

KOD UCZNI

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PESEL

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Egzamin ósmoklasisty

Język angielski

Czas pracy: 90 minut

Liczba punktów do zdobycia: 62

Instrukcja dla ucznia

1. Sprawdź, czy na kolejno ponumerowanych **stronach** jest wydrukowanych 14 **zada** .
2. Ewentualny brak stron lub inne usterki zgłoś nauczycielowi.
3. Na tej stronie wpisz swój kod i numer PESEL.
4. Czytaj uważnie wszystkie teksty i zadania. Wykonuj zadania zgodnie z poleceniami.
5. Teksty zadań od 1 do 4 zostaną odtworzone z płyty CD.
6. Rozwiązania zadań zapisuj długopisem lub piórem z czarnym tuszem/atramentem.
7. Nie używaj korektora.
8. W zadaniach zamkniętych poprawna jest zawsze tylko jedna odpowiedź .
9. Rozwiązania zadań otwartych zapisz czytelnie i starannie w wyznaczonych miejscach w arkuszu egzaminacyjnym.

Powodzenia!

Zadanie 1. (0-5)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć tekstów. W zadaniach 1.1-1.5, na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu, z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B lub C.

1.1 Where is the speaker living now?



(Sweden)



(Poland)

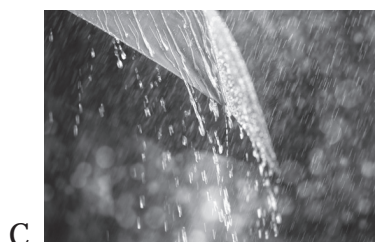
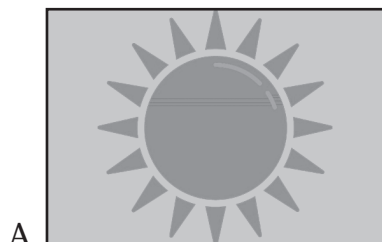


(the United Kingdom)

1.2 What natural disaster happened in the speaker's flat?



1.3 What was the weather like at the end of the trip?



1.4 What are the speaker's plans for this year's holiday?



1.5 Where did the speaker put his rabbit first?



Tapescript:

1. When my parents told me we are going to move to Sweden I was not very happy. I liked my school, I had friends there and I didn't want to change anything. Above all, I was born in London and I had been living there for 12 years! But now, after a year and a half of living in Sweden, I can tell you it was not the worst decision. Of course, I still miss my British friends from time to time, but there are some advantages of living in Sweden, too. First of all, it's air. I think it's got the purest air in the world. It's amazingly clean!
2. I never believed it could really happen though we were taught a lot about it at school. My class teacher used to repeat what we should do when our flats get flooded because we live in a flood risk area but I didn't think about it much. We had some trainings about fire and earthquakes and I treated her words in the same way – she just has to say things like 'stay safe' and 'check if everything is alright around you'. That's why I got so shocked when I saw a huge amount of water pouring into my living room. I got paralyzed, just staring at the water.
3. I will never believe weather forecasts again! Last weekend my friends and I planned to go on a trip to the forest. We checked the weather forecast and it said it was going to be pretty sunny with occasional showers. We didn't mind the showers so we decided to get on the train. To our horror, after two hours of walking it started to pour down with rain. Everything was literally in water. We didn't have any raincoats because we expected sunshine so we tried to hide under the trees and then we heard the first thunder. It was worse than we expected!
4. This summer I want to go to the riding camp. My parents say we can't afford it but I don't think it's true. They said the same last year. I offered to go to work then and I even found a job in a summer café but my parents did not let me work there. They drove me to the country where my aunt lives instead. It was not bad because there were some stables, too, and I even managed to have a few riding lessons but this year I am determined. I want to practise horse riding every day. That's why I have to go to this camp.
5. I brought my rabbit home on Saturday morning. I still remember that day because I couldn't wait for him and I had made a lot of preparations. But on this very first day I just didn't know what to do! I put my rabbit into the cage because it looked so scared I felt really sorry for him. I filled the cage with bedding but my rabbit seemed not to like it so after a few minutes I started taking it out. My mum told me to put a bit of hay in the litter box, so I did so and just observed my new pet. Frankly speaking, it was shy and didn't want to do anything with me.

Zadanie 2. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat zachowywania higieny. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu dopasuj do każdej wypowiedzi (2.1–2.4) odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.

Uwaga! Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

- A. The speaker knows his behaviour is not very ecological but doesn't want to change it.
- B. The person would love to have a shower in the morning more often but has no time for it.
- C. This person is not crazy about washing himself and thinks some of his friends are.
- D. The speaker doesn't wash more often than once a week due to ecology.
- E. Clean clothes seem to be more important for the person than having a shower every day.

2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4

Tapescript:

- 2.1 My friend's recently asked me how often I have a shower. A strange question, isn't it? But I don't mind answering it. I don't have a very active lifestyle. I don't do a lot of physical stuff apart from PE lessons and walking to school and home. I don't get close physically to people, it's just not my style. So I only shower about twice a week, sometimes less. I know some people might be horrified, but I know what I do. I just don't need more washing in my life. I can reassure you I don't smell because I have a couple of friends who would definitely tell me if I do (laugh). I can smell myself and I know when my hair, for example, needs washing. When I wash it. But I'm not obsessed with washing and cleaning myself like a lot of my friends.
- 2.2 Frankly speaking, I don't understand people who don't shower every day. There's no water shortage in our country, is there? It's not recommended to use less water so I usually have a shower twice a day, in the morning and in the afternoon. When it's boiling outside I need to shower more often. I don't usually think about it. It's just a routine activity. Once my friend told me it's not ecological to wash yourself so often and then I started thinking about it in a different way, but I haven't changed anything in my behaviour. I like being clean and I find it pretty normal. I think everyone wants to smell good and feel fresh.
- 2.3 I usually have one shower a day, but my habits vary depending on what I'm going to do in the evening. When I go out, which I don't very often, I take another shower after I come back from school. For me it's not a very bad thing to miss a wash in a day. For example today I didn't have a shower in the morning because I overslept and I was in a hurry leaving my house. I don't want to waste more time in the afternoon to wash myself, I'll just have my normal shower tomorrow. It'll be OK for me. I think I don't smell (laugh) and my clothes are clean every day. I never wear clothes twice. They are always clean and ironed. I don't like being scruffy.
- 2.4 When it's hot I sometimes use a baby wipe to give myself a bit of fresh feeling but normally I shower in the evening only. I like feeling fresh in the morning and it perfectly wakes me up but I hardly ever have time to spend 20 minutes in the bathroom. I love feeling fresh and clean. I'm not crazy about it, it's just my little pleasure in life. For me there's nothing like having a lovely shower, smelling fresh and getting into freshly washed sheets. Once I had a friend who obviously didn't shower more than once a week and believe me, it was not nice to sit in one desk with him.

Zadanie 3. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie ogłoszenie dotyczące wynajmu mieszkania. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 3.1–3.4 w notatce, tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie odda sens wysłuchanego tekstu. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

Uwaga! W każdym luk może wpisać maksymalnie 3 wyrazy.

STUNNING FLAT FOR RENT

The flat is located on the 3.1 floor.
 Kitchen: modern (equipment in the kitchen: a dishwasher, a dryer, a large 3.2 , a freezer and an electric oven).
 Car park: free for 3.3 the building
 Roof terrace (open for the people from the block of flats)
 FREE FROM June, 15
 Contact: only 3.4 (no phone calls, sorry!)

Tapescript:

I'm happy to offer this stunning two-bedroom flat. It's on the first floor in a multi-storey building. It offers a bright living space with a fully furnished modern kitchen (a dishwasher and a dryer are provided. You will also find a large fridge, a freezer and an electric oven there. The car park is free for people living in the building. There is a roof terrace open for all the people from this block of flats, too. There are a lot of shops nearby. The flat is free from the 15th of June. Please, contact me only via e-mail as I have no time to answer any phone calls, sorry.

Zadanie 4. (0–4)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi związane z robieniem zakupów (4.1–4.4). Do każdej z nich dobrać właściwą reakcję (A–E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.

Uwaga! Jedna reakcja została podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

- A. Here you are.
- B. There are some black skirts over there.
- C. That's too expensive.
- D. Sorry, only cash.
- E. No, I'm just looking.

Tapescript:

- 4.1 Do you take credit cards?
- 4.2 Are you in the queue?
- 4.3 That's 20 pounds altogether.
- 4.4 I'm looking for something darker.

Zadanie 5. (0–4)

Do każdego z opisanych sytuacji (5.1–5.4) w miejsce wybranych reakcji. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B lub C.

5.1 Zgubiłeś się na spacerze. Jak poprosisz o wskazanie drogi?

- A. How did you find the bus stop yesterday?
- B. I'm afraid I'm lost. Could you help me to get to the hostel „Janusz”?
- C. I'm sorry, I'm a stranger here. Ask someone else.

5.2 Chcesz powiedzieć cudzoziemcowi, który zapytał o drogę, żeby skręcił w pierwszą ulicę w prawo. Jak to wyrazisz?

- A. Take the first left.
- B. Take the second right.
- C. Take the first right.

5.3 Chcesz powiedzieć cudzoziemcowi, żeby wysiadł na trzecim przystanku. Jak to wyrazisz?

- A. Don't get out from this tram!
- B. Get off at the third stop.
- C. Count to three and get off.

5.4 Jak powiesz, że poczta jest po lewej stronie ulicy?

- A. Take the second left. You will see the post office.
- B. Turn left behind the post office.
- C. The post office is on the left.

Zadanie 6. (0–3)

Uzupełnij dialogi 6.1–6.3. Wpisz w każde miejsce brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójne i logiczne teksty. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

6.1 A: Hi. Where are you going?

B:

6.2 A: How much are these potatoes?

B:

6.3 A: What are you doing tonight?

B:

Zadanie 7. (0–4)

Przeczytaj teksty na temat kolekcji należących do różnych osób. W zadaniach 7.1–7.4 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodnie z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B lub C.

People collect different things. Some people find a backscratcher handy from time to time, but not many people think of collecting them.

Manfred S. Rothstein, a dermatologist from the USA, did. Nowadays he has the largest collection of backscratchers in the world and it's been officially recorded in the Guinness World Records. He owns 675 backscratchers from 71 countries. The collection started in 1970s and, as its owner is a dermatologist, he keeps his backscratchers in his clinic.

Although not everyone uses a backscratcher, there are probably no people who do not use a bar soap. Actually, soaps are collected, too. The biggest collection belongs to Carol Vaughan from the United Kingdom. She has collected 1331 individual soaps but the best thing for her is to come across a soap in the shape she has never seen before. Recently she has been amazed when she got a gift from a friend – a cheesecake-shaped soap bar. Mrs Vaughan's collection is impressive, but she is far from being sure there are no soap-shapes in the world she does not own. Professor Mark McKinley, who collects talking clocks, can say he has not only the largest collection of these items in the world – but also the complete one.

„No one gives me clocks anymore, because... I have them all”, he said once to one of the newspapers.

Professor McKinley's collection started when he wanted to buy a clock for a present for his mother. He liked it so much that he has already gathered 932 talking clocks... and the collection is still expanding.

7.1 How many backstratchers has Mr Rothstein got?

- A. 675
- B. 71
- C. 1970

7.2 Where does Mr Rothstein keep his collection?

- A. In the soap bar.
- B. In the Guinness World Records.
- C. In his clinic.

7.3 Mrs Vaughan has recently got a soap in an unusual shape of a:

- A. clock.
- B. chocolate bar.
- C. cake.

7.4 How did Mr McKinley's collection started?

- A. He got a clock.
- B. He was buying a clock as a gift.
- C. He wanted to open a shop with clocks.

Zadanie 8. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat pewnego meczu. Z tekstu usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (8.1–8.4) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E), tak aby otrzymał spójny i logiczny tekst.

Uwaga! Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

From time to time the world of football players is shaken by unexpected and bizarre incidents. 8.1 One of the most unusual matches in the history of football was played in 1982. It is still remembered by many spectators. 8.2 Kuwait played against France back then. Kuwait was already losing 3 goals to one when suddenly French team scored the 4th goal. 8.3 The president of the Kuwait Football Association and its players insisted they heard the referee's whistle before the goal was scored so they had... stopped playing for some time! The president of the Football Association of Kuwait was so angry that he started to shout at his players to go off the field and go home. 8.4 As it is easy to predict, France won the match, though.

- A. The referee gave up and disallowed the goal.
- B. It happened at the World Cup hosted by Spain.
- C. Kuwait made one World Cup finals appearance, in 1982, managing one point in the group stages.
- D. It happens nowadays but, which maybe not everyone knows, it happened in the past, too.
- E. Kuwait started to protest and demanded the referee cancel the goal.

Zadanie 9. (0–4)

Przeczytaj trzy teksty (A–C) oraz zdania 9.1–9.4. Do każdego zdania dopasuj właściwy tekst. Wpisz rozwinięcia do tabeli.

Uwaga! Jeden tekst pasuje do dwóch zdań.

- A. My favourite website is Wikipedia. I can find there all information I need for school and generally for life. I know Wikipedia is created by people like me, so not all the things I find there are necessarily true, but I have never come across any information that I think was false so I'm not worried that one day I might be misled. I don't know how people did their homework before Wikipedia was created, to be honest! My mum told me she went to the library and spent there long hours when she had to do something for school. I'm so lucky!
- B. I know I won't surprise anyone when I say that my favourite website is YouTube. I watch videos all the time when I come back home after school. I find different things there: sometimes funny, sometimes surprising. My younger brother watches life hacks so I can say we learn something from YouTube, too. My parents say I waste a lot of time on watching videos but they don't know I make creative things, too. I try to make my own videos. I'm not famous or anything, but I'm still learning. One day, who knows...
- C. I love Instagram. I love taking photos and I am inspired by the photos of other people. I don't take selfies wherever I am. I hate photographing food. For me it is ridiculous. I like photos of nature very much. I watch a lot of pictures with animals, flowers and sky. I'm keen on showing fashion, too. When I have some free time, I put on different clothes and when I think I look nice – I snap a photo of myself and post it on Instagram. I'm not devastated when I don't have a lot of likes. I know it just works like this.

9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4

- 9.1 is person has the same favourite website as his family member.
- 9.2 e person cannot imagine his school work without his favourite website.
- 9.3 It`s not the worst thing in the world for this person not to have a lot of likes.
- 9.4 is person would like to create something online in the future.

Zadanie 10. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij w e-mailu luki 10.1–10.4 zgodnie z treścią tekstu, tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddał jego sens.

Luki należy uzupełnić w języku polskim.

In the United States, where, because of long distances between cities, it is more popular than in Europe for teenagers to drive a car, the statistics are that half of all the teenagers will be involved in a car crash before graduating from high school. One of the best ways not to be in these statistics is to practice driving with parents long time after passing a driving licence exam.

Here are some important rules young people should remember while driving:

1. No mobile phone while driving. Even if you use hands-free set, the risk of a crash is five times higher when you chat and drive. This is due to the fact that a driver who talks on the phone becomes more focused on his chat – than on the road.
2. No extra passengers. Every car is designed for a certain (usually 3 – 7) number of passengers that can be safely carried in it. Every extra person increases the risk of an accident because people travel squeezed, there is not enough space for manoeuvres and travel itself is simply uncomfortable for all the people in the car.
3. No speeding. Scientists say that not only speeding causes more accidents, but the accidents are more serious. Speeding is said to be an important factor in 1/3 of all the accidents. In the USA in one year only speed killed 9,717 people and was responsible for 26% deaths on the roads.

Cześć, Bartek,

wyobraź sobie, że tak jak Ci mówiłem jestem na stypendium w amerykańskiej szkole. Ostatnio mieliśmy zajęcia na temat bezpiecznej jazdy samochodem. Wyobraź sobie, że statystyki mówią, że tu 10.1 nastolatków b. dzie brało udział w wypadku samochodowym jeszcze w szkole. Bardziej. Bardzo duży, co?

Jest kilka sposobów, aby tego uniknąć. Nie prowadź i nie rozmawiaj przez telefon, bo wtedy ryzyko wypadku jest 10.2 razy większe!

Nie powinno się brać żadnych 10.3 pasażerów, bo to zmniejsza komfort jazdy i bezpieczeństwo.

Samochód to nie tor wyścigowy. Prędko powoduje nie tylko to, że jest więcej wypadków, ale i s. one 10.4 (...)

Zadanie 11. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat bezpieczeństwa w samolocie. Spośród wyrazów podanych w ramce wybierz te, które są poprawnym uzupełnieniem luk 11.1–11.4. Wpisz odpowiedni liter (A–F) obok numeru każdej luki. Uwaga! Trzy wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

A lot of people are afraid 11.1 ying. They choose longer and less comfortable travel by train or by coach. This is 11.2 information, which they might find useful to overcome their fear: 1. Planes are (really!) the safest means of transport. If you travel 11.3 car, your risk of having an accident is 1:5,000. If you travel by plane it rises up to 1:11,000,000. To compare, the risk of being struck by a lightning in your lifetime is 1:13,000 (much higher 11.4 plane crash!).

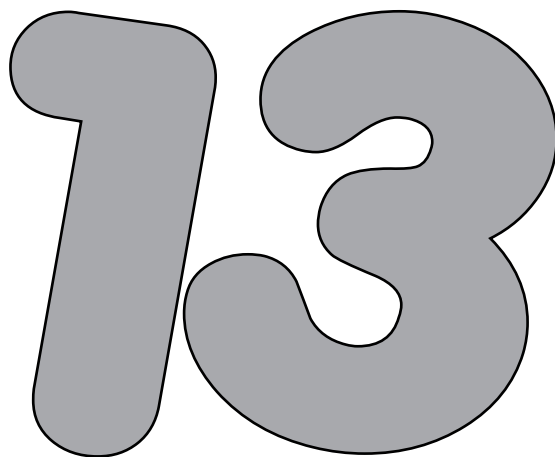
A. then	B. some	C. on	D. than	E. of	F. right	G. by
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Zadanie 12. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst na temat fobii. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 12.1–12.4. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B lub C.

Triskaidekaphobia is the irrational fear (so a phobia) of a number thirteen. An unusual name comes from Greek, where tris means three, kai means and, deka means ten and phobia of course means fear. People who suffer from this phobia cannot explain why they think 13 will be unlucky for 12.1 Nowadays this number is said to bring bad luck in 12.2 countries but in the past it wasn't like this. In ancient Egypt 13 was thought to be a very lucky number. No one 12.3 when exactly 13 started to be unlucky. Some people relate this fact to the Bible and the Last Supper, where there were 13 people. Some people say the 13th person was Judas, who betrayed Jesus. They 12.4 think that 13 is unlucky because it is just next to 'perfect' twelve. There are twelve months, twelve hours, twelve zodiac signs and so on. Studies show that about 10% of Americans are afraid of number 13.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 12.1 | 12.3 |
| A. they | A. known |
| B. them | B. know |
| C. their | C. knows |
| 12.2 | 12.4 |
| A. many | A. each |
| B. much | B. another |
| C. more | C. others |



TESTS THAT TEACH

W zadaniu 10 luki nale y uzupe ni w j zyku polskim. To nowy typ zadania na egzaminie i sprawiaj cy wiele trudno ci.

Jak je wiczy ?

T umacz na polski/angielski wszystkie wa niejsze s owa w tek cie.

4. No alcohol or drugs. It should be point number one. Alcohol slows breain and makes the driver's reactions much slower. It also gives false con dence to a person, so he can think he is a better driver at the moment than he actually is. Even if somebody feels normal, he can never be a good driver a er even the smallest amount of alcohol.

5. No driving without seat belts. When the car crashes, they are likely to keep you in one place and not let you oat around the car!

spowalnia umys —→ slows breain and makes the driver's reactions much slower. ←— wolniejszy

lepszym kierowc —→ a better driver at the moment ←— fa szyw pewno siebie

bez pasów bezpiecze stwa —→ 5. No driving without seat belts. When the car crashes, they are likely to keep you in one place and not let you oat around the car!

Zadanie 11.

11.1 E 11.2 B 11.3 G 11.4 D

Zadanie 12.

12.1 B 12.2 A 12.3 C 12.4 C

Zadanie 13.

- 13.1 breaking your computer
- 13.2 the shortest
- 13.3 drives a car
- 13.4 go jogging

Zadanie 14

Przyk adowe rozwi zanie:

Hi, Mark,

I'm very happy you're coming to Poland next month. We can't wait to see you here! Remember to bring a warm sweater and a raincoat because it sometimes rains in Poland and nights are cold.

ZMD QLHQLHFRSR
ZLQLHQZLHRE

We have a lot of rules in my school. One of them is we can't have mobile phones in our schoolbags! I think it's stupid because I can't contact my parents when I want to, but it's just the rule.

DSRQDQLHDDG
ZMROHLZMD QLH
QLHMDNLPDPGRQLHM
WRQHNLGODFHJR

You asked me also about food. It's delicious! You must taste „pierogi” (dumplings) when you are in Poland. A lot of people love them. I hope you will love them, too.

SROHFHQLHSROMLHM
SRWUDZ\

That's all for now. Keep in touch.

Hugs,

XYZ