

**Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi wyrazami.**  
**Pierwsze litery tych wyrazów zostały podane.**

Poland has a <sup>1</sup>p\_\_\_\_\_ of over 38 million.  
Its <sup>2</sup>c\_\_\_\_\_ is Warsaw and its national  
<sup>3</sup>a\_\_\_\_\_ is *Mazurek Dąbrowskiego*. The Polish  
<sup>4</sup>f\_\_\_\_\_ is white and red.  
Poland is a <sup>5</sup>r\_\_\_\_\_, which means it has  
a democratic government elected by the  
<sup>6</sup>c\_\_\_\_\_. The Polish <sup>7</sup>p\_\_\_\_\_ is called Sejm.

**7**

**Dopasuj wyrazy, aby utworzyć związki wyrazowe.**

- |          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| 1 commit | a the law      |
| 2 break  | b penalty      |
| 3 life   | c a bank       |
| 4 death  | d a crime      |
| 5 rob    | e imprisonment |

**5**

**Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą podanych wyrazów.**

**Example:**

We still have not eliminated racism from our society.

RACE

- The \_\_\_\_\_ got into the house through a broken window.  
BURGLE
- Car \_\_\_\_\_ is a common crime in many big cities.  
THIEF
- I was attacked by a \_\_\_\_\_, who stole my mobile phone.  
MUG
- One the greatest global problems is the \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa.  
POOR

**4**

**Uzupełnij zdania brakującymi przyimkami.**

- He was accused \_\_\_\_\_ murder.
- She was sentenced \_\_\_\_\_ five years in prison.
- They broke \_\_\_\_\_ a shop.
- This company discriminates \_\_\_\_\_ Polish employees.
- When the war broke \_\_\_\_\_, lots of frightened civilians tried to leave the country.

**5**

**Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.**

#### MAN AND MACHINE

Science and technology have come a long way since the fifteenth century, when Leonardo da Vinci sketched mechanical figures that looked like men – the first known robot designs. These days of course robots are everywhere, from factories to space stations, and they perform any number of tasks, from cutting the grass to performing surgery. However, until recently most of them have not resembled the human figure, as Leonardo imagined, and they certainly haven't had feelings. Now all that is beginning to change.

Imagine a world in which robots not only look like us but also sense and respond to our moods, and even feel emotions. In such a world, it might be possible to think of a robot as a friend rather than a thing. Scientists predict that robots such as these will indeed exist quite soon. Already they have produced the 'heart robot', which looks like a large puppet. The 'heart robot' responds to sound, movement and touch. Its bright red heart, which is visible through its plastic body, beats faster if you handle it roughly, or shout at it. Its heart slows down if you are gentle with it, its limbs relax and its eyelids flutter. It's easy to believe it actually feels emotion.

Long before the 'heart robot', science fiction writers imagined robots with human characteristics. In 1968 the film *2001: A Space Odyssey* featured a speaking computer called HAL that finally goes crazy. A decade later, the first *Star Wars* film appeared, with robots R2-D2 and C-3PO playing main parts alongside humans. In the year 2000, a robot with a human figure, remarkably similar to R2-D2, was invented. ASIMO is 1.3 metres tall and can walk and run, but that's not all – it can recognise different faces, voices and gestures. It's true that so far 'humanoid' robots like ASIMO do not really move, talk or respond in the way we humans do, but they are becoming more sophisticated all the time. In Japan, designers are working on robots that can play football. Their challenge (they call it 'Robocup') is to produce a team of robots that will be able to play the team that wins of the World Cup in 2050.

Although the 'heart robot' cannot walk and talk just yet, it seems inevitable that at some point in the not too distant future its sensitive, beating heart will be added to the body of a robot that is capable of playing world class football. And then we will truly be in the world of science fiction!

7.1. Leonardo da Vinci

- A imagined machines that looked like people.
- B invented the first robot.
- C drew pictures of space stations.
- D predicted robots that had real feelings.

7.2. The 'heart robot' can

- A have a conversation.
- B sense noise.
- C move on its own.
- D feel happy and sad.

7.3. ASIMO

- A inspired the makers of *Star Wars*.
- B can play football.
- C is like something from *Star Wars*.
- D behaves like the 'heart robot'.

7.4. 'Robocup' is the name of

- A a science fiction character.
- B a design project.
- C a football competition.
- D a robot.

7.5. This text is about

- A robots with feelings.
- B the latest robots.
- C the future of robots.
- D the development of robots.

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**Przeczytaj tekst. Dobierz właściwe pytanie (A–F) do każdego fragmentu tekstu. Wpisz odpowiednią literę w miejsca (4.1.–4.4.). Uwaga: dwa pytania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego fragmentu.**

- A When is the programme set?
- B What errors have there been?
- C Why is it so popular?
- D What historic events have been shown?
- E Was there a real Downton family?
- F Are the relationships realistic?

**DOWNTON ABBEY – BRILLIANT BUT NOT PERFECT!**

**Downton Abbey is a drama series about a rich family and their servants which is set at the start of the twentieth century. Since 2010 it has quickly become one of the most popular programmes on British television.**

4.1. \_\_\_\_\_

It has got a great cast with some wonderful actors playing the main parts. The storylines are exciting and well-written and the costumes are beautiful. It makes a welcome change from reality shows and talent programmes.

4.2. \_\_\_\_\_

Some critics say that the programme reflects our 21<sup>st</sup> century view of how servants and masters should interact rather than how life really was in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The servants seem to have a lot of free time and the way they talk to and are talked to by the family is also wrong.

4.3. \_\_\_\_\_

All films set in the past have difficulties, especially when filming outdoors, and viewers have noticed one or two satellite dishes and modern road signs. Some people have also complained that the language is very modern with slang expressions not heard in the early 1900's.

4.4. \_\_\_\_\_

Downton Abbey is filmed at Highclere Castle in Hampshire. In 1895, Almina Wombwell, the daughter of a rich industrialist, married the Earl of Carnarvon and they lived in the castle. Lady Cora Crawley is based on Almina but the show is a work of fiction, not a biography.

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Wpisz w luki (5.1.–5.3.) litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A–E), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Uwaga: dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

### POSITIVE THINKING

**Interviewer:** My question tonight is ‘Does positive thinking really work?’ and, here to answer it is Professor Lena Sparks.

**Professor:** Good evening. Some people claim it does. **5.1.** \_\_\_\_ The problem is that often they are talking about two different things.

**Interviewer:** What do you mean?

**Professor:** Disbelievers say that it is impossible, for example, to win the lottery or to have nice weather on holiday just by thinking about it. Supporters of the idea say that this is not the point.

**5.2.** \_\_\_\_ However, in other ways it can help. Let’s look at the weather problem above. The positive thinker would see rainy days as an opportunity to visit a museum. The negative thinker might just sit in their hotel room and waste a day of their holiday. The weather hasn’t changed but the enjoyment of the holiday has.

**Interviewer:** So, it’s all about accepting what life throws at you?

**Professor:** Not always. Positive thinkers can make it more likely that they will do well in job interviews or be more successful in finding a partner, just because they are happier and more confident. The main point is that positivity can open up possibilities. Negative people often believe that they can’t escape their problems. **5.3.** \_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** So, can a negative person become a positive one?

**Professor:** Of course they can. They just have to be positive!

- A Obviously, it can’t change external events.
- B Of course, that’s just one example.
- C That means they never do.
- D Positive thinking makes us happier.
- E Others reject the idea.

### **PISANIE**

**Wykonaj zadanie egzaminacyjne.**

Jesteś w szpitalu i twoi rodzice przynieśli ci właśnie twój laptop. Napisz e-mail do przyjaciela.

- Wyjaśnij, co ci dolega.
- Opisz typowy dzień w szpitalu.
- Opowiedz, czego ci w szpitalu najbardziej brakuje z normalnego życia.
- Poproś przyjaciela o radę, jak sobie wypełnić ciekawiej czas w szpitalu.

*Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów. Długość tekstu powinna wynosić od 80 do 130 słów.*

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