

Przykładowy sprawdzian kompetencji językowych dla kandydatów do klasy dwujęzycznej o profilu dyplomatycznym - I D

NAME: _____

SCORE: _____ points / 50 points

EXERCISE 1 – LISTENING COMPREHENSION – 8 points

*You will hear a conversation about boy bands. Listen to it carefully and decide if the sentences are **TRUE** or **FALSE**. The recording will be played twice.*

1. Many boy bands are not successful.

TRUE / FALSE

2. In the past, boy band members dressed differently but had similar personalities.

TRUE / FALSE

3. Having different types of boys in the group is supposed to appeal to different girls.

TRUE / FALSE

4. One Direction first became famous on YouTube.

TRUE / FALSE

5. One Direction lyrics are written for girls who like rebellious boys.

TRUE / FALSE

6. One Direction's stylists try to give each band member an individual look.

TRUE / FALSE

7. One Direction became famous in the US by clever use of social media.

TRUE / FALSE

8. One Direction have not tried to make money from merchandising.

TRUE / FALSE

Adapted from: britishcouncil

EXERCISE 2 – READING COMPREHENSION – 6 points

You are going to read an article about floods. For questions 1-6 choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best according to the text.

FORCES OF NATURE: FLOODS

Throughout history, and with the exception of epidemics, floods have proven to be the deadliest type of natural disaster - much more so than earthquakes. Floods produce high death tolls for two reasons. First, population densities are often very high next to rivers. Second, illness and famine often follow a flood and these things kill just as many (if not more) people than the floodwaters themselves.

China has a particularly long and terrible history of flooding. In the last 2,000 years, China's longest river, the Yangtze, has flooded more than 1,000 times, killing thousands of people. But it is China's second longest river, the Hwang Ho or 'Yellow River', that has been responsible for China's most catastrophic floods.

The Yellow River is traditionally known as 'China's Sorrow' because over the centuries it has killed more people than any other river in the world. Indeed, the Yellow River has been the cause of some of the highest death tolls in history. In 1887, nearly two million people lost their lives when the Yellow River flooded. In 1931, floods killed four million people. In 1938, one million people lost their lives.

During the last 3,000 - 4,000 years, the Yellow River has flooded more than 1,500 times. The reason it floods so easily is that the land around the river is extremely flat. Each year 1.5 billion tons of soil flows into the river from the surrounding land. Sometimes there is so much soil in the water that the Yellow River looks like chocolate milk! Most of the soil ends up in the sea. But about 400 million tons fall to the bottom of the river every year. This causes the water level to rise. Over the centuries, the Yellow River has actually risen 15 - 40 feet above the surrounding land!

To stop the rising river from flooding the land, for centuries the Chinese have been building walls (called 'levees') next to the river. Every year, the levees have to be raised, because every year, the river's water level rises by four inches. Unfortunately, the levees sometimes break and this is when the disaster strikes. In 1887, after days of heavy rain, levees along the river broke. Water rushed out across 50,000 square miles of land, and hundreds of thousands of people drowned.

Currently, the Chinese are building huge dams to control the Yellow River. The dams will stop the water level rising by removing soil from the river. With luck, the dams will stop 'China's Sorrow' causing tragedy ever again.

1. The only natural disaster more deadly than floods is

- A. a large-scale disease.
- B. famines.
- C. earthquakes.

2. China's Yangtze River

- A. floods every two years on average.
- B. is more deadly than the Yellow River.
- C. first began flooding 2,000 years ago.

3. The Chinese have been calling the Yellow River 'China's Sorrow'

- A. since the 1930s.
- B. for a long time.
- C. in recent times only.

4. The Yellow River

- A. is often brown in colour.
- B. lies in a deep valley.
- C. leaves a lot of soil on the land.

5. Every year, the Chinese

- A. build new levees.
- B. increase the height of the levees.
- C. repair the levees.

6. How does the writer feel about China's flooding problem?

- A. The government should do more to help.
- B. It is inevitable that there will be more serious flooding.
- C. Recent developments may prevent future flooding tragedies.

Adapted from: Express Publishing

EXERCISE 3 – READING COMPREHENSION – 4 points

You are going to read an article about St. Patrick's Day. Complete the text with the sentences given below the text. There is one extra sentence.

March 17th marks the day of St Patrick, celebrated by millions of people around the world. As St. Patrick is the Patron Saint of Ireland, it is an important day in Ireland's religious calendar. **1. _** . Some are old Irish customs and are directly related to celebrating the Patron Saint of Ireland and others are more recent, such as dressing up to look Irish for a day.

One of the international traditions is connected with wearing something green. **2. _** . Instead, they wear shamrocks to symbolize the teachings of St Patrick. A small bunch of shamrocks is pinned to people's coats.

Most Christians in Ireland will attend Church as they would every Sunday and treat it as a day of rest to spend with the family. After the service people go home for a large roast, similar to a typical Sunday roast. Some families sit around and watch the St Patrick's Day parades taking place in Dublin, New York, Chicago and other major cities. St Patrick's parades are actually an Irish-American tradition. **3. _** . Today, hundreds of parades take place in many different countries with thousands of people attending them.

Did you know that it wasn't until 1995 that the Irish government decided to start holding a parade in Dublin, to help tourism develop? **4. _** . It takes place over 5 days with events including art shows, plays, concerts, fun fairs and the main parade.

- A. In Ireland, however, people don't do that.
- B. It's now known in Ireland as St Patrick's festival.
- C. Nobody is sure how the tradition started.
- D. The first one started in New York City in 1766 and they have become a major attraction for millions around the world.
- E. There are a number of things that are associated with St. Patrick's Day.

Adapted from: Macmillan

EXERCISE 4 – USE OF ENGLISH – WORD FORMATION - 6 points

Use the words in capitals to form a word that fits in the spaces. One example is done for you.

- 0. Many poets claim that Nature is a major source of their inspiration. **INSPIRE**
- 1. There are a lot of people in the who own more than one dog. **NEIGHBOUR**
- 2. We are looking for employees with lots of great ideas. **IMAGINE**
- 3. of the environment is one of the biggest problems we have to deal with these days. **POLLUTE**
- 4. The living room is so that three more pieces of furniture can be fitted in it. **SPACE**
- 5. In any corner of the world you can communicate in English. **EASY**
- 6. I prefer reading to prose simply because it takes less time. **POET**

EXERCISE 5 – USE OF ENGLISH – CLOZE TEST - 6 points

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. One example is done for you.

MOUNTAIN BIKING

Mountain biking is becoming an increasingly popular sport, as people become (0) more interested in keeping fit and doing activities which take them out of their homes.

It's not only a pleasurable way of improving your fitness, but also (1) of the most rewarding ways to explore the countryside. However, it is important to follow a (2) simple rules, otherwise you could harm the environment and spoil other people's enjoyment.

Cyclists can use any road but they must (3) attention to the type of path they are on. Some paths (4) only designed for people who are on foot, so if you are cycling on these, you could cause inconvenience to walkers as well as ending up being taken to court by the owner of the land you are on.

On any other path, you should still respect walkers and be careful while you are passing horse riders. Other things (5) you are asked to do are to close gates behind you so that farm animals cannot escape, and to take your rubbish home with you. Always (6) someone know where you are going and carry the right equipment and clothing for unexpected conditions, or you could be creating unnecessary problems for yourself.

Adapted from: Express Publishing

EXERCISE 6 – USE OF ENGLISH – SENTENCE TRANSFORMATIONS - 5 points

Paraphrase the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words. One example is done for you.

0. I'm sure Susan forgot about the meeting. **FORGOTTEN**

Susan **must have forgotten** about the meeting.

1. We have never eaten a better cake before. **BEST**

This is I have ever eaten.

2. When I was a child, I had a habit of riding a bike a lot. **USED**

When I was a child, I a bike a lot.

3. It's not necessary for you to work so hard. **HAVE**

You so hard.

4. My plan is to study medicine abroad. **GOING**

I'm medicine abroad.

5. 'How old are you?' the woman asked me. **WAS**

The woman asked me

EXERCISE 7 - USE OF ENGLISH - TRANSLATING ELEMENTS IN BRACKETS - 5 points

Translate the elements in brackets into English. One example is done for you.

0. Susan is (w takim samym wieku jak) **as old as / the same age as** her cousin Mike.

1. (Jadłam śniadanie) when the phone rang.

2. John is (najprzystojniejszy ze wszystkich chłopców) in his class.

3. I have (za mało) flour to make pancakes.

4. (Czy chciałbyś posłuchać) to the new album I've bought?

5. (Gdybym był na Twoim miejscu), I would consider moving to the countryside.

EXERCISE 8 - WRITING - 10 points

Write an e-mail to your friend taking the below points into consideration. Use 100 - 120 words. Don't take the words already given into account. You can exceed the word limit by 10 words **at the most***

* **maksymalnie**

Zapisałeś się ostatnio na kurs języka obcego. W liście do koleżanki / kolegi napisz:

1. dlaczego zdecydowałeś się na udział w tym kursie,
2. na jakie problemy napotykasz w trakcie nauki,
3. jak zamierzasz wykorzystać wiedzę/umiejętności zdobyte na kursie.

Dear Kate,
Guess what!

With love,
Susan / Peter