

PRZYKŁADOWY TEST

Sprawdzian kompetencji językowych z języka angielskiego

do klasy 1h (oddziału międzynarodowego) realizującej
program

International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme

Część pisemna

Czas trwania: 90 minut

Ilość punktów możliwych do zdobycia: 50

KLUCZ ODPOWIEDZI ZNAJDUJE SIĘ NA KOŃCU TESTU

ENTRANCE EXAM PAPER

PRE-IB YEAR 2017/2018

Time: 90 minutes

PART 1 VOCABULARY

TASK 1 Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of words provided in brackets. Write them in capitals. (6 points)

1. What is the _____ of the Danube River. (LONG)
2. My sister's _____ makes her social life difficult. (SHY)
3. The bank robbers were sentenced to twelve years of _____. (PRISON)
4. Make sure the hairdryer is _____ before you fix the switch. (CONNECT)
5. It is an absolute _____ that the ruling party will win the forthcoming election. (CERTAIN)
6. Extraterrestrial life has not been _____ proven yet. (SCIENCE)

TASK 2 Choose one correct answer A, B, C or D. (6 points)

1. You'd never guess she has a(n) _____ leg.
a) pretend b) artificial c) fake d) reproduction
2. I receive a bank _____ every month.
a) account b) balance c) document d) statement
3. Stir the coffee well until the sugar is _____.
a) softened b) dissolved c) melted d) blanched
4. Don't let gaming interfere _____ your homework.
a) in b) on c) from d) with
5. Eating nothing but junk food can lead to _____.
a) famine b) underfeeding c) malnutrition d) starvation
6. Luke is at home today because he's _____ a cold.
a) come up with b) come away with c) come down with d) come far with

TASK 3 Fill in the gaps using one word each time. (6 points)

The International History of Nuclear Weapons

The course available on <http://online.stanford.edu/>

Nuclear weaponry has been a component of military defense ¹⁾ _____ WWII, when the atomic bomb was launched on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. ²⁾ _____ the development of nuclear fission in 1938 to the present, nuclear weapons have globally created challenges and encouraged systematic reform. All the while the threat ³⁾ _____ nuclear war lingers in the midst of international relations.

This course studies the history and politics associated ⁴⁾ _____ nuclear weapons and the role of technology transfer in developing nuclear weaponry from a political and military perspective. It will study the varying ideologies and concepts of these weapons from different states, as ⁵⁾ _____ as the efforts to control and eradicate nuclear weapons through international institutions that ⁶⁾ _____ designed to reduce the global nuclear war threat.

PART 2

LEXICAL - GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

TASK 4 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. (6 points)

1. The students will finish their English course at the end of June. (**HAVE**)

The English course _____ the beginning of July.

2. 'Did you eat the chocolates?' Maria said to Peter. (**ASKED**)

Maria _____ eaten the chocolates.

3. It was a mistake not to apply for the job. (**WISH**)

I _____ for the job.

4. Governments should preserve all the world's languages. (**OUGHT**)

All the world's languages _____
governments.

5. My teacher suggested that I spent the summer in England. (**ADVISED**)

My teacher _____ the summer in
England.

6. Olivia did not concentrate so she made a lot of mistakes. (**WOULD**)

If Olivia _____ made fewer mistakes.

PART 3 LISTENING

TASK 5 You will hear an interview with a woman called Carol Jones, who cycled around the world. For questions 1 – 7, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. (7 points)

1. Carol Jones
 - A is known for being a grandmother with a reputation
 - B works as the head teacher of a school
 - C has always been interested in sports
 - D took early retirement in order to pursue her goal

2. When Carol saw a solitary cyclist in India, she felt
 - A inspired to regain proficiency as a cyclist.
 - B surprised at his choice of destination.
 - C determined to join him on his journey.
 - D dissatisfied with what she was doing.

3. Carol says that in the early stages of planning her trip, she worried about
 - A her ability to carry it through.
 - B whether she could afford it.
 - C the practicalities of planning the route.
 - D getting hold of a sufficiently reliable bicycle.

4. How did ordinary people react to Carol when they saw her on the trip?
 - A They were fascinated by what she was doing.
 - B They were unsure whether to offer her hospitality.
 - C They disapproved of her behaviour.
 - D They questioned her true motives.

5. What did Carol find particularly difficult about her journey?
- A cycling in difficult terrain
 - B dealing with unexpected events
 - C communicating with certain people
 - D coping with disappointments
6. Carol says that one advantage of travelling round the world by bicycle is that
- A you can stop for a break whenever you like.
 - B you can stand out less than other foreign travellers.
 - C you meet other cyclists to exchange ideas with.
 - D you rely less on the goodwill of local people.
7. Looking back on her trip, Carol feels that she should have
- A learnt more quickly from her mistakes.
 - B had a clearer idea of why she was doing it.
 - C made more effort to raise money for charity.
 - D set herself a less challenging goal.

PART 4
READING

TASK 6 Refer to the following passage for questions 1 – 6 (6 points)

The Sahara Film Festival

After a bumpy 225km drive from a meagre airstrip in Tindouf, south western Algeria, a¹ sprawling single-story town begins to emerge from the desert's dust. As the sun climbs in the cloudless sky, visitors are rewarded with their first glimpse of Dakhla refugee camp. It isn't the most obvious setting for a film festival, but for seven years, just before the glitz and glamour of Cannes, the Sahrawi people of Dakhla have hosted actors and film-makers from around the⁵ world for this six-day event. This year, for the first time, direct flights were laid on from London, giving the opportunity for overseas visitors to play a part in this extraordinary occasion. But despite the energy and excitement, the background to the film festival is a serious one, as the Sahrawi people have been living for thirty years in this isolated desert outpost, having been forced to flee their native Western Sahara. ¹⁰

Western Sahara, Africa's last colony, was taken over by Morocco when the Spanish withdrew in 1976, despite a ruling from the International Court of Justice. This was followed by a brutal 16-year war, during which time tens of thousands of Sahrawis fled across the Algerian border to refugee camps. In 1991, a ceasefire agreement was drawn up, in which a referendum on self-determination was promised to decide the fate of the country and its people. However,¹⁵ almost twenty years later, the gears of diplomacy have turned slowly and nothing has happened. Meanwhile the refugees have been left stranded in five refugee camps dotted around the vast, inhospitable desert.

Dakhla, home to nearly 30,000 of these refugees, is the most remote of these camps, being located 175 km from the nearest city. Unlike its namesake, the beautiful coastal city in²⁰

Western Sahara, this Dakhla has no paved roads and is entirely dependent on outside supplies for food and water. Temperatures regularly top 120 degrees, there is minimal vegetation and there are frequent sandstorms. Locally it is known as the Devil's Garden. Despite these obvious setbacks, the town is clean and well organised, with wide sandy streets. Houses and tents are grouped in neat family compounds. There are hospitals, funded by aid agencies,²⁵ and a good standard of education. For the duration of the festival, an articulated lorry is parked in the central compound, and a multiplex-sized screen is mounted on its side. Around it are stalls and tents housing workshops and exhibitions.

The aim of the festival is to raise international awareness on the plight of the refugees. However, it also offers a rare chance for the refugees to go to the movies and³⁰ experience some educational opportunities. It is hoped that it might foster a new generation of Sahrawi film-makers, especially as this year, the festival also celebrated the opening of a permanent film, radio and television school in a neighbouring camp.

The program of films for this year included over forty films from around the world. Films range from international blockbusters to various works on and by the Sahrawi people. The themes³⁵ mostly centre on experiences of struggle and hope, but there were lighter moments, such as an animated film for the children and a flash of Rachel Weisz's naked bottom during the ancient Egyptian epic *Agora* which proved to be a highlight for many older boys. However, the runaway favourite was 'a Victime', a documentary about Ibrahim Leibeit, a 19-year-old Sahrawi who lost his leg to a land mine last year.⁴⁰

Films are screened at night, so the daytime is taken up with exhibitions, camel races and football matches. One afternoon the London-based charity 'Sandblast' put on a joint workshop with a film-maker, giving refugees the opportunity to learn about filmmaking and create their own video messages. These were put online so that their extended families in Western Sahara, from whom they have been separated for more than 33 years, could watch them.⁴⁵ Helen Whitehead, a film-maker from London said, 'Working together really broke down language and cultural barriers. It was very rewarding, and we came across some real talent.'

More than 500 visitors flew into Tindouf on charter planes and braved the rough drive to the settlement. All the visitors to the festival stay with Sahrawi families, sharing their homes and partaking of their food. Living with these displaced people gives overseas participants an⁵⁰ invaluable insight into the conditions in which the refugees live. Alongside the film buffs there are real celebrities such as actors Victoria Demayo and Helena Olano. They are mostly B and C listers from the Spanish film industry, although the real stars do take an interest. Director Javier Cardozo was a visitor last year, and Penelope Cruz is a long-term supporter, but pulled out of attending the festival this year at the last minute. Will the celebrity backing make a⁵⁵ difference to the plight of the refugees? Possibly. Cardozo's suggestion that the Spanish, as the ex-colonial masters of Western Sahara, were responsible for the situation received significant coverage in the Spanish Media and put some pressure on the government to take some action. However, although the campaign in Spain is growing steadily, the focus of attention cannot only be on the Spanish government.⁶⁰

On the final day of the gathering, there is a dusty red-carpet ceremony in which the White Camel award for best picture is presented to Jordi Ferrer and Paul Vidal for 'El Problema', their 2009 film about Western Sahara. Actors, activists and festival organisers gather on stage in high spirits to show their solidarity with the refugees. But as the stalls are dismantled and the trucks are driven away, the thoughts of the visitors turn to the people they⁶⁵ are leaving behind. They may never get the chance to see the world or fulfil their dreams of becoming actors or film-makers. For them, there is nowhere to go. Dakhla is essentially a desert prison.

1. According to the writer, the refugees have been in the desert for so long because:
 - a) International agencies do not know they are there
 - b) the Moroccan government disagree with the UN
 - c) a proposed vote is yet to take place
 - d) there is a war in their home country

2. What is said about the films shown at the festival?
 - a) They mostly show the personal experiences of the Sahwari people.
 - b) All of the films are serious in content.
 - c) The variety of films suited a wide range of tastes
 - d) The international films were more popular than the local films

3. What was the British visitors' response to the workshops?
 - a) They were surprised by the refugee's film knowledge
 - b) The workshops enabled them to communicate with local people.
 - c) the workshops taught the visitors a lot about local culture.
 - d) They showed the local films to their families via the internet.

4. Which word between lines 1 – 10 is closest in meaning to '*stretching across*'?

5. Find a word or expression between lines 15 – 20 which suggests that the refugees have been left in the camp without the possibility to leave it.

6. Which expression between lines 45 – 55 suggests that reaching the refugee camp is quite a challenge?

PART 5
WRITING

You saw an advertisement for a tennis course in England but you have one or two problems and cannot stay the whole course. Write a letter to the course director. In your letter, describe your problems and find out if a refund is possible.

Write a formal letter. Do not write any postal addresses neither your name.

Word limit: 200-250. (13 points)

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do klasy 1h (oddziału międzynarodowego) realizującej
program

International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme

Część ustna

Czas trwania: 15 minut

Ilość punktów możliwych do zdobycia: 20

Przebieg części ustnej sprawdzianu kompetencji językowych z języka angielskiego:

Część 1 (2 punkty)

Kandydat zobligowany jest to do przedstawienia 3-min. autoprezentacji na temat swoich zainteresowań, osiągnięć oraz planów na przyszłość jakie wiąże z ukończeniem nauki w klasie realizującej program Matury Międzynarodowej.

Część 2 (2 punkty)

Celem drugiej części egzaminu jest sprawdzenie ogólnej wiedzy kandydata o programie Matury Międzynarodowej dotyczące informacji zawartych na stronie internetowej szkoły.

Przykładowe pytania:

- Jakie aktywności chciałbyś realizować w ramach programu CAS?
- Na jaki temat chciałbyś pisać Extended Essay i dlaczego?
- Czym jest TOK?

Część 3 (3 punkty)

W trzeciej części egzaminu kandydaci zostaną poproszeni o interpretację przysłowia lub cytatu.

Przykładowe cytaty:

- "Two things define you. Your patience when you have nothing, and your attitude when you have everything."
- "The purpose of art is washing the dust of daily life off our souls."
- "The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others."
- "Everybody is a genius. But if you judge a fish by its ability to climb a tree, it will spend its whole life thinking its stupid."

Część 4 (3 punkty)

W tej części egzaminu zdający zostanie poproszony o odpowiedź na jeden losowo wybrany temat poruszający zagadnienia z życia codziennego (tematy zgodnie z wymaganiami opublikowanymi na stronie internetowej szkoły).

Egzamin w całości przeprowadzany jest w języku angielskim.

KLUCZ ODPOWIEDZI DO CZĘŚCI PISEMNEJ

Task 1

1. length
2. shyness
3. imprisonment
4. disconnected
5. certainty
6. scientifically

Task 2

1. b
2. d
3. b
4. d
5. c
6. c

Task 3

1. since
2. from
3. of
4. with
5. well
6. were

Task 4

1. will have finished by
2. asked Peter if he had
3. wish I had/I'd applied
4. ought to be preserved by
5. advised me to spend
6. had concentrated she would have

TASK 5

1. d
2. d
3. a
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. b

TASK 6

1. c
2. c
3. b
4. sprawling
5. (refugees have been left) stranded
6. braved the rough drive (to the settlement)

TRANSKRYPCJA TEKSTÓW

Interviewer: Now, Carol, you've built up something of a reputation for yourself as, I hope you won't mind me saying, the grandmother of cycling. After all, you didn't actually take to two wheels until you took early retirement from a career as a head teacher. Was there an inspirational moment when you realized that travel on two wheels was what you'd been seeking?

Carol: Yes, I was on a package holiday, in the school holidays, and I was in a coach travelling across a desert in India and I looked out of the coach window and I saw this man. He saw a solitary man and he was pedalling across the immensity of the desert. And I suddenly thought: 'I don't want to be looking at the world through a window'. And that reaction came as a complete surprise. I'd never been the least bit sporty and I didn't even have a bicycle. But at that moment I knew I was going to cycle across India. Later on I thought: 'Well, while I'm at it, I might as well cycle round the world'.

Interviewer: Surely, you didn't just set off right away?

Carol: It took me five years to summon up the courage after that moment of enlightenment because it involved taking early retirement, and you know, it was such a major leap into the dark; there were times when I'd wake up in a cold sweat at night and I'd start having second thoughts about my chances of getting it off the ground. But once I began thinking about the route, I decided to go London to London, west to east, it all began to fall into place. I had to have the bicycle custom built, and I went and told Condor cycles what I wanted to do and they saw to it for me. And it's still going strong. It's done about 70,000 kilometers.

Interviewer: Now there's not time to hear about all the places you visited, but tell us about people's reactions to you generally, you know as you cycled around?

Carol: Well, what struck me is that most countries have a strong tradition of hospitality and you're invited into people's homes. Of course in some places there was lots of bureaucracy, you know, at borders. Officials couldn't understand what an old woman like me was doing on a bicycle. But in the main people were very intrigued by me, they said most women they knew of my age were at home looking after their grandchildren, so they didn't know what to make of me really.

Interviewer: So, what were some of the challenges you faced?

Carol: Well, even though I had a smattering of some key languages, once I got out into country areas I found the local dialects impenetrable and I hadn't realized how much that

would affect me psychologically. As far as the physical challenges are concerned, I actually got used to the mountains. I discovered that if I thought about doing it little by little, focusing on a tree not far off and then a particular rock, I could just about make it. What I was never tired of was the variety of food – I never knew what to expect next.

Interviewer: So Carol, all in all, why would you recommend a bicycle for travelling around the world?

Carol: I think that because you look vulnerable, you're obviously no threat, so people take to you. You know, you go into a tee shop in the country, in Asia, for example, and everybody else has come there on a bicycle too, so you're one of them. And some people say that it's a great advantage that you don't have to share the experience with someone; that you just enjoy it under your own steam; that it's all a matter of determination and self-reliance. There's something in that too.

Interviewer: Is there anything you would do differently?

Carol: Well, I realise that I missed a few golden opportunities en route, and I got myself into needless difficulties at times, but you learn from those experiences so there's no point crying over spilt milk. But I guess on a deeper level, I have been rather self-indulgent and there've been times since when I've wondered what was really behind it all – I ought to have known really, shouldn't I? People assume that I was raising money for good causes, and maybe I could've done, but sponsorship wasn't ever part of the plan, so I'm not going to start feeling guilty about it. But maybe if I was starting again, I'd consider that side of it more.

Interviewer: Are more trips planned?

Carol: Well yes. Actually, I'm just off to ... *(fade)*