

Test wprowadzający

Egzamin pisemny

Zadanie 1

Zapoznaj się z treścią zadania. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź dotyczącą zimowych wakacji. Z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- 1.1. The most important reasons why Poles are deciding to go for holidays in winter are**
 - A. short depressive days.
 - B. many sports facilities.
 - C. not too many tourists in exotic countries.

- 1.2. The advantage of winter excursions is**
 - A. extremely high temperature.
 - B. the price.
 - C. the crowd.

- 1.3. As far as Poland is concerned**
 - A. there are acceptable temperatures.
 - B. the winter days are not so short.
 - C. winter can be depressing because of the weather.

- 1.4. According to the text**
 - A. the prices of the hotels in the Maldives are ones of the lowest.
 - B. you can rent an all-inclusive hotel in Bali.
 - C. Poles tend to be depressed because of the weather.

- 1.5. The purpose of the text you hear is**
 - A. to advertise holidays abroad.
 - B. to describe the possibilities for fighting depression.
 - C. to retell a holiday adventure.

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Zadanie 2

Zapoznaj się z treścią zadania. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment rozmowy na temat postępu ludzkiej cywilizacji. Na podstawie usłyszanych informacji zdecyduj, które zdania są zgodne z treścią nagrania (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

		TRUE	FALSE
2.1.	Darwin's theory is still valid.		
2.2.	Comparing to 200 years ago, nearly twice as many children survive nowadays.		
2.3.	The human species was stronger in the past.		
2.4.	Social, medical and hygienic reasons are to blame for the evolution of mankind.		
2.5.	Humans haven't reached a maximum development level yet.		

Zadanie 3

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat młodego matadora. Przyporządkuj właściwie wyjaśnienie (A-F) do każdego z podanych punktów (3.1.-3.5.). Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

3.1.	Merida	
3.2.	Andresito	
3.3.	Michelito	
3.4.	encerrona	
3.5.	Mexico	

- A. A fight with bulls conducted by one person.
- B. A bullfight conducted by at least two people.
- C. Matador's name.
- D. Matador's helper's name.
- E. Place of fight.
- F. Place where the matador's father has a school.

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Zadanie 4

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst na temat szkockich kiltów. Następnie przyporządkuj każdemu akapitowi (4.1.-4.7.) jeden nagłówek (A-I). Wpisz odpowiednią literę w każdą rubrykę. Dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego akapitu. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

4.1.

Have you heard of kilts? The most typical Scottish clothes? They remind of a skirt, but are traditionally worn by men. Moreover, they are typically worn with nothing under them.

4.2.

The pattern on a kilt, called tartan, changes with the family and from now on also with the nation. The Scots facing a huge Polish immigration created a new tartan consisting of Polish national colours, which are red and white, with a blue strip in the middle to symbolise the new home-country. Poles living in Scotland seem to highly appreciate the idea as it allows them both to unite with Scotland without having to give up their tradition and patriotic feelings. It also unites the Poles in Scotland making them a separate clan.

4.3.

Where did the kilt come from? The theories seem to vary depending on the country. The Irish claim that it should be attributed to them, whereas the English oppose this theory. The historians also are not unanimous. It is said that 11th century Irish relieves show something what resembles a kilt, however, it is not described anywhere and may be treated as a lower part of tunic or a long shirt. So maybe the kilt did not originate in Ireland. In the Middle Ages, the Scots also did not wear a kilt, as their clothes were more similar to Irish tunics.

4.4.

The first mentioning of the kilt comes from 16th century. In "Life of Red Hugh O'Donnell" Lughaidh O'Clery wrote about a belted plaid, which was a heavy long woollen cloth belted around the body. But as it wasn't known in 13th or 14th century, so it couldn't have been worn by Braveheart! It is confirmed by some written sources that belted plaid was a typical cloth worn by Scottish highlanders. Its colour was either typical tartan or plain, for example, brown, which enabled the possibility to hide. It was around 4 metres long and over 60 centimetres wide, enough to tie it and also put around the upper part of the body.

4.5.

The influence of the English was pretty easy. Thomas Rawlinson, who was the owner of a factory in Scotland, noticed the heat which belted plaid caused to the Scots and cut off the upper part of it. Like this, both parts could be worn separately. Of course, the Scots claim that they had earlier thought of a smaller plaid which was just belted around the hips. They also believe that Rawlinson must have seen it before he had implemented it in his factory.

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4.6.

First known pleated kilts were created much later in 1792. Much earlier the name *tartan* had been introduced to Gaelic dictionary. However, it hadn't had the same meaning as it has now, as it hadn't been associated with any certain pattern. Tartan was handmade and coloured in the way typical for the area. Whenever possible the highlanders preferred fair colours when they had to prove their wealth and darker while going to the mountains. In 18th century they were forbidden for over 30 years as a national symbol, however, when they came back into use, they were associated with different clans and the tartan patterns were numbered. And then, in Romanticism the tradition was created making everybody believe that it had always been like that.

4.7.

What was first a marketing catch, became a Scottish tradition. And till this day families, cities or even companies have their own tartans. Some are 200 years old, some are new just as our Polish tartan is.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Different theories | F. How the kilt changed |
| B. The Irish must have invented it | G. First confirmed appearances |
| C. Not such a long tradition | H. General truths |
| D. The English also played their part | I. Kilt's influence |
| E. How they differentiate people | |

Zadanie 5

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Na podstawie zawartych w nim informacji zdecyduj, które zdania są zgodne z treścią tekstu (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

A new place has been opened for the people biting their nails. In 4 weeks only one can give up this addiction forever. The only demand, apart from money, is going to the Netherlands. According to scientific research, even 45% of teenagers around the world might be affected by the nail-biting problem.

During the therapy in the Netherlands one receives medical consultation and undergoes 500 euro teeth and nail treatment. The clients are mostly between 10 and 18 years of age, though there's been even a man in his mid-nineties. Nail biting is caused mostly by stress and therefore the main goal of the treatment is to help the parents find new outlets for their negative emotions.

Once you succeed in overcoming this problem, you can try to make an attempt to break the world record of nail length as the last Guinness Record holder has just broken her eight-and-half-metre long nails. The longest individual nail was 90 cm on her thumb. She grew her nails for 30 years. She had a serious car accident, and although doctors managed to save her life, her nails were lost. Still, you can try and we wish you a lot of success.

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		TRUE	FALSE
5.1.	Curing nail biting requires only some money.		
5.2.	Nail biting is an illness which is most typical for teenagers.		
5.3.	The problem of nail biting is to be solved by avoiding stressful life.		
5.4.	The therapy doesn't involve any medical advice.		
5.5.	The new therapy is going to be a great success.		
5.6.	The Guinness Record holder in length of nails is about to break the record again.		
5.7.	The world longest nails were equally long.		

Zadanie 6

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Z podanych możliwości odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Have all of us heard about the Olympics? Of course, who hasn't? But not many have heard of the Rural Olympics taking place in India. You can see fakirs, stuntmen, men riding carriages or tractors and over fifty other unusual disciplines, not to be found in any Olympic programme. Have you ever seen a 93-year-old running 100 metres? Or maybe you want to see a donkey race or see a bike lifted with teeth? Go to India. Four days of competitions make thousands of people from all over India watch excitedly what seems to be daily routine for many villages. It is a chance for professional sportsmen as well as amateurs, poorer but talented, to earn some money. The Olympics can make the village traditions last longer. The competition is also a great magnet for tourists. Isn't it entertaining to see huge weights being lifted with teeth or ears or even belly jumping? The fighters train for ages to become used to these strange disciplines. It has become a tradition for many families who pass the knowledge over the generations. Since 1933 many families have taken part in the contests and many suffered injuries, but that has not diminished the popularity of the Rural Olympics.

6.1. The Olympics in India offer

- A. entertainment for everyone.
- B. witnessing unusual sport disciplines.
- C. a very professional show.
- D. huge popularity to the contestants.

6.2. The Rural Olympics are

- A. not that popular as the Olympics.
- B. very popular in India.
- C. very similar to the Olympics.
- D. held every 2 years.