

**Przykładowy sprawdzian uzdolnień kierunkowych
do klasy dwujęzycznej z językiem angielskim
w XL Liceum Ogólnokształcącym im. Stefana Żeromskiego
w Warszawie**

Przykładowe typy zadań leksykalno gramatycznych:

- test luk (open cloze);
- transformacje otwarte oraz ze słowem kluczowym (paraphrases);
- tłumaczenie fragmentów zdań;
- tworzenie pytań;
- podanie odpowiedniej formy czasownika w zdaniu;
- test luk wielokrotnego wyboru (multiple choice cloze);
- znajdowanie błędów (error correction);
- słowotwórstwo (word formation).

Przykładowe typy zadań – czytanie ze zrozumieniem:

- prawda fałsz (true false);
- wielokrotny wybór (multiple choice);
- uzupełnianie luk (gapped text);
- dopasowanie (multiple matching);
- znajdowanie w tekście słów na podstawie podanych definicji lub synonimów.

I. Przekształć podane słowo tak, aby poprawnie uzupełnić zdanie. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna. (10 pkt)

1. No wonder her English is excellent, She spent her _____ in Britain. CHILD
2. I'd like to spend this weekend in a calm and _____ place. PEACE
3. These trousers don't fit you. You need to _____ the legs. SHORT
4. I'm afraid you leave me no _____. I have to fire you. CHOOSE
5. Without a search warrant the police entered his house _____. LEGAL
6. The disabled who he was working with as a volunteer didn't like him. They hated his _____ remarks most. TACT
7. I don't know him personally. I collected all the _____ about him from the net. INFORM
8. When the manager discovered that Mr. Brown had been _____ to the company, he fired him at once. LOYAL
9. His _____ to think analytically was very useful in his job. ABLE
10. The _____ of the article should be about 2,000 words. LONG

II. Przetłumacz fragment zdania podany w nawiasie. (20 pkt)

1. (Nie idźmy) swimming today. It's too cold.
2. This can't be Helen's car. (Jej) is black with a white stripe.
3. Mary doesn't know (czy Peter przyjdzie) to the party.
4. Henry will not get the job (chyba że ma) appropriate qualifications.
5. There are two houses on the hill. One belongs to Mr. Brown, and (ten drugi) to Mr. White.
6. We'd better hurry up. The train (odjedzie) in half an hour.
7. You can't always rely on others. You must do it (samemu).
8. Peter. (którego) father owns the motor company is very rich.
9. The concert was cancelled because (zbyt mało) people turned out.
10. She asked me (abym jej pożyczył) my notes from the lectures because she'd been absent.
11. (Jeśli bym był tobą), I would tell her the truth.
12. Everybody (byli) shocked when they heard the news.
13. (Nikt nie przyszedł) to her birthday party.
14. Mary (była taką) fussy girl that she couldn't find a husband.
15. (Te meble są) real antiques, from the 18th century.

16. Henry is (najmniej) competent executive manager in our company, I'm afraid.
17. This soup smells (okropnie). I think you shouldn't eat it.
18. It's high time (abyś odwiedził) your grandma. You haven't seen her for ages.
19. I'm not used to (wstawać) so early.
20. They haven't talked to (ze sobą) for years.

III. Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby miało takie samo znaczenie jak zdanie pierwsze. Jeżeli jest podane słowo, użyj go nie zmieniając jego formy. (15 pkt)

1. 'Let's buy Peter a set of tools for his birthday.'
Mary suggested _____.
2. You should take these pills regularly if you want to feel better.
You'd _____ if you want to feel better.
3. 'Don't sit on this bench! It has just been painted.'
Helen warned me _____ because it had just been painted.
4. I can't hear a sound. I'm sure they are sleeping.
I can't hear a sound. They must _____.
5. Will you be allowed to go out so late?
Will they _____ ? LET
6. In spite of the rain he continued walking.
Although _____ he continued walking.
7. 'I will not discuss this matter now.'
She refused _____.
8. She doesn't know French so she doesn't get promotion at work.
If _____.
9. Someone has stolen my keys!
My keys _____!
10. The book was so gripping I couldn't stop reading it.
It was _____ I couldn't stop reading it.
11. Why don't we paint the room pink?
How _____?
12. We couldn't hear anything.
Nothing _____.
13. The play was too boring for Peter so he left the theatre.
The play _____ for Peter so he left the theatre. ENOUGH
14. When did you start practicing yoga?
How _____?
15. My brother is a better football player than me.
I don't _____ AS

IV. Ułóż pytania do podanych odpowiedzi. (10 pkt)

1. _____ to bake cheesecake?
About 50 minutes by this cookery book.
2. Who _____ the window?
Peter and Henry did. But it was an accident.
3. Could you tell me how _____ to the nearest pharmacy?
Sorry, I don't live here. I don't know.
4. _____ your new car?
It's metallic pink.
5. _____ for this flat?
It cost 100,000 euros.
6. Where _____ when the car hit her?
To school, I guess.
7. _____ the window?
No, I wouldn't. It's really stuffy and hot here.
8. _____ in this bar?
Because I have a summer break and I want to earn some money.
9. _____ to the hairdresser's?

- Once a month. And you?
 10. _____ Peter?
 Quite long. We met 10 years ago at our friend's party.

V. Wstaw bezokoliczniki podane w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie. (10 pkt)

1. Frank (drive) at 70 mph when he hit another car.
2. The hotel where we (stay) in now is very luxurious.
3. The rescuers (look) for the missing tourist for 20 hours now but they (not find) him yet.
4. I will tell her to call you back as soon as she (return) to the office.
5. I can't meet you tomorrow at five. I (visit) my aunt then.
6. I'll never get used to (have) a cold shower in the morning.
7. Philip said that he couldn't go out at the moment because he (take) care of his younger sister.
8. Ok, I promise. I (buy) you a new dress if it (not cost) too much.

VII. Znajdź słowo, które nie pasuje do kontekstu. Poprawną linijkę zaznacz ✓. (15 pkt)

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|------------|
| 0 | Even if you have not never touched a cigarette in your life you are still at | 0 | <i>not</i> |
| 00 | risk from smoking-related diseases if you live, work or travel with smokers. | 00 | ✓ |
| 1. | When smokers and non-smokers share the same room, the non-smokers | 1. | _____ |
| 2. | cannot to avoid breathing in some of the smokers' tobacco smoke. This is | 2. | _____ |
| 3. | so called 'passive smoking'. | 3. | _____ |
| 4. | People's awareness of the dangers of they smoking has increased a lot in | 4. | _____ |
| 5. | recent years. More people are giving up than ever before. Smoking has | 5. | _____ |
| 6. | been banned from most forms of a transport, and nearly all public | 6. | _____ |
| 7. | buildings have had become 'smoke-free zones'. However, in the workplace | 7. | _____ |
| 8. | many people are still exposed to the danger of passive smoking. | 8. | _____ |
| 9. | There are many more benefits to an employer taking action to create a | 9. | _____ |
| 10. | smoke-free environment. For a start, the company it has a better, cleaner | 10. | _____ |
| 11. | image. Secondly, the workforce are healthier and more happier, less likely | 11. | _____ |
| 12. | to take their time off due to illness, and more likely to stay with the | 12. | _____ |
| 13. | company. Thirdly, cleaning costs are reduced for both of the employer and | 13. | _____ |
| 14. | the employee, so neither of whom have to go home in clothes that stink of | 14. | _____ |
| 15. | smoke. Eventually even smokers appreciate the benefits of working in a | 15. | _____ |
| | smoke-free environment and many give up smoking. altogether. | | |

Adapted from 'First Certificate PassKey Grammar Practice'

VIII. Uzupełnij luki w poniższym tekście. Możesz użyć tylko jednego słowa. Formy skrócone *don't*, *wasn't* to dwa słowa. (10 pkt)

130 years ago, (1) _____ 10 May 1869, one of America's most difficult engineering projects (2) _____ completed: the transcontinental railroad. The 3,000-km journey from the Midwest to the Pacific Ocean, which (3) _____ six months by covered wagon, was reduced to six days, opening the American West to rapid development. Before the California Gold Rush of 1848, building a route across (4) _____ a large, empty territory had been considered (5) _____ expensive and impractical. (6) _____ in 1862, (7) _____ US government provided the necessary land, and in 1865 two companies, Union Pacific and Central Pacific, began building rapidly from opposite directions. In (8) _____ of many difficulties, the two railroads met at Promontory, Utah, four years (9) _____. In a triumphant ceremony a golden spike was driven into the rails where they met, and (10) _____ one-word message - "Done" - was sent across the nation by telegraph.

Adapted from Spotlight No 1-8/1999

IX. (5 pkt)

Consider the case of the man who put a loaded pistol on his bedside table and fell asleep.

(1) ___ Half asleep he mistook the gun for the phone and shot himself in the head.

(2) ___ ‘Caution! Hot!’ McDonald’s warns on its coffee cups. In the past, experience was enough to tell us that a fresh cup of coffee can be a lip-burner; nowadays, we need it in writing. A Swedish chainsaw manufacturer cautions: ‘Do not attempt to stop the chainsaw with your hands’; an iron manufacturer advises users: ‘Do not iron clothes on body.’

Manufacturers may think that many of their customers are idiots, but they know that lawyers are not. (3) ___

Lawyers won damages for a housewife who discovered a swarm of bees in her kitchen. She had a brilliant idea of using a vacuum cleaner to suck in the bees, and it worked. The problem began when she realized that the bees were still alive in the dust sack and that they were very angry. Fearing they would escape and attack her she turned on her gas oven and sucked gas into the bag. (4) ___ Why didn’t the manufacturer warn people that the cleaner was unsuitable for gassing insects, and perhaps a million other animals?

In the end, nothing will help, because idiots don’t read the instructions; and even if they did, remember Murphy’s 7th Rule: (5) ___

Maybe we should acknowledge the value of the naïve as a creative resource. Alexandre Dumas, who wrote *The Three Musketeers*, was a superb swordsman. He said: ‘As the best swordsman in the world, you need not fear the second best. Fear the beginner, for he is capable of doing totally unexpected.

Adapted from Spotlight No 1-8/1999

A. “It is impossible to design a machine that is 100 per cent idiot-proof, because idiots are so ingenious.”

B. The electric motor in the vacuum cleaner ignited the gas and caused an explosion.

C. The telephone woke him in the night.

D. Lawsuits for manufacturers’ failure to advise people that the creative use of everyday products can injure or kill them have made many consumers and their lawyers incredibly rich.

E. People sometimes do idiotic things. As a result, product information has to be foolproof.