

## Zakupy i usługi

## SŁOWNICTWO

- 1 **Uzupełnij słowa, tak aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Każda kreska odpowiada jednej literze.**

A <sup>0</sup> l e a f l e t came through our letter box yesterday. It was an advertisement for a new department <sup>1</sup> t \_ \_ e. I usually throw things like that away but it looked nice with lots of photos and a funny <sup>2</sup> l \_ g \_ \_. There was a photo of protestors carrying banners. The banners had said 'Down with the government' but they had been changed to say 'Down with prices'. It says that there is going to be a fifty percent <sup>3</sup> s \_ \_ \_ n \_ on everything on the first day. I love bargains and special <sup>4</sup> f \_ \_ \_ s so I'm going to get there early. I hope the <sup>5</sup> u \_ u \_ s for the checkouts aren't too long.

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- 2 **Uzupełnij każdą lukę jednym słowem. Pierwsze litery tych słów zostały podane.**

I'm going on holiday soon. I <sup>0</sup> changed some money at the local <sup>1</sup> b \_\_\_\_\_ of the bank where I have an <sup>2</sup> a \_\_\_\_\_. The exchange rate isn't great but it's better than at the airport. The exchange places there are a real <sup>3</sup> r \_\_\_\_\_ - o \_\_\_\_\_. When you go abroad, it's better to use a <sup>4</sup> c \_\_\_\_\_ card to pay for things in shops and to get money out of a <sup>5</sup> c \_\_\_\_\_ machine for other things. The problem is, I like to have some cash in my pocket when I arrive. Just in case...

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- 3 **Wybierz opcje A, B lub C, aby poprawnie uzupełnić tekst.**

I bought a shirt from the local department <sup>0</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ but it's got a stain on it. It's my fault. I didn't <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it on before I bought it. It was a <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and I was in a hurry. Oh well, if I have time, I'll <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it back tomorrow. I've got the <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and, if they refuse to exchange it or <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my money, I'll complain to the manager.

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|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 0 <b>A</b> store   | <b>B</b> centre      | <b>C</b> agent   |
| 1 <b>A</b> put     | <b>B</b> try         | <b>C</b> do      |
| 2 <b>A</b> bargain | <b>B</b> discount    | <b>C</b> sale    |
| 3 <b>A</b> put     | <b>B</b> try         | <b>C</b> take    |
| 4 <b>A</b> receipt | <b>B</b> replacement | <b>C</b> refund  |
| 5 <b>A</b> refund  | <b>B</b> change      | <b>C</b> replace |

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## GRAMATYKA

- 4 **Uzupełnij drugie zdanie w każdej parze, tak aby miało to samo znaczenie co pierwsze. Użyj słów podanych drukowanymi literami.**

0 *What would you do if the cash machine didn't give you back your card?*

SUPPOSING

Supposing the cash machine didn't give you back your card. What would you do?

1 You shouldn't buy that shirt if you can't try it on.

UNLESS

You shouldn't buy that shirt \_\_\_\_\_

2 I'll go shopping with you but only if we can be home by 4 p.m.

LONG

I'll go shopping with you \_\_\_\_\_

3 Look at the queues. I'm sure there are some good bargains on offer today.

BE

Look at the queues. There \_\_\_\_\_

4 The computer doesn't work. It might be faulty.

PERHAPS

This computer doesn't work. \_\_\_\_\_

5 I only go to the shopping mall because it's free to park there.

WASN'T

\_\_\_\_\_

at the shopping mall, I wouldn't go there.

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## ŚRODKI JĘZYKOWE

- 5 **Przetłumacz zwroty w nawiasach na język angielski, tak aby poprawnie uzupełnić zdania.**

0 *Put your card in here (i wprowadź swój PIN). and enter your PIN.*

1 When I buy things on the Internet, (płacę przelewem)

2 I like these trousers but (są za ciasne) \_\_\_\_\_

3 Does (ten żakiet mi pasuje) \_\_\_\_\_?

4 This cream is three weeks (po dacie ważności) \_\_\_\_\_

5 Let's use (kasę samoobsługową) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. It's quicker.

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## CZYTANIE

- 6 Przeczytaj tekst. Zdecyduj, które zdania (1–5) są zgodne z treścią tekstu (True – T), a które nie (False – F).

**WHAT A WASTE**

Everyone likes a bargain and supermarkets use them to attract customers. Everyone's happy. However, some people think that a lot of food offers, those which encourage people to buy more of a product rather than those which are simple price reductions, should be stopped. This is because of the huge amount of food that is wasted every year. They say that offers encourage or even force people to buy things that they don't really need. There are times when you can only buy a giant packet of something.

In the UK, about 15 million tons of food is thrown away each year. Why does this happen? One reason is that a lot of bargains are close to their sell-by-date. Customers rush to buy something that is offered at half price. Often the products are part of a 'Buy one, get one free' offer. Then, once they get home, the consumers don't have time to eat everything before the food has to be discarded. They haven't lost money but they haven't saved anything either.

Another criticism of such offers is that they encourage overeating. When people get two for the price of one, they may be tempted to have a bigger meal than usual. Quite often the offers are for ready-made meals, high in salt and fat. If the alternative is throwing the food away because of the sell by date, it is even more tempting to eat more than is healthy.

Not everyone agrees with these criticisms, however. In their opinion, people buying bargains don't cause waste. If the supermarkets didn't reduce the price, the food would remain unsold. It would still have to be thrown away, but by the supermarkets rather than the customers. In addition, many people make good use of bargains. They freeze things that can be frozen. They may even get together with friends and take turns to cook when they have bought a large amount of food at a low price. People who waste food bought as part of a bargain offer may waste food anyway. Why should others suffer because of this?

The author says that:		T	F
1	sometimes people have to buy more food than they need.		
2	customers should check bargains carefully as sometimes the food is out of date.		
3	ready-made meals often contain unhealthy ingredients.		
4	if there were no bargains, there would still be waste.		
5	everyone who buys bargains either wastes food or eats too much.		

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## SŁUCHANIE

- 7 **TRACK 08** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć wypowiedzi związanych z robieniem zakupów. Do każdej wypowiedzi (1–5) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–F). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego rozwiązania.

Speaker:	1	2	3	4	5

- A The text is an advertisement.  
 B The speaker is making a complaint.  
 C The speaker is explaining how to use something.  
 D The conversation takes place in a hairdresser's.  
 E The speaker is leaving a phone message.  
 F The speaker is trying to persuade someone to do something.

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## PISANIE

- 8 Wykonaj zadanie egzaminacyjne.

Wyjechałeś/aś niedawno na wakacje za granicę. Wiesz, że czasami karty płatnicze są blokowane z powodów bezpieczeństwa, kiedy ludzie nagle używają ich za granicą. Poinformowałeś/aś swój bank o swoich planach wyjazdowych, ale i tak zablokowano ci kartę i zostałeś/aś bez pieniędzy. Jesteś już z powrotem w domu. Napisz e-mail do kierownika twojej placówki bankowej.

- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego piszesz.
- Opisz dokładnie, co się wydarzyło, gdy próbowałeś/aś skorzystać ze swojej karty.
- Zauważ, że poinformowałeś/aś bank o swoim wyjeździe.
- Napisz, co chciał/a/byś, żeby w tej sytuacji zrobił teraz bank.

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing about an unfortunate situation that occurred while I was on holiday recently.

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I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

XYZ

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