_ competition that we couldn't stop watching it.

\_\_\_ / 5

**Total** \_\_\_ / 32