

TEST Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

Wariant 101A

Czas na rozwiązanie testu: **90 minut**

Instrukcje dla kandydatów:

Nie otwieraj testu zanim nie zostanie wydane takie polecenie.

Po otwarciu testu wpisz swój KOD KANDYDATA na arkuszu odpowiedzi (ostatnia kartka).

Test zawiera 14 stron.

Test zawiera 100 pytań.

Odpowiedz na **wszystkie** pytania.

Odpowiedzi należy udzielić na arkuszu odpowiedzi.

Ostateczna odpowiedź nie może być udzielona ołówkiem.

Nie wolno skreślać ani poprawiać raz udzielonej odpowiedzi na arkuszu odpowiedzi

Wszelkie pytania należy kierować do członków zespołu egzaminacyjnego obecnych na sali.

W trakcie testu nie wolno porozumiewać się z innymi kandydatami.

Informacje dla kandydatów:

Za każdą poprawnie udzieloną odpowiedź przyznawany jest **1** punkt.

STRONA CELOWO POZOSTAWIONA PUSTA

Zadanie 1

Pytania 1 – 10

Uzupełnij poniższy tekst wybierając poprawną odpowiedź **A**, **B** lub **C**. Wybraną odpowiedź zaznacz na arkuszu odpowiedzi.

Przykład:

0. **A** to build **B** build **C** built

0. **A** **B** **C**

SHIPS – FASTER AND BIGGER

The first people **(0)**..... ships **(1)**..... the Egyptians 5000 years ago. They used **(2)**..... to travel on the River Nile, the longest river in Africa.

In the sixteenth century, people from Europe travelled thousands of kilometres in large ships. **(3)**..... was important that they found new ways around the world. Life was hard for these sailors and on the journey **(4)**..... died because they **(5)**..... didn't have **(6)**..... food.

In the nineteenth century, ships called 'clippers' **(7)**..... tea from China to Britain and wool from Australia to the USA. In very strong winds, clippers could sail 650 kilometres **(8)**..... day.

In modern times, the largest ships are oil tankers. **(9)**..... of these are 400 metres long **(10)**..... the sailors have to use bicycles to travel round the ship!

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A are | B were | C been |
| 2. | A their | B them | C this |
| 3. | A It | B Here | C There |
| 4. | A many | B much | C more |
| 5. | A often | B ever | C rarely |
| 6. | A enough | B few | C little |
| 7. | A carrying | B carried | C carry |
| 8. | A the | B one | C a |
| 9. | A None | B Every | C Some |
| 10. | A when | B because | C so |

Zadanie 2

Pytania 11 – 25

Wybierz z listy znajdującej się po prawej stronie właściwe słowo, aby uzupełnić tekst. Dane słowo może być **użyte tylko raz**. Brakujące słowa wpisz na arkuszu odpowiedzi DRUKOWANYMI LITERAMI. Lista zawiera więcej słów niż luk do uzupełnienia.

Przykład:

0.	VERY
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My Grandfather	
<p>Grandad is a (0)..... interesting person and I love listening to his stories about when he was young. He was born 82 years (11)..... . His family was very poor. His father died (12)..... Grandad was only twelve. He went to work (13)..... help his family. (14)..... the age of 15, he joined the navy and travelled all (15)..... the world. After leaving the navy he made a lot of money (16)..... Canada but he spent all of (17)..... In a few months.</p> <p>He managed to get home by working on (18)..... ship. He (19)..... just got another job on a Japanese ship when he (20)..... my grandmother and fell in love with (21)..... . He decided he would (22)..... go out to sea again.</p> <p>He took (23)..... new wife to Australia. They lived there (24)..... worked hard. (25)..... soon had enough money for their own farm. This farm now belongs to my father.</p>	<p>a ago always and at had her his in it met never no over see the them they to very (przykład) when</p>

Zadanie 3

Pytania 26 – 40

Przeczytaj definicje i uzupełnij brakujące litery, tak by powstały odpowiednie wyrazy. Nie wolno zmieniać pozycji podanych już liter. Liczba kresek równa jest liczbie brakujących liter. Odpowiedzi wpisz na arkuszu odpowiedzi. Na arkuszu odpowiedzi należy wpisać całe słowo DRUKOWANYMI LITERAMI.

Przykład:

0. This person is your father's or mother's sister. a _ _ _

0.	AUNT
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-
26. Not interesting in any way. b _ _ _ n g
27. You wear these on your feet, inside your shoes. s _ _ _ s
28. To cook something in very hot water. b _ _ _
29. You need to put a stamp on this to send it to a friend. p _ _ _ c _ _ _
30. To have or express the same opinion as somebody else. a _ _ _ e
31. The past tense of *catch*. c _ _ _ _ _
32. You buy a ticket to watch a play here. t _ _ _ _ r _
33. Not making much noise or making no noise at all. q _ _ _ t
34. People live in this place but it is not as big as a town. v _ _ _ _ _ _
35. If you have any children, the girl is called this. d _ _ _ _ _ _ r
36. A person who is strong and healthy, especially because they exercise regularly. f _ _
37. To learn about a subject at school or university. s _ _ _ _
38. To do an activity, often regularly, in order to improve your skill. p _ _ _ t _ s _
39. A person trying to avoid doing anything wrong. c _ _ _ f _ l
40. To ask someone to come to a party, wedding, meal, etc. i _ _ _ t _

Zadanie 4

Pytania 41 – 50

Przeczytaj poniższe teksty i dla każdego z nich wybierz poprawną odpowiedź **A**, **B** lub **C**. Wybraną odpowiedź zaznacz na arkuszu odpowiedzi.

Przykład:

0.

Tomorrow – Platform 6

Night trains leave at 20 and 40 minutes past the hour.

This message means that...

- A. there will be two night trains every hour tomorrow.
- B. there will be delays on night trains tomorrow.
- C. there will be more night trains from platform 6 tomorrow.

Odpowiedź:

0.



41.

Eileen often goes away on business and in the evenings to relax she uses an instant message service to contact people she knows. It's great fun. You type your message and wait for the other person to reply. It's probably not good for work because it's not very private.

What does Eileen use an instant message service for?

- A. Doing her work
- B. Getting travel information
- C. Communication

42.

Balamuralli Ambati, 17, is one of the youngest doctors in the world. He has just graduated from the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York. He says that his next aim is to win the Nobel Prize. Ambati is already an author. He wrote a book about AIDS with his older brother when he was just 11. So far, he says, most patients do not worry about his young age. "I think that it is because I'm tall, so most people can't see at once that I'm so young."

Ambati...

- A. comes from New York City.
- B. is too young to go to a medical school.
- C. is an ambitious person.

43.

Water throwing festival

The weather in Thailand is very hot in spring, but if you are visiting that country in April, it is a good idea to take an umbrella and a raincoat with you. Every year on 13 April, which is New Year in Thailand, there is a water throwing festival. Young people run or drive through the streets with buckets of water or very big water-guns and throw water at anybody they see. So, if you don't want to get wet, don't stand in the street. Participants must follow three important rules. Firstly, they mustn't throw water at old people. Secondly, they mustn't touch people. Thirdly, they mustn't throw water at car drivers.

Why should people take an umbrella and a raincoat if they want to visit Thailand in April?

- A. Because the weather is bad in April
- B. Because somebody can throw water at them
- C. Because there is a lot of water in the streets after heavy rain

44.

Runaway Bride

Directed by Gary Marshall, this is a romantic comedy. It is set in a small town in America. The film is about a woman who is afraid of getting married. Julia Roberts plays Maggie Carpenter, the woman who has run away from three of her own weddings.

Ike Graham, a reporter, first meets Maggie when he goes to talk to her because he has written an article about her. Finally, he and Maggie fall in love. But Maggie runs away from their wedding and breaks Ike's heart.

The actors in the film, especially Richard Gere and Julia Roberts, are great. The film is full of funny and amusing moments, and it has a happy ending. *Runaway Bride* is a film everyone should see. I recommend it as a great film for watching on a rainy Sunday afternoon.

From this review we can learn that...

- A. one of the main characters is called Julia Roberts.
- B. people will enjoy watching the film.
- C. Maggie Carpenter has been married three times.

45.

My maths teacher

When I first went to secondary school I hated maths, basically because the teacher didn't like me. I knew why. You see, he was also the football coach and he only really liked the good football players. I was terrible at football, the worst in my class, in fact. Because I hated maths it influenced my performance, and I didn't get good grades.

Matthew's first maths teacher didn't like him because Matthew...

- A. wasn't good at football.
- B. hated maths.
- C. was lazy.

46.

Nureyev was born in Siberia in 1938 and started dancing as an amateur with local folk groups. His professional training began late – he did not get to the Leningrad school till 1955. On graduating, in 1958, he persuaded the authorities to admit him to the Kirov, by going to Moscow and threatening to join the Bolshoi!

He had various conflicts with the authorities in the Soviet Union, and made himself more unpopular when appearing with the Kirov company in Paris in 1961. As he was leaving France to fly to England, he was told that he must return to the Soviet Union instead. Making a quick decision, he ran away across the airport, asking for political asylum from the French police and becoming the first Soviet dancer to escape to the West.

After shows in Paris, Nureyev...

- A. didn't come back to the Soviet Union.
- B. returned home.
- C. flew to England.

47.

The school day begins at 9.00 am so we want new students to arrive 10 minutes earlier. Their written test starts at 9.00 am. This test lasts 1 hour and then there is a 15-minute break, followed by the listening test. This takes half an hour. After a short break they go on a tour.

Then there is a lunch break for all new students until 3 pm, when they meet again at the school. Everybody does sports from 3.30 pm until 4.30 pm. At 5 o'clock they go home.

It's 10.35. What are the new students doing now?

- A. They are taking the listening test.
- B. They are having a break.
- C. They are on a tour.

48.

St. Patrick's Day

St. Patrick's Day is not a national holiday in the United States but it is a special day. The first celebrations of St. Patrick's Day in the American colonies took place in Boston in 1737. In New York City, people celebrated this festival in 1756. Today the New York parade is the biggest parade in the world. In 2003, there were more than 150,000 people who marched along 5th Avenue in Manhattan.

Why do so many Americans celebrate St. Patrick's Day? Because many Americans are Irish. In the 1840s many people from Ireland emigrated to the United States because they did not have much food. Today, the Irish people in the US remember their country.

Which sentence is TRUE about St. Patrick's Day?

- A. Only 150,000 people celebrate it every year in the world.
- B. It isn't popular in the United States.
- C. Celebrations of St. Patrick's Day include parades.

49.

Monopoly – the world's best-selling game

Today, it's the best-selling board game in the world. It can be bought in 80 different countries and in 26 different languages. People of all ages play the game. But where did Monopoly come from? How did it start?

In 1934, an American called Charles Darrow showed his 'Monopoly Game' to the bosses at Parker Brothers, a company which produced games. Unfortunately, they refused to produce it because of design problems. But Mr Darrow didn't give up.

With the help of a friend who was a printer, Mr Darrow made 5,000 sets of the game and sold them to a local shop. People loved it! He couldn't make the games quickly enough, so he went back to Parker Brothers and they agreed to make the game. In its first year, 1935, it was the best-selling game in America. Since then, about 500 million people around the world have enjoyed playing it. Parker Brothers have sold more than 200 million games world-wide.

The first 5,000 sets of the game were produced by...

- A. Parker Brothers.
- B. Charles Darrow and his friend.
- C. a local shop.

50.

Eigg

Eigg is a small Hebridean Island 10 miles south of the Isle of Skye in Scotland, with a population of 64 people. Until a few years ago these islanders paid rent to a landlord, the person who owned the island. The island has had many owners in the past. The best landlord was Sir Walter Runciman, who was very generous and well-liked. But in 1976 the island was bought by Keith Shellenberg, and at first he gave a lot of money to the island. But things went wrong and he became very unpleasant. The islanders became very angry when he threw a family out of their house.

Which sentence is TRUE about Eigg?

- A. Eigg is a town in Scotland.
- B. People who live in Eigg still have to pay money to the owner.
- C. There have been many landlords in its history.

Zadanie 5

Pytania 51 – 60

Co powiedział(a)byś w następujących sytuacjach? Uzupełnij drugie zdanie. Możesz użyć maksymalnie **CZTERECH** słów. Nie wolno zmieniać podanych słów. Na arkuszu odpowiedzi wpisz tylko brakujące słowa DRUKOWANYMI LITERAMI.

Przykład:

0. Wchodzisz do biura i widzisz swojego kolegę Toma. Zapytaj, jak się dzisiaj ma.

“How today, Tom?”

0.	ARE YOU
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-
51. Jesteś przy kasie na stacji kolejowej. Poproś o bilet w jedną stronę do Gdańska.

“I'd like Gdańsk, please”

52. Przebywasz w Anglii. Rozmawiasz z recepcjonistą w hotelu. Zapytaj się, jaka pogoda była wczoraj.

“What yesterday?”

53. Spotykasz kolegę na ulicy. Zapytaj, dokąd idzie.

“Where ?”

54. Jesteś w klinice stomatologii. Powiedz recepcjonistce, że boli cię ząb.

“Oh, I ”

55. Jesteś w punkcie ksero. Chcesz skopiować 100 stron. Zapytaj, kiedy kopie będą gotowe.

“When ready?”

56. Spotykasz dawnego kolegę ze szkoły. Rozmawiacie o swoim życiu. Powiedz, że zamierzasz wkrótce zmienić pracę.

“I'm going soon.”

57. Jesteś w restauracji. Powiedz, że chciałbyś zamówić zupę pomidorową.

“I'd like ”

58. Rozmawiasz z kolegą o swoich zainteresowaniach. Zapytaj, jak często grywa w tenisa.

“How tennis?”

59. Jesteś za granicą. Zapytaj przechodnia gdzie jest najbliższa jednostka wojskowa.

“Excuse me, where's unit?”

60. Ktoś pyta Cię co się dzieje w twoim biurze. Odpowiedz, że nie wiesz, ponieważ nie byłeś w pracy od tygodnia.

“I'm sorry, but I don't know. I work for a week.”

Zadanie 6

Pytania 61 – 70

Podkreślona część zdania zawiera błąd: gramatyczny, leksykalny, ortograficzny lub interpunkcyjny. Napisz daną część zdania ponownie poprawiając błąd. Odpowiedzi wpisz na arkuszu odpowiedzi DRUKOWANYMI LITERAMI.

Przykład:

0. I can to drive a car.

0.	CAN DRIVE
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61. He travelled with the train yesterday.

62. I enjoy to play tennis.

63. New York is the larger city in the United States.

64. Have you made your homework?

65. A beginner can't speak correctly English.

66. Its almost 9 o'clock.

67. "Who's is this pen?" ~ "It's Tom's."

68. I'm student.

69. I pleased him to open the window.

70. There are two womens in the room.

Zadanie 7

Pytania 71 – 80

Uzupełnij poniższy tekst wpisując JEDNO słowo w każdą lukę. Odpowiedź wpisz na arkuszu odpowiedzi DRUKOWANYMI LITERAMI.

Przykład:

0.	TO
----	----

Hi Paul,

I'm sending this email **(0)**..... you from France I'm having **(71)**..... excellent time here in Lyon and learning a **(72)**..... of new words on my language course.

I'm staying with a great family. **(73)**..... are two teenage boys and one of **(74)**..... has got a computer in his room. I **(75)**..... send you an email every day **(76)**..... you like. They've also got a pool **(77)**..... the garden and after college I often **(78)**..... swimming.

How's everything **(79)**..... home? Write to **(80)**..... soon,

Kenny

Zadanie 8

Pytania 81 – 100

Uzupełnij poniższe zdania wybierając poprawną odpowiedź A, B lub C. Wybraną odpowiedź zaznacz na arkuszu odpowiedzi.

Przykład:

0. I saw an accident when I down the street.

A have been walking

B walked

C was walking

0.

A

B

C

81. I've got new CDs at home.

A any

B some

C much

82. The grandfather gave a nice gift to eldest grandson.

A his

B he's

C her

83. Where the money?

A is

B are

C be

84. to school yesterday?

A Did you went

B Did you gone

C Did you go

85. Every morning I for a walk.

A 'm going

B go

C going

86. German isn't easy to

A learning

B learn

C be learnt

87. On Saturday I always go to

A the cinema

B cinema

C a cinema

88. Please,

A answer to my question

B answer my question

C answer on my question

89. The builders will

A here be tomorrow

B be tomorrow here

C be here tomorrow

90. Who ?

A has this letter written

B has written this letter

C have he written this letter

91. When Gloria plays, she about everything else and just thinks about volleyball.

A leaves

B forgets

C loses

92. "What colour will you paint the room?"

"....."

A We can't decide.

B I hope it was right.

C It wasn't very difficult.

93. In a few years, I to study biology at university.

A hope

B like

C decide

94. On the first day of the course, Sarah some of her new teachers.

A remembered

B knew

C met

