

**Sprawdzian kompetencji językowych z języka angielskiego dla absolwentów szkoły podstawowej -  
kandydatów do oddziału dwujęzycznego z językiem angielskim – technik organizacji turystyki**

**GOOD LUCK 😊**

**I. Rozumienie testu pisanego (4 punkty)**

**Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Z poniższych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zaznacz jedną z czterech możliwości, zakreślając literę A, B, C lub D. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 2 punkty.**

**Age of Exploration and Discovery**

The Age of Exploration (also called the Age of Discovery) began in the 1400s and continued through the 1600s. It was a period of time when the European nations began exploring the world. They discovered new routes to India, much of the Far East, and the Americas. The Age of Exploration took place at the same time as the Renaissance.

**Why explore?**

Outfitting an expedition could be expensive and risky. Many ships never returned. So why did the Europeans want to explore? The simple answer is money. Although, some individual explorers wanted to gain fame or experience adventure, the main purpose of an expedition was to make money.

**How did expeditions make money?**

Expeditions made money primarily by discovering new trade routes for their nations. When the Ottoman Empire captured Constantinople in 1453, many existing trade routes to India and China were shut down. These trade routes were very valuable as they brought in expensive products such as spices and silk. New expeditions tried to discover oceangoing routes to India and the Far East. Some expeditions became rich by discovering gold and silver, such as the expeditions of the Spanish to the Americas. They also found new land where colonies could be established and crops such as sugar, cotton, and tobacco could be grown.

**Henry the Navigator**

The Age of Exploration began in the nation of Portugal under the leadership of Prince Henry the Navigator. Henry sent out ships to map and explore the west coast of Africa. They went further south than any previous European expedition and mapped much of western Africa for the Portuguese. In 1488, Portuguese explorer Bartolomeu Dias was the first European to sail around the southern tip of Africa and into the Indian Ocean.

**Christopher Columbus**

Soon the Spanish wanted to find a trade route to the Far East. Explorer Christopher Columbus thought that he could sail west, across the Atlantic Ocean, to China. He could not get the Portuguese to fund his expedition, so he went to the Spanish. Spanish monarchs Isabella and Ferdinand agreed to pay for Columbus' trip. In 1492 Columbus discovered the New World of the Americas.

**1. What were most of the explorers looking for on their expeditions?**

- a) The edge of the Earth
- b) The lost city of Atlantis
- c) New trading routes
- d) New continents

**2. Why did countries fund expensive and risky expeditions?**

- a) To find gold and silver
- b) To find lands they could colonize
- c) To find new trading routes to the East Indies
- d) All of the above

**3. Who was Henry the Navigator?**

- a) The first European to sail around the south of Africa
- b) The first explorer to discover the Americas
- c) The first explorer to circumnavigate the world
- d) The Portuguese prince who sent out explorers to map the west coast of Africa

**4. What country sponsored the expedition of Christopher Columbus where he discovered the Americas?**

- a) England
- b) Spain
- c) Portugal
- d) Italy

Points: /4

**II. Test leksykalno-gramatyczny.**

**Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź (13 punktów)**

- 1 Brian is out. He has ..... the travel agent's to book his trip.  
A gone                      C gone to  
B been to                    D been in
  
- 2 Sophie usually ..... the place she wants to visit on the Internet.  
A is researching          C research  
B researches                D has researched
  
- 3 I ..... a puppet show at the theatre tomorrow.  
A watch                      C am watching  
B have been watching    D have watched

- 4 Dave ..... in the woods for three hours and he was getting tired and hungry.  
A had been walking    C has walked  
B has been walking    D used to walk
- 5 They ..... in the mountains yesterday at noon.  
A have hiked    C used to hike  
B would hike    D were hiking
- 6 When we were teenagers, we ..... camping in the Highlands very often.  
A were going    C had gone  
B would go    D have gone
- 7 Erasmusbrug is ..... beautiful bridge in the Netherlands.  
A –    C an  
B the    D a
- 8 She ..... souvenirs when travels to a new country.  
A always isn't buying    C always doesn't buy  
B doesn't always buy    D isn't always buying
- 9 Janet ..... a selfie at the moment.  
A is taking    C has been taking  
B has taken    D takes
- 10 He hasn't attended an open-air show ..... he was a little boy.  
A while    C for  
B when    D since
- 11 It ..... that Cleo is having difficulty climbing up the mountain.  
A is appearing    C appears  
B had appeared    D appeared
- 12 Dan ..... as a tour guide for nine years and he loves his job.  
A is working    C worked  
B has been working    D works
- 13 Chris is terrified of heights and will never ..... by plane.  
A used to travel    C get used to travelling  
B be used to travel    D used to travelling

Points: /13

### III Znajomość środków językowych - dobieranie (3 punkty)

Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród podanych wyrazów wybierz te, które poprawnie uzupełniają luki 1-3. Wpisz odpowiednią literę (A-F) obok numeru każdej luki.

**Uwaga!** Trzy wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

A real      C alive      E act

B bring      D take      F go

#### Digital Doggy

Would you like a dog? But don't have time to feed it every day or 1) ..... it for a walk. Perhaps it will bark a lot or leave hair everywhere. There is one dog, though, that won't do any of these things. That's because it's a robotic dog. Its creators hope animals lovers will 2) ..... crazy over these adorable electronic creatures. They look and act like 3) ..... dogs. They can even learn New tricks that you can download from an app. Now how's that for a smart dog!

**Points: /3**

### IV Znajomość środków językowych

**Transformacje ze słowem kluczem (10 punktów)**

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.

**Uwaga!** Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.

1. The festival will be in the park on Saturday.

**PLACE** The festival will ..... in the park on Saturday.

2. A man wearing a mask grabbed her purse.

**STOLEN** Her purse..... a man wearing a mask.

3. This is her first time singing in front of an audience.

**NEVER** She ..... in front of an audience before.

4. The dress didn't cost as much as the shoes.

**THAN** The dress cost ..... the shoes.

5. My cousin can't wait to ride a double-decker bus in London.

**FORWARD** My cousin is looking ..... on a double-decker bus in London.

**Points: /10**

## V. SŁOWOTWÓRSTWO

### Wstaw słowa podane w nawiasach w poprawnej formie (10 punktów)

1. James managed to pull his friend to ..... through the window of his burning house. **SAFE**
2. He had been running for three hours and he was ..... **EXHAUST**
3. As you can see from the houses, only ..... people can afford to live in this area. **WEALTH**
4. The London Eye and Tower Bridge are two of London's most popular ..... **SEE**
5. I'd love to go back to that ..... mall we visited in Berlin; it was amazing! **IMPRESS**

Points: /10

### VI Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.

1. Let's hurry up. We don't have much time to .....  
a) exhaust                      b) spare                      c) handle
2. The soldiers were ..... to run with a complete field equipment for three hours.  
a) ordered                      b) ruled                      c) arranged
3. I never remember the forms of irregular verbs. I can't even learn them by .....  
a) brain                      b) heart                      c) eyes.
4. The film ..... out to be a great success despite a low-budget production.  
a) appeared                      b) turned                      c) brought
5. In ..... of cold weather, I'd like you to put on your winter cap and warm socks.  
a) event                      b) case                      c) situation
6. The man who .....this building on fire is still being looked for by the police.  
a) set                      b) fixed                      c) let
7. I travel by bus whenever I can. I can't ..... going on foot.  
a) stand                      b) like                      c) care
8. It is silly to waste all your money. You should always keep something for a .....day.  
a) foggy                      b) rainy                      c) cloudy
9. The older you get, the more quickly your time .....  
a) passes                      b) retires                      c) moves
10. Seeing that his opponent was stronger and faster, the Mexican fighter just ... in.  
a) held                      b) ran                      c) gave

Points: /10

FINAL SCORE: /50 points

## ANSWER KEY

### I. Rozumienie testu pisanego (4 punkty)

1) C, 2) D, 3) D, 4) B

### II. Test leksykalno-gramatyczny (13 punktów)

1 C 4 A 7 D 10 D 13 C

2 B 5 D 8 B 11 C

3 C 6 B 9 A 12 B

### III Znajomość środków językowych - dobieranie (3 punkty)

1) D, 2) F, 3) A

### IV Znajomość środków językowych. Transformacje ze słowem kluczowym (10 punktów)

1. The festival will take place in the park.
2. Her purse was stolen by a man wearing a mask.
3. She has never sung in front of an audience before.
- 4) The dress cost less than the shoes.
- 5) My cousin is looking forward to riding on a double-decker bus in London.

### V. SŁOWOTWÓRSTWO (5 punktów)

1 safety 3 happily 5 sights

2 exhausted 4 wealthy 6 impressive

### VII Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź (10 punktów)

1) B, 2) A, 3) B, 4) B, 5) B, 6) A, 7) A, 8) B, 9) A, 10) C