

Sprawdzian kompetencji językowych z języka angielskiego

do klasy 1d (oddziału międzynarodowego) realizującej program

International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme

Czas trwania: 90 minut

Ilość punktów możliwych do zdobycia: 50

PART 1: LISTENING

TASK 1 You will hear five people talking about university. Choose from the list **A–F** what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. **(5 points)**

This speaker...

- A. was unable to make an important decision.
- B. was happy with a small circle of friends.
- C. wasn't impressed by the teaching.
- D. learned an important lesson about life.
- E. listened to the wrong advice.
- F. now has a different attitude to studying than before.

Speaker	1	2	3	4	5

TASK 2 You will hear part of a radio interview about doing shopping. For questions **1–5** choose the best answer (**A, B, C or D**). **(5 points)**

1. Sheila advises listeners to:
 - A. do all their shopping in one shop.
 - B. change the shop they use each week.
 - C. shop in the nearest supermarket to where you live.
 - D. check the prices of products in different shops.
2. Before she goes shopping, Sheila:
 - A. types and prints a shopping list.
 - B. discusses what she needs with her husband.
 - C. makes herself something to eat.
 - D. tells her husband not to eat any snacks.
3. Sheila says that when bargains are offered by supermarkets:
 - A. the prices aren't always lower than before.
 - B. she can never remember what the original price was.
 - C. they usually make you spend more money.
 - D. you can be sure that the new price is no higher than the old one.
4. When talking about supermarket own brands, Sheila says that:
 - A. they are always worth buying.
 - B. you should at least try them to see if they are acceptable.
 - C. the labelling isn't as clear as for other brands.
 - D. they are a waste of money.
5. The interviewer's reaction to what Sheila is saying is mainly one of:
 - A. surprise.
 - B. agreement.
 - C. confusion.
 - D. contradiction.

PART 2: VOCABULARY

TASK 3 Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words provided in brackets. Write them in capital letters. **(5 points)**

1. My friend is going to sell me a _____ camera. **(VALUE)**
2. I like taking snaps but I am not very _____. **(SKILL)**
3. My next-door neighbour has a very unusual _____. **(APPEAR)**
4. My jeans are very old and _____. **(WEAR)**
5. The whole conference was totally _____ - nobody knew what they were supposed to be doing. **(ORGANIZE)**

TASK 4 Choose one correct answer: A, B, C or D. **(5 points)**

1. Helen's parents were pleased when they read her school.....
A. report B. papers C. diploma D. account
2. I bought these shoes in the sale. They were a real.....
A. cheap B. economy C. bargain D. purchase
3. Your leg is not broken but it is badly.....
A. fractured B. bruised C. bandaged D. bent
4. I bought this bread four days ago and now it is.....
A. stale B. off C. bad D. rotten
5. That was fantastic. Could I have a second.....
A. plate B. course C. helping D. service

TASK 5 In each point choose the appropriate option A, B or C. **(5 points)**

1. Jack has decided to **reduce** the time he spends watching television.

- A. run out of
- B. cut down on
- C. see to

2. Guess who **arrived unexpectedly**?

- A. turned up
- B. made up
- C. gave in

3. At half past six ,the alarm clock **went off**.

- A. exploded
- B. Rang
- C. Disappeared

4. Please do not **bring up** that subject again!

- A. watch
- B. mention it
- C. welcome

5. I couldn't **stand** her behaviour.

- A. put down
- B. put up with
- C. put through

PART 3: LEXICAL - GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

TASK 6 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. You must use between two to five words, including the word given. **DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. (5 points)**

1. 'Don't forget to buy some bread, Simon', said Mum. (**reminded**)

Mum _____ some bread.

2. I started learning English five years ago. (**for**)

I _____ five years.

3. I'm not tall enough to reach the shelf. (**TALLER**)

If I _____ reach the shelf.

4. Please do not open the window (**you**)

I would _____ the window.

5. What a pity I missed the concert. (**wish**)

I _____ the concert.

PART 4: READING

TASK 7 Read the text. Complete the gaps (1–5) with missing sentences (A–F). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. (10 points- 2pts each)

LEARNING FROM HOW OTHERS LEARN

If we want to give our children the best education possible, it is sensible to look at the most successful education systems in the world for ideas. Different countries have different ideas about how to ensure that their children maximise their potential. It's clear that no education system is perfect.

(1)___ So, what, if anything, can we learn from them and are there any similarities between them at all?

The two countries are South Korea and Finland. Korea has a one hundred percent literacy rate. Its students achieve outstanding grades in all kinds of tests compared to those in other countries. How do they do it? **(2)**_____ Many are taught by private tutors after their normal lessons. Despite large class sizes, there are no problems with discipline. Teachers are respected and teach in a traditional manner with the children paying attention and obeying instructions unquestioningly.

Finnish children also do very well in comparison with school students in other countries. However, in Finland, schools combine a short school day and extra after-school activities to develop individual interests and motivate the children.

6. _____ There is much less stress in Finnish schools than in Korean schools but that doesn't mean that the teaching is unprofessional. Finnish teachers spend less time teaching but more time in professional development. They are highly educated and teaching is a well-respected and well-paid profession.

So, what can we learn from this brief look at two countries who are able to educate their children more effectively than we can? Firstly, children need a reason to learn. That may be pressure from parents, peers and society as a whole to succeed. **(4)**_____ Too often in our schools, we find children who are uninterested in the lessons and parents who are uninterested in their progress. Politicians and journalists would rather criticise teachers than praise them and, as a result, members of the teaching profession lack the respect they receive in other countries. **(5)**_____ The opposite should be true.

As we can see, Finland and South Korea do share one great similarity. In both societies, people look up to teachers and recognise the importance of the job they are doing. So, let's have more respect for teachers, students and education in general and, maybe, our children can be challenging those from South Korea and Finland in the future.

- A. The answer appears to be by sheer hard work. Students are under immense pressure to achieve their goals.
- B. These comparisons can hide faults and ignore positive aspects of poorly performing students but, generally, they give us a good idea of which education systems work best.
- C. Alternatively, it could be an interest in what they are learning and a thirst for even more knowledge.
- D. However, in most studies, two countries have a higher standard of education than others, even though the way they educate their children seems to be completely different.
- E. The idea is that they will work hard because they want to rather than because they are forced to.
- F. The public are more aware of the length of teachers' holidays than the enormous pressure they are under in the classroom.

PART 5: WRITING

TASK8

This is part of an email you have received from your English friend, Emily.

Recently, I have seen a TV talent show with kids and I do not think that school children should enter such talent contests because they might not have time to study. What is more, other students can be jealous of them. Do you agree with me? What do you think about it? Would you like to take part in one of the shows?

Napisz odpowiedź do Emily, w której:

- * nie zgodzisz się z jej opinią i podasz dlaczego;
- * przytoczysz przykład młodej osoby, która wzięła udział w takim konkursie i odniosła sukces;
- * napiszesz czy chciałbyś wziąć udział w podobnym programie.
- * zaprosisz koleżankę do siebie na wakacje i wspomnisz krótko jakie zaplanowałeś dla niej atrakcje

Nie umieszczaj w pracy adresu pocztowego ani własnego imienia. Word limit: 80-130. **(10 points)**

**FINAL
COPY**

NOTES

KLUCZ

TASK 1:

1D 2E 3F 4B 5C

TASK 2:

1D 2C 3A 4B 5D

TASK 3:

1. valuable
2. skillful
3. appearance
4. worn
5. disorganised

TASK 4

1. A 2. C 3. B 4.A 5.C

TASK 5.

1. B 2A 3B 4B 5B

TASK 6

1. reminded Simon to buy
2. have been learning English for
3. were/was taller, I would / could
4. rather you did not open
5. wish I had not missed

TASK 7

1D 2A 3E 4C 5F

Task 8

TREŚĆ	SPÓJNOŚĆ I LOGIKA WYPOWIEDZI	ZAKRES ŚRODKÓW JĘZYKOWYCH	POPRAWNOŚĆ ŚRODKÓW JĘZYKOWYCH
0-4	0-2	0-2	0-2

TASK 1 SCRIPT:

Audioscript

MiniMatura Unit 1Track 2

ONE

Speaker 1: Before I went to university, my parents gave me a lot of advice about living alone and managing my money. Of course, I didn't take any notice and, when I got to college, I immediately started enjoying myself. My studying didn't suffer – I was always a good student – but my bank account did! When my parents found out about my debts, they were shocked and disappointed but it helped me in the end. I understand now that money doesn't grow on trees. That's probably the most beneficial thing I learned while at university.

TWO

Speaker 2: At school, I was keen on acting and wanted to study Drama. Of course, my parents were totally opposed to the idea. They kept telling me that most actors earn very little and that I should study 'a proper subject'. My friends warned me not to listen to them but I was good at Maths so, in the end, I got a place on an Economics course. I hated it and soon realised it was the wrong choice. I gave up after a year and am now in my final year of Drama, which I absolutely love.

THREE

Speaker 3: I wasn't a great student at school. I always preferred going out with my friends. At university, our first

lecture was brilliant. They told us how to balance our work and social lives, how to look after our finances and things like that. I decided to follow the advice and take my studies seriously and I realised that studying is actually very enjoyable. My first year results were really encouraging, which my parents couldn't believe. I also managed to have a good social life without spending too much money.

FOUR

Speaker 4: When I finished school, everyone advised me to leave home and go to university but it made financial sense to study at our local university and stay at home. When the academic year started, my friends from school left to go to other universities and I suddenly felt very lost on my own. I felt shy at the beginning of term when I met my fellow students. I don't know why. I made one or two good friends, though, and really enjoyed not being in a crowd all the time. I think it was Christmas before I relaxed and became my normal, gregarious self again.

FIVE

Speaker 5: Studying at university in England costs a lot of money so you need to know it's worth doing. I worked hard and, although I had fun, my social life was less important than my education. That's why I was so angry about the dull, irrelevant lectures we had. In fact, I was so furious, I set up a blog about it, which the university director found out about. He made his displeasure clear and I was summoned to his office. In the end, though, he sympathised with me and promised to change things in the future. I wonder if he has.

TASK 2 MiniMatura Unit 4Track 5

Interviewer:

Welcome to the Money Programme. This week's guest is Sheila Turner, whose blogs on money-saving ideas have made her one of the most famous shoppers in the country. Today she's going to share some food shopping tips. Welcome, Sheila.

Sheila:

Thank you.

Interviewer:

So, what can we do to reduce our food shopping bills?

Sheila:

Well, some things are obvious such as where to shop. I can't mention any names but some supermarkets are cheaper than others. Even so, if you have a few supermarkets near to where you live, it's a good idea to use them all and find out which are cheaper for certain products.

Interviewer:

Yes, I do that myself.

Sheila:

Very good! Now, once you have decided where to shop, there are two more important things to do before you go shopping. Firstly, always make a list. I have a template on my computer with every product I may possibly need written on it. They are listed in the same order that I go round my main supermarket. All I have to do is print it off, tick the things I need and then stick to the list. I refuse to go shopping with my husband as he always buys things which aren't on the list, which, in my opinion, means they are things we don't need. The other thing you should do before you go out is eat. Never go food shopping when you are hungry. You will be tempted by sweets and other snacks.

Interviewer:

Very good advice. I always go shopping after work and I always buy some little treat for myself even though I know dinner will be ready for me when I get home.

Sheila:

A bad mistake. The next thing to do is train your memory. As I said before, you should compare prices in different shops and remember what they cost. You should also try to remember the prices of products you buy regularly. That way, if the supermarket offers a bargain you will know if

it really is a bargain or not. They sometimes put the price up, then reduce the product to its old price and say it's a bargain! I've even seen things on sale for a higher price with a label saying it is a special offer.

Interviewer:

I think I've been tricked like that. Now, I've got a question. What do you think about supermarket own brands?

Sheila:

They are a great way to save money. There are certain standards that all food has to conform to so you can be sure the food is what it claims to be. However, occasionally, the quality isn't as satisfactory as the more famous brands. The best thing to do is to try them and, if they do not come up to the standards you require, buy something more expensive. Labels can help you to compare quality. For example the label on a jar of jam will tell you how much fruit is used. You can also check all the extra ingredients and chemicals which are used to keep it fresh or give it more colour.

Interviewer:

We seem to be getting away from the topic of saving money.

Sheila:

Not really. Not if you buy something and have to throw it away because you don't like it. However, one last tip I have is to take advantage of online shopping. Some supermarkets offer free home delivery if you spend more than a certain amount and, even if there is a small charge, online shopping is the best way to guarantee that you stick completely to what's on your list. I don't think the delivery driver will turn up with a bar of chocolate or a doughnut that he added to your basket as he was waiting at the checkout!

