

Zakupy i usługi

SŁOWNICTWO

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

My uncle is going to open a ⁰ e l o t h e s shop soon. He's spent a fortune on an advertising. He's got some ¹ _ m _ _ c _ _ l _ on TV and the radio, a horrible ² _ _ n g _ _ which I can't get out of my head and he printed up some ³ _ _ _ c _ u _ _ s with his shop's ⁴ _ o _ o on the front. He's been waiting for this moment for many years. He used to have a market ⁵ _ t _ _ l and that was very successful so I'm sure the shop will be too. We're all keeping our fingers crossed for him.

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

On Saturdays, I go ⁰ r o u n d the shops with my friends. My favorite shop is a jeweller's in the shopping mall. They often have special ¹ o _____ and, if you buy presents for people, they ² g _____ -w _____ them for you. They have a good range of products from cheap watches to necklaces costing thousands of pounds. I was there once when a man came in with a ring. He wanted to get his money back but he didn't have a ³ r _____. He demanded to talk to the ⁴ m _____. The manager didn't give him a ⁵ r _____ – she called the police because the ring had been stolen from the shop the week before.

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

I had a terrible morning. I met my friends in the food ⁰ ___ of the local shopping centre. I had to go to the supermarket for my mum. There weren't any ¹ ___ so I had to carry all my shopping in a heavy ² ___. The shop was very crowded and the ³ ___ were terrible. There was only one ⁴ ___ working and she was really busy. Then the machine which reads the bar ⁵ ___ on the food stopped working so the woman had to type in the numbers herself. By the time I got out, my friends had gone and I went home alone.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 0 | A centre | B court | C store |
| 1 | A trolleys | B escalators | C checkouts |
| 2 | A packet | B basket | C conveyor belt |
| 3 | A queues | B aisles | C changing rooms |
| 4 | A cash point | B cash | C cashier |
| 5 | A tags | B codes | C brands |

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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 will you do if they don't give you a replacement?
SUPPOSING

Supposing they don't give you a replacement. What will you do?

1 We should find some bargains if we set off early.

THAT

We should find some bargains _____

2 I only come here because they have good bargains.

DIDN'T

_____, I wouldn't come here.

3 I saw Simon buying a necklace this morning. It may be a birthday present for you.

PERHAPS

Simon's in the jeweller's. He's buying a necklace.

4 I'm sure the shop is closed. It's completely dark.

BE

The _____

5 I'll only pay by credit card if it costs more than £20.

UNLESS

I _____ it costs more than £20.

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ŚRODKI JĘZYKOWE

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

0 (Jaki rozmiar buta) what shoes size do you take?

1 I like this top but I'm afraid, (jest za luźny) _____

2 Do these trousers (pasują do zakietu) _____?

3 If they don't give you your money back, (powinieneś złożyć zażalenie) _____ to the manager.

4 (Czy zawsze robisz listę zakupów) _____ before you go to the shops?

5 I can't go shopping on Saturday (ponieważ jestem bez grosza) _____

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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?

So, who is correct? Should two for the price of one bargains be banned or not? The debate continues.

The author says that:		T	F
1	some people want all supermarket special offers to be stopped.		
2	sometimes people can't buy the size of packet that they really want.		
3	people eat more of the special offer food because of the tasty, unhealthy ingredients.		
4	there would be much less waste if there were no bargains.		
5	the writer says that some people would probably waste food even if there were no bargains.		

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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 conversation takes place in a bank.
 B The speaker is talking to someone having their hair cut.
 C The speaker is asking for advice.
 D The speaker is giving his/her opinions and justifying them.
 E The conversation takes place at a training session for shop workers.
 F The speaker is working at the self-service checkouts in a supermarket.

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PISANIE

- 8 Wykonaj zadanie egzaminacyjne.

Ostatnio używałeś/aś myjni na pobliskiej stacji benzynowej. Pomimo tego, że starannie stosowałeś/aś się do instrukcji, maszyna oderwała jedno z lusterek i zadrapała lakier. Kiedy złożyłeś/aś zażalenie u kasjera, usłyszałeś/aś, że nic na to nie może poradzić. Napisz e-mail do kierownika tej stacji benzynowej.

- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego piszesz.
- Opisz, co się wydarzyło, kiedy korzystałeś/aś z myjni.
- Zдай relację z reakcji kasjera.
- Wyraźnie określ, jakiego działania oczekujesz w tej sytuacji od kierownika stacji.

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

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Dear Sir/Madam,
 I am writing about a problem I had at your 12th Street Garage.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.
 Yours faithfully,
 XYZ

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