

Test wstępny – język angielski

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Grupa: 28/W/A

Imię i nazwisko.....

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Zadanie 1. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy rozmowy. Przyporządkuj każdej rozmowie (1-3) miejsce, w którym się odbywa. Dwa miejsca podane zostały dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej rozmowy.

- A. at a veterinary clinic
- B. at an optician's
- C. at a dietician's
- D. at an alternative medicine clinic
- E. at a dentist's

1.	2.	3.

...../3

Zadanie 2. Wysłuchaj nagrania i określ główną myśl tekstu. Zakreśl poprawną odpowiedź.

The news is about:

- A. cultural activities for older people
- B. educational projects for young people
- C. new TV programmes for teenagers

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Zadanie 3. Przeczytaj tekst. Zaznacz czy podane zdania są prawdziwe (T – True) czy fałszywe (F – False).

The ‘name game’ winners

‘What’s in a name?’, asked Shakespeare’s Juliet. ‘A rose by any other name would smell as sweet’, she concluded; in other words that the name of a person is irrelevant. However, research by psychologists suggests that our name can have a direct effect on our personal happiness.

Having a popular name, it seems, can make other people think you are intelligent and attractive even before they have met you. This is because, according to psychologist Dr Philip Erwin, people associate a particular name with a stereotyped image. However, having an unpopular name can have the opposite effect. ‘It can even affect your employment prospects’, says Dr Erwin. ‘Employers usually make up their mind within two minutes of a job interview. Part of that process is reading an applicant’s name on the CV, which may immediately create a negative stereotype in the employer’s mind.’

As a result, according to Dr Erwin, people with less attractive names tend to work harder to get on in life. As part of his research, he rated the first names of 68 psychology students for attractiveness, and then compared their exam marks. He found that students with unpopular, old-fashioned names did significantly better (an average of more than 3% higher marks). This suggested that they were unaware that they had an unattractive name, and were working harder to overcome negative attitudes towards their name.

Names considered to be ‘less attractive’ were, for example, Norman, Ronald and Albert for men, and Gillian, Pauline and Agnes for women. ‘More attractive’ names were Stephen, David, Emma and Charlotte. Actors and pop stars certainly seem to take this into account and it is quite common for them to change the name they were born with to a more ‘glamorous’ one, for example, Cary Grant (born Archibald Pearce), and Bo Derek (born Mary Collins).

In the last ten years there has been a definite tendency among British parents to choose unusual or famous names. Last year the most popular name for girls was Chloe, probably because of the character in the Australian soap opera *Home and Away*, and Phoebe entered the top 50 for the first time, almost certainly as a result of the hit US TV series *Friends*. The top boy’s name, Jack, which had previously been considered an unattractive, old-fashioned name, became dramatically more popular because of Leonardo DiCaprio’s *Titanic* hero, Jack Dawson.

But the question is, will these names still be considered attractive when their owners grow up? ‘When I was at school there was no one in my class with the same name as me’, says 24-year-old Farrah Stephens, who was named after the TV actress Farrah Fawcett-Majors. ‘By the time I was 14 everybody had forgotten about her, and I was left with this really stupid name. In the end I decided to use my middle name, Diane. ‘Clearly, the choice of name for a child is a difficult decision to take. Dr Erwin gives some practical advice: ‘Choose names for your children which they will be happy with in twenty years’ time, and choose a second name in case your child doesn’t like the first one’.

1. Your name doesn’t have any influence on how happy you are. T / F
2. Your name could stop you getting a job. T / F
3. People with unattractive names don’t normally work as hard as people with attractive ones. T / F
4. An actress called Agnes might want to change her name. T / F
5. British parents today tend to call their children after film or TV characters. T / F



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6. Parents shouldn't give children two names. T / F

...../6

Zadanie 4. Przeczytaj opisy trzech atrakcji turystycznych Londynu (A – C) oraz pytania dotyczące tych ofert (1 – 4). Do każdego pytania dopasuj właściwą atrakcję. Wpisz odpowiednią literę w kratkę obok każdego pytania. Jedna atrakcja pasuje do dwóch pytań.

A. On the bank of the River Thames, there is a magnificent Tate Modern, Britain's national museum of modern painting, pictures and sculptures by top British names. Popular among celebrities, Tate Modern offers an unforgettable experience to everyone. And if you get hungry and need a lunch break, you can always grab a bite in one of our cafés overlooking the river.

B. As well as dinosaur exhibition, the Natural History Museum presents a collection of the biggest, tallest and rarest animals in the world. You can see an life-sized Blue Whale, a 40-million-year-old spider and the amazing Darwin Centre. Come and see the world's most interesting species free of charge!

C. Tired of museums and galleries? Visit us and have lots of fun! At Madame Tussauds you will come across some of the world's most famous people. From Shakespeare to Britney Spears, you will meet important (wax) figures from show business, politics, sport and Royalty! Come and take lots of photos with singers, footballers or even Her Majesty the Queen! Online tickets now only £ 14.

Which attraction is the best for someone who:	
1. wants to take a picture of a celebrity?
2. plans to have something to eat on the spot?
3. does not have much money to spend?
4. wants to have a break from museums?

...../4

Zadanie 5. Zakreśl poprawną odpowiedź:

- is that boy?
A. When B. Who C. Why D. What
- Would you like a chicken ?
A. cake B. drink C. biscuit D. sandwich
- This question is than the last one.
A. easier B. more easy C. easy D. easier
- What at the moment?
A. are you reading B. do you read C. read you D. you are reading



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5. Jim's Dad is to buy a new computer soon.
A. Go B. will go C. going D. went
6. I drink tea. I don't like it.
A. always B. never C. often D. sometimes
7. Do you often look your baby brother in the evenings?
A. at B. for C. after D. up
8. My dad the cleaning when mum's at work.
A. makes B. does C. takes D. puts
9. I think this is the day of the year.
A. most cold B. coldest C. more cold D. colderest
10. I Gary for ten years. He's a good friend.
A. have known B. am knowing C. knew D. know
11. Which car would you buy if you a lot of money?
A. would have B. have C. had D. were having
12. Paper and plastic at this factory.
A. recycle B. are recycling C. be recycled D. are recycled
13. I don't like weather because I can't see anything.
A. cloudy B. rainy C. foggy D. icy
14. he like?
A. What's B. That's C. Whom D. Which
15. students are there in the classroom?
A. How B. How old C. How much D. How many
16. Judy is going to the library to some books.
A. borrow B. look C. lend D. listen
17. What's the date today? – It's of June.
A. three B. third C. thirteen D. the third
18. Mum's got cheese in the basket.
A. lots B. some C. a D. a lot
19. What's the matter? – I can't speak. I've got
A. an earache B. a stomach ache C. a sore throat D. a headache
20. You wash your hands before you eat.
A. would B. do C. be D. should
21. When I was at school, I wear a uniform.
A. must B. had to C. can D. need
22. The phone is ringing. – I it.
A. answered B. will answer C. will be able to answer D. answer
23. They've been working on this project for 3 weeks. They it yet.
A. didn't do B. haven't done C. don't do D. won't do
24. If you did some sport, you better.
A. would feel B. felt C. will feel D. feel
25. If we a taxi, we wouldn't have missed the plane.
A. take B. have taken C. had taken D. would have taken

...../25



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Zadanie 6. Uzupełnij zdania 1 – 5 odpowiednimi wyrazami tak, aby powstałe zdania były logiczne, gramatycznie poprawne a ich znaczenie było takie samo jak znaczenie zdań powyżej. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna.

1. It's the best holiday I've ever had.
I have never
2. Would you like to go to the cinema?
How about ?
3. He wasn't old enough to drive.
He was too
4. Science isn't interesting for me.
I'm not
5. Somebody stole my wallet yesterday.
My wallet
6. It's obligatory to wear a uniform at school.
At school you

...../6

Zadanie 7. Dopasuj pytania do odpowiedzi. Zapisz odpowiedzi w tabeli.

1. What size do you take?
 2. Do you need any help?
 3. Where's the changing room?
 4. Would you like to try this on?
 5. Do you want this dress?
- a. Small/Medium/Large
 - b. Yes, please. Where is the fitting room?
 - c. No, thank you. I'm just looking.
 - d. Over there.
 - e. Yes, I'll take it / No, I'll leave it.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

...../5

Zadanie 8. Przetłumacz na język angielski podane w nawiasach fragmenty, taka by otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania.

1. (Jeśli Mark nie przyjedzie)..... soon, we'll go without him.
2. I fell off my bike while (jechałam rowerem) to school.
3. My brother (nigdy nie ogląda) reality shows on TV.



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4. (Czy chciałbyś pożyczyć) my camera for your school trip?
 5. (Wszyscy lubią) our little cat. /5

Zadanie 9. Uzupełnij zdania 1-3 wyrazami z nawiasów w odpowiedniej formie. Nie zmieniaj kolejności podanych wyrazów i dodaj wszystkie niezbędne elementy (maksymalnie cztery), tak aby otrzymać poprawne zdania.

1. What's (expensive / thing) you have ever bought?
 What's you have ever bought?
 2. There (not be / many) people here when we arrived.
 There people here when we arrived.
 3. I (not mind / cook) dinner if you have got a lot of work to do.
 4. I dinner if you have got a lot of work to do.
 5. (you / do) anything special at the moment?
 anything special at the moment?
 /5



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