

**SPRAWDZIAN UMIEJĘTNOŚCI JĘZYKOWYCH DLA KANDYDATÓW DO KLASY DWUJĘZYCZNEJ
PRZY III LICEUM OGÓLNOKSZTAŁCĄCYM IM. MARII DĄBROWSKIEJ W PŁOCKU**

ZADANIE 1

Zapoznaj się ze zdaniem 1-8. usłyszysz dwukrotnie wiadomości radiowe. Zdecyduj, które ze zdań jest prawdziwe, a które fałszywe. Zaznacz odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli:

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	The London Ambulance Service has launched a campaign for the emergency use of taxis.		
2.	The government wants a 50 per cent rise in the number of university students		
3.	Smoking has been pronounced as a major cause of kidney cancer		
4.	The performance at the Empire Theatre in Liverpool was called off due to a low temperature		
5.	Consumers of honey are advised to get rid of jars with Chinese honey		
6.	The woman arrested in North London is suspected of £30,000 fraud		
7.	There were five people involved in the accident near Newport		
8.	Family doctor will no longer have to be on call all the time		

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ZADANIE 2

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i wybierz poprawną odpowiedź:

LONG RIFLE

Every evening Pa made the bullets for his next day's hunting. Laura and Mary helped him. They brought the big, long-handled spoon and the box full of bits of lead and the bullet-mould. Then while he squatted on the hearth and made the bullets, they sat one on each side of him and watched.

First he melted the bits of lead in the big spoon held in the coals. When the lead was melted, he poured it carefully from the spoon into the little hole in the bullet-mould. He waited a minute, then he opened the mould and out dropped a bright new bullet onto the hearth.

The bullet was too hot to touch, but it shone so temptingly that sometimes Laura or Mary could not help touching it. Then they burned their fingers. But they did not say anything because Pa had told them never to touch a new bullet. If they burned their fingers that was their own fault; they should have minded him. So they put their fingers in their mouths to cool them, and watched Pa make more bullets.

After the bullets were made, Pa would take his gun down from the wall and clean it. Out in the snowy woods all day, it might have gathered a little dampness, and the inside of the barrel was sure to be dirty from powder smoke.

So Pa would take the ramrod from its place under the gun barrel, and fasten a piece of clean cloth on its end. He stood the butt of the gun in a pan on the hearth and poured boiling water from the tea kettle into the gun barrel. Then quickly he dropped the ramrod in and rubbed it up and down while the hot water blackened with powder smoke spurted out through the little hole on which the cap was placed when the gun was loaded.

Pa kept pouring in more water and washing the gun barrel with the cloth on the ramrod until the water run out clear. Then the gun was clean. The water always had to be boiling so that the heated steel would dry instantly.

Then Pa put a clean, greased rag on the ramrod, and while the gun barrel was still hot he greased it well on inside. With another clean greased cloth he rubbed it all over, outside until every bit of it was oiled and sleek.

Now he was ready to load the gun again and Laura and Mary had to help him. Standing straight and tall, holding the long gun upright on its butt while Laura and Mary stood on either side of him, Pa said: 'You watch me, now, and tell me if I make a mistake'. So they watched very carefully but he never made a mistake. When the gun was loaded, Pa laid it on its hooks over the door.

1. To make the bullet Pa

- a) melted some lead in a spoon
- b) held some coals in a long handled spoon
- c) made a little hole in the mould

2. The girls occasionally burned their fingers because:

- a) they were so eager to help their father
- b) the bullet seemed so bright they couldn't resist touching it
- c) they did not expect a new bullet to be so hot

3. Father had to clean the barrel of the gun because:

- a) it was filled with melted snow
- b) it was dirty and sometimes slightly wet
- c) it might have been dirty from powder smoke

4. To clean the gun Pa:

- a) rubbed it with a piece of cloth attached to a ramrod
- b) poured boiling water on it until it was clean
- c) filled it with hot water and then turned it upside down

5. The water had to be boiling hot in order to:

- a) produce a lot of steam instantly
- b) clean the greasy dirt easily
- c) evaporate quickly from the metal parts

6. The greased cloth was used to:

- a) make the inside oiled and sleek to protect it from dirt
- b) clean the outside and the inside of the gun and make it shiny
- c) rub every bit of the ramrod until it was clean

ZADANIE 3

Przeczytaj tekst i dopasuj podane zdania do luk w tekście.

The latest wave of international terrorism that focused the world's attention on a tactic that uses death and destruction as political tools. But terrorism itself is hardly new. (1)..... It appears in the history of ancient Greece and Rome – the murder of Julius Caesar was an act of terror – and in practically every century since then, and in every part of the world. The dumping of tea into Boston Harbor by colonists in American Indian costumes to protest British tax policy is a celebrated event in American history. But if it were repeated today, the Boston Tea Party would fall within FBI's definition of terrorism, which includes property destruction as a means of political coercion.

(2)..... In the past the typical victim of terrorism was an emperor or a king, a president, a general, or at least a government official. Terrorists would actually call off an attack in order to spare innocent lives, because indiscriminate killing was considered both immoral and politically unwise (3).....

Motives have also changed. A century ago terrorism was mainly used by groups and individuals whose aims were either revolutionary or anarchist or, in the case of Ireland and the Balkans, nationalist. Today, however, extreme Islamist groups such as Alkaida have moved to the vanguard of global terrorism. They see themselves as engaged in a global struggle against a corrupt and oppressive enemy, the West. (4) What they share is willingness to use the same brutal tactics to achieve their goals.

They also are not, despite a popular misconception, driven to terrorism by personal poverty. The leaders and many of the foot soldiers in the Islamist movements come from solidly middle-class backgrounds, and some, like bin Laden, from very wealthy families. (5)..... But hunger by itself does not necessarily lead to political violence; many of the world's poorest nations report little or no terrorism.

What can be done to counter the danger of terrorism in the future? Some movements are open to political solutions – especially those demanding greater political autonomy, such as the Kurds in Turkey and the Chechens in Russia. But the more radical groups like AL-Kaida are not interested in compromises. (6).....

In the long term, such extreme fanaticism may burn out and even disappear. Civilisation will prevail – it always has – but there can be no final victory in the 'war on terror', which in one form or another, will continue as long as there are conflicts on Earth.

- A Obviously, terrorists have very little in common ideologically**
- B Many of today's terrorists feel no such inhibitions**
- C They demand total victory.**
- D Nor is it true that terrorism occurs in the most repressive regimes.**
- E That's not to say that social factors like poverty and despair don't radicalize populations.**
- F It is as old as the story of mankind**
- G But much has changed in just the past century, starting with the choice of targets.**

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ZADANIE 4

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde z niedokończonych zdań, tak , aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj podanych fragmentów ani formy podanych wyrazów. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów.

- I don't think it is a good idea to keep so much money in your pocket.

WERE

Ifso much money in your pocket.

- I am sure it was not Harriet who used my mobile.

CAN'T

It who used my mobile.

- I am sorry for causing that trouble, Ken' – said Jeff

APOLOGIZED

Jeff.....all that trouble.

- He does not go out as often as he did before.

USED

He.....often.

- Our heating system has just been installed.

HAD

We.....

- Brenda will be back when she finishes the writing.

UNTIL

Brenda.....the writing.

- The coffee was so hot that we had to wait twenty minutes to drink it.

SUCH

It was.....to drink it

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ZADANIE 5

Uzupełnij poniższy tekst słowem utworzonym od słowa podanego w nawiasie, tak aby tekst stał się spójny i gramatycznie poprawny. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

THE EUROVISION SONG CONTEST

For those of you who do not know, the Eurovision Song Contest is a **0. yearly (year)** competition organised by the state-owned TV channels of **1. (Europe)** nations to find the **2. (good)** new popular songs. The first Eurovision Song Contest was held in Switzerland in 1956 when only seven countries took part, and it was watched by less than five million **3. (view)**. Today, the contest is one of the most-watched single events in the world. At **4. (less)** 300 million people watch the contest in Europe., as well as in Asia and North America. In 2001, ninety-five percent of the Danish public – the highest **5. (percent)** in Europe – watched the contest. Although the British don't take the contest quite **6. (serious)**, the UK is the most **7. (success)** Eurovision nation. Ireland have won more often, with seven victories to the UK's five, but the UK has finished second an **8. (astonish)** fifteen times. Although the contestants are **9. (usual)** unknown singers and musicians, some of the **10. (big)** names in music industry, such as Celine Dion and Elton John, began their careers performing and writing songs for the contest.

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ZADANIE 6

Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty zdań podane w nawiasach, tak aby powstały zdania poprawne pod względem leksykalnym i gramatycznym. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów.

- (Nigdy przedtem nie poznałam).....such a handsome man. I fell in love with him the moment I saw him.
- Henry (nie może)be on a diet. (Staje się)fatter and fatter.
- The bridge (zostanie ukończony).....by the end of this year.
- The Prime Minister hopes (mniej).....young people will experience difficulties in the future.
- (Żałuję, że nie zaprosiłam).....fewer guests.
- (Dopóki nie posprzątasz).....the mess in your room , you will not be given any pocket money.
- (Bycie nauczycielem)brings as much satisfaction as it does problems.

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GOOD LUCK!!!

WE'RE KEEPING OUR FINGERS CROSSED FOR YOU!!!

