

DIAGNOZA SZKOLNA
Szkoły ponadpodstawowe. Poziom podstawowy

Klasa 2. Grupa A

Test na początek roku szkolnego

Imię _____

Nazwisko _____

Klasa _____



Zadanie 1.

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad radiowy. Zaznacz znakiem **X**, które zdania są zgodne z treścią nagrania (**T** – True), a które nie (**F** – False).

	T	F
I.1. Phillip Stowe is a collector of strange things.		
I.2. He doesn't spend most of his time in the office.		
I.3. He once met a man who collected lunchboxes.		
I.4. Phillip loves everything about his work.		

4



Zadanie 2.

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy wypowiedzi na temat komputerów i Internetu. 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.

This speaker is

- A.** in a computer shop.
- B.** talking about online networking.
- C.** in a computer lab.
- D.** talking about electronic gadgets.

2.1.	
2.2.	
2.3.	

3



Zadanie 3.

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć tekstów. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę **A**, **B** albo **C**.

Text 1.

- 3.1. The girls are talking about
- A.** a story they have read.
 - B.** a book they want to read.
 - C.** a film they want to watch.

Text 2.

- 3.2. Where is the boy?
- A.** In a pharmacy.
 - B.** At the doctor's.
 - C.** In hospital with his mum.

Text 3.

- 3.3.** During the basketball camp you can
- A.** practise with Kobe Bryant every day.
 - B.** train for three hours a day with professionals.
 - C.** get a T-shirt designed by Kobe Bryant.

Text 4.

- 3.4.** With the free version of the application you can
- A.** find out how fast you are.
 - B.** share your training results online.
 - C.** track the nearest gym.

Text 5.

- 3.5.** The text gives
- A.** the rules of fitness training.
 - B.** information about a website.
 - C.** a recipe for healthy food.

5

Zadanie 4.

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Wpisz w luki 4.1.–4.3. litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A–D), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Uwaga: jedno zdanie nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

Napoleon Bonaparte was born into a noble Italian family in 1769 in Corsica. He began his military service at the age of ten when he went to France and was enrolled in the Royal Military School. **4.1.** ____

Napoleon continued his military career a bit by accident. In 1793 his family had to move from Corsica. **4.2.** ____ They went to France, where Napoleon was a very successful soldier. He was soon promoted and in 1795 became Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Interior. This promotion made him rich and famous.

In 1796 Napoleon led the Italian Army in a series of battles against Austria. By the time Italy defeated Austria in October 1797, it was clear that Napoleon was one of the world's greatest military leaders. **4.3.** ____ He was crowned in a very fancy ceremony at the Notre Dame in Paris.

- A.** It was because the governor accused them of being too pro-France and ordered them to go away.
- B.** He is well-known for taking part in many battles called the Napoleonic Wars.
- C.** He completed his studies six years later and graduated with the title of a lieutenant.
- D.** As a result of his victories, Napoleon was named Emperor of the French Empire.

3

Zadanie 5.

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

Text 1.

Hi Steve,

Just a quick note to let you know I won't be at school tomorrow. I broke my wrist today at football practice and I need to stay home for at least two weeks. I'm afraid it means you will need to do the history project on your own or ask someone else to do it with you. Anyway, why don't you visit me at the weekend – I feel I'm going to be really bored over the next few days. Oh, and let me know what the homework is so that I can catch up quickly.

Tomas

5.1. Tomas wrote to Steve to

- A.** inform him about an accident.
- B.** ask him to do a history project with him.
- C.** let him know about homework.

Text 2.

Healthy eating is not about a strict diet, being hungry, staying unrealistically thin, or saying no to the foods you love. Rather, it's about feeling great, having more energy, being in a good mood, and keeping yourself as healthy as possible. All of these can be achieved by learning about the range of healthy food choices and to create and stick to a tasty, healthy diet. I strongly recommend starting with some reading about which ingredients go well together and which should not be combined.

5.2. According to the author, a healthy diet means that you

- A.** have to eat as little as possible.
- B.** are very slim.
- C.** do not eat some kinds of food together.

Text 3.

Around four thousand doctors across the country went on strike this morning to protest against the new regulations about their work. The government plans to increase the number of hours a doctor has to work in a hospital without any changes to the salary they earn. If the new law is introduced, the doctors will have to work six hours a week longer, which will make them more tired, less effective and some will have to resign from the jobs they have in the private sector, so they will earn less money.

5.3. The doctors went on strike, because they

- A.** aren't earning enough money.
- B.** disagree with the changes that the government proposes.
- C.** want to work six hours a week shorter than now.

Zadanie 6.

Przeczytaj tekst o popularnej w USA dyscyplinie sportu. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek (A–E) do każdej z oznaczonych części tekstu (6.1.–6.3.). Wpisz odpowiednią literę obok numeru każdego akapitu. Uwaga: dwa nagłówki nie pasują do żadnej części tekstu.

- A.** Why football
- B.** The size of the field
- C.** A few simple rules
- D.** Football in Europe
- E.** A confusing name

One of the most popular team sports in the USA is American football. Originating from rugby, it has millions of fans all over North America.

6.1. ____

If you don't know the rules of the game, don't worry – they are easy to learn. What you need to start with, however, are the essentials. So first you need to realise that what Americans call football has nothing to do with the football known to Europeans. The football in the USA and Canada is more like rugby. The sport popular in Europe is known to Americans as 'soccer'.

6.2. ____

If this is not complicated enough, let's look at the reason the sport was given this name. No, it has nothing to do with kicking the ball, as in 90 per cent of the game time the ball does not touch any feet whatsoever. The name is related to the size of the ball, which is about 11 inches long. Can you guess how many feet that is?

6.3. ____

Like I said, even if you watch the game for the very first time, you will know when to cheer. After all, like in most (if not all) team sports, the winner is the team that has scored the most points at the end of the game. No matter if there is a touchdown or a field goal, you can easily figure out which players on the field are winning.

Zadanie 7.

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

Little Hintock in Winter

It was a cold winter in 1855. Most of the people of Little Hintock had finished work for the day, and they were all in their homes. It was late, but lights were shining from the windows of a few of the houses and cottages.

The village of Little Hintock lay in the small valley near the edge of a large area of woodland. There were trees of many kinds in these forests. The people who lived in the little village earned their living from the trees.

Every kind of tree had a use. Big oaks were cut down and their huge trunks were sold. The wood from some of the trees was used for building houses and for making furniture. Other types of wood were used for fences and roofs.

Between the village and the woodland there were apple orchards. The apple trees had a use, too. Their fruit was used to make cider, which the villagers drank themselves or sold at the market at Sherton Abbas – the nearest town, nearly ten miles from the village. Inside one of the cottages in Little Hintock there was a young woman working, despite the late hour and despite her tiredness. The woman was wearing a leather apron and she had a big leather glove on her left hand. In this hand she held a long piece of wood. With a heavy knife, the woman cut the wood into four thinner pieces. She sharpened the ends of piece into a point. After a while, the girl stopped for a moment and put down her knife again and started to cut another piece of wood. At her feet there was already a pile of sharp sticks to be later used by roof makers.

Suddenly, there was a knock at the door. A moment later came in a man who needed no introduction.

Adapted from Macmillan Readers 'The Woodlanders' by Thomas Hardy

7.1. Which sentence is about the people from Little Hintock?

- A.** They were enjoying their day off work.
- B.** They lived ten miles away from the forest.
- C.** They made money thanks to different trees.
- D.** They never used trees for reasons other than building.

7.2. The girl working in the cottage

- A.** wasn't tired despite the fact it was late.
- B.** was making tools for someone doing a different job.
- C.** had already made four sharp sticks.
- D.** was visited by a man she didn't know.

7.3. In this text, the author

- A.** describes the landscape in the countryside.
- B.** explains the difference between various kinds of trees.
- C.** writes how the girl earned a living.
- D.** introduces some people from Little Hintock.

Zadanie 8.

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

Personality and the future

Do you think that personality is important in what you do in life? Do you often do personality tests to **8.1.** ___ what future is ahead of you? As a famous philosopher once said: 'A man's character is his fate'. It basically means that your personality can tell you in advance where you might end up. In **8.2.** ___ words, some people believe that our lives are programmed in a certain unchangeable way. If we put this together with some modern psychological theories which classify different types of people, we can create a recipe for a successful life. How **8.3.** ___ it work? Here you are. Well, if it turns out that you represent a personality type which doesn't like **8.4.** ___, don't try to become a leader by all means. And if you're sensitive to what other people say about you, do not look for a job in which you have to deal with a lot of criticism. As simple as that!

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 8.1. | A. find out | B. make out | C. look out |
| 8.2. | A. another | B. the other | C. other |
| 8.3. | A. does | B. can | C. is |
| 8.4. | A. loneliness | B. responsibility | C. boredom |

**Zadanie 9.**

W zadaniach 9.1.–9.4. spośród podanych odpowiedzi (A–C) wybierz tę, która może najlepiej zastąpić podkreślony fragment. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

- 9.1.** The cinema is near the park.
The cinema isn't ___ the park.

- A.** close to
B. far from
C. too far

- 9.3.** I like history more than geography.
I prefer ___.

- A.** history than geography.
B. history to geography.
C. history like geography.

- 9.2.** Shall we go shopping together?
Why ___ shopping together?

- A.** we do not go
B. do we go
C. don't we go

- 9.4.** The name of this city is Berthon.
This ___ Berthon.

- A.** city is called
B. city's name
C. city name



Zadanie 10.

Na jednym z Twoich ulubionych blogów autor dodał wpis o swojej ulubionej potrawie, a pod nim powstało forum, na którym czytelnicy dzielą się swoimi pomysłami. Zredaguj wpis na forum, w którym:

- opisziesz swoją ulubioną potrawę,
- przedstawisz okoliczności, w których pierwszy raz jej próbowałeś/próbowałaś,
- napiszesz, co sądzą o tej potrawie Twoi znajomi/bliscy,
- wyrazisz nadzieję, że w przyszłości na blogu pojawią się podobne wpisy.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów, pamiętając, że jej długość powinna wynosić od 70 do 120 słów (nie licząc słów w zdaniach, które są podane). Oceniana jest umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji (4 punkty), spójność i logika wypowiedzi (1 punkt), bogactwo językowe (2 punkty) oraz poprawność językowa (1 punkt).

Hi everyone!

It was great to read about all these tasty dishes. I'd like to write about one, too.

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Bye!

XYZ

RAZEM:

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