

Przykładowe zadania na teście do klasy dwujęzycznej

1 For questions (1-8) read the text below and decide which answer (A, B or C) best fits each gap. Circle the right answer. The first gap (0) is an example. You can get 8 points.

The history of sunglasses

Lots of us wear sunglasses (0) it's sunny outside. However, sunglasses were not always (1) to stop the sun hurting people's eyes. In the 12th century, people in China sometimes wore dark glasses so other people (2) not see how they felt. In the 18th century, an Englishman called James Ayscough tried using blue or green glasses to help people (3) had eye problems or illnesses, (4) he didn't design the glasses to keep the sun out of (5) eyes. Sunglasses didn't become really popular (6) about 1929, in Hollywood, USA. In (7) early days of film, very bright lights were used. (8) these made people's eyes become red, many actors wore sunglasses when they weren't working. Fans saw actors wearing sunglasses, and wanted to look like them.

Example: 0 A when B as C than

1. A use B using C used
2. A could B may C shall
3. A which B who C what
4. A and B if C but
5. A their B her C your
6. A since B by C until
7. A the B some C this
8. A While B Because C So

9. Choose the best alternative to complete the following sentences. Circle the correct word/s. You can get 10 points.

19. They told my grandma that they *have found/had found* her beloved dog three days earlier.
20. My sister Rose, *that/whom/whose* you met last Sunday, has just had her baby.
21. You ought to *have learnt/learned* English grammar yesterday; now it's too late!
22. If Tom had trained the horse, it *would have won/would win* the race, but it came third.
23. I don't mind *working/work* late on Wednesday.
24. I'd like you to give me *an/some/a few* advice.
25. This time tomorrow, Gregory *will be meeting/meets* his cousin for the very first time.
26. I'm afraid I found Jane's talk really *bored/boring*.
27. We *didn't use/used* to use computers in school, but now we do.
28. I *had been/have been* waiting for you for ages. Why are you so late?

7. Read the article about a 13-year-old girl who tried an activity called wing-walking. Are sentences 50-56 right or wrong or there is not information to answer.

A young wing walker

Wing-walking is an activity that's exciting to watch, but it's not one that most people will ever try. To do it you stand on the wing of a plane while it is flying. Thirteen-year-old Jane Rivers first saw someone wing-walking when she was five years old. The pilot of that plane was her uncle, Stephan. Stephan flies planes in shows all over the world, and has a team of wing-walkers who work with him.

Jane has wanted to try wing-walking since she was eight years old, but Stephan always said no. Finally, last month, he agreed, but only after asking her parents if it was OK first. On the day of flight, they had to wait a few hours for good weather. Then Stephan checked the plane carefully before they took off.

Jane spent about 20 minutes in the air. Afterwards, she said, 'It was fun, but very cold! I could not get warm again for hours. I know I'm not the youngest person ever to do wing-walking, but that's okay. There was a story about me in the local newspaper, and a picture of me, and everyone at school tells me I'm famous. That's enough for me!'

Example: Jane likes watching wing-walkers.

A. Right B. Wrong C. No info

Jane's uncle Stephan travels to different countries because of his job.

51. A. Right B. Wrong C. No info

When Jane was eight, Stephan said she should try wing-walking.

52. A. Right B. Wrong C. No info

The weather was perfect all day when Jane went wing-walking.

53. A. Right B. Wrong C. No info

Stephan made sure everything on the plane was working well before the flight.

54. A. Right B. Wrong C. No info

Jane was a little afraid before she started the wing-walk.

55. A. Right B. Wrong C. No info

Jane felt cold for a long time after her wing-walk.

56. A. Right B. Wrong C. No info

3. Rewrite the sentences. Use the words in capital letters but do not change the words given. Use between two and five words and do not change the meaning of the original sentences. (20 points)

Example: 0. A very friendly taxi driver drove us into town.

DRIVEN

We _____ a very friendly taxi driver.

We were driven into town by a very friendly taxi driver.

25. Justyna does not want to go out tonight.

FEEL

Justynagoing out tonight.

26. They say that the new film is extremely exciting.

SAID

The new filmextremely exciting.

27. You shouldn't take any notice of his advice.

LISTEN

If I were you,his advice.

28. I'm sorry that I did not go to the cinema with Mark.

WISH

I to the cinema with Mark.

29. They did not let journalists interview the suspect.

ALLOWED

Journalists interview the suspect.

30. You answered all the questions so I'm sure you passed the exam.

MUST

You answered all the questions sothe exam.

31. You ought to buy some new shoes.

HIGH

It issome new shoes.

32. 'Do you want to have a drink, Peter?' asked Jane.

LIKE

Jane asked Peterhave a drink.

33. She hasn't got any money left.

RUN

She has money.

34. Driving on the left is strange to me.

USED

I amon the left.

4. For questions (35-44), read the text below. Use the words given in brackets to form a word that fits in the gap. The first gap (0) is an example. You can get 10 points.

TEA

Tea is an **(0) EXTREMELY (EXTREME)** popular drink with many people. It is estimated that the consumption of tea in England alone exceeds 165 million cups a day. Despite this, the drink was virtually **(35. KNOW)**..... in England until about 400 years ago. The first **(36. REFER)** to tea in England comes in a diary written in 1660. However, its **(37. POPULAR)** really took off after the **(38. MARRY)** of King Charles II to Catherine of Braganza. It was her great love of tea that made it **(39. FASHION)**

It was believed that tea was good for people as it seemed to be **(40. ABLE)**..... of reviving the spirits and curing certain minor **(41. ILL)**

It has even been suggested by some **(42. HISTORY)** that it played a significant part in the Industrial Revolution. Tea, they say, increased the number of hours that **(43. WORK)** could work in factories as the caffeine in tea made them more **(44. ENERGY)** and consequently, able to work longer hours.