

# JĘZYK ANGIELSKI

AJMZD18P0T01

## TEST DYDAKTYCZNY – ROZUMIENIE SŁUCHANEGO TEKSTU, CZYTANIE ZE ZROZUMIENIEM, KOMPETENCJE JĘZYKOWE

Maksymalna ilość punktów: 95  
Próg zaliczenia: 44 %

### 1 Podstawowe informacje dotyczące zadań

- Test dydaktyczny zawiera **64 zadania**.
- Czas pracy oznaczono na **kartach odpowiedzi**.
- W czasie pracy można korzystać tylko z **przyborów do pisania**.
- W każdej części oznaczona została ilość punktów możliwych do zdobycia, np. **10 punktów / 2 punkty** = za całe zadanie można uzyskać najwyżej 10 punktów, za jedną poprawną odpowiedź 2 punkty.
- We wszystkich zadaniach **tylko jedna odpowiedź jest poprawna**.
- Za brak odpowiedzi lub błędną odpowiedź **nie są przyznawane punkty ujemne**.
- Odpowiedzi wpisuj do karty odpowiedzi.
- Notować można w arkuszu zadań. Notatki nie zostaną ocenione.
- **Niejednoznaczny lub nieczytelny zapis zostanie uznany za błędny**.

### 2 Zasady poprawnego zapisu odpowiedzi

- Pisz długopisem z **niebieskim lub czarnym wkładem**. Pisz **wyraźnie, czytelnie, uważaj, by długopis nie przerywał**.
- Ocenione zostaną **tylko odpowiedzi umieszczone w karcie odpowiedzi**.

### 2.1 Wskazówki do zadań zamkniętych

- Poprawną odpowiedź oznacz wyraźnie krzyżykiem w białym polu na karcie odpowiedzi, w rysunku – dokładnie.

A B C D  
4

- Jeżeli chcesz zmienić odpowiedź, starannie zakoloruj oznaczone pole, zaś wybraną odpowiedź oznacz krzyżykiem w nowym polu.

A B C D  
4

- Jakikolwiek inny sposób wpisywania odpowiedzi i wnoszenia poprawek uznany zostanie za odpowiedź błędną.

### 2.2 Wskazówki do zadań otwartych

- Odpowiedzi **wpisuj czytelnie** do wyznaczonych białych pól.

16 

- Dozwolone jest pismo „drukowane” i zapis za pomocą liczb.
- Rozróżniaj **wielkie i małe litery**.
- O ile później chcesz wpisać inną odpowiedź, przekreśl wcześniejszą, a nową wpisz do tego samego pola. Odpowiedź nie może przekroczyć granic pola.

**NIE OTWIERAJ ARKUSZA ZADAŃ, POCZEKAJ NA DECYZJĘ OSOBY NADZORUJĄCEJ!**

# ROZUMIENIE SŁUCHANEGO TEKSTU

1. CZĘŚĆ

ZADANIA 1-4

8 punktów / 2 punkty

Usłyszycie **cztery** krótkie nagrania. Najpierw usłyszycie pytanie, a potem nagranie. Na podstawie wysłuchanych nagrań **dobierzcie** do zadań **1-4** zawsze jeden właściwy rysunek **A-D**.

1 What does Tom's father do?

A)



B)



C)

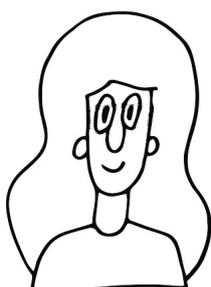


D)



2 What does Jenny look like now?

A)



B)



C)



D)

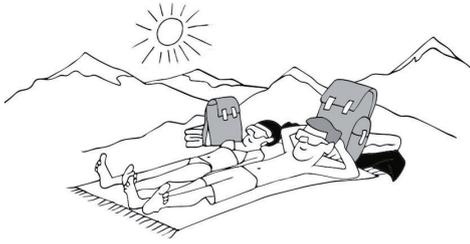


1. CZĘŚĆ

ZADANIA 1-4

3 What did the couple agree to do as the last activity on their trip?

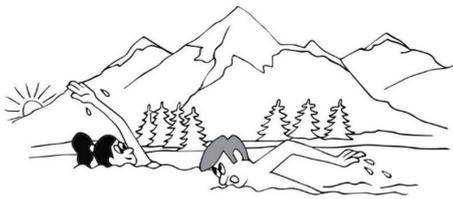
A)



B)



C)

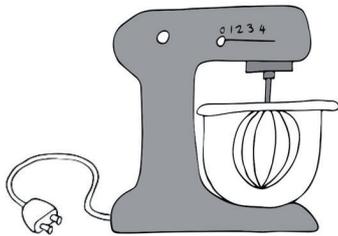


D)

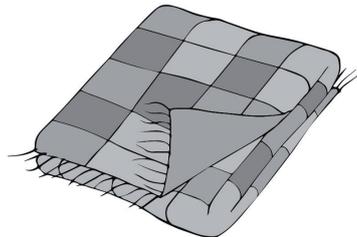


4 What gift is the woman going to give Kevin this time?

A)



B)



C)



D)



## ROZUMIENIE SŁUCHANEGO TEKSTU

**2. CZĘŚĆ**

**ZADANIA 5–12**

**8 punktów / 1 punkt**

Usłyszycie rozmowę rodzeństwa o przyjęciu urodzinowym dziadka. Na podstawie wysłuchanego nagrania **zdecydujcie**, czy twierdzenia zawarte w zadaniach **5–12** są **prawdziwe (P)** lub **nieprawdziwe (N)**.

- |   | <b>P</b>                 | <b>N</b>                 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>5</b> Kate and Paul's grandfather is going to be 70 this year.                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>6</b> The birthday party is going to take place at the same restaurant as last year. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>7</b> Paul prefers a lemon cake for the birthday party.                              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>8</b> Kate thinks buying a birthday cake for the party is a waste of money.          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>9</b> Paul is going to hire a professional photographer for the party.               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>10</b> Kate and Paul's parents will bring food and drink to the party.               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>11</b> Kate wants to give her grandfather a sightseeing flight as a gift.            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>12</b> Paul thinks their family celebrations are boring.                             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Usłyszycie przewodnika, który mówi do odwiedzających ośrodek wakacyjny *Loch Ness* w Szkocji. Na podstawie wysłuchanego nagrania **odpowiedźcie** na pytania w zadaniach **13–20**. Odpowiedź może się składać **najwyżej z 3 wyrazów**. Liczby możecie zapisywać za pomocą liczb.

## The Loch Ness Holiday Centre

**13 How long is the stay at *The Loch Ness Holiday Centre*?**

\_\_\_\_\_ days

**14 Apart from Scotland's geology, what else will the visitors learn about in the presentation?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**15 On what page in the presentation can the visitors see a list of the meeting points?**

on page (number) \_\_\_\_\_

**16 What is the name of the 165-foot-high waterfall?**

The Falls of \_\_\_\_\_

**17 What activity is the three-hour boat trip organised for?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**18 In what year was the oldest whisky in *The Whisky Shop* produced?**

in \_\_\_\_\_

**19 In *The Whisky Shop*, what can visitors taste if they pay extra?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**20 What does the guide advise children to eat in *the Nessie Centre*?**

\_\_\_\_\_

## ROZUMIENIE SŁUCHANEGO TEKSTU

### 4. CZĘŚĆ

### ZADANIA 21–24

8 punktów / 2 punkty

Usłyszycie **cztery** krótkie nagrania. Najpierw usłyszycie pytanie, a potem nagranie. Na podstawie wysłuchanych nagrań **dobierzcie** do zadań **21–24** zawsze jedną właściwą odpowiedź **A–D**.

**21 What did the woman like about her school trips the most?**

- A) travelling by train
- B) long-distance walks
- C) packing her luggage
- D) relaxed atmosphere

**22 Why is the man complaining?**

- A) He's tired.
- B) He's bored.
- C) He's thirsty.
- D) He's hungry.

**23 What is the main reason Amy stopped smoking?**

She stopped because:

- A) her boyfriend told her to.
- B) her colleagues complained.
- C) it cost her too much money.
- D) she had problems breathing.

**24 Why did the couple decide to eat out today?**

- A) The wife hates cooking.
- B) The wife forgot to buy tomatoes.
- C) They don't have any wine at home.
- D) They don't have enough time to eat at home.

---

**SPRAWDŹCIE, CZY DO KARTY ODPOWIEDZI WPISALIŚCIE WSZYSTKIE ODPOWIEDZI.**

---

---

**W NASTĘPNEJ CZĘŚCI: CZYTANIE ZE ZROZUMIENIEM I KOMPETENCJE JĘZYKOWE.  
NIE ODWRACAJ! POCZEKAJ NA POLECENIE NADZORUJĄCEGO!**

---

Przeczytajcie **pięć** krótkich tekstów. Na podstawie informacji w tekście **dobierzcie** do zadań **25–29** zawsze jedną właściwą odpowiedź **A–D**.

**Boys in Skirts**

The boys from Exeter Academy, England, asked permission to wear shorts in summer because it was too hot to sit in trousers all day. They complained that girls were in a better situation because they could wear skirts. However, their teacher answered that shorts were not part of the school uniform. The boys' parents supported their children and argued that the boys' health was more important than their clothes. When they asked what the teacher suggested the boys should do, she replied that they could wear skirts if they liked. And that's exactly what the boys did – they showed up in skirts the next day. The girls laughed at them first but then agreed that it was the only way for the boys to cool themselves down. Exeter Academy is now planning to update the school uniform rules, which would allow boys to wear shorts in summer.

*(www.bbc.com, przekształcono)*

**25 Whose idea was it for the boys to wear skirts to school?**

- A) It was the girls' idea.
- B) It was the boys' idea.
- C) It was the parents' idea.
- D) It was the teacher's idea.

**My Name Is Pádraig**

Before I was born, there had been a lot of discussion in our family about the name I should be given. For my parents, it was a serious issue because both came from different countries. My father wanted an Irish name. In his family children always got a name connected to their culture. However, my mother demanded that I was given the name of her father because it was passed down through generations. Fortunately, her father was called Patrick – the English version of the Irish name Pádraig – so they decided to accept my father's family custom and use the Irish spelling instead of the more common English one. Then when I was born, the doctor asked for my name and my mum – stressed and tired – told the doctor the name but she couldn't remember the correct spelling. As the doctor was ready to write 'Patrick', Dad stopped him and gave him the correct Irish spelling. Nevertheless, my sister loved to call me Paddy – short for Pádraig – and the whole family still calls me that today.

*(CZV)*

**26 Why is the man's name Pádraig?**

Because:

- A) his sister loved that name.
- B) his parents respected their family traditions.
- C) his mother's doctor made a spelling mistake.
- D) his mother's father's name was spelt this way.

In the Middle Ages in England, when the horse was the king of the road, you never knew who you would meet on the road. Travellers kept to the left because they wanted to make sure that if a stranger passed on the right and behaved in an unfriendly way, they could take their sword<sup>1</sup> out easily. And because most were right-handed, they liked to keep their right hands free and so they kept their horses to the left. During that time, this was the unofficial rule of the road. With The Highway Act<sup>2</sup>, it became an official rule in 1835. The conservative British still follow it while most other Europeans drive on the right.

(www.straightdope.com, przekształcono)

<sup>1</sup> sword: miecz

<sup>2</sup> act: prawo, rozporządzenie

**27 What is the best headline for this article?**

- A) Why are most British drivers right-handed?
- B) Why do the British drive on the left-hand side?
- C) Why do the British refuse to accept an official rule?
- D) Why do the British call the horse “the king of the road”?

**Suspended Coffee**

It may sound like the latest trend but the so-called “suspended coffee” has been served in cafés for over ten years now. It started one day in Italy when a customer paid for a cup of coffee in advance. It was left there for any stranger who doesn’t have enough money to pay for his own. And that’s what “suspended coffee” means – paid and waiting for another guest. The tradition quickly spread all over the world and although cafés are not the ones which made suspended coffee widely known, they’re glad that offering it has brought them more customers. Many of them come in to enjoy their evening coffee, and very often leave extra money for a suspended one. What’s interesting is that café websites don’t say whether they offer suspended coffee or not. People who want suspended coffee just come to the café and ask for it. Then they tell others and that’s how the information about suspended coffee is spread.

(www.mnn.com, przekształcono)

**28 What is true about “suspended coffee” according to the text?**

- A) Evening guests rarely give money for it.
- B) Guests buy it for themselves for next time.
- C) More guests began coming to cafés because of it.
- D) Guests who drink it found out about it on café websites.

**And the Winner Is...**

We see more than a million pet injuries<sup>1</sup> each year, but some are really strange! Every year, The Veterinary Pet Insurance Company gives a Hambone Prize for the year’s most unusual injury. This year, the first three places went to several dogs for the following strange injuries: Third place went to a poodle that ate some broken glass. That wasn’t as bad as what a border collie and a terrier, which both took second place, did. The border collie ran through a window and bit a postman and the terrier bit a poisonous scorpion. But a one-year-old Labrador retriever from California, called Ellie, beat them in this competition. She ate thousands of bees that had been killed by pesticide. Luckily, all the dogs recovered and could come to collect their prize.

(www.vpihamboneaward.com, przekształcono)

<sup>1</sup> injury: zranienie

**29 What did this year’s winner of the Hambone Prize do?**

- A) It bit a scorpion.
- B) It bit a postman.
- C) It ate dead bees.
- D) It ate broken glass.

Przeczytajcie twierdzenia w zadaniach **30–39** i zasady pobytu mieszkańców akademika w Waterford. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w tekście **zdecydujcie**, czy twierdzenia są **prawdziwe (P)** lub **nieprawdziwe (N)**.

	P	N
<b>30 A resident's<sup>1</sup> ID card opens his/her room as well as the main entrance door.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>31 Residents must write down information about their visitors in the guestbook at the reception.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>32 Residents in double rooms need permission from the management for their guest staying one night.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>33 Once a week, all the unwashed plates in the kitchen will be taken away.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>34 Plastic containers in the fridge must have the residents' names on them.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>35 Residents must put cooking oil into a black bin after each use.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>36 In the afternoon, use of the library and the computer room is free of charge for residents.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>37 To use a PC and a washing machine, residents have to book them first.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>38 Guests of residents can enter the library and the computer room.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>39 Some residents can stay at the hall of residence over summer.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>1</sup> resident: mieszkaniec akademika

## WATERFORD HALL OF RESIDENCE RULES

To make everyone's life in the hall of residence during the academic year as comfortable and safe as possible, please follow these rules:



### SECURITY AND VISITORS

Every resident<sup>1</sup> receives a resident ID card which also serves as a key to the building of hall of residence. We advise you to check that the main entrance door closes behind you when you enter or leave. Please show your resident ID card to the receptionist when asked. The ID card also serves as a key to your room, but make sure you never leave it unlocked. Residents must not lend their ID resident cards to anyone, including guests.

Residents can have visitors in their rooms during the day and overnight as well. A book for guests is kept at reception where the receptionist will ask your guest to provide his/her name, your room number, your name and the date of his/her departure, which the receptionist will write down in the guestbook. After your guest is signed in, you are free to pick him/her up.

Guests of residents in single rooms may stay for up to three nights without any permission. Residents in double rooms may have an overnight guest only with their roommate's permission. All residents who plan to receive guests in any room for more than three nights must request permission by e-mail from the hall of residence management at least one week in advance.

### COMMON ROOMS

**Kitchens** – Access is not time-limited. On Friday evenings, any dirty plates and other dirty dishes anywhere in the kitchen will be put in the outside bins by the cleaning service. So wash your dishes if you don't want to lose them!

All food kept in the fridge must be in plastic containers. Make sure you put the date on them. The date should say when you put the food in. Putting your name on them is not required. Every month, the

cleaning service throws away any food not in a plastic container and plastic containers without a date.

To recycle, use the coloured recycling bins located in each kitchen. We ask you to take special care with used cooking oil – it always goes into a recycling bin. Please never pour it into the kitchen sink! Unless you want to use the used cooking oil again, put it in a jar or a tin and put it into the black recycling bin.

**Library** – Open every day from 9 a.m. to 1 a.m. You can study from the books in the library but please note that borrowing them is not possible. Access is free for residents. Guests of residents also have free entry. Other visitors must pay £1/hour.

**Computer room** – All the computers here are available non-stop. Access to the computer room, as well as using the computers, is free. However, we charge 60 pence an hour between 9 p.m. and 11 p.m. The computers are busy all the time, so it is necessary to have a reservation. Entry to the computer room is allowed only for ID resident card owners. Please note that the ID resident cards cannot be lent to anyone, including guests.

**Laundry room**<sup>2</sup> – Three washing machines are available daily. With only a limited number of washing machines, we demand that you make a reservation at reception. The limit is one wash per person per day.

### STAYING OVER SUMMER

Once the academic year is over, apart from residents from abroad, residents are asked to leave as the rooms will be offered to tourists and other guests.

([www.lse.ac.uk](http://www.lse.ac.uk), przekształcono)

<sup>1</sup> resident: mieszkaniec akademika

<sup>2</sup> laundry room: pralnia

Przeczytajcie blog Bena Meltona o języku japońskim. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w tekście **dobierzcie** do zadań **40–44** zawsze jedną właściwą odpowiedź **A–D**.

## Japanese language

by Ben Melton

*'Knowing Japanese opens the door to a fascinating new world! You'll be able to learn basic things in as little as six months.'* That's what I read in an advertisement in a newspaper when I decided to learn Japanese. I didn't believe it then, but the advertisement was actually right. I understood the grammar rules very quickly as they weren't difficult. What I had problems with was understanding how sentences are made. One of the reasons was that I had to be careful who I was speaking to – whether someone older or younger than me. That's why realizing how to put words together was the most difficult part for me to learn. Pronunciation, the usual difficult thing for students to learn, was easier than I'd expected. Even learning to write the Japanese symbols wasn't as hard as learning to create sentences.

When I visited Japan for the first time, my Japanese was still poor. However, even if you can use only a few Japanese phrases, you'll be surprised how friendly and talkative the Japanese are. It wasn't unusual for them to walk with me to my destination, even though they were originally going in the opposite direction. On the other hand, when they heard me say "Excuse me" in English, they just disappeared. I found out that it wasn't because they didn't want to help me, they just felt ashamed that they couldn't speak English well enough. So knowing some basic Japanese phrases before my first trip to Japan proved useful.

Before returning to Japan, I decided to improve my Japanese with a tutor<sup>1</sup>. Many people recommended that I study with a native speaker. So I tried several teachers whose mother tongue was Japanese but when I asked them something in the lesson, they only repeated the previous lecture. They were almost like actors and sometimes they seemed to have a hard time answering even simple questions. Studying with them was boring and tiring, so in the end I decided to study with a teacher whose mother tongue wasn't Japanese. The lessons were exciting and effective at the same time because he was able to answer all my questions. That was because he had learned Japanese as a foreign language, too.

I first came into contact with Japanese culture at the age of 12 through films about karate. I liked the atmosphere of the films. But to start studying the language, you need stronger motivation. That came after I attended a course about the tea ceremony, a traditional practice in Japan. I learned to prepare and serve tea with attention to every detail. The teacher also told us why and how things were done during the ceremony. I became friends with the Japanese teacher and his assistants and although they spoke very good English, I suddenly wanted to be able to communicate with them in their language about things other than tea. That's why I signed up for Japanese lessons. Today, I often travel to Asia because of my work projects. When I'm in Japan, my Japanese business partners believe I learned the language because of them. Although my reasons weren't that practical, speaking the language now definitely is: I can watch my favourite Japanese films about karate without subtitles.

It's not only the language that's interesting. It's the way the Japanese behave, too. We shake hands, they bow<sup>2</sup>. We exchange business cards using one hand, they use both. We do business in an office, they do it in the pub. I could go on and on with more and more various examples like these. There would be myriad things on my list of examples, as many things as there are stars in the sky: impossible to count.

([www.japonskyjazyk.com](http://www.japonskyjazyk.com), przekształcono)

<sup>1</sup> tutor: nauczyciel prywatny

<sup>2</sup> bow: kłaniać się

- 40 What was the hardest thing for Ben about learning Japanese?**
- A) grammar
  - B) pronunciation
  - C) writing symbols
  - D) sentence structure
- 41 How did the Japanese react to Ben when he started speaking English to them?**
- A) They wanted to help him.
  - B) They walked away from him.
  - C) They wanted to chat in Japanese.
  - D) They felt confident to answer him in English.
- 42 What does Ben say about native speakers as teachers?**
- A) They can answer all their students' questions.
  - B) They use acting as an effective method of teaching.
  - C) They use uninteresting ways of teaching the language.
  - D) They can explain the language to their students better.
- 43 Why did Ben start to learn Japanese?**
- A) To speak with his Japanese friends in Japanese.
  - B) To do business with Japanese companies.
  - C) To understand a Japanese custom.
  - D) To watch films in Japanese.
- 44 What is the meaning of the word myriad in the last paragraph?**
- A) unreal
  - B) not any
  - C) counted
  - D) unlimited

Przeczytajcie wymagania **pięciu** osób, które chcą w tym miesiącu na jeden dzień odwiedzić ciekawe miejsce w okolicach Hillburry i propozycje tych miejsc. Na podstawie informacji w tekście **dobierzcie** do zadań **45–49** zawsze jedną propozycję **A–G**. **Dwie** propozycje są **dodatkowe** i nie zostaną wykorzystane.

**45 David** \_\_\_\_\_

He wants to visit a place where he can see and learn something about how local people lived two centuries ago. A warm lunch must be available at the place. He is free on Tuesdays. It doesn't matter to him if he spends the day outdoors or indoors.

**46 Mary** \_\_\_\_\_

She is interested in visiting an outdoor place where the art of well-known people who live in the area is presented. A warm lunch must be available at the place. She is free on Mondays.

**47 Steve** \_\_\_\_\_

He is a history student and wants to spend a Saturday or Sunday at an indoor place where he can find out something about life in the region 200 years ago. He wants to enjoy tea in a tearoom there, not in a restaurant.

**48 Maggie** \_\_\_\_\_

She wants to visit a place where she can see the works of artists now living in the area. A warm lunch must be available at the place. She is free on Sundays. It doesn't matter to her if she spends the day outdoors or indoors.

**49 Angela** \_\_\_\_\_

She wants to visit a place where she can see how local people lived 200 years ago. She is free on Saturdays and wants to spend the day outdoors. She wants to enjoy tea in a tearoom there, not in a restaurant.

## INTERESTING PLACES IN THE HILLBURRY AREA

A)

**The Glenn Museum** was built in a place where family houses stood two centuries ago. The place now belongs to the museum and you can see the ruins with our guide. He will give you more information about life in the region 200 years ago. You can also visit the market stalls outside the museum to see works by famous artists who live in the area. For a warm lunch, please visit our restaurant in the museum building. The tearoom is currently closed. We are open every weekend from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

B)

**The Coulton House Park** offers an amazing outdoor performance this month. Come and see local actors showing visitors how locals lived two centuries ago. For example, what they wore, what they ate. There's no exhibition in the Coulton House itself but there's a restaurant there which serves warm lunch. Our tearoom is closed this month. The park is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. We are closed on weekdays.

C)

**The Exmore Museum** is a place where modern digital technologies and historical objects tell the stories of people who lived in this area 200 years ago. You can see the objects these people used in everyday life. There's also the museum park where we plan to start an outdoor exhibition next spring. People in costumes will be showing how products used to be made. On the ground floor, there is a cosy restaurant which serves warm meals. We are open from Saturday to Wednesday from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

D)

**The Wilmore House and its gardens** offer both indoor and outdoor exhibitions of photographs of everyday life in the region today. They were taken by Jim Hardy, a photographer, who lives in the area. It is his second exhibition, the first one took place 2 years ago and showed photos of items used by locals 200 years ago. A tiny tearoom in the garden serves delicious teas only. We are open from Monday to Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. We are closed on Saturdays and Sundays.

E)

**The Pierce Museum** is a place where you can learn something about how people lived in the region 200 years ago. You will have an opportunity to see billboards with photos of restored furniture and other household items. You can now see them all in the museum park as the building itself is currently closed. It will open again next year with an exhibition about how locals live today. There is a small tearoom in the park, it serves only drinks. We are open every day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

F)

**The Gilbert Museum and its gardens** offer a unique exhibition of statues of famous foreigners who lived 200 years ago. They were made by well-known local artists, Jim Gilbert and his wife Fiona, who live in the area. This exhibition is their third and you can see it both inside the museum and in the gardens. There is a tearoom serving hot tea in the museum building itself, and a garden restaurant which offers warm meals. We are open from Monday to Thursday from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

G)

**The Mercer Museum** is a museum with indoor exhibitions only. The exhibition on the 1st floor attracts visitors with a collection of household items found outside the town in the fields. All these objects were used by local people 200 years ago. On the 2nd floor, you will find an exhibition of photos by a famous photographer from London. They show the lives of modern local people, including celebrations. You can have a cup of tea in our tearoom. We don't serve meals. We are open every day from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Przeczytajcie artykuł o parkach narodowych. Na podstawie tekstu **dobierzcie** do zadań **50–64** zawsze jedną właściwą odpowiedź **A–C**.

## National Parks

When people think of a national park, they usually think of a relatively large area of land protected by the government (50) \_\_\_\_\_ of its natural beauty, plants, or animals. In some cases governments also want to protect regions of historic importance. A park is called "national" because the area has special (51) \_\_\_\_\_ for the whole nation.

National parks are almost always open to visitors. (52) \_\_\_\_\_ of them provide outdoor recreation and camping opportunities as well as lectures on the importance of nature preservation<sup>1</sup>. National parks are extremely popular because people can do various things there. About 60% of people visit parks to (53) \_\_\_\_\_ the scenery and landscape, which makes it the main reason for (54) \_\_\_\_\_ to a national park. Some visitors go there to see wild animals and plants that can't (55) \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere else, to relax, or to take part in an outdoor activity (56) \_\_\_\_\_ as hiking, cycling, mountaineering and canoeing.

The very first national park in the world was Yellowstone National Park; it was opened back in 1872 and since then the number of parks (57) \_\_\_\_\_ greatly. Today there are about seven thousand national parks on our planet. Yosemite National Park, the Grand Canyon National Park and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park are (58) \_\_\_\_\_ the most visited. Number one is the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. More than 10 million people (59) \_\_\_\_\_ year come to this park to admire its beauty.

(60) \_\_\_\_\_ tourism creates jobs and money for the people living in or near national parks, it also brings traffic, erosion<sup>2</sup> and (61) \_\_\_\_\_ problems. Local people are worried (62) \_\_\_\_\_ the increasing numbers of tourists in the parks and the tons of rubbish they leave behind. Ecologists complain that there are (63) \_\_\_\_\_ limits on the number of cars coming into the parks. According to local people and ecologists, governments should pay attention (64) \_\_\_\_\_ what is happening in the national parks, and daily limits on visitors and cars entering the parks should be set.

(www.english-online.at, przekształcono)

<sup>1</sup> preservation: ochrona przyrody

<sup>2</sup> erosion: erozja

## CZYTANIE ZE ZROZUMIENIEM I KOMPETENCJE JĘZYKOWE

### 9. CZĘŚĆ

### ZADANIA 50-64

- 50 A) due B) except C) because
- 51 A) value B) cost C) prize
- 52 A) Much B) Most C) Lot
- 53 A) interest B) enjoy C) entertain
- 54 A) come B) to come C) coming
- 55 A) be seen B) see C) seeing
- 56 A) such B) how C) like
- 57 A) increased B) has increased C) increases
- 58 A) across B) between C) among
- 59 A) the B) an C) a
- 60 A) However B) Although C) Even
- 61 A) another B) others C) other
- 62 A) about B) for C) on
- 63 A) any B) none C) no
- 64 A) on B) to C) in

---

**SPRAWDŹCIE, CZY DO KARTY ODPOWIEDZI WPISALIŚCIE WSZYSTKIE ODPOWIEDZI.**

---