

UNIwersYTET JANA KOCHANOWSKIEGO
W KIELCACH
STUDIUM JĘZYKÓW OBCYCH



EGZAMIN CERTYFIKACYJNY – CZĘŚĆ PISEMNA

JĘZYK ANGIELSKI – POZIOM B2

Zadania:

1. Słuchanie 1 – **zad. 1**
2. Słuchanie 2 – **zad. 2**
3. Czytanie 1 – **zad. 3**
4. Czytanie 2 – **zad. 4**
5. Gramatyka i leksyka 1 – **zad. 5**
6. Gramatyka i leksyka 2 – **zad. 6**
7. Pisanie – **zad. 7**

Uwagi dla zdającego:

1. Prosimy o sprawdzenie czy arkusz egzaminacyjny zawiera wszystkie zadania.
2. Egzamin trwa 120 minut.
3. Odpowiedzi należy wpisywać **WYŁĄCZNIE** na karcie odpowiedzi.
4. Kartę odpowiedzi (z wyjątkiem zadania 7) należy uzupełnić **DRUKOWANYMI LITERAMI**.
5. Odpowiedzi nieczytelne/ niewyraźne nie podlegają sprawdzeniu.
6. Błędną odpowiedź należy otoczyć kółkiem. Obok niej należy zapisać prawidłową odpowiedź.
7. Na egzaminie obowiązuje zakaz sporządzania notatek na własnych kartkach lub na testach.
8. Na egzaminie nie wolno korzystać z telefonu komórkowego, urządzeń elektronicznych, notatek lub słowników.
9. Przewodniczący komisji wyklucza z egzaminu certyfikacyjnego zdającego, który w jego trakcie korzystał z pomocy innej osoby, posługiwał się niedozwolonymi materiałami, pomagał pozostałym zdającym lub w inny sposób zakłócał jego przebieg. Wykluczenie z egzaminu skutkuje oceną niedostateczną i niedopuszczeniem do części ustnej egzaminu.

Part 1

Listening Comprehension 1 – ex. 1

For questions 1 – 5, match the speakers to the sentences **A – E**. You will hear the recording twice. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Speaker 1 | A There are no real travellers any more. |
| 2. Speaker 2 | B Being comfortable is essential. |
| 3. Speaker 3 | C I would prefer to stay at home. |
| 4. Speaker 4 | D I wouldn't go anywhere without a guidebook. |
| 5. Speaker 5 | E The best trips are for work or study purposes. |

Part 2

Listening Comprehension 2 – ex. 2

For questions 6 – 9 choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**). You will hear the recording twice. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

6. Alice became a writer because
- A** she wanted to do what her aunt did.
 - B** she was always writing stories as a child.
 - C** she was keen to do any job that did not involve routine.
7. What does Alice say has been a problem for her?
- A** learning to use a computer
 - B** finding a reliable editor
 - C** promoting her books
8. What does Alice like most about being a writer?
- A** the fact that she has become quite famous
 - B** the unpredictable nature of the work
 - C** the freedom to choose when she works
9. Which of the following best describes Alice's attitude to her job?
- A** She thinks she isn't capable of doing another job.
 - B** She regards it as more difficult than just a job.
 - C** She thinks that her income from it should be higher.

Part 3

Reading Comprehension 1 – ex. 3

For questions 10 – 17, choose the answer **A**, **B** or **C**, which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Beneath the Surface

In the warm blue waters off the coast of Florida, a fleet of multi-coloured torpedoes is assembling. If you look hard at these shark-like objects you might see, through the window panels, the masked faces of the torpedoes' pilots, who also act as the crafts' engines.

This is the World Human-Powered Submarine Race Championships. Teams gathered from universities, marine research establishments and corporations around the world apply their best engineering skills to constructing these underwater racers, with names like Sub-Human and the

Disney Corporation's Submersible. Actually, "racers" is an exaggeration: walking pace is as fast as these machines can go. But even walking pace is hard work for the crew.

The racing subs are a strange combination of high and low technology. The most advanced materials are used in their construction, and computers model and analyse every detail of their shape. And yet the pilot and pedaller wear scuba gear, and the engine that propels the vessel is a "primitive" combination of muscle and bone.

Although put together by a mixture of enthusiasts, lecturers, and students doing part-time project work, and though there's nothing resembling high technology on the inside, it cost £35,000 to build Southampton University's sub, and that's not taking into account anyone's time, effort or plane fares to Florida.

Keep in mind though, that their competitors have spent a great deal more. Apart from enthusiasts and amateurs, the U.S. Naval Academy, the Disney Corporation and the Naval Undersea Warfare Centre and other large organisations also participate. The reason for their taking part is simple: they all have a very big interest in developing a small, unmanned underwater vehicle that runs on low power for a long time. There are many jobs such a vehicle could do, from mapping ocean mountain ranges to acting as a general underwater spy.

Ideal propeller speed for one of these subs has been estimated at 50 revolutions per minute. This may not be much for a battery to generate, but it's a serious effort if you're human. One man who knows more about this than most is Ian Biles, the pedalling part of the Southampton team. Unlike his partner, Peter Whitehead, who steers, Ian's job is very challenging indeed. Face-down, he is strapped to a post with a shoulder brace to push against as he pedals. "I reckoned to average around 45 rpm, and I can tell you that was hard work," says Ian, who was a ship science student when he first felt the attraction of human-powered submarines.

The Southampton Sub, Submission Impossible, made it through the preliminaries but was disqualified in the next round: halfway around a 300-metre circuit, it suddenly shot to the surface. The cause of the craft's involuntary ascent was the air breathed out by Pete the pilot. His "exhaust gas" collected in the nose cone and pushed it up. "It was disappointing to go out like that, but we all had fun, and we learned an awful lot," says Ian.

10. The "torpedoes" mentioned in lines 1-2 are
 - A weapons of war.
 - B sea creatures.
 - C underwater vessels.

11. The submarines can travel
 - A quickly if someone is pushing from outside.
 - B only as fast as a person walking.
 - C very fast if the crews work hard.

12. Which of these is used when the submarines are manufactured?
 - A sophisticated technology
 - B inexpensive materials
 - C hand-crafted parts

13. The cost of £35,000 includes
 - A the cost of materials used.
 - B plane fares for the teams.
 - C the payment a team received for its time.

14. Large companies enter the competition in order to
 - A develop spying techniques.
 - B help develop powerful ship engines.

- C improve underwater vessel technology.
15. The vessels entered in the competition are powered by
A batteries
B human muscle power
C revolutions
16. During a competition, the submarines' propellers
A always spin at 45 rpm.
B at their fastest spin at 50 rpm.
C are difficult to control.
17. Submission Impossible could not complete the competition because
A the pilot had trouble breathing.
B its electrical circuits were faulty.
C it rose to the surface and was eliminated.

Part 4

Reading Comprehension 2 – ex. 4

For questions **18– 25**, choose from the sentences **A – I** the one which fits each gap best. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Football Makes History

The late Bill Shankly, one-time manager of Liverpool, insisted that football wasn't a matter of life and death – it was more important than that. Looking back at the history of football matches one would tend to agree with him. The history of football, in particular the World Cup, is marked by fights, bad sporting behavior and even murder. **(18)**

The year was 1914 and World War I had transformed much of Western Europe into a mass of battlefields and trenches. The area between the two sides at war was known as “no-man's land” because if a soldier left a trench and walked into this area, he would be shot by the enemy. **(19)** The soldiers put down their weapons, met in the middle and played a game of football. The Scottish Seaforth Highlanders were positioned on the Franco-Belgian border with the enemy, the 9th Royal Saxon Infantry opposite. They were preparing to celebrate Christmas day. Next to the trenches they had put up simple trees decorated with candles. **(20)** The Germans did not return the gunfire. The Scots in turn stopped shooting and silence followed. Then the sound of German soldiers singing *Silent Night* could be heard. **(21)** At midnight, silence fell until the next morning when a few of the Saxon infantry wandered into “no-man's land”. The Scots responded and went out to meet them. One report states that cigarettes, watches, rings and tins of meat were exchanged and photos of loved ones were shown. **(22)** An unorthodox match of football followed. Goal posts were marked with caps and teams were established. Finally the men shook hands and went back to their trenches and to war.

Since then there have been other matches that have been history. Unfortunately, many have done so for the wrong reasons. South American players and supporters have often committed acts of violence. After Uruguay beat Argentina to win the first World Cup in 1930, Argentines stoned the Uruguayan Consulate in Buenos Aires until the police began shooting at them. **(23)** Another example is the tragic death of 39 Italian supporters who died in the riot at the Heysel Stadium when Liverpool were playing Juventus in the final of the 1985 European Cup. Players too often display extremely unsporting behavior. **(24)** In 1962 an Italian player's nose was broken

by Chile's Leonel Sanchez, and twenty years later a French player lost two teeth after being hit by the West German goalkeeper.

Accusations of cheating or "fixing" the score have also been made. Andres Escobar scored an own goal when Colombia lost 2-4 to the USA in 1994. **(25)** It was said that Colombian drug barons had bet a lot of money on Colombia losing.

A The World Cup also provides us with two examples of this.

B A few of the British soldiers started singing too, and slowly soldiers up and down both lines began to join in.

C Football has been invaluable in crossing cultural boundaries throughout the years.

D Later, when Escobar returned to his home in Colombia, he was shot twelve times and died.

E Then a Scotsman produced a football and kicked it to one of the Germans.

F However, one Christmas day, that changed.

G One extreme incident took place in 1969 when Honduras and El Salvador went to war after a World Cup game, and 2,000 people died in the fighting.

H However, one particular incident showed how football can also cross national frontiers and unite people at a time of great disunity.

I The Highlanders reacted to this with gunfire, as they feared it was a trap.

Part 5

Language Elements 1 – ex. 5

For questions 26 – 35, read the text below and decide which answer A, B or C best fits each gap. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

If you tried to **(26)** a Paris café you would probably imagine plates of golden croissants and cups of steaming hot coffee. Whatever you picture, a teapot is **(27)** to be a part of the scene. Although the habit of taking afternoon tea is in many ways an English custom, its popularity is now **(28)** through Paris.

Tea salons have been fashionable in Paris **(29)** early this century. One of the oldest tearooms in Paris, "Angelina," was **(30)** in 1903. The atmosphere has a charming turn-of-the-century feel and the menu includes a mouth-watering **(31)** of cream cakes, meringues and almond macaroons.

Tearooms in Paris are unfortunately often overlooked by tourists snared by the bright lights, bistros and pâtisseries. But for those in the know, tea drinking in salons like "Angelina" is serious business. Menus often give you detailed descriptions of the teas' **(32)** , or even what time of the day is **(33)** for drinking a certain tea. For serious connoisseurs there is only one tearoom **(34)** visiting – "Mariage Frères". In this sunny tearoom you'll be surrounded by towering green plants and served by white-suited waiters. In the adjoining shop, enormous chests of China tea are displayed **(35)** old canisters containing 350 types of tea from more than 30 countries. And for the total tea scholar, there is a museum of rare tea paraphernalia upstairs.

26. **A** watch **B** visualise **C** look

27. **A** unlikely **B** rarely **C** hardly

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 28. | A moving | B spreading | C swelling |
| 29. | A before | B until | C since |
| 30. | A found | B fund | C founded |
| 31. | A selection | B collection | C mixture |
| 32. | A sources | B beginnings | C origins |
| 33. | A conventional | B appropriate | C relevant |
| 34. | A worth | B worthy | C deserving |
| 35. | A next | B alongside | C before |

Part 6

Language Elements 2 – ex. 6

For questions 36 – 46, read the text below and decide which answer A – K best fits each gap. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

It's amazing to think about how much fashions have changed through history. A few hundred years ago completely different parts of the body were (36).....to be attractive. A century ago, people thought a small (37)..... was very elegant; a generation later, they (38).....a long neck. Not that long ago, women's clothes were designed to show (39).....their curved figures; now boy-like fashions are more popular with women. It's hard to (40).....a prediction about what will happen next. We seem to have done everything already, so how can fashion designers manage to come (41)..... (42)..... anything new? It must be very difficult to (43)to be so creative all the time. Most designers have to put (44) two fashion shows a year, which must be challenging, especially if they have been in the business for years and years. Despite this, it is highly unlikely that the fashion industry will (45)..... its appeal. Everyone wants to look good and looking good is big business. It's still considered a very glamorous profession that many young people are keen to (46)..... .

- | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------------|--------|---------|
| A/ with | B/ enter | C/ lose | D/ admired | E/ up | F/ make |
| G/ have | H/ waist | I/ on | J/ considered | K/ off | |

Part 7

Writing – ex. 7

Express your opinion (120 – 180 words) on one of the following topics:

- 1 Advantages and disadvantages of online shopping.
- 2 How to help the environment (recycling, saving energy, planting trees).