

Imię i nazwisko ..... szkoła .....

**A. Uzupełnij luki w tekście. W jednej luce może się znaleźć tylko jedno słowo. Przepisz słowa do arkusza odpowiedzi. Tłumaczenia wybranych słów podane są pod tekstem.**

## Coca-Cola secret recipe revealed?

The recipe for Coca-Cola has been a secret ..... (1) almost 125 years. This has been an important part of Coca-Cola's marketing plans. According ..... (2) the story, the famous seven flavourings used in the fizzy drink have not changed since Coca-Cola was first made in 1886. Today, people say, only two Coke executives ..... (3) the recipe. They cannot travel together ..... (4) the same plane in case there ..... (5) a crash and the secret dies with them.

Now, one of America's most famous radio broadcasters says he has discovered the Coke secret. Ira Glass, of the programme *This American Life*, says he has found a copy of the recipe. People believe the original recipe is ..... (6) in a bank in Atlanta.

John Pemberton, an Atlanta chemist, first created the recipe for Coca-Cola. In 1887, he sold the recipe to a businessman ..... (7) immediately placed it in a local bank so it ..... (8) be safe.

Glass found a recipe that he believes is ..... (9) secret formula in an old copy of a local newspaper ..... (10) he was researching a different story. On an inside page he found an article about the secret formula with seven flavourings.

The recipe came from an old notebook that belonged to Pemberton's best friend, RR Evans. Glass ..... (11) some research and found the notebook ..... (12) been passed from generation to generation until it reached a chemist in Georgia called Everett Beal.

The recipe includes extract of coca leaves, caffeine, plenty ..... (13) sugar, lime juice, vanilla and caramel. Then the seven flavourings are added: alcohol and six oils – orange, lemon, nutmeg, coriander, neroli and cinnamon. The formula is very similar to the recipe described by Mark Pendergrast who wrote a history of Coca-Cola in 1993.

Coke's secret recipe is actually partly ..... (14) a myth. The recipe has ..... (15) fact changed a lot ..... (16) the last hundred years. Cocaine was removed from the drink in 1904. Coca leaves are still used but only after the cocaine has been removed. In 1980, the company ..... (17) sugar with a cheaper sweetener that is often found in American food and drink.

..... (18) these changes, one thing has not changed: Coca-Cola keeps its recipe secret. People have been talking about the secret recipe for more ..... (19) a century and this has been good for business. The company has reacted to the *This American Life* story in its usual way, stating: "Many people have tried to ..... (20) our secret formula but they've been unsuccessful."

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*recipe* – przepis, receptura; *flavouring* – przyprawa; *fizzy drink* – napój gazowany; *executive* – kierownik, menedżer; *formula* - przepis; *chemist* – aptekarz, farmaceuta; *nutmeg* – gałka muszkatołowa; *coriander* – kolendra; *neroli* – olejek z kwiatów pomarańczy; *sweetener* – słodzik (substancja zastępująca cukier)

**B. Wybierz najlepszą odpowiedź A, B, C lub D i przepis� odpowiedni liter do arkusza.**

(21) I haven't read ..... of those books.  
They are all completely new.  
a) any b) much c) many d) a lot of

(22) He is taller ..... his sister.  
a) from b) than c) for d) in

(23) I don't believe it. You must ..... !  
a) joke b) tell jokes  
c) joking d) be joking

(24) This is ..... very good example.  
a) the b) some c) a d) an

(25) I neither smoke ..... drink.  
a) or b) nor c) neither d) and

(26) It is hot inside. .... open the window?  
a) Do I b) Have I c) Shall I d) Will I

(27) We have known Mary ..... a long time.  
a) since b) from c) by d) for

(28) I'd prefer ..... about this at the moment.  
a) to not talk b) do not talk  
c) not to talk d) not talking

(29) Paul ..... of buying a new phone.  
a) thinks b) is planning  
c) wants d) is thinking

(30) About 1000 ..... from the shop.  
a) was stolen b) steal  
c) stole d) has stolen

(31) It is not so easy ..... it used to be.  
a) that b) so c) when d) as

(32) She forgot ..... cheese.  
a) to buy b) buying  
c) of buying d) buy

(33)..... people can say that they never lie.  
a) Few b) A little c) A few d) Little

(34) I ..... see you again. Who knows?  
a) can b) will c) might d) would

(35) He came ..... foot.  
a) on b) by c) with d) in

(36) He ..... better be prepared.  
a) would b) will c) had d) has

(37) I think she sings ..... .  
a) good b) the best c) the better d) well

(38) When I was a child I ..... wake up  
before six.  
a) must b) should c) had to d) might

(39) Peter ..... bored if he doesn't have a  
change soon.  
a) will be b) is c) have been d) being

(40) I want him ..... tomorrow.  
a) come b) to come  
c) comes d) that comes

(41) We read all the books, ..... ?  
a) we did b) we didn't  
c) didn't we d) true

(42) The baby is beautiful. It certainly .....  
her mother.  
a) takes after b) looks for  
c) shows off d) gets on

(43) He said yesterday that he ..... to school.  
a) would come b) will come  
c) come d) comes

(44) Gdańsk is well worth ..... .  
a) to be visited b) visiting  
c) to visit d) to visiting

(45)..... colour is your bag?  
a) What b) Which c) How d) Of which

(46) The water is not ..... .  
a) cold enough b) cold too  
c) enough cold d) cold so

(47) My father, ..... a lawyer, is very busy.  
a) that b) which c) is d) who

(48) She was made ..... all the dates.

- a) learning                      b) to learn  
c) to be learned                d) learn

(49) When .....?

- a) have you last see me  
b) do you last see me  
c) did you last see me  
d) you last see me

(50) He ..... the piano when our guests arrived.

- a) is playing                    b) has played  
c) has been playing        d) was playing

(51) I must remember ..... Peter to lock the door.

- a) to tell                      b) to be told  
c) telling                        d) of telling

(52) Tell me .....

- a) what is the time    b) what time is it  
c) what time it is     d) what

(53) His little brother doesn't even know how to ..... his shoelaces.

- a) take in    b) look up    c) do up    d) take off

(54) Trust him. He ..... his work by five tomorrow.

- a) is finishing                      b) finishes  
c) has finished                      d) will have finished

(55) ..... do you call it in English?

- a) How    b) What    c) Which    d) Who

(56) Let's go. The next train ..... at 6:00.

- a) leave                      b) leaves  
c) leaving                    d) is left

(57) His computer is a lot .....

- a) worst                      b) the worst  
c) worse                      d) bad

(58) Kids ..... go the beach without parents.

- a) mustn't    b) don't have to  
c) need to    d) needn't

(59) I really hate it. They ..... TV!

- a) are always watching                      b) always watch  
c) always watching                              d) watch always

(60) It doesn't depend ..... me.

- a) by                              b) with  
c) from                            d) on

**C. Podaj przymiotniki o znaczeniu przeciwnym. Przymiotniki muszą pasować do rzeczowników w nawiasie i rozpoczynać się od podanej litery. Przepisz odpowiedzi do arkusza.**

Przykład:    wet (*floor*) – (d) *dry*

61) present (*pupil*)    - (a) .....

66) sick (*boy*)                      - (h) .....

62) stingy (*man*)                      - (g) .....

67) loud (*engine*)                      - (q) .....

63) cooked (*vegetables*) - (r) .....

68) deep (*pool*)                      - (s) .....

64) narrow (*corridor*) - (w) .....

69) safe (*journey*)                      - (d) .....

65) rough (*table*)                      - (s) .....

70) loose (*glove*)                      - (t).....

**D. Podaj czasowniki o znaczeniu przeciwnym. Czasowniki muszą pasować/odnosić się do rzeczowników w nawiasie, jeśli są one podane, oraz rozpoczynać się od podanej w nawiasie litery. Przepisz odpowiedzi do arkusza.**

Przykład: enter (*room*) – (l) *leave*

- |                                 |             |                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 71) pull ( <i>door</i> )        | - (p) ..... | 76) turn on ( <i>computer</i> ) | - (t) ..... |
| 72) add ( <i>text</i> )         | - (r) ..... | 77) download ( <i>file</i> )    | - (u) ..... |
| 73) accept ( <i>offer</i> )     | - (r) ..... | 78) ( <i>prices</i> ) fall      | - (r) ..... |
| 74) ( <i>wood</i> ) sink        | - (f) ..... | 79) break ( <i>camera</i> )     | - (f) ..... |
| 75) pass ( <i>examination</i> ) | - (f) ..... | 80) respect ( <i>someone</i> )  | - (d) ..... |

**E. Wykreśl z każdej z grup jedno słowo, które do niej nie pasuje pod względem znaczenia. Przepisz odpowiedzi do arkusza.**

- 81) **car:** clutch, break, windshield, accelerator
- 82) **cooking:** roast, bake, pry, boil
- 83) **toys:** bricks, socks, rattle, plasticine
- 84) **restaurant:** tip, waiter, curse, bill
- 85) **water:** lake, pond, wheel, flood
- 86) **tools:** hummer, drill, saw, screwdriver
- 87) **moving:** jog, march, slide, brush
- 88) **crime:** theft, burglary, rate, robbery
- 89) **vegetables:** parrot, cauliflower, lettuce, onion
- 90) **speaking:** whisper, shout, scream, peel

**F. Uzupełnij jednym słowem każde z poniższych wyrażień idiomatycznych. Musisz wykorzystać podaną pierwszą literę. Przepisz odpowiedzi do arkusza.**

- 91) dać komuś nauzkę – teach someone a (l) .....
- 92) zachowywać powagę - keep a (s) ..... face
- 93) gra jest skończona - the game is (o) .....
- 94) pójść za przykładem (kogoś) - follow (s) .....
- 95) przyprawić kogoś o gęsią skórę - give someone the (c) .....
- 96) nie obchodzić kogoś - leave someone (c) .....
- 97) pilnuj swoich spraw – (m) ..... your own business
- 98) na dłuższą metę – in the long (r) .....
- 99) nie ruszaj się z miejsca - stay (p) .....
- 100) być w dość dobrej formie - be in pretty good (s) .....