TEST WSTĘPNY DO KLASY DWUJĘZYCZNEJ – czerwiec 2013

KOD UCZNIA:

WYNIK: _____ / 96p

Przeczytaj uważnie wszystkie polecenia i upewnij się, że je rozumiesz. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymujesz 1 punkt. Jeśli się pomylisz, przekreśl błędną wypowiedź i napisz jeszcze raz. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna. NIE przyznajemy 0,5p. Czas przeznaczony na napisanie testu: 60 minut. POWODZENIA !

I. <u>Przyporządkuj do każdego zdania jedną z podanych odpowiedzi (reakcji). Jedna z nich nie pasuje do żadnego</u> zdania. (6p)

- 1. We have a special offer on that trip _____
- 2. Where should I get off? ____
- 3. How far is the bus stop? ____
- 4. Which platform is the train to London from? _____
- 5. Can you tell me the way to the railway station? ____
- 6. How much is the ticket? ____

- A) Five. It's on the other side.
- B) Take the first right, cross the street and it's on vour left.
- C) Entrance is free
- D) There are no discounts.
- E) Is breakfast included in the price?
- F) Outside the library
- G) About 100 metres.

II. <u>Rozmawiają 2 osoby. Do wypowiedzi pierwszej z nich dobierz odpowiednią reakcję drugiej osoby. Zakreśl literkę poprawnej odpowiedzi. Jeśli się pomylisz, napisz: "źle" przy błędnej odpowiedzi i wybierz nową</u>. (10p)

- 1. I don't know what to get my mom for Christmas.
 - a) What about buy her a book?
 - b) Why don't you buy her a CD?
 - c) How do you do?
 - d) She'll give you a surprise.
- 2. Are you ready to order?
 - a) You shouldn't do it.
 - b) I don't like it.
 - c) Yes, can I have a tuna salad?
 - d) Never mind.
- 3. Everybody must write a composition for Monday.
 - a) Do you have to write it?
 - b) Is it really necessary?
 - c) Here you are.
 - d) You are welcome.
- 4. Do you mind if I open the window?
 - a) Not at all.
 - b) Thank you.
 - c) Yes, thanks.
 - d) That's my pleasure.
- 5. Anything else?
 - a) Yes, I'd like some chocolate.
 - b) Help yourself.
 - c) Not at all.
 - d) Yes, you shall.

- 6. I'm looking for a black dress.
 - a) Can I try it on?
 - b) What is your size?
 - c) Find it.
 - d) Where's the changing room?
- 7. Can I leave a message for him?
 - a) I'm sorry, I can't.
 - b) Can you take a message?
 - c) Thank you.
 - d) Sure. No problem.
- 8. Thank you very much.
 - a) I can manage.
 - b) You're welcome.
 - c) Yes, please.
 - d) Here you are.
- 9. I've got an exam today.
 - a) Help yourself.
 - b) Congratulations.
 - c) Good luck.
 - d) It's my pleasure.

10. This exercise is really hard. I can't do it.

- a) Would you like to help me?
- b) May I help you?
- c) Shall I help you?
- d) You should help.

III. <u>Uzupełnij brakujące litery, tak aby powstały poprawne i pasujące do kontekstu słowa. Ilość kresek odpowiada ilości liter</u>. (10p)

- 1. Greece is far from Poland, but you can get there quickly by _____n__.
- 2. Every afternoon my father reads a ____ z ___ in front of the fireplace.
- 3. A lot of foreign people come to Zakopane because it is a wonderful ___ I ___ ___.
- 4. Sometimes you can see policemen walking down the _____e ___e ___.

- 5. The workers are ____u ____ g a new school in our district. The say it will be ready next year.
- 6. My older brother works in this huge _____ r ___ r ___. They produce modern furniture there.
- 7. Eddie is a very ___ I ___ __ student. He has no problems with learning at all.
- 8. I hate working in this restaurant and will certainly ___ h ___ my job next month.
- 9. They say it's snowing in Africa. Can you ____ v __ it?
 - No, it can't be true.'
- 10. We don't have to wear u _____ at our school, we can wear whatever we like.

IV. Wpisz jedno słowo w każdą lukę. (5p)

- 1 Excuse me, can you _____ me the way to the station?
- 2 I'd like to return this radio. It doesn't _____.
- 3 That noise is horrible! I can't ______ it any more!
- 4 Wait a minute. I'm going to ______ a photo of this tower.
- 5 I ______ a sore throat and I can hardly speak.

V. Dopasuj poniższe słowa do zdań, tak aby powstały zdania poprawne pod względem leksykalnym. (10p)

BILL IMPOLITE FURNITURE TANNED GUILTY FLU VIOLENCE TEARS CRIME SUPPORT

- 1. The man was found ______ and sent to prison.
- 2. Drug dealing is a very serious ______.
- 3. My brother has ______ and doesn't have to go to school today. Lucky him!
- 4. Homeless people need the government's ______.
- 5. My old ______ is so ugly, I hope to have my room redecorated soon.
- 6. You shouldn't have been so ______ for the waiter, it wasn't his fault the food was cold.
- 7. Many people think ______ skin looks pretty.
- 8. Jackie burst into ______ when she found out about the accident.
- 9. There's so much ______ on TV these days. Parents should have more control over what
- their children watch. 10. We asked the waiter for the ______ after we've finished the meal.

VI. Przetłumacz zdania na język angielski. (6p)

- 1. Kiedy kupiłeś ten namiot?
- 2. Pogoda jest okropna.

3. Czy kiedykolwiek grałeś w rugby?

4. Tina jest wrażliwą osobą.

5. Powinieneś zmienić swoją dietę.

6. Ile kosztuje butelka soku?

VII.	Podan	y w nawiasie	czasownik w	pisz w od	powiednie	j formie.	(15 J	p)	
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1 He	(read) a book when she		(phone) him.	
2 Yesterday I	(spend) a lot of time listening to pop music.			
3 At the moment, he	e (have) lunch with his wife.			
4	(you/ever/read) the	e Constitution?		
5 Where is my wine? Sor	meone	(drink) my wine!		
6 As soon as I	(get) t	he message, I	(leave) my	
house. 7 Henry has a perfect sch	nool record. He	(not/be) sick this year.	
8 The train to London		_ (leave) at midday.		
9 It's a nice day today. He	ow about	(go) cycling in	n the countryside?	
10 I talked to him but he	said he	(not be) interes	ted.	
11 I'm busy now but I pro	mise I	(call) you back i	n the evening.	
12 The climbers	(k	be) missing for two days no	w but they still hope to find them.	
13 Do you know of a goo	d photographic shop? I must h	ave this film	(develop).	
14 The road	(repair)	last year.		
15 Are you going	(do	anything tonight? If not, w	e could go to the cinema.	
1 Did you know that John 2 Mike could play a guita 3 If you do the same mist 4 How does he look like? 5 Mary's never been a go 6 In the exam he was ask 7 I can see you've just ha 8 A lot of politics make pr 9 Mary stopped to smoke	est jeden błąd. Podkreśl go i po n was interesting in stamp colle ar when he was only five takes again, they will fire you takes again, they will fire you takes again, they will fire you takes again, they will fire you bod cooker; she doesn't even k ked 5 questions, but he didn't a ad your hair dyed. It looks very romises which they usually forg e last month and she seems to there is a new BMW before ou	ecting? know how to make a pancal answer none of them biutiful now get about soon after they ar have put on weight	<pre></pre>	
IX. <u>Wpisz w lukę literkę p</u>	poprawnej odpowiedzi (A, B, C	, D). Jeśli się pomylisz, skre	e <u>śl i napisz jeszcze raz</u> . (10p)	
1. 'I've been to Italy.' She A. was	said that she to Italy. B. has been	C. had been	D. gone	
2. Yesterday I attended _ A. too	a boring lecture that I nea B. as	rly fell asleep. C. so	D. such	
3. John doesn't smoke, _ A. is he	? B. isn't he	C. does he	D. doesn't he	
4. Ted leads a very health A. or	ny lifestyle. Hedrinks nor B. nor	smokes. C. either	D. neither	
5. Tom's mother doesn't I A. to watch	et him television for hour B. watch	rs. C. watching	D. to watching	
6. I wish I drive a c A. can	ar. I think I'll take some driving B. can't	lessons. C. could	D. couldn't	
7. In my opinion it was A. —	excellent performance. B. the	C. a	D. an	

8. H	Horse riding isn't	as you think.			
	A. more difficult	B. as more difficult	C. as difficult	D. such as difficult	
9. F	9. Peter and I don't meet very often but we regularly write to				
	A. ourselves	B. us	C. ours	D. each other	
10.	Joanna English	for 3 years before she went to E	ngland.		
	A, has studied	B. has been studving	C. was studving	D. had studied	

X. <u>Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, z którego usunięto 3 zdania. Wstaw zdania A–D w luki 1–3, tak aby powstał spójny i</u> logiczny tekst. Jedno zdanie nie pasuje do żadnej luki. Następnie wybierz wypowiedź podsumowującą cały tekst, <u>X. Y lub Z</u>. (4p)

Can the English speak English?

You do your English homework. When you get it back, there are red marks all over the page. ____ 'We was', 'he don't' and other things you should know. Later, you switch on the TV. You watch an English programme. You listen to real English speakers. ____ Life's not fair. But it's all part of the fascinating variety of accents and dialects in Britain. In some areas, the verb 'to be' is used in completely different way to how you were thought. 'I were', 'you was', 'he were', 'she were', 'we was', 'they was'! The third person '–s' in present simple negatives is disappearing in many areas. So why is *your* work corrected? ____ You do!

- A Because native speakers don't make mistakes.
- B Such grammar use is quite common in Britain.
- C These highlight your mistakes.
- D And they make the same mistakes that you were corrected for!
- The main idea of the text is that:
- X English teachers are unfair.
- Y English people make grammatical mistakes.
- Z Some dialects of English have different grammatical rules.

XI. Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, a następnie zaznacz, które stwierdzenia są prawdziwe, a które fałszywe. (10p)

GROWING UP IN LOS ANGELES (UNIT 5)

In Hollywood, everybody wants to be rich, famous, and beautiful. Nobody wants to be old, unknown, and poor. For Hollywood kids, life can be difficult because they grow up in such an unreal atmosphere. Their parents are ambitious, and the children are part of the parents' ambitions.

Parents pay for extravagant parties, expensive cars, and designer clothes. When every dream can come true, kids learn the value of nothing because they have everything. A 13-year-old boy, Trent Maguire, has a driver, credit cards, and unlimited cash to do what he wants when he wants. 'One day, I'll earn more than my Dad,' he boasts.

Parents buy care and attention for their children because they have no time to give it themselves. Amanda's mother employs a personal trainer, a nutritionist, a bodyguard/chauffeur, a singing coach, and a counsellor to look after all her 15-year-old daughter's needs.

Often there is not parent at home most days, so children decide whether to make their own meals or go out to restaurants, when to watch television or do homework. They organize their own social lives. They play no childhood games. They become adults before they're ready.

Hollywood has always been the city of dreams. The kids in L.A. live unreal lives where money, beauty, and pleasure are the only gods. Will children around the world soon start to think the same? Or do they already?

1. In Hollywood everyone has lo	ots of money
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- 2. Life isn't always easy for children in Hollywood.
- 3. The parents buy too many things for their children.
- 4. Trent Maguire can buy anything he wants.
- 5. Trent has more money than his father.
- 6. Parents in Hollywood have lots of time for their children. _____
- 7. Amanda's mother is a counsellor.
- 8. The children don't eat when their parents aren't at home. _____
- 9. The children grow up too quickly.
- 10. The children think having fun is very important.