

TARGET B2

First



Nagrania MP3
do pobrania

Przygotowanie do egzaminów
językowych na poziomie B2

Ćwiczenia, testy, wskazówki

- Kompleksowe przygotowanie do wszystkich części egzaminu B2 First
- Nagrania do części Listening: teksty i dialogi
- Przykładowe odpowiedzi z działu Speaking
- Wzorcowe wypowiedzi do części Writing
- Przydatne wskazówki i podpowiedzi

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Part 2. Open cloze

Sample question 1

For questions 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Picasso

Picasso's so-called Blue Period began in 1901 and communicated his deep melancholy (0)after.... the suicide of his friend, Casagemas. The pictures of the Blue Period are among the (1) enigmatic of Picasso's works, presenting pensive, isolated figures of a dreamlike character. The artist decided to use (2) shades of a single colour, (3) his blue paintings are never monotonous. The Rose Period, (4) began in 1905, was inspired by positive changes in Picasso's life. It was soon followed by Cubism - a complete break from artistic tradition, rich (5) sharp, angular shapes. During his neoclassical period, Picasso was inspired by classical figure compositions. In (6) 1920s, he began to experiment (7) ideas about sculptural forms, heading for Surrealism. The "Barbarian" years feature Guernica, depicting war and the destructive forces that threaten human life. Towards the end of his life, Picasso was above (8) preoccupied with the theme of the artist and the model.

Sample question 2

For questions 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Are You a Good Language Learner?

It is widely known that a foreign language can be (0) ...*learnt*... in many different ways, for many different purposes, (1) any age and to varying degrees of linguistic competence. But have you (2) wondered what qualities make up the good language learner? It has been proved (3) the best language learner possesses linguistic capacities and strong motivation. He or she (4) a constant learner who knows how to make (5) of mistakes – such a learner knows that mistakes are simply part (6) the learning process. He or she organises a systematic approach to learning, is creative and seeks new opportunities (7) learn the language. The ideal learner does (8) become easily frustrated when breakdowns in communication occur and the meaning of a message is unclear.

Part 2.

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style on the separate answer sheet. Put the question number in the box at the top of the answer sheet.

Formal letter

Sample question 1

You are going to participate in a young journalists competition and have several questions concerning the age limit for entrants, the deadline, the format in which your entry should be presented; you also want to know if you can send them your essay by e-mail.

Write your letter to the organisers of the competition.

Dear Sir / Madam, **1**

*I am writing to you regarding the young journalists competition in your magazine. As I understand from your advert, the topic of the essays for the competition is "The biggest problem facing young people nowadays". I have several questions regarding my entry for the competition. **2***

3 *Firstly, could you tell me when the deadline is? I assume from the advert that it is the end of September. Could you please confirm this?*

Secondly, what is the upper age limit for entrants? The advert states that no entrants should be of an adult age. Does this mean that the upper limit is 18, and therefore the competition is open to anyone who is seventeen or under?

Thirdly, I would like to know which formats are acceptable for entries. Can I write my submission by hand, or does it have to be typed up on the computer? Can I submit it by e-mail, or is it only to be sent to the postal address given in the advert?

4 *I look forward to hearing from you soon, and congratulate you on the idea of such a competition.*

Yours faithfully,

.....

1. Zwrotu **Dear Sir / Madam** używa się, gdy adresat nie jest znany z imienia i nazwiska. Można również użyć zwrotu: **To whom it may concern**.
2. W pierwszym akapicie należy przedstawić cel pisanie listu, a następnie konsekwentnie rozwijać myśl w kolejnych akapitach. Zyska na tym spójność wypowiedzi.
3. By uporządkować wypowiedź należy używać przysłówków i zwrotów, jak: **Firstly, Secondly, To begin with, Moreover, What is more, Lastly**.
4. List można zakończyć zwrotem **I look forward to hearing from you** albo **Please reply at your earliest convenience**.

Sample question 2



You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1. You hear an announcement on the radio. What is the man talking about?

A a shoreline clean-up
B gardening
C a trip to the seaside

	1
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2. You are listening to a woman reading a review. What view does she express?

A The dialogues are skilfully written.
B It's a fine example of the science-fiction genre.
C She doesn't recommend it.

	2
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3. You hear a man complaining. What is he complaining about?

A a second-hand car
B a newly-bought bike
C a modified scooter

	3
--	---

4. You hear a woman talking to a man. Who is the man referring to?

A aspiring authors
B successful publishers
C keen readers

	4
--	---

5. You hear part of a talk on the radio. What is the man talking about?

A a blister
B a swelling
C a cut

	5
--	---

6. You overhear a shop assistant talking to a customer.
 What is the customer going to buy?

A tofu
B cheese
C liver

	6
--	---

7. You overhear a woman talking on the phone. Who is she speaking to?

A a housekeeper
B a housemaid
C a housewife

	7
--	---

8. You hear people celebrating an occasion. What is it?

A a return from an overseas visit
B a birthday
C an anniversary

	8
--	---

Part 2. Sentence completion

Sample question 1



You will hear a woman talking about Istanbul. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Istanbul is a unique **1** of typically European and quite exotic features.

The Blue Mosque is one of very few mosques in the world that have **2** minarets.

On the corner of the Blue Mosque complex you can visit the tomb of **3** I.

Suleiman the Magnificent was the **4** Ottoman emperor.

While Suleymaniye Mosque is **5** and simple, the Hagia Sofia is full of Byzantine frescos and **6**.

Topkapi **7** is the place in Istanbul you absolutely must visit if you're a tourist.

The most interesting element of the sultan's harem is the **8**.

The sultan's collection of rubies, emeralds and **9** will surely make you feel jealous.

Mezze is a Turkish word meaning " **10**".

Sample question 3

The second part of your task is to compare two pictures and express your opinion in response to the question you are asked by the examiner. First of all, read the question at the top of the page and try to answer it referring to the pictures. Then look at the sample answers.

Set 1

- I: Now, Anna, here are your photographs. **They show people travelling. I'd like you to compare the photographs, and say why the people chose these means of travel.**



- A: The first picture shows a woman and a man walking quickly through a hall. It might be at an airport or at a railway station – it's quite difficult to say... They are probably in a hurry to catch a plane or a train. The man is wearing a suit and the woman seems to be dressed formally too, so they are probably travelling on business. Most probably they chose to travel by plane or train because this is the means of transport which will allow them to get to their destination the fastest. Actually, that might also be the reason why the man in the second picture chose to travel by train. He doesn't have any luggage, so he can't be travelling far. Judging by the look on his face, he's not particularly happy at the moment, so maybe the train is late...

- I: Thank you. Kasia, **which means of transport seems more convenient to you?**
- B: I guess that depends on the distance you need to travel. If you're travelling abroad, then a plane seems the most reasonable choice as you will get to your destination really fast and in the era of budget airlines a plane ticket doesn't have to be very expensive. If you're travelling between cities in the same country though, a train might be a good choice. Unlike airports, train stations are usually in the city centres so you don't waste time travelling to the centre...
- I: Thank you. (Can I have the booklet, please?)

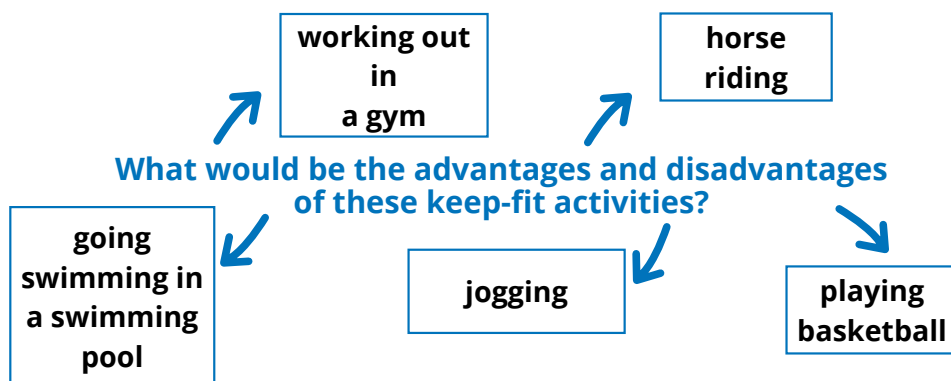
Sample question 4

In the third part, you'll be expected to work with your partner. You need to answer the question asked by the examiner. You'll also get 5 prompts (together with the question, in a written form), which should help you to answer the question. You don't have to discuss all of the prompts. After two minutes the examiner will ask you another question, which should help you to summarize your discussion and reach a final decision.

I: Now, I'd like you to talk about something together for about two minutes.

I'd like you to imagine that a group of friends want to do some activity together to keep fit.

Here are some ideas they are thinking about and a question for you to discuss. First you have some time to look at the task.



Now, talk to each other about the advantages and disadvantages of these activities for the group of friends.

- A: Let's start with horse riding. Well, that would be the activity of my choice. You are outdoors, you can do it from spring to autumn...
- B: But it can be quite expensive. And you can only do it with a friend or two. What if the group is bigger than that?
- A: If the group is bigger, then basketball might be the choice. You need small teams. Four people, at least. You can do it outdoors or indoors, regardless of the weather. It's not that expensive...
- B: The only problem might be that not everybody likes team sports. What about working out in a gym?
- A: Well, the advantage is you can choose exercises benefiting particular muscles that you need to work on.
- B: But if you don't exercise together, it's not really a group activity, is it?
- A: Well, in a gym you move from one piece of equipment to another, so you get the chance to exercise different parts of your body...
- B: True, but often there are so many people you have to wait for your turn.
- A: How about swimming?
- B: I can see only benefits. Swimming helps to exercise all your muscles.
- A: And you can think of some games to play in a group, it doesn't have to be just swimming from one end of the pool to another.
- B: And what do you think about jogging?
- A: It's the cheapest one and the easiest to organise, I guess...

I: Thank you. **Now you have about a minute to decide which activity they should choose.**

B: We need to remember that it's a group, so all the members need to enjoy it.

A: Don't you think they should also have some common aim?

B: What do you mean?

A: Well, something like preparing for a marathon.

B: Good idea. That would help them not to give up and motivate one another.

A: At least until they run the marathon...

B: So, shall we choose jogging?

A: Yes, I think that's the best idea.

I: Thank you. (Can I have the booklet, please?)

Przydatne zwroty:

Zgadzenie się:

That's **definitely** a big disadvantage.

OK, that's a **good idea**.

I think it could be a **good idea**.

I **agree with you as far as** the beach and city centre **are concerned**.

Well, **just like** Ann, I prefer the mountains.

Yes, you're absolutely right.

I **totally agree with you**.

I think Peter is **right**.

Yes, that's true.

Niezgadzenie się:

I'm not so sure about that.

Unfortunately, I **disagree with you**.

I don't think it's such a good idea. How about...?

Prowadzenie dyskusji:

What about the city centre?

Which **three things shall we choose for them to do**?

Do you think it's as dangerous as climbing?

What do you think?

And how about you, Magda?

So, let's start with the mobile phone.

So, what about a guitar?

Would you agree?

Do you think so?

Reagowanie językowe:

I see.

Exactly!

Why do you think so?

No, certainly not!

Why not.

Not necessarily.

Right.

Paper 4. Speaking

ok. 14 minut

Part 1

First the Interlocutor will ask you and your partner a few questions regarding very general topics. This part takes two minutes and has a form of a general, social conversation.

Questions:

Where are you from?

What do you do?

How do you like to spend your evenings?

Are you going to do anything special this weekend?

Part 2

In this part of the exam, the Interlocutor gives you a set of photographs and asks you to talk about them for about a minute. After this, your partner makes a few brief comments, he has 30 seconds to do it. Then, the Interlocutor gives your partner a different set of photographs and asks him / her to talk about them for about a minute. After this, you make a few comments.

Set 1



Set 2



TARGET B2

First


Wzorce odpowiedzi
z objaśnieniami

Ćwiczenia, testy, wskazówki

Przygotowanie do egzaminu
Cambridge

- Przygotowanie do egzaminu B2 First (dawniej First Certificate in English, FCE)
- Wzorcowe ćwiczenia egzaminacyjne do wszystkich części egzaminu
- Inteligentny klucz odpowiedzi wraz z objaśnieniami
- Wyczerpujące omówienie poszczególnych części
- Przydatne wskazówki i podpowiedzi

Target B2 First to kompleksowy pakiet do samodzielnego przygotowania do egzaminu B2 First (wcześniej First Certificate in English, FCE) z nagraniami MP3 do pobrania. Podręcznik zbudowany jest zgodnie ze strukturą prawdziwego egzaminu!

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- **70** minut nagrań profesjonalnych lektorów
 - ćwiczenia wzorcowe do każdej z **4** części egzaminu
 - klucz odpowiedzi z obszernymi wyjaśnieniami
 - test i ćwiczenia na rozgrzewkę!

Polecamy również:



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