

## **Sprawdzian kompetencji językowych z języka angielskiego dla kandydatów do oddziału dwujęzycznego**

### **I. Rozumienie tekstu pisanego**

**Przeczytaj tekst. Na jego podstawie odpowiedz na pytania. Za każdą prawidłową odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.**

#### **Jacques-Yves Cousteau**

Jacques-Yves Cousteau was an explorer, ecologist, filmmaker, inventor and conservationist. He was a man who spent nearly his whole life underwater exploring the hidden depths of the ocean and who did more to educate the world about the mysteries of the deep sea than any other scientist before or since. He was born in June 1910 in the village of Saint-André-de-Cubzac, in southwestern France. Jacques was a sickly boy and spent much of his time in bed, reading books and dreaming about a life at sea. In 1920, Jacques' family moved to New York, and he was encouraged to start swimming to build up his strength. It was the beginning of his fascination with water, and the more he learnt through his own experiences, the more passionate he became about "looking through nature's keyhole." Nevertheless, his career in underwater exploration came about by accident. After entering France's naval academy and travelling around the world, he was involved in an almost fatal car accident that left him seriously injured with two broken arms. He began swimming in the Mediterranean Sea to strengthen his arm muscles as part of his recovery process and rediscovered his love for the ocean. Cousteau developed a pair of underwater breathing apparatuses that allowed him to stay underwater for long periods. His experiments led to the development of the first Aqua-Lung, which was a huge commercial success. During World War II, he worked for the French Resistance and experimented with underwater photographic equipment. He helped get rid of German mines and was awarded the Legion D'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre medals for his bravery. In 1942, he filmed his first underwater film *Sixty Feet Down*. It was 18 minutes long and entered the Cannes Film Festival.

*adapted from: [www.cambridgeenglish.org/exams-and-tests](http://www.cambridgeenglish.org/exams-and-tests)*

#### **1) What is the writer trying to do in the text?**

- A) teach readers how to make films
- B) explain how Jacques-Yves Cousteau has made a lot of money
- C) introduce readers to the filmmaker Jacques-Yves Cousteau
- D) describe particular films directed by Jacques Cousteau

#### **2) As a child, Cousteau had \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- A) strong will
- B) bright mind
- C) heart attacks
- D) delicate health

#### **3) In a car accident he \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- A) burnt both of his arm
- B) broke his extremities
- C) injured his leg
- D) hurt his eyes

4) Cousteau developed underwater breathing equipment \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) to extend his underwater investigations
- B) to gain fame
- C) to achieve commercial success
- D) having no certain goals

5) During World War II Cousteau collaborated with \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) Polish resistance movement
- B) German antifascists
- C) American troops
- D) underground resistance fighters in France

6) *Sixty Feet Under* \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) was Cousteau's first film to win the Cannes film festival
- B) was filmed underwater
- C) was more than half an hour long
- D) told the story of German underwater mines

Score: \_\_\_\_/3

## II. Znajomość środków językowych – test wyboru

Wybierz odpowiedź, która najlepiej uzupełnia lukę. Za każdą prawidłową odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

1. Jane asked me if \_\_\_\_\_ move to the country the following year.

- a) was I going to
- b) I am going to
- c) I was going to

2. When \_\_\_\_\_ working here?

- a) did you start
- b) have you started
- c) you started

3. By the time we arrived at the city hall, the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) has ended
- b) had ended
- c) will have ended

4. You \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym every day. Twice a week will be enough.

- a) needn't go
- b) don't need go
- c) need not to go

5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ \$1 mln in the lottery, what would you buy?

- a) win
- b) had won
- c) won

6. Have you got any news for us? \_\_\_\_\_ good or bad?

- a) Are they
- b) Is it
- c) Does it

7. We will wait until it \_\_\_\_\_ raining.

- a) stops
- b) stop
- c) will stop

8. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ book you have ever read?

- a) worse
- b) worst
- c) better

9. What \_\_\_\_\_ if you were in my shoes?

- a) did you do
- b) would you do
- c) would you have done

10. This book \_\_\_\_\_ by Edgar Allan Poe in 1840.

- a) wrote
- b) has been written
- c) was written

11. The oil prices \_\_\_\_\_ by 20% since last week.

- a) have risen
- b) raised
- c) rose

12. We need \_\_\_\_\_ information about the museums we are going to visit.

- a) few
- b) a few
- c) some

13. At the moment I \_\_\_\_\_ my oldest jacket.

- a) 'm wearing
- b) wear
- c) wearing

14. We will go out as soon as we \_\_\_\_\_ ready with our homework.

- a) will be
- b) are
- c) be

15. Mary is as \_\_\_\_\_ at tennis as Henry.

- a) better
- b) good
- c) best

16. A new dog shelter \_\_\_\_\_ in our city.

- a) is built
- b) is building
- c) is being built

Score: \_\_\_\_/8

### III. Znajomość środków językowych – dobieranie

Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród podanych wyrazów wybierz te, które poprawnie uzupełniają luki 1–3. Wpisz odpowiednią literę (A–H) obok numeru każdej luki. Za każdą prawidłową odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

Uwaga! Dwa wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

A without    C have    E keep    B finding    D usually    F riding    G might    H home

#### A Violinist Talks About her Job

I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ always worked hard at mastering my instrument. That goes (2) \_\_\_\_\_ saying. But ever since entering music college I was aware of how important it is to network with people. Since then, I've never really looked back and I am very happy to say that I've always managed to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ working.

When it comes to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ work, people who work for themselves, like me, must have various ways of making an income. I always need to be looking for jobs, or gigs, as musicians call temporary pieces of work. Those (5) \_\_\_\_\_ come from orchestras or with smaller groups, such as the string quartet and jazz trio I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ play with.

Score: \_\_\_\_/3

### IV. Znajomość środków językowych – transformacje ze słowem kluczowym

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. Za każdą prawidłową odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 punktu. Uwaga! Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie CZTERY wyrazy, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.

1. The Maths teacher told us to do our project again.

**MADE** The Maths teacher \_\_\_\_\_ our project again.

2. It is too warm to go skiing today.

**ENOUGH** It's \_\_\_\_\_ to go skiing today.

3. Today Aron wasn't as fast as Terry.

**THAN** Today Terry \_\_\_\_\_ than Aron.

4. The shoplifter stole some potato crisps while the shop assistant wasn't looking.

**BY** Some \_\_\_\_\_ the shoplifter while the shop assistant wasn't looking.

5. The room is empty.

**THERE** \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.

6. Gary has got red hair.

**HAIR** Gary's \_\_\_\_\_ red.

Score: \_\_\_\_/3

## V. Słowotwórstwo

Wstaw słowa podane w nawiasach w poprawnej formie. Za każdą prawidłową odpowiedź otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.

1. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ (HIGH) of this skyscraper?
2. Ann's father is very \_\_\_\_\_ (HEALTH). He doesn't do any sports and he eats a lot of junk food.
3. This vaccine is very \_\_\_\_\_ (PAIN) but I recommend it anyway.
4. I can't eat nuts. I am \_\_\_\_\_ (ALLERGY) to them.
5. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ (DIFFER) in price between these two washing machines.
6. This car is \_\_\_\_\_ (USE). It doesn't have an engine.

Score: \_\_\_\_/3

**Total Score: \_\_\_\_/20**