

DIAGNOZA SZKOLNA

Szkoły średnie. Poziom rozszerzony

Klasa 3. Grupa A

Test na początek roku szkolnego

Imię _____

Nazwisko _____

Klasa _____



Zadanie 1.

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

Text 1.

I.1. The speaker aims to

- A. outline the benefits of a job.
- B. share his professional experiences.
- C. advertise the job of a researcher.

Text 2.

I.2. Which of the following is stated in the text as an opinion, not a fact?

- A. Housesitters is one of the most reliable companies on the market.
- B. Housesitters employs pensioners.
- C. Leaving the house with Housesitters is less dangerous than no surveillance.

Text 3.

I.3. Which of the following is stated in the text as a fact, not an opinion?

- A. Most of the speaker's fellow countrymen do not eat healthily.
- B. We inherit our weight from our parents.
- C. Realising the consequences of an unhealthy diet makes people change it.

/3



Zadanie 2.

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy wypowiedzi na temat pobytu w szpitalu. Do każdej wypowiedzi (2.1.–2.3.) dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–D). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jedno zdanie nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

Which speaker

- A. was almost operated on as they were mistaken for somebody else?
- B. suffered from a head injury and had to undergo tests?
- C. received better treatment as a result of a mistake?
- D. was helped by the staff after making a complaint?

2.1.		2.2.		2.3.	
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**Zadanie 3.**

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment wywiadu radiowego. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

3.1. The new radio series is

- A. made by a person with no experience.
- B. a sequel to another well-known programme.
- C. entitled 'Stars gone too soon'.
- D. a portrait of celebrities who died young.

3.2. The programme will not deal with

- A. the works of some of the famous artists.
- B. the reasons why the artists died.
- C. the lives and careers of people connected with sport.
- D. some personality traits of the people presented.

3.3. James Dean became famous

- A. only after his death.
- B. at the age of 24.
- C. mainly because of his good looks.
- D. despite poor acting skills.

3.4. In the interview Martha aims to

- A. reveal the details of James Dean's career in acting.
- B. describe the death of some of the famous people.
- C. encourage the audience to listen to her programme.
- D. interest the DJ she's talking to in James Dean's life.

4

Zadanie 4.

Przeczytaj trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

Text 1.

'Rush' is a recent British-German production based on a true story. Its main theme revolves around the 1976 Formula One season and the harsh rivalry between drivers James Hunt and Niki Lauda. Starring Chris Hemsworth as Hunt and Daniel Brühl as Lauda, the film has been receiving critical acclaim since the night it premiered in September 2013. The actors have been praised for their performances and the director for influencing the viewers' emotions. However, it is mainly the fascinating real life plot of the film that makes it a must-see. The story of a great sporting rivalry between a handsome British playboy and his methodical, cold, intelligent opponent grips the audience from start to finish. It was a truly enjoyable experience to watch two completely different personalities, both on and off the track, willing to risk everything for the title of 1976 Formula One Champion.

4.1. The film described in the text

- A.** has been heavily criticised since it was first shown.
- B.** is worth seeing mainly due to the actors' performance.
- C.** shows both the private lives and careers of two sportsmen.

Text 2.

When a friend of mine, a mother of a two-year-old boy, first told me she was going away on business for a few days leaving her son in a 24/7 childcare centre, I thought she was joking. Before that I hadn't even realised that facilities like that existed. Completely astonished with the news, I gave it a google and found numerous advertisements of day and night nurseries. It turned out that some of these are employer-sponsored. Does it mean that when the boss sends you away for some time he will pay for child care? What I found particularly outrageous were the names given to such facilities. There appeared labels such as 'Little Angels', 'At Peter Pan's', 'Fairy Wonderland'. It really struck me at this point that however cute the names may sound, it will still be only a parent leaving their offspring behind.

4.2. The author of the text

- A.** advertises some 24/7 childcare facilities.
- B.** reports on the news she was given some time ago.
- C.** criticises the idea of day and night nurseries.

Text 3.

Welcome to the Dark Knight – the first restaurant in town where you can immerse yourself in complete darkness while enjoying excellent food. According to some of our customers, it's also the first restaurant to serve Asian food of such diversity and quality. So if you seek new experiences, are open-minded and enjoy exotic tastes, our place is perfect for you. Put on the list of top ten restaurants by the portal goodiefoodie.com, the Dark Knight will enable your sense of taste and smell to reach new heights. It's our firm belief that even your regular daily meal gains an exquisite taste if it remains a mystery.

4.3. Which of the following information about the Dark Knight is stated in the text as a fact, not an opinion?

- A.** It serves the widest range of Asian dishes in the area.
- B.** It is rated as one of the best places to visit.
- C.** A common dish tastes different if you don't see what you eat.

Zadanie 5.

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy fragmenty. Wpisz w luki 5.1.–5.3. litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące fragmenty (A–D), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Uwaga: jeden fragment nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

For most alpine areas, winter sports are the major source of income, and snow reliability is one of the key elements of the touristic offers. For this reason, mountain areas are highly sensitive to climate change, which is a severe threat to snow related sports such as skiing or snowboarding. **5.1.** __ Additionally, the ski tourism industry will be forced to go higher into the mountains to reach areas at high altitude where better snow conditions are expected to be found. This process will lead to a concentration of winter sport activities in the upper parts of mountains and will put the sensitive high mountain environment in danger.

So what exactly are we talking about here? Let us have a look at some numbers. According to the report by the International Panel on Climate Change from 2001, global mean temperature has increased by about 0.6–1°C over the last 100 years. **5.2.** __ Still, the IPCC estimates that there will be an increase of 1.4 to 5.8° by 2100. Also, it is speculated that it is the winter climate in the northern hemisphere that is going to suffer most, which is exactly the location of mountain winter tourism.

5.3. __ They are adapting right now with the aim of counteracting the outcomes of snow-deficient winters and coming up with ideas for economic activities to balance the loss of income in some of the areas.

Adapted from the 5th World Conference on Sport and Environment, Turin 2–3 December 2003 (IOC/UNEP) by Rolf Bürki, Hans Elsasser, Bruno Abegg

- A.** The last years of the 1990s were the warmest of the last few centuries. What is particularly alarming, however, is that we are going to witness further rises in temperature in the future. Of course, there are a lot of uncertainties and there are many possible scenarios.
- B.** Clearly, it should be emphasised at this point that climate is only one of numerous factors influencing snow tourism.
- C.** Fortunately, a number of activities have been taken up at a political, entrepreneurial, operational and organisational level and authorities are not sitting back blissfully ignorant of the consequences of climate change.
- D.** Needless to say, the situation could lead to lower earnings in winter tourism, which will further deepen economic differences between urban areas and the less developed alpine regions.

/ 3

Zadanie 6.

Przeczytaj dwa teksty związane z tajfunami. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

Text 1.

Typhoons all too often burst out of a clear blue sky. The Pacific Ocean can be tranquil one minute and ripped by a thunderstorm the next. That day seemed to be no different. Towards the evening, the sails of the Pequod were blown about by the strongest winds I've ever experienced.

Starbuck stood at the rear end of the ship. With every flash of lightning, he looked up to see the wind tear another sail from its mast and blow it into the darkness. Stubb and Flask shouted to us to lift and tie the lifeboats higher, away from the roaring sea that was beating against the sides of the ship. We did this, but Ahab's lifeboat did not escape the damage. A huge wave crashed against the boat's bottom and tore a great hole in it.

'It's bad!' Stubb shouted to Starbuck. 'But who can stop a typhoon? Not me!'

'And where is the storm coming from, Stubb?' Starbuck yelled back. 'Look! It is coming from the east! It's on the same course Ahab wants us to follow to find Moby Dick! And look at the hole in the lifeboat. Where is it? The place where Ahab himself stands! The voyage is cursed!'

'That's ridiculous,' said Stubb. 'I've never heard anything so foolish. You're getting panicky!' The chief mate went quiet for a moment. Then he said,

'We should turn the ship round and use this wind to blow us home to Nantucket.'

At that moment the sky went black again and we surged into complete darkness. Out of that darkness came a voice, followed by another crash of thunder.

'Who's there?' said Starbuck.

'Old Thunder!' said Ahab. 'Me!'

At first we couldn't make out the figure in front of us. Then with the help of a flash of lightning, we saw the captain trudge to his place at the back of the ship, quite undisturbed. Starbuck suddenly remembered something. 'The lightning rods!' he shouted. 'Are they thrown overboard yet, men?'

On very high church towers you will always find a lightning rod, also called a conductor, which is there to take the force of the lightning from the church building and carry it safely to the ground below. Ships have similar conductors made from chains. They take the force of the lightning away from the ship and onto the water. They are tied to a ship's mast, and must be very long. They must not touch the bottom of the ship when it's in the water.

'Don't worry about the rods, Starbuck,' said Ahab. 'We don't need them. Leave them where they are.'

'Look up! Look up!' cried Starbuck. 'Fire! Fire!'

We all looked up. The tops of the mast seemed to be covered with white flames.

'God save us all!' cried Starbuck. He looked terrified.

The rest of us stood close together and stared silently up the burning masts. We were too frightened to move. Then, suddenly, the flames all disappeared – and the masts were not damaged at all! The flames had been a strange light caused by a mixture of the air and the electricity.

Adapted from Macmillan Readers 'Moby Dick' by H. Melville

- 6.1.** The typhoon described in the story
- A.** was accompanied by the fiercest wind the narrator had ever seen.
 - B.** had been expected by the crew since the beginning of the day.
 - C.** made the captain feel panicky.
 - D.** put the mast of the ship on fire.
- 6.2.** Starbuck wanted to return to Nantucket because
- A.** parts of the ship had been severely damaged.
 - B.** he was superstitious about the voyage.
 - C.** other crew members feared the ship had been cursed.
 - D.** the waves had crashed a hole in the ship's bottom.
- 6.3.** In the text the narrator
- A.** estimates the level of damage caused by the typhoon.
 - B.** comments on a crew member's religious beliefs.
 - C.** compares physical phenomena on land and in the water.
 - D.** explains how a device works.

Text 2.

Typhoon Haiyan was hailed as one of the most destructive cyclones ever recorded. It crossed the Philippines in early November 2013, causing heavy rainfall, flash floods and landslides throughout the archipelago. In spite of the prompt relief measures and the evacuation undertaken by the municipal governments, the humanitarian impact defied description. To date the government has reported an estimated death toll of over 6,000 and another 30,000 missing or wounded. Also, 4 million people were reported displaced. Areas up to 100 kilometres from the eye of the typhoon suffered 80% to total destruction of both public facilities and private buildings. Having declared a national state of emergency, the President issued an appeal for relief. Unfortunately, the international response was felt to be rather slow. However, the reports published after the disaster revealed that the operations were not held back too much and the impression of a slow reaction was due to some obstacles such as lack of transportation, wrecked infrastructure or disrupted government systems. Despite the challenges, regular relief activities reached most of the worst-stricken areas within two weeks of the storm. As the health services officially stated, one of the greatest challenges reported was the lack of potable water, and poor sanitation, which were given a priority among the relief efforts.

Source:

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/philippines_haiyan_en.pdf

6.4. Which is true about the typhoon in the Philippines?

- A. The exact number of typhoon victims is still unknown.
- B. Local authorities did not take action to give assistance to the victims.
- C. The typhoon affected 4 million people in the whole archipelago.
- D. The typhoon affected the area of 100 kilometres.

6.5. Which of these is stated in the text as an opinion, not a fact?

- A. Local authorities' quick reaction did not help to prevent the mass destruction caused.
- B. The victims areas did not receive immediate help because of the local authorities.
- C. There was no prompt international response to the President's request.
- D. One of the biggest on the spot threats to handling the disaster was shortage of drinking water.

5

Zadanie 7.

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (7.1.–7.5.) jednym wyrazem, tak aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych słów.

Every summer thousands of interns flock to London to find employment opportunities to gain an advantage when searching **7.1.** _____ a job after graduation. They move into emptied dorms, sublet rooms at their friends' houses just to file papers and make coffee, hoping to **7.2.** _____ noticed and perhaps get a real salary in the future. **7.3.** _____ wonder most of these undergraduates do not complain that they are not compensated for the time they devote to their potential employer. They are happy to spend up to fifty hours at a workplace in **7.4.** _____ for a promise of a paid job – a promise very rarely fulfilled. At the same time, the willingness to work for free makes the employers **7.5.** _____ to certain submissiveness, which definitely won't help these interns to be treated with due respect in the future.

5

Zadanie 8.

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (8.1.–8.5.). Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych słów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

8.1. It turned out it hadn't been necessary to redecorate the kitchen after all. **WE**

It turned out _____ the kitchen after all.

8.2. I wouldn't have managed without your help. **YOU**

If _____ I wouldn't have managed.

8.3. 'Will you arrive here on time?' she asked. **WHETHER**

She asked _____ on time.

8.4. Unfortunately, they haven't cooked anything yet. **NOTHING**

Unfortunately _____ yet.

8.5. In the end, they managed to do the project. **IN**

In the end, they _____ the project.

5

Zadanie 9.

Twoje szkoła zleciła przygotowanie studniówki firmie organizującej przyjęcia. Niestety, uczestnicy imprezy byli niezadowoleni z jej przebiegu. Napisz list do firmy, w którym opiszesz, co się wydarzyło, uzasadnisz, dlaczego uważasz przyjęcie za nieudane, przedstawisz konsekwencje jego złej organizacji oraz zaproponujesz rozwiązania, które poprawią jakość usług świadczonych przez tę firmę w przyszłości.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu. Oceniana jest zgodność z poleceniem (5 punktów), spójność i logika wypowiedzi (2 punkty), zakres środków językowych (2 punkty) oraz poprawność środków językowych (2 punkty).

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RAZEM:

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