



Prywatne Liceum Ogólnokształcące
im. Zofii i Jędrzeja Moraczewskich

ZAGADNIENIA NA EGZAMIN Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO KL. II LO

imię:

nazwisko:

data:

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1. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

Kathy and Mandy _____ a flat at university this year. Kathy ¹ _____ much money and she can't go out very often so she ² _____ every evening. She says food ³ _____ more and more expensive all the time. She is paying for her studies ⁴ _____ so she has to be careful with money. Mandy ⁵ _____ careful with money. In fact, she usually ⁶ _____ more money than she has!

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| a share | b is sharing | c shares | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d are sharing |
| 1 a isn't having | b doesn't have | c don't have | d doesn't having |
| 2 a usually studies | b studies usually | c is usually studying | d is studying usually |
| 3 a get | b gets | c is getting | d are getting |
| 4 a myself | b yourself | c herself | d himself |
| 5 a isn't always | b always isn't | c doesn't always | d is always not |
| 6 a spends | b spend | c are spending | d is spending |

2. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

I *'ve written* / ***'ve been writing*** emails for hours!

- 1 Susan *has painted* / *has been painting* all afternoon. She *has painted* / *has been painting* two walls already.
- 2 Matt's face is red because he *has run* / *has been running* five kilometres already. He *has run* / *has been running* for 20 minutes.
- 3 I've been really busy *for* / *since* 10 o'clock. The phone *hasn't stopped* / *hasn't been stopping* ringing!
- 4 Matt has been living in London *for* / *since* a month. He *has just started* / *has just been starting* a new job.
- 5 I *have joined* / *have been joining* a new club and I *have met* / *have been meeting* some interesting people.
- 6 The weather *has been being* / *has been* terrible recently. It *has rained* / *has been raining* for weeks!

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3. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą podanych słów.

- Do you think they got a suitable punishment? PUNISH
- 1 Three boys were arrested for _____ of public property. VANDAL
 - 2 The _____ was sent to prison for six months. ACCUSE
 - 3 The criminals had to go on a _____ programme. REHABILITATE
 - 4 The judge sent the two _____ to prison. OFFEND
 - 5 Electronic _____ is popular in America for some crimes. TAG
 - 6 The crime of _____ is becoming more and more common. PIRATE

4. Uzupełnij zdania i pytania odpowiednią formą czasowników podanych w nawiasach. Użyj wymienionych czasów Past Perfect, Past Continuous i Past Simple.

- I was driving (drive) to work when I saw (see) the accident.
- 1 The witness _____ (just/start) speaking when the accused _____ (begin) to shout at him.
 - 2 What _____ (you/do) when the robbers _____ (arrive)?
 - 3 Burglars _____ (break) into our house last night and _____ (steal) the TV.
 - 4 The robber _____ (not/go) very far when the police _____ (arrest) him.
 - 5 While the police _____ (test) the man for alcohol, he _____ (fall) over.

5. Uzupełnij zdania słowami podanymi w ramce. Dwa słowa zostały podane dodatkowo.

affectionate considerate decisive forgetful fun-loving hard-working polite predictable
sociable ~~stubborn~~

- John is very stubborn. He never changes his mind once he's decided about something.
- 1 Jake is very _____, he always does his homework and he spends a lot of time studying.
 - 2 Kathy is really _____, she gets on well with everyone and she's got lots of friends.
 - 3 Celia is a _____ person, she laughs a lot and she likes having a good time.
 - 4 Ruth is really _____, you always know what she is going to do or say.
 - 5 James is very _____, he's always hugging or kissing his girlfriend.
 - 6 Sally isn't always very _____, in fact she can be really rude.
 - 7 Ellen is very _____, she always thinks about others and takes care of them.

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6. Utwórz przeciwieństwa do podanych przymiotników. Użyj podanych przedrostków : *un-*, *im-*, *in-*.

decisive	<u>indecisive</u>
1 considerate	_____
2 adventurous	_____
3 practical	_____
4 reliable	_____
5 sensitive	_____
6 modest	_____

7. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

It's time for class. I **have to** / *could* go now or I'll be late and my teacher will be angry.

- 1 What's the law in your country? *Must students* / *Do students have to* stay at school until they are eighteen?
- 2 Jack speaks Spanish very well, but when he was younger, he *can't* / *couldn't* speak a word.
- 3 Don't worry. If the trousers don't fit, you *have to* / *can* bring them back to the shop.
- 4 It's very hot in here. *Can I* / *Do I have to* open the window? Do you mind?
- 5 The dog is getting very fat. I think you *should* / *could* take him out for more exercise.
- 6 Be quiet! You *don't have to* / *mustn't* talk in the library. It's not allowed.
- 7 I think teachers *ought to* / *have to* give interesting classes. Then the students would enjoy them much more.
- 8 I *should have been able* / *have been able to* swim since I was five years old.

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8. Uzupełnij dialogi poprawną formą czasowników podanych w nawiasach. Użyj: **will**, **going to** lub **Present Continuous**.

A I don't understand my homework.

B Don't worry, I'll help (help) you.

1 A Have you got any plans for the weekend?

B Well, we _____ (go) to the theatre on Saturday. We've already got tickets.

2 A Look at the sky, there aren't any clouds at all.

B No, it _____ (not/rain) today.

3 A Have you got any plans for this evening?

B No, I'm not sure what to do... I know! I _____ (call) Fiona and see if she wants to go out.

4 A Do you want to go to university?

B Yes, I _____ (study) English – at least that's my plan at the moment.

5 A Do you think a disaster _____ (wipe out) humans in the future?

B I'm not sure.

6 A I'm very thirsty.

B Are you? I _____ (make) you a cup of tea, if you want.

7 A Are you busy tomorrow?

B Yes, I _____ (meet) Sarah at 7 p.m. We arranged it yesterday.

9. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

I've got a tank of tropical *birds* / ***fish*** / *mammals* at home, I could spend hours watching them swim around.

1 My favourite bird is the eagle. I also like *peacocks* / *ravens* / *owls* because of their amazing colours and their long beautiful tails.

2 Karen is afraid to swim in the ocean because she's scared of *dolphins* / *molluscs* / *sharks* after she saw a programme on TV.

3 When I went to Australia I saw some *giraffes* / *snails* / *kangaroos*. They are really funny-looking and jump a long way!

4 I rode on a *lion* / *camel* / *rabbit* when I was in Africa. It was different from riding a horse.

5 I love *butterflies* / *bees* / *ravens* because of their beautiful coloured wings.

6 Mike's favourite bird is the *eel* / *stork* / *crab*, it's usually white and has long legs and a long neck.

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10. Uzupełni zdania podanymi słowami w poprawnej formie.

I think fish are boring pets.

BORE

1 Mike is very _____, he thinks he's the most interesting person in the world!

ARROGANCE

2 Jackie is very _____, one minute she's happy and the next she's angry and then she's sad!

CHANGE

3 Be careful, that dog is very _____. It might bite you.

AGGRESSION

4 I think cats are more _____ than dogs.

INDEPENDENCE

5 I never know what my cat is thinking, it's an _____ animal.

INTRIGUE

6 Some people are very _____ to animals, it's terrible.

CRUELTY

11. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

If humans _____, then we wouldn't need planes.

a can fly

b flew

c could fly

1 What _____ if your dog ran away?

a do you do

b did you do

c would you do

2 I'll go out _____ you don't mind.

a provided that

b as soon as

c unless

3 When my dog stands at the door, I _____ him out.

a take

b would take

c took

4 If I _____ you, I'd get a cat instead of a dog.

a am

b were

c will be

5 I don't enjoy going to the mountains _____ the weather is good. It's no fun if it rains all the time.

a unless

b as long as

c as soon as

6 If I knew the answer, I _____ you right now!

a will tell

b would tell

c told

12. Uzupełnij zdania słowami podanymi w ramce. Dwa słowa zostały podane dodatkowo.

charge clock in ~~full-time~~ manager overtime permanent promoted retired worker

I have a *full-time* job and I work about 45 hours a week. I don't have to ¹ _____, I can arrive any time between 8-9 a.m. It's a ² _____ job, not a temporary one, and I quite enjoy it. I never work ³ _____, because I don't really want to work any extra hours. Last year I was ⁴ _____ so I was pleased – now I'm the office ⁵ _____ and I tell the other staff what to do. I'm in ⁶ _____ of twenty other staff!

13. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

'I don't understand,' he said.

He said that he *doesn't* / ***didn't*** understand.

1 'I arrived late at work yesterday,' Lucy said.

Lucy said that she *has arrived* / *had arrived* late at work *the day before* / *that day*.

2 'We've never sacked anyone,' she said.

She said that *they have* / *they had* never sacked anyone.

3 'I'll come in early tomorrow,' he said.

He said that he *came* / *would come* early *the next day* / *that day*.

4 'Have you finished?' Sally asked.

Sally asked if *had I finished* / *I had finished*.

5 'Do it immediately!' he said to me.

He *said* / *told* me *to do it* / *do it* immediately.

6 'When in April did you start working?' she asked

She asked *when* / *if* in April *I had started* / *had I started* working.

7 'After I arrived, the manager asked to see me,' John told us.

John told us that after he *arrived* / *had arrived* the manager had asked to see *him* / *me*.

8 'I can't believe you're here!' she said to me.

She said she *couldn't* / *can't* believe I was *there* / *here*.

14. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

The travel agency *is started* / ***was started*** in 1995.

- 1 The hotel *is being decorated* / *is decorated* at the moment.
- 2 Pets *don't allow* / *are not allowed* in the hotel.
- 3 When we arrived, the hotel *was being checked* / *was checking* by security guards.
- 4 The new hotel *won't opened* / *won't be opened* until next year.
- 5 The paintings in our room *have been done* / *have done* by local artists.
- 6 That photograph of the hotel *was being taken* / *was taken* two years ago.

15. Przekształć zdania używając strony biernej.

Gaudi designed that building. *That building was designed* by Gaudi.

- 1 Thousands of people have visited the museum.
_____ by thousands of people.
- 2 The security guards watch the visitors carefully.
_____ by the security guards.
- 3 The museum is replacing some of the paintings.
_____ by the museum.
- 4 The authorities don't allow cameras inside.
_____ inside.
- 5 The organisers will close the museum for a month.
_____ for a month.
- 6 The gallery was holding an interesting exhibition.
_____ by the gallery.

16. Uzupełni zdania podanymi słowami w poprawnej formie.

- Naomi was very angry when I arrived late. ANGER
- 1 I don't like watching horror films. They _____ me! TERROR
- 2 I felt real _____ when I heard that they couldn't come to the party. DISAPPOINT
- 3 We were very _____ when we heard the great news. EXCITE
- 4 People always _____ me when I hear the great things they've done. AMAZEMENT
- 5 We felt great _____ when we found out we had passed all our exams. RELIEVE

17. Utwórz zdania używając trzeciego trybu warunkowego.

I went to the party. I met Chris. If I hadn't gone to the party, I wouldn't have met Chris.

- 1 I didn't study very hard. I failed my exams.

- 2 Katie got home very late. Her parents were anxious.

- 3 I got to the interview late. I didn't get the job.

- 4 Ivan went skiing. He broke his leg.

- 5 Mark forgot to buy bread. We couldn't make sandwiches.

18. Uzupełnij zdania słowami podanymi w ramce. Dwa słowa zostały podane dodatkowo.

live played recorded rehearsal released signed song wrote

Music News

Senza are a new band from Manchester but they're doing really well! It all started when the singer, Josh Barnes, wrote a song called *Special*. Everyone who heard it loved it, so he ¹ _____ it and ² _____ a single. Then he formed a band. After that the band ³ _____ a contract and then they ⁴ _____ some gigs around the country. They'll be performing ⁵ _____ here tonight – don't miss them!

19. Uzupełni zdania podanymi słowami w poprawnej formie.

Michael is a musician, he plays the piano. MUSIC

1 I went to a great art _____. The pictures were amazing. EXHIBIT

2 What did you think of the _____? I thought it was terrible! PERFORM

3 I can't remember the name of the _____. Do you know? VOCAL

4 The _____ wasn't very happy because the members of the orchestra weren't watching him. CONDUCT

5 I really liked the _____ at the art gallery. They were wonderful, but very expensive. SCULPT

6 That man in that painting is very _____. MYSTERY

20. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

A Is this painting expensive?

B I think so. It's the most expensive art gallery in town, so the painting *might* / ***must*** / *can't* be expensive.

1 A Where's Greg?

B I'm not sure. He sometimes goes to the gym at this time. He *must* / *might* / *can't* be there or he could be with Sally.

2 A Do you know why Mary is angry?

B Well, I heard that her brother borrowed her MP3 player and lost it.

A Oh, yes, I'm sure that's the reason! She *must* / *might* / *can't* be angry about that!

3 A Did Leonard da Vinci paint that picture?

B No. He *must* / *might not* / *couldn't* have painted that picture because it was painted in 1530 and he died in 1519.

4 A I wonder why Paul is so good at music.

B I don't know. He *can't* / *might* / *must* have a natural talent, I suppose.

5 A Laura didn't bring the book she promised to lend me.

B She *might* / *can't* / *must* have forgotten. You know she's got a terrible memory.

6 A The painter Van Gogh was very poor when he died.

B He *can't be* / *can't have been* / *might have been* very successful in his lifetime.

A No, he only became famous after his death.

7 A Is Maria from Spain?

B No, she *must* / *can't* / *may be* from Spain. Both her parents are from Manchester!

21. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

Victor is quite fashionable, he likes *trendy / vain* clothes. Sometimes he looks a bit ¹ *scruffy / neat* because he doesn't look after his clothes. He's got long hair and he wears it in ² *dreadlocks / highlights*. He's got a ³ *round / suntan* face and he's ⁴ *well-dressed / well-built* because he works out a lot. He's got a ⁵ *piercing / tattoo* of a bird on his left shoulder.

22. Uzupełnij luki używając: **the, a/an** lub wstaw (-) w miejscu gdzie nie potrzeba rodzajnika

Nowadays, ¹ red hair dye is quite common, but this wasn't always so. Red hair first appeared in ² Dark Ages but it was unpopular. For many years ³ people thought that redheads were witches or magicians. In ⁴ Britain, red hair wasn't popular until 1558 when Elizabeth I became queen. She had red hair and so ⁵ colour became fashionable then. Recently, ⁶ famous historian has said that henna became popular then as ⁷ result. Henna was used by ⁸ ancient Egyptians and is still ⁹ important method of dying hair nowadays.

23. Przekształć zdania używając konstrukcji **have something done**.

The hairdresser is cutting her hair.

She's having her hair cut.

1 The masseur massaged my back yesterday.

2 The hairdresser has put highlights in Sharon's hair.

3 The dentist is going to whiten his teeth.

4 This tailor always makes suits for him.

5 They are removing her tattoo.

6 It was the first time he had paid someone to dye his hair.

Personality: Why are you who you are?

What makes a person affectionate or decisive? Why is someone stubborn or shy? A dictionary defines personality as 'a set of qualities that makes a person distinct from another and behave in a certain way'.

¹ _____ Most psychologists now agree that certain qualities are hereditary (we get them from our parents), but qualities based on our values and beliefs develop from socialisation (the society we live in and the way we are brought up) and the experiences we each have. The most recent research has shown that we can divide personality into five key areas: Extroversion, Neuroticism, Conscientiousness, Agreeableness and Openness. Personality tests can measure how high we score in each area. Psychologists can use the results to predict how we are likely to behave and even say what jobs we will be good at.

Extroversion is probably the most familiar concept. People who score highly are fun-loving and happy and they love being the centre of attention. ² _____ This is why they are often hard-working and ambitious – they hate failing and will strive to fulfil their ambitions. However, they can get bored easily, take dangerous risks and can be immature or disloyal. People who score low in this area are not necessarily shy, they are simply less interested in and motivated by success, praise or pleasure.

Neuroticism has positive and negative aspects too. People who score highly in Neuroticism tend to be depressed, anxious and insecure. Because of this they easily get stressed. ³ _____ As a result, they often do well academically and make great scientists or mathematicians. People with low scores worry too little – they don't pay enough attention to detail and they can be careless.

People with high scores in **Conscientiousness** are good at setting goals and achieving them because they are disciplined, efficient and reliable. ⁴ _____ In many jobs, high Conscientiousness is an advantage. However, high-scorers can be unspontaneous and gloomy. They don't like changing their plans. People with low scores are easily distracted and unreliable.

Agreeableness measures how much we relate to others' feelings. People with high Agreeableness usually have strong social networks. They rarely have fights or get angry quickly, and they are good at helping people. ⁵ _____ However, high agreeableness can be a drawback – people are too soft-headed and they may stay in bad relationships because they don't want to hurt someone. People with low scores are self-centred and they use other people to get what they want.

Openness is all about imagination. High-scorers often enjoy poetry and the arts and they can be very creative thinkers. However, because of this, they can be impractical. Scoring low in this area doesn't mean people are stupid. ⁶ _____ They will focus on practical solutions rather than being imaginative.

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24. Przeczytaj artykuł (*Personality: Why are you who you are?*). Uzupełnij luki **1 – 6** podanymi zdaniami **A – H**. Dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo.

A As a result, they often work in jobs such as nursing or social work which involve caring for others.

B In addition, being successful matters to them.

C This means people can manage their time and priorities.

D Although psychologists can measure this, they don't understand why it happens.

E But why do we all develop different qualities?

F In fact, low-scorers can be very intelligent and capable.

G People who are rude are usually bossy because of this.

H However, they are extremely good at analysing things and thinking.

25. Przeczytaj artykuł (*BANNING PLASTIC BAGS*) uzupełnij luki **1 – 7** podanymi zdaniami **A – E**. Dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo.

1 Film helps to introduce a bag ban

2 Plastic bags are light and easy to carry

3 Developing countries do it first

4 The future for plastic bags

5 Bag price increase

6 Other bags are too expensive

7 A good example for the rest of Europe

BANNING PLASTIC BAGS

Disposable plastic bags are small things, but they are big news at the moment. Every year, 500 billion are used worldwide. In the UK alone, consumers get through over 13 billion bags a year – that's enough to fill 200 Olympic-sized swimming pools – over 400 bags per household!

Most plastic bags are only used for an average of just 20 minutes before they're thrown into the rubbish, but they then take hundreds of years to decompose. While they decompose, they kill animals and produce greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming. However, the fight against plastic bags is growing.

A

In the 1980s, a movement against plastic bags began in Bangladesh, where old plastic bags blocked drains and caused floods. In 2002, it became the first country to completely ban plastic bags. Other countries followed – Rwanda in 2005, Kenya in 2007 and China in 2008. However, things have been slower in developed countries.

B

In 2002, Ireland introduced a 33% tax on plastic bags so they cost 15 pence instead of being free. The result? People started buying and using cloth bags and within six weeks, use of plastic bags had dropped by a staggering 94%. Experts estimate that each cloth bag saves a thousand plastic ones so this is a huge step forward.

C

The village of Modbury in England hit the headlines in 2007 when it became the first place in England to completely ban plastic bags. When a local filmmaker, Rebecca Hosking, went to Hawaii to make a film she was horrified to see the environmental devastation caused by thousands of plastic bags. After returning home she showed her film to the local shopkeepers and persuaded them to stop using plastic bags. Several other towns and cities copied the idea. San Francisco became the first place in the USA to ban bags later that same year.

D

Since a ban went into place on January 1, 2011, stores in Italy, which used to use 20 billion bags a year (20% of all European use), have only offered paper, biodegradable or cloth bags. It is the first European country to completely ban plastic bags. Now the European Commission is considering a Europe-wide approach to plastic bags which could include total bans on single-use carrier bags.

E

Plastic bags are slowly beginning to disappear all over the world. As Italy's environment minister said, 'Sustainability is made of little changes to our lifestyle that don't cost us anything and can save the planet.' Let's hope that one day in the future we will only see plastic bags in museums.

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26. Przeczytaj artykuł (*ONTARIO – A SPORTS HOLIDAYS PARADISE!*). Dopasuj zdania 1 – 8 do odpowiednich opisów A – F. Dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo.

- 1 There are a lot of places where you can learn to do this sport.
- 2 A water adventure holiday that lets you visit areas you couldn't get to in other ways.
- 3 If you're not good at this sport, there are professionals who will take you out.
- 4 All the equipment is provided on this holiday so you don't need to bring your own.
- 5 This is a good winter holiday activity for parents and children who want to try something different.
- 6 This is definitely the best holiday to try if you like extreme climbing.
- 7 Try this holiday if you like being by the water but don't enjoy water sports.
- 8 There are plenty of places where you can do this sport and there is a special kind of transportation to take you there.

ONTARIO – A SPORTS HOLIDAYS PARADISE!

Adventure sports fans love variety, excitement and the natural world and Ontario in Canada is a great place to find all of these. Not only that, heavy snowfalls in winter and sunny skies in summer mean it's an all-year-round place to go. So, if you're looking for a great sports holiday, check these ideas out.

A WHITE WATER RAFTING

There are 1,200 km of Ottawa River to raft, although most rafting takes place on a 12 km stretch. If you are an expert and have your own raft, you can go where you want. However, most people choose one of the many companies that organise days out or short trips. You go with guides who know the river very well and who will make sure your experience is safe and enjoyable as well as fast and thrilling. Hold tight!

B KAYAKING AND CANOEING

Ontario is a province of rivers and lakes and kayaking or canoeing gives you the chance to reach areas you couldn't reach otherwise. There are thousands of lakes with islands you can camp on and 1,600 km of routes. Using these you can get to remote areas of Ontario's national parks such as Algonquin or if you don't fancy that, you could go on a trip round the Mink Islands. You can camp or stay in luxury lodges (small hotels). This is one of the most popular adventure sports on offer and perhaps the most rewarding.

C DIVING

If you thought Australia was the best place for scuba diving, then think again! The Thousand Islands region has warm crystal water and there's lots to see – from shipwreck to great marine life. You can do dives from the beach or go out further and try deep water diving down to 30 metres. There are plenty of diving schools so both beginners and qualified divers can enjoy diving.

D ICE CLIMBING

Ice climbing is different from rock climbing, but it's just as challenging. Batchawana Bay is a great area and there are more than 300 climbs to do. You can try smaller climbs or the higher mountain peaks. It's a great winter sport, especially for families who're looking for exciting days out and something new – and you get great views too.

E MOUNTAIN BIKING

There are so many routes for mountain biking in Ontario that there is a special 'Bike Train'! It's not just for bikes, but it stops at the start of the best rides and routes. You can take the train too and try one of the trails or just explore the countryside. Huntsville has many superb trails around the lakes and through its forests – if you want a more remote route, try the 100 km Powassan Circle Route.

F HIKING

If biking isn't your thing, you can try hiking. There are 800 km of trails to explore. You'll find routes for every level of fitness, so it doesn't matter if you're a bit out of shape. Spring or autumn are the ideal times to try walks through the 275 km Grand Valley Trail. Another great route to try is the Waterfront Trail which follows the St Lawrence River and the shores of Lake Ontario – great if you want to enjoy the water without going in it!

27. Przeczytaj artykuł (*AMAZING COINCIDENCES*). Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

AMAZING COINCIDENCES

Lucky number

In the 1930s in New York there was a terrible accident when a train fell off a bridge. The photo that appeared in the newspaper showed one of the carriages involved in the disaster. The carriage number 932 was visible in the photo. Thousands of people who saw the photo chose that number for the next day's lottery – and to their amazement they won! If the accident hadn't happened and they hadn't seen the photo they wouldn't have chosen that number.

1 The lottery winners chose the number 932 because

- a that was the number of people who died in the train crash.
- b they had seen the number in a photo of the crash.
- c they thought it was lucky because all the people in that carriage escaped.
- d they were amazed that they could see the number of the carriage.

And this book belongs to ...

Anne Parrish, an American writer, was looking at books in a second-hand bookshop in Paris when she found a book that she used to love as a child. She showed the book to her husband. Imagine their surprise when he opened it to find an inscription inside that said 'Anne Parrish, 209 N. Weber Street, Colorado Springs'. It was Anne's old copy of the book that she'd owned as a child!

2 The book that Anne Parrish found

- a was similar to a book she had had as a child.
- b was a story she'd written when she was younger.
- c was a book in which her husband had written an inscription.
- d was the book she used to have as a child.

A lucky escape

Walter Kellner, a German from Munich, had a lucky escape when the plane he was flying had engine trouble and crashed into the water. Kellner was rescued and later wrote about his lucky escape and won a writing competition held by the magazine *Das Beste* in 1979. An angry Austrian man wrote to the paper and said that Kellner had copied the story because exactly the same thing had happened to him. The man's name? Walter Kellner! The magazine checked both men's stories and they were both true.

3 The Austrian Walter Kellner

- a complained to a newspaper.
- b was killed in a plane accident.
- c copied another man's story.
- d won a writing competition.

Lightning strikes... three times

If your father and grandfather had both been killed by lightning in exactly the same place in your garden, would you ever have stood there? For most people, the answer is no, especially given that the two family tragedies happened 30 years apart – his grandfather died in 1899 and his father in 1929. However, in 1949 Rolla Primarda did exactly that and he was also killed by lightning. The family has to be the unluckiest family in Taranto in Italy – or indeed anywhere in the world. If I'd been Rolla, I'd have moved house!

4 Rolla Primarda's

- a father and grandfather both died on the same day.
- b father was killed by lightning thirty years before his grandfather.
- c father and grandfather were both killed by lightning.
- d father and grandfather both died inside their house in Taranto.

It's all in the name

In 1911 three men murdered Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, and they were caught by the police the same year. At the trial they were sentenced to death, and they were hanged on the 26th November in London. They were executed at a place called Greenberry Hill. In a curious coincidence, the murderers were called Robert Green, Henry Berry and Lawrence Hill (Green, Berry, Hill).

5 Lawrence Hill

- a died after Henry Berry and Robert Green.
- b received the death penalty in 1911.
- c was murdered in 1911.
- d murdered a man on 26th November.



ZAGADNIENIA NA EGZAMIN Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO KL. II LO

28. Przeczytaj artykuł (*AMAZING COINCIDENCES*). Zdecyduj czy zdania są prawdziwe (**T**) czy fałszywe (**F**).

- 1 The accident happened when the train was going over a bridge.
- 2 Anne Parrish lived in Paris when she was a child.
- 3 The German Walter Kellner took part in a writing competition.
- 4 Rolla Primarda moved house after his father was killed.
- 5 Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey's murder trial took place on 26th November 1911.

29. W czasie ostatniej wizyty w restauracji w twoim mieście spotkałeś/aś tam znaną osobę. Na prowadzonym przez Ciebie blogu:

- wyjaśnij, kim jest spotkana przez Ciebie osoba.
- opisz restaurację i wyjaśnij, z jakiej okazji tam byłeś/aś.
- przedstaw reakcję gwiazdy, gdy poprosiłeś/aś ją o autograf.
- napisz, jaką znaną osobę chciał/a/byś poznać, i dlaczego.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów, pamiętając, że jej długość powinna wynosić od 80 do 130 słów (nie licząc słów w zdaniach, które są podane). Oceniana jest umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji (4 punkty), spójność i logika wypowiedzi (2 punkty), bogactwo językowe (2 punkty) oraz poprawność językowa (2 punkty).

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ZAGADNIENIA NA EGZAMIN Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO KL. II LO

30. Wkrótce rozpoczną się wakacje, w czasie których chciałeś/chciałaś zdobyć doświadczenie zawodowe. Niestety musisz zmienić plany. Napisz e-mail do kolegi/koleżanki z Wielkiej Brytanii.

- Opisz firmę, w której chciałeś/chciałaś pracować w czasie wakacji.
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego nie dostałeś/nie dostałaś w niej pracy, i jak się wtedy czułeś/czułaś.
- Przedstaw swoje nowe plany na lato.
- Zaproponuj koledze/koleżance, żeby cię odwiedził/odwiedziła w Polsce, i podaj najlepszy termin wizyty.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów, pamiętając, że długość e-maila powinna wynosić od 80 do 130 słów (nie licząc słów w zdaniach, które są wytłuszczone). Oceniana jest umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji (4 punkty), spójność i logika wypowiedzi (2 punkty), bogactwo językowe (2 punkty) oraz poprawność językowa (2 punkty).

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