

PRZYKŁADY ĆWICZEŃ, KTÓRE MOGĄ POJAWIĆ SIĘ NA SPRAWDZIANIE KOMPETENCJI JEZYKOWYCH

1. Przeczytaj tekst i wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 1-5. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

PRZYKŁAD:

Looking good to feel fit

Does what we wear 1)..... our workouts? Studies suggest that the clothes we put on can indeed influence our behaviour. Experts call this "enclothed cognition". For example, expensive designer clothes will boost a businessperson's self-confidence and 2)..... their ability to do their job well. Similarly, putting on a good pair of 3)..... and quality gym clothes can make you feel more confident and even improve your performance in the gym. It makes you believe that you are an athlete and makes you feel like the rest of the people 4)..... out. You will try harder and do better. So dress to impress, because, 5)..... to the experts, the person you will really impress is yourself

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. effect | B. affect | C. attract |
| 2. | A. improve | B. design | C. create |
| 3. | A. swimsuit | B. boxing gloves | C. trainers |
| 4. | A. exercising | B. working | C. practising |
| 5. | A. according | B. despite | C. due |

KLUCZ: 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A

2. Wpisz wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

PRZYKŁAD:

1.
a. All the at the gym are competent and very helpful.
b. You can find a huge range of and boots in the footwear department.
2.
a. Planes that.....over cities cause a lot of noise pollution.
b. Our dog looks fierce but believe me – he wouldn't hurt a
3.
a. When I saw The Aurora Borealis, itmy breath away.
b. Ither an hour to get there.

KLUCZ: 1. trainers 2. fly 3. took

3. Przekształć wyrazy podane w nawiasach tak, by pasowały do kontekstu. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

PRZYKŁAD:

1. Do you think that the world has amounts of fresh water? **(LIMIT)**
2. Take good care of your teeth; otherwise, a visit to the dentist could be quite **(PAIN)**
3. I've asked Grandma to my green trousers. **(SHORT)**

KLUCZ: 1. unlimited 2. painful 3. shorten

4. Wstaw czasowniki w nawiasie w odpowiedniej formie.

PRZYKŁAD:

1. How about [take] the taxi?
2. If I [be] you, I [not/give up] the job.
3. Mike [live] abroad since last year.
4. Where [Susan/walk] when you met her last Friday?

KLUCZ: 1. taking 2.were/would not give up 3. has lived / has been living
4. was Susan walking

5. Uzupełnij poniższe zdania. Wykorzystaj wyrazy podane w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast - jeśli to konieczne - dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów.

PRZYKŁAD:

1. I hope that tomorrow we [drive/far] than we did today.
2. This cake [be/not/decorate] by my mother. I decorated it myself.
3. Is this [we/son/schoolbag]? They all look the same.
4. I'm sure Andy [not/have] brothers or sisters. He's an only child.

KLUCZ: 1. will drive farther / further 2. wasn't decorated 3. our son's schoolbag
4. doesn't have any / hasn't got any

6. Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga! Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów.

PRZYKŁAD:

1. In my opinion you should help her. **WERE**
I'd help her
2. I am too weak to lift this box. **ENOUGH**
I to lift this box.
3. We last went for a walk five days ago. **GONE**
Wefor five days.

KLUCZ: 1. if I were you 2. am not strong enough 3. haven't gone for a walk

7. Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty podane w nawiasach, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

PRZYKŁAD:

1. (Czy pomoglibyście nam) _____ if we asked you to?
2. The concert (został odwołany) _____ because of the heavy rain.
3. I love (podróżowanie statkiem) _____!
4. That's the girl (której starszy brat) _____ plays in the famous football team.
5. There are (bardzo mało dzieci) _____ in the park today.
6. Could I have (jeszcze trochę soku) _____, please?
7. Jeff (jest wystarczająco dobry żeby) _____ play professionally.

KLUCZ: 1. Would you help us
off/was cancelled/called off
older brother
juice
2. has been cancelled/has been called
3. travelling by ship
5. very few children
7. is good enough to
4. whose
6. some more

8. Uzupełnij dialogi. Wpisz w każdą lukę brakujący fragment wypowiedzi.

PRZYKŁAD:

1.
A: Shirley, _____ the music down, please? I'm doing my homework and can't concentrate.
B: Sorry Tim, I didn't know you were studying.
2.
A: Happy New Year, Jim!
B: Thanks, _____ Paul.
3.
A: Bill, this is my classmate, Shawn.
B: _____, Shawn. How are you?
4.
A: I didn't hear you, Pam. _____, please?
B: I said we're going to the cinema later. Want to go with us?

KLUCZ: 1. can/could/will/would you turn
meet you
2. the same to you
3. Pleased/Nice to
4. Can/Could you say that again/Can/Could you repeat

9. Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Wpisz w luki 1-4 litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A-E), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

- A** Other people shared his ideas.
B But most people considered these stories to be no more than ancient legends.
C There are photographs of his wife Sofia wearing it.
D The ancient walls and the pottery suggested that it was the city of king Priam.
E He was a rich German businessman who had made a fortune in Russia.

For centuries people have enjoyed Homer's stories about the Trojan war told in the Iliad. **(1)** _____ Many doubted the existence of Troy as a place. Nevertheless, a number of people in the new science of archaeology believed that there had really been an Ilium. (Troy).

In modern times, Heinrich Schliemann is the name we most associate with the re-discovery of the lost city. **(2)** _____ Fascinated by the ancient world since childhood, he decided to dedicate himself to archaeology at the age of forty-one. Using the Iliad as his guide he travelled around Greece and Turkey, believing that the clues contained in the great poem would direct him to the site of Troy. **(3)** _____

Indeed an Englishman called Frank Calvert had begun excavations on Hisarlik hill seven years before the arrival of the Schliemanns. Before Calvert a man called Maclaren in 1822 had suggested that the hill was the site.

In 1871 Schliemann's workmen were digging when Schliemann noticed gold in one of the trenches. He sent his workmen off and together with his wife discovered the so-called treasure of King Priam: this was a large selection of gold and silver objects which he then smuggled out of Turkey. **(4)** _____ This treasure disappeared from Germany at the end of the Second World War and re-surfaced in Moscow! Schliemann discovered what he thought were four separate cities on the same site, one of which had been destroyed by fire so he became convinced that his was the Troy of legend. Since Schliemann's time, nine different cities have been identified on the site of Troy. The one of Homer's legend was probably number 7. Schliemann's Troy was too early.

KLUCZ: 1. B 2. E 3. A 4. C

10. Przeczytaj teksty na temat trzech egzotycznych krajów (A-C) oraz zdania 1-4. Do każdego zdania dopasuj właściwy tekst. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga! Jeden tekst pasuje do dwóch zdań.

PRZYKŁAD:

In this country		
1	it is rude to speak loudly or shout.	
2	people wear masks when they are ill.	
3	it is good to know what meanings the colours have.	
4	you shouldn't always agree to eat if someone offers food.	

A JAPAN

In Japan people shake hands, but they never kiss. When you go into someone's flat make sure that you take off your shoes. There are special slippers by the door for guests. When you take a bath you wash yourself outside the bath – the bath is simply there for relaxing. Never clean your nose in public, even if you have a cold. When people have colds they cover their noses and mouths with masks. In the home, never sit on tables. It is common to drink food, particularly soup noisily!

B THAILAND

It is important to show respect in Thailand. Never raise your voice or speak angrily. Thai people are very proud of their monarchy and you should never criticise them whatever your feelings are. Never touch people on the head as this is considered a sacred area. Feet, as in many cultures, are considered dirty so never point to someone with your foot.

C CHINA

It is a tradition to give small gifts, if you can give something from your country. Wrap it in red paper as red is a lucky colour. Four is an unlucky number in China as it sounds like 'death'! So never give four cups, or four flowers. It is polite to refuse food a couple of times so as not to appear greedy. Do not wave your chopsticks around or leave them in your food. Leave a little to show that you are no longer hungry.

KLUCZ: 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C

SPOSÓB PUNKTOWANIA

1. Każde zadanie testowe jest oceniane na 1 lub 0 punktów.
2. W przypadku zadań otwartych krótkiej odpowiedzi każde logiczne, spójne, poprawne językowo rozwiązanie jest punktowane.
3. Jeśli w poleceniu nie jest wymagana pełna poprawność zapisu, drobne błędy zapisu nie wpływają na przyznanie punktu.