



**TEST KOMPETENCJI JĘZYKOWYCH  
DLA KANDYDATÓW  
DO KLASY DWUJĘZYCZNEJ  
wersja D**

**Czas pracy: 60 min**

**\_\_\_\_ / 40 pkt**

**A. LISTENING**

Sekcja składa się z dwóch zadań. Za każde możesz otrzymać 5 pkt.

**1. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę o superbohaterach. Uzupełnij luki 1– 5 w poniższej notatce, zgodnie z treściami zawartymi w nagraniu. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać od 1 do 4 wyrazów.**

- Giles Baxter, a journalist, thinks that superheroes are more popular than ever.
  
- Sales of both 1 \_\_\_\_\_ comics have gone up.
  
- Superhero movies are popular because:
  - people need protection in the difficult times we live in;
  - people look for hope for 2 \_\_\_\_\_;
  - the superheroes represent positive human qualities all people would like to have (e.g. honesty, responsibility, strength, intelligence etc.);
  - people dream about having superpowers like the ability to fly, change your body or 3 \_\_\_\_\_;
  - they use amazing computer graphics and 4 \_\_\_\_\_.
  
- The negative aspect of superhero movies is that they can:
  - make some people believe that they do indeed have superpowers;
  - encourage such people to become vigilantes and serve justice themselves, e.g. they walk round the streets at night trying to stop 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie sześć wypowiedzi na temat wynalazków. Do każdej wypowiedzi 1–6 dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie A–G. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej wypowiedzi.

SPEAKER	1	2	3	4	5





The speaker is

- A describing how he invented something.
- B recommending a TV programme.
- C giving a History lesson.
- D trying to sell a new product.
- E planning to use a new invention.
- F explaining how he tried out some new technology.
- G giving an example of new technology.

## B. READING

Sekcja składa się z dwóch zadań. Za każde możesz otrzymać 5 pkt

1. Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki 1–5 w blogu zgodnie z treścią tekstu. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać od 1 do 3 wyrazów.

	Many shops offer different toys for boys and girls. Boys' toys
	often involve building or technology while girls' toys involve
	role-playing and arty things – and too many of them are pink!
	The people behind the campaign, <i>Let Toys be Toys</i> , want to stop
	this gender stereotyping. They say kids should be free to choose
	which toys to play with and that all children need to play with
	different toys to develop different skills. ■

I live in a big family. I have two younger brothers and a little sister. I often buy toys for them, so I'm interested in what 1 \_\_\_\_\_ offer. But recently I read about a campaign *Let toys be toys* and I realised how many stereotypes there are when it comes to toys for 2 \_\_\_\_\_. Boys' toys usually involve 3 \_\_\_\_\_. Girls' toys relate to playing roles and developing artistic skills. And the most popular colour for them 4 \_\_\_\_\_. The organisers of the campaign *Let toys be toys* would like 5 \_\_\_\_\_ this stereotyping. In their opinion, all children should freely choose toys to play with. They say it's important for children to play with different toys because in this way they develop different skills. So instead of buying the next birthday presents for my brothers and sister myself, I'll just take the kids shopping!

**2. Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi A–D wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu.**

### *Home Schooling*

Full-time education in the UK is compulsory from the age of five to eighteen. However, that does not mean pupils have to go to school. There are about 50,000 young people who have their lessons at home instead, quite legally. This is 'home schooling'.

Parents decide to take their children out of school for different reasons, like illness and need of special care or a very long distance to the nearest school. Some children have simply been unhappy at school, or have failed to make progress. Whatever the reason, the law allows them to study at home, although inspectors regularly visit to check how they are getting on.

Hayley and Jenny have not been inside a school for two years but they have not neglected their studies. They follow individual timetables they worked out with their mother's guidance. She is responsible for teaching them Maths, English, History and French. Their father teaches them Science and Geography. They study the other subjects online, with the help of friends and relatives.

'Dad goes out to work, so we have lessons with him in the evenings and at weekends,' explains Hayley. 'That's OK.'

The family home is a huge farmhouse in a remote corner of north Wales. 'The girls weren't unhappy at school but they spent so much time getting to school, they were too tired to learn,' says their mother, Julia. 'We had a family conference and in the end we decided to try home schooling. So far, it's been a big success, but the girls know that if they want to go back to school at any time, we will let them. We follow the normal school curriculum, and they will take all the normal school exams.'

One big advantage of homeschooling is that students can study the subjects they enjoy in more depth. For example, Hayley is studying Physics at university level, with the help of her dad and an online tutor. Jenny, meanwhile, is a talented keyboard player who has already passed her Grade 8 exam.

There are disadvantages too, of course. 'Social isolation is something I worry about,' says Julia, 'but they both seem happy and well adjusted. They both have friends who live locally, and in the summer they go away to summer camps where they have no trouble mixing with people and making friends.'

Home schooling is certainly an unusual way of life but it seems to suit Hayley and Jenny.

- 1 50,000 children
  - A. live a long way from their nearest school.
  - B. are not well enough to go to school.
  - C. are failing at school.
  - D. do not attend a school.
  
- 2 Hayley and Jenny
  - A have never been to school.
  - B wanted to change schools.
  - C had a long journey to school.
  - D were bored with school.
  
- 3 The girls study
  - A the same subjects as they would study at school.
  - B whatever they like.
  - C the subjects their parents know about.
  - D Science and Music.
  
- 4 Their mother worries because the girls
  - A might be lonely.
  - B know many people of their own age.
  - C go away every summer.
  - D find it difficult to make friends.
  
- 5 The article is mainly about
  - A the British education system.
  - B an alternative to ordinary school.
  - C a Welsh family.
  - D living in a remote part of the country.

### C. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Sekcja składa się z trzech ćwiczeń. Za dwa pierwsze otrzymasz po 5 pkt. Za trzecie ćwiczenie otrzymasz 10 pkt

#### 1. Przetłumacz fragmenty w języku polskim na angielski. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 5 wyrazów

1. (Zdołaliśmy skończyć) ..... our project on time.
2. X: Why do the boys in the photo look so miserable?  
Y: Because the exhibition ..... (nie jest wystarczająco ciekawa) for them.
3. If Anita ..... (nie będzie ciężej pracować), she'll disappoint her parents.
4. I am writing ..... (w odpowiedzi na) the advertisement on your website.
5. There's ..... (za dużo soli) on this pizza. I'm going to complain.

#### 2. Uzupełnij zdania, wykorzystując w odpowiedniej formie podane wyrazy.

Przykład: *This subject is unpopular with students. They think it's boring. POPULAR*

1. Jack is \_\_\_\_\_ because he doesn't care about his grades.      AMBITIOUS
2. Their class is \_\_\_\_\_ of the teacher. They never listen to him.      RESPECTFUL
3. It was \_\_\_\_\_ to punish the whole class for the actions of two students.      FAIR
4. The Science teacher is \_\_\_\_\_ and often gives homework as a punishment.      TOLERANT
5. Biology is \_\_\_\_\_ for me because I want to study Maths.      PRACTICAL

**3. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź spośród podanych opcji. Otocz ją kółkiem.**

1. All that noise has .....
  - a. made me a headache
  - b. given me a headache
  - c. caused me a headache
  - d. given me a pain in my head
  
2. He is leaving..... There are only 4 days left before he is gone.
  - a. for 4 days
  - b. into 4 days
  - c. in 4 days
  - d. at 4 days
  
3. He gave his fiancée a big .....of flowers.
  - a. bunch
  - b. vase
  - c. packet
  - d. jug
  
4. What' s the .....of this jar?
  - a. container
  - b. content
  - c. contest
  - d. ingredient
  
5. The teacher told us to take out a blank .....of paper.
  - a. sleet
  - b. bar
  - c. some
  - d. sheet
  
6. I am sorry it is late, I need to .....
  - a. Go to home
  - b. Go at home
  - c. Go home
  - d. Went home
  
7. While mum.....I .....my homework.
  - a. Was cooking, were doing
  - b. Was cooking, was doing
  - c. Cooked, did
  - d. Cooked, was doing

8. What .....tomorrow? I have not decided yet.

- a. Will you do
- b. You do
- c. Do you do
- d. Are you doing

9. ....to Italy yet?

- a. Did you go
- b. Were you
- c. Have you been
- d. Had you been

10. Why is John so tired? He .....for 2 hours.

- a. Has been running
- b. Has run
- c. Has running
- d. Has ran