**Egzamin B2 z języka angielskiego – część pisemna**

**Listening Comprehension - Part 1**

*Listen to a radio show and for each of the questions (****1-5)****, choose the best answer (****A, B*** *or* ***C****). You will hear the text twice. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.*

**1.** The woman says that her children

**A** never eat healthy meals

**B** never listen to what she and her husband say about food

**C** eat differently when they are away from their parents

**2.** The guest’s advice is

**A** to show the children that eating healthily is fashionable

**B** for the children to laugh at those who eat fast food

**C** to become a vegetarian

**3.** The man’s son

**A** never switches his computer off

**B** argues with his parents about switching off his computer

**C**  switches off the computer when he is told to

**4.** The man gets angry because

**A** the doctor says that his son is mad

**B** the doctor recommends that his son gets help

**C** the doctor doesn’t want to help his son

**5.** The guest’s final piece of advice is

**A** for the man to tell his son to go to bed earlier

**B** for the son to play sports in the evening

**C** for the man to try to make his son want to take up a sport

**Listening Comprehension - Part 2**

*Listen to a radio interview on the topic of regional accents and decide if the statements (****6-9)*** *are* ***True*** *or* ***False****. You will hear the text twice. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.*

**6.** The diplomat was criticised because he was not qualified for the job.

**7.** Anthony Hopkins’ accent is difficult to understand.

**8.** A London accent can only be heard in or near London.

**9.** A country accent is good to have if you want people to think you are an honest politician..

**Reading Comprehension - Part 1**

*Read the text and 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 answer sheet.*

Imagine being able to go back in time and have a little chat with the 17-year-old you. We asked two 30-somethings what advice they would give their younger selves.

Martha Lee

The problem with most 17-year-olds is not that they are wild or rebellious but that they’re just so sensitive, and so self-obsessed that even an innocent comment might cause them much emotional pain. So, what I’d tell my younger self is to live a little, relax, and take no notice of what anyone else says. At parties, when I was 17, I’d sit in the corner trying to look grown up and sophisticated instead of enjoying myself. I’d soon put a stop to that if I could go back in time. I’d drag the silly girl up and show her just how much fun dancing in an embarrassing way can be! Mind you, I might have a word with her about how a little lipstick is more appealing than layers and layers, and why that lovely flowery dress didn’t suit those awful high-heeled white sandals.

When I was 17, I was constantly worrying about boys. So, I’d tell her to lighten up, forget about them, and spend more time with the girls. I’d love her to know that not having a date on a Saturday night was not the end of the world, and didn’t mean she was a loser. And I’d tell her that if a boy she liked didn’t fancy her, he was allowed to have that opinion, and that following him around, changing hairstyles, or ringing him up and putting the phone down as soon as he answered wouldn’t change anything.

The other thing I’d tell her is that her mother was not an ignorant, embarrassing but loveable idiot, who didn’t know what she was talking about, but rather a witty and forgiving woman who was intelligent enough to be amused rather than annoyed at how arrogant and selfish teenagers can be.

Jim Stewart

To be honest with you, I don’t think there would be much point in going back in time and talking to me as a 17-year-old, and not because I wouldn’t listen. I was always being given advice, but, at that age, however hard I tried, I just couldn’t take it in. My world was listening to rock music, cleaning my new motorbike and watching football. Everything else seemed irrelevant. I tried to have ambitions and be sensible, but I really couldn’t see why.

But if I did have the chance to talk to tall, skinny, long-haired me, what would I say? Get your hair cut? No, I don’t think so, although I would tell the younger me to try to eat more healthily. Not that I was overweight. On the contrary, when I look at old photos I always envy the fact that I managed to wear such tight jeans. Actually, what I’d really want to tell myself is to think bigger and to not limit my horizons. I don’t think I was encouraged to take risks and to try to find out what I really wanted to do. Perhaps there was pressure on me to conform, to go to college, to get a good job, that sort of thing.

Oh, and the other thing I’d tell the 17-year-old me is to cut up all my credit cards. I wasn’t very good with money and I just didn’t realize how quickly you can get into debt. If it hadn’t been for my dad, it would have taken years to pay off all the bills I ran up.

 10. Martha thinks 17-year-olds are

 A adventurous

 B impulsive

 C easily hurt

 11. Martha advises her younger self to

 A be more mature

 B be more sensitive to others
C not worry about what others think

 12. Martha thinks that her younger self

 A wore too much lipstick

 B should have worn trousers rather than dresses
C shouldn’t have worn high heels

 13. Martha thinks her younger self

 A took dating too seriously

 B went out with too many boys
C was a bit of a loser

 14. Martha’s mother

 A was annoyed with the young Martha’s selfishness
B tolerated the young Martha’s selfishness

 C laughed at the young Martha

 15. Jim thinks that his younger self

 A refused to listen to anyone
B was too interested in rock music to listen to advice
C didn’t know what to do with the advice he received

 16. These days, Jim

 A is not as slim as he was

 B doesn’t wear jeans very often
C has shorter hair

17. Jim criticizes his younger self for

 A buying expensive things

 B not knowing that it is easy to get into debt
C being in debt for so long

**Reading Comprehension - Part 2**

*Read the article and decide if the statements* ***18-25*** *are* ***True*** *or* ***False****. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.*

For centuries, sleep was a complete mystery. In the last few years, however, scientists have been able to use new technology to investigate electrical and muscular states of the body during sleep. These investigations have shed new light on the six recurring stages of sleep, which were first described in the early 20th century. It is fair to say that we now have a much better understanding of what actually happens to us when we are sleeping, though it is far from a totally clear picture.

The first stage of sleeping is called, somewhat confusingly, ‘waking’. By this, sleep scientists mean a short period of wakefulness, just a matter of minutes, when the body is relaxed and prepares for sleep. Tense muscles relax, eye movement slows down, and the body slips gently towards drowsiness.

Once feeling drowsy, the sleeper has moved into a period known to the scientists as ‘stage 1 sleep’, a period which lasts no more than ten minutes. A way of describing this stage is to say that the sleeper is on the very edge of sleep, with their eyes closed and their bodies still. However, it wouldn’t be difficult to rouse a person at this stage. And once awake, a person may feel as if he or she has not slept.

By stage 2, the sleeper has entered a period of light sleep, perhaps best explained as a time when the muscles of the body hover between being completely relaxed and being responsive. Then, as the heart rate quickly slows down, and the body temperature drops, the body prepares to enter a much deeper phase of sleep. The third and fourth stage of sleep are when the body is completely asleep, its muscles paralysed, its breathing regular.

What happens next is quite unexpected. From the deep sleep of stage 4, the body works backwards through stage 3 sleep to the light sleep of stage 2, but then, instead of waking, it enters the bizarre and magical stage of REM sleep. The body has been asleep for about an hour and a half before reaching this stage.

REM stands for ‘rapid eye movement’. The heart rate speeds up, breathing becomes erratic, and the brain becomes very active. The sleeper is dreaming, something that only happens during the REM stage. Fortunately, however, while the brain is in overdrive, the rest of the body’s muscles are paralysed.

The initial REM stage is over after ten minutes or so. Then, the body starts its sleep cycle all over again, with the next REM stage taking a bit longer. In a typical night’s sleep, there will be five different sleep cycles with the final REM stage lasting as long as an hour.

Naturally, there are many factors which influence our sleep cycle, not least age. Small children get more deep sleep than anybody else, and, as a general rule, the older we get the shorter the time we spend in deep sleep. But, while stage 3 and stage 4 of the sleep cycle shorten with age, the first REM stage lengthens.

So, there you have it. Next time you go to bed and lay your head on the pillow, just imagine what adventures your sleeping self is about to set off on.

**18**. Scientists first found out about the six stages of sleep in recent years.

**19.** During the ‘waking’ period a person is fast asleep.

**20.** ‘Waking’ is different from ‘stage 1 sleep’ because it lasts much longer.

**21.** Features of ‘stage 2 sleep’ include decreasing body temperature and heart rate.

**22.** A typical sleep cycle happens in this order: waking  stage 1 stage 2  stage 3  stage 4  REM stage.

**23.** In a typical sleep cycle, a person is asleep for approximately 90 minutes before starting to dream.

**24.** A faster heart beat is a feature of REM sleep.

**25.** Older people generally enter REM sleep quicker and stay there longer.

**Language Elements - Part 1**

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

July 28, 201……

Dear Linda

How have you been?! As usual I have to start my letter with an **(26) ………** for not having written sooner. **(27) ………** time you didn’t even get my traditional Christmas letter…

Thank you very much for your Christmas card and the photos though!

I think it’s great that you and John have found a hobby to **(28) ………**, especially such an interesting and unusual one as **(29) ………** the bagpipes and drums in a Scottish folk music band! I guess it must be quite difficult to learn to play the bagpipes. It’s a good thing you’ve got your own house to practice in – I imagine my flat neighbours wouldn’t be very cooperative!!!

You asked how I **(30) ………** and I’m very happy to report that I have found a wonderful new job. I **(31) ………** to use my knowledge of English and enjoy working with really nice colleagues. **(32) ………** I lucky?!

Mike and the kids are just fine, too. It’s **(33) ………** to believe that Emma will be starting school next year! How are your nieces and nephews? I’m sure little Katie will be keen **(34) ………** watching the Olympic gymnastics on TV this summer! That might motivate her even more. Actually, I’ve been reading **(35) ………** on the sportin the internet and I must say

that .…

**26 A** apologetic **B** apologise **C** apology

**27 A** That  **B** The  **C** This

**28 A** include **B** part  **C** share

**29 A** play  **B** playing  **C** to play

**30 A** did  **B** have done **C** was doing

**31 A** can  **B** get  **C** let

**32 A** Am  **B** Aren’t  **C** Don’t

**33 A** hard  **B** harder  **C** hardly

**34 A** at  **B** on  **C** to

**35 A** out  **B** over  **C** up

**Language Elements - Part 2**

*Read the following text and decide which of the words* ***A – K*** *is missing in items* ***36- 46****. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.*

GLOBAL WARMING

Few people now **(36) ……..** the reality of global warming and its effects on the world’s climate. Many scientists **(37) ……** the blame for recent natural disasters on the increase in the world’s temperatures and are convinced that, more than **(38) ……** before, the Earth is at **(39) ……** from the forces of the wind, rain and the sun. According **(40) ……** them, global warming is making extreme weather events, **(41) …….** as hurricanes and droughts, even more severe and causing sea levels all around the world to **(42) ……..** .

Environmental groups are putting **(43) ………** on governments to take action to reduce the **(44) ………** of carbon dioxide which is given off by factories and power plants. Some scientists, **(45) …….** , believe that even if we stopped releasing carbon dioxide and other gases into the atmosphere tomorrow, we would have to wait **(46) ……….** hundred years to notice the results. Global warming, it seems, is here to stay.

**A/** such **B/** put  **C/** however **D/** to **E/** question **F/** risk

**G/** amount **H/** pressure **I/** several **J/** rise **K/** ever

**Writing**

*Choose* ***one*** *of the tasks presented below.*

**Writing 1**

Write a for and against composition of 120-180 words on the following topic:

**Advantages and disadvantages of online shopping.**

**Writing 2**

Write a 120-180 word composition giving your opinion on the following statement**:**

**Mass-media are used to manipulate people.**

.

**Key**

**Listening Comprehension – Part 1**

**1 C**

**2 A**

**3 C**

**4 B**

**5 C**

**Listening Comprehension – Part 2**

**6 F**

**7 F**

**8 F**

**9 T**

**Reading Comprehension – Part 1**

**10 C**

**11 C**

**12 A**

**13 A**

**14 B**

**15 C**

**16 A**

**17 B**

**Reading Comprehension – Part 2**

**18 F**

**19 F**

**20 F**

**21 T**

**22 F**

**23 T**

**24 T**

**25 T**

**Language Elements – Part 1**

**26 C**

**27 C**

**28 C**

**29 B**

**30 C**

**31 B**

**32 B**

**33 A**

**34 B**

**35 C**

**Language Elements – Part 2**

**36 E**

**37 B**

**38 K**

**39 F**

**40 D**

**41 A**

**42 J**

**43 H**

**44 G**

**45 C**

**46 I**

**Egzamin B2 z języka angielskiego – część ustna**

**Part I Academic self-presentation** (ok. 2 min. dla każdego zdającego)

Give a short presentation, include the following points:

* your student profile
* the reasons why you have chosen your field of study and university
* your academic interests
* your planned career path

**Part II Discussion** (do10 min. dla pary)

Discuss the following topic with a partner:

**An attractive job – what is your view on that?**

During the discussion, you should:

* give your opinion on the topic
* use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion
* ask and answer questions related to the topic

Listening, Part I

P **–** Presenter, DP – Dr Phillips, W – Woman, M – Man

P Good afternoon and welcome to *Your Worries* – the radio show which tries to help you

 solve your problems. This week we have as our guest an educational psychologist,

Dr Terence Phillips, who works a lot in schools around the country, and the topic of today’s programme is ‘Our children’s health’ so, if you are an anxious parent, please phone us now on 0121 32233. Dr Phillips, before we get our first caller, what problems do you have to deal with?

DP Well, all sorts of problems really: bullying, depression. But what is noticeable over the last ten years is the increase in addictions of all sorts from eating disorders to gambling.

P Well, we have our first caller, Mrs Jason. Is your call about addictions?

W Not really but it’s about diet. My question concerns the meals served in our schools. I’m sure you’re aware that the schools serve unhealthy, fat-filled, fast food every day and that there are now three fizzy drinks vending machines in the high school? The school says it offers a choice but what I want to know is whether you have any advice on how to control my children’s eating habits when they are at school. Obviously my husband and I talk to them about the dangers of excess fat but, when we’re not there, I’m afraid they forget all that we have told them.

DP Yes, a difficult question and one which I have discussed several times with education chiefs. The obvious solution would be for the schools to allow parents to choose their children’s meals but this doesn’t happen. A major problem is peer pressure. Children choosing salads can be laughed at for being strange in some way. I think what we need to do is to show children that healthy food is somehow ‘cool’. Try talking to your children about famous vegetarians or healthy eaters or find out about sports stars’ diets. Give them role models who they can look up to so that they can turn round to people at school and say: Well, so-and-so doesn’t eat chips either.

W Oh, yes, that’s an excellent idea. Thank you.

P Thank you. And we have another caller on line 2. And I think this call is more about an addiction.

M The Internet.

DP I’m sorry?

M My son. He’s always on the Internet. He’s sailing all night.

DP Ah. Surfing.

M Yes, surfing or playing online games. We tell him to switch off and go to bed and he does but, when we close the door, back on goes the computer.

DP You could take the computer out of his bedroom and have it in the living room. That way you control when he uses the computer and what he does on it.

M I’m not going to do that. All his friends have got computers in their bedrooms. We’re just as good as they are. Anyway, he doesn’t want to be there with us watching the TV. He wants to be on his own. It’s not normal for a fifteen-year-old to want to be with his parents all the time. I mean, we’d love him down here with us, and there’s a lovely big desk but … no, it’s not right.

DP It’s not a case of being as good as other people. Your son needs your help to overcome his addiction. If you don’t wish to take the computer away from him, which I still think is the best option, then perhaps you should consider psychiatric help. Get a counsellor to talk to him and try to help him reduce his dependence on the computer. There are often free counselling services offered.

M Counsellors? Psychiatric help? Addicted? Are you saying my son’s mad?

DP Not at all. Many people have addictive personalities. It’s not madness at all but if you are against that idea then my other suggestion would be to give him other interests, encourage him to take up a sport so that, in the evening, he is more tired and will fall asleep more easily.

P Well, three very useful pieces of advice, I’m sure one of them would be acceptable to our caller. Now, doctor …

Listening, Part II

RSH – Radio show host, PB – Professor Belling

RSH Welcome to *Talking Point* and, this week we are looking at the way British people speak and whether regional accents affect communication, positively or negatively. Accents in Britain have been a controversial subject for many years. Sir Walter Raleigh, the famous 15th century explorer, had a strong West Country accent. Regional accents became fashionable again with the success of the Beatles in the 1960s. Our guest today is Professor Belling, a lecturer at Durham University, who will answer our questions in his beautiful, Yorkshire accent. Welcome, professor.

PB Thank you.

RSH Now, there was a lovely quote a few years ago in a newspaper about a top British diplomat …

PB That’s right. It said that it had been a terrible mistake to allow … well, I won’t mention his name, to represent Britain because he sounded like the manager of a lower-division football club. I love the distinction between lower level and higher level football clubs as if, somehow, those with better clubs have better accents.

RSH I think most managers of top football clubs nowadays are from other countries. So why did they write that?

PB Well, no matter that this man has a PhD from Oxford University and speaks four languages fluently, his accent, in the view of the newspaper that wrote about him, is not quite right for a government representative. We want our politicians to speak like Hugh Grant!

RSH And yet, on the TV and radio nowadays, we hear more and more regional accents.

PB That’s true but certain accents are heard on certain programmes. A Scottish, Irish, Welsh or Yorkshire accent is fine for the news or documentaries as long as they aren’t too strong. A slight ‘lilt’ we say, like Antony Hopkins’ Welsh accent. It’s just strong enough to hear but doesn’t affect our understanding. The other interesting distinction is between the Edinburgh and Glasgow Scottish accents. Edinburgh’s is soft and gentle, ideal for radio. Glaswegian is much harder and more difficult to understand.

RSH Are there any other trends?

PB Yes. For youth programmes, it is better to come from one of the big urban centres: Newcastle, Manchester or Liverpool. These accents give the sense of excitement and fashion. The London accent, or estuary English is still less acceptable, even for the young people’s shows. Perhaps because it is spoken over such a wide area nowadays, the whole of south-eastern England really, it doesn’t have the big city association that the other accents have.

RSH Are there any accents which are no good at all for radio or TV?

PB Well, the country accent, a west country or Norfolk accent isn’t often heard. The vision of farms that you see in your mind when you hear it is wrong for radio. Mind you, it’s an excellent accent for a politician. It’s so honest and sincere and of course, it is associated with the old Britain. And, finally, of course, there’s the midlands accent which is just not fashionable at all, never has been. I can’t think of any national figure with a strong midlands accent except the comedian Jasper Carrott.

RSH Well, thank you very much, professor. If anyone can think of a famous person with a midlands accent, please phone or text the show.