

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1. When I in Portugal for three years, the locals started to take me for a Portuguese.

- a. have stayed
- b. had stayed
- c. stayed
- d. would stay

2. Some practices of may sometimes look weird.

- a. Indians
- b. the Indians
- c. the Indian
- d. Indianese

3. There was heavy traffic that we arrived at the meeting half an hour late.

- a. such a
- b. such
- c. so
- d. so much

4. I wish I help you but I don't have any money myself.

- a. may
- b. would
- c. could
- d. might

5. Unless we the night, we won't manage to finish on time.

- a. stay
- b. will stay
- c. would stay
- d. are staying

6. all the changes, the place still looks pretty bad.

- a. Although

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b. In spite of

c. Owing to

d. Despite of

7. Sam loved the film. Good,

a. so did I.

b. so I did.

c. I loved, too.

d. I did love, too.

8. Mary was born in Wales but she was by her grandparents in Scotland.

a. brought about

b. brought up

c. taken about

d. taken up

9. Your parents never know where you are,?

a. do they

b. don't they

c. shall they?

d. are they

10. Do you have any idea when place?

a. will the lecture take

b. is the lecture going to take

c. the lecture will have taken place

d. the lecture will take

11. You raise your voice at the kids. They get scared easily.

a. mustn't

b. oughtn't

c. needn't

d. mayn't

12. Don't insist me. I am not going to change my mind.

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a. from

b. in

c. with

d. on

13. Our maths teacher is believed in the USA when he was a teenager.

a. that he lived

b. to have lived

c. having lived

d. living

14. I knew instantly that I

a. am followed.

b. was followed.

c. am being followed.

d. was being followed.

15. Six ten respondents confirmed they were interested in our offer.

a. from

b. out of

c. inside

d. among

16. Tom said in his speech that he attributes his success to luck.

a. solely

b. plainly

c. barely

d. nearly

17. After I saw the results of the test I felt I thought I was going to fail.

a. appointed

b. relieved

c. displeased

d. biased

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18. Whenever I play drums, the people in the flat me start banging their ceiling.

- a. above
- b. opposite
- c. beneath
- d. towards

19. Online shopping is really - all you need is a credit card.

- a. comfortable
- b. convenient
- c. constant
- d. comforting

20. We live in an old house so the costs run very high.

- a. preservation
- b. protection
- c. conservation
- d. maintenance

21. As your boss, I am going to stay always in contact with you.

- a. immediate
- b. straight
- c. instant
- d. direct

22. My oldest relative is well over ninety.

- a. living
- b. alive
- c. life
- d. live

23. After two hours, the committee finally a decision.

- a. did
- b. realized
- c. reached

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d. obtained

24. Sally got fired on the of general incompetence.

a. reason

b. cause

b. background

d. grounds

25. The temperature in Melbourne never falls below point.

a. melting

b. dripping

c. freezing

d. cooling

26. To live on the campus, students have to the university's regulations.

a. obey

b. agree

c. oblige

d. coincide

27. With her new career, the idea of marriage and kids doesn't to Ann.

a. appeal

b. convince

c. adhere

d. persuade

28. Since I love big dogs, an Alsatian was a(n) choice.

a. clear

b. certain

c. evident

d. obvious

29. When Sue finally understood the joke, she laughing.

a. split up

b. split out

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c. burst up

d. burst out

30. To be quite, I don't like it in the least.

a. sam

b. tom

c. frank

d. mike

READING

(*para. 1*) Mankind's fascination with gold is as old as civilisation itself. The ancient Egyptians esteemed gold, which had religious significance to them, and King Tutankhamun was buried in a solid-gold coffin 3300 years ago. The wandering Israelites worshipped a golden calf, and the legendary King Midas asked that everything he touched be turned into gold.

Not only is gold beautiful, but it is virtually indestructible. It will not rust or corrode; gold coins and products fabricated from the metal have survived undamaged for centuries. Gold is extremely easy to work with; one ounce, which is about the size of a cube of sugar, can be beaten into a sheet nearly 100 square feet in size, and becomes so thin that light passes through it. An ounce of gold can also be stretched into a wire 50 miles long. Gold conducts electricity better than any other substance except copper and silver, and it is particularly important in the modern electronics industry.

(*para. 3*) People have always longed to possess gold. Unfortunately, this longing has also brought out the worst in the human character. The Spanish *conquistadores* robbed 15 palaces, temples, and graves, and killed thousands of Indians in their ruthless search for gold. Often the only rule in young California during the days of the gold rush was exercised by the mob with a rope. Even today, the economic running of South Africa's gold mines depends largely on the employment of black labourers who are paid about £40 a month, plus room and board, and who must work in conditions that can only be described as cruel. About 400 miners are killed in mine accidents in South Africa each year, or one for every two tons of gold produced.

Much of gold's value lies in its scarcity. Only about 80,000 tons have been mined in the history of the world. All of it could be stored in a vault 60 feet square, or a super-tanker.

Great Britain was the first country to adopt the gold standard, when the Master of the Mint, Sir Isaac Newton, established a fixed price for gold in 1717. But until the big discoveries of gold in the last half of the nineteenth century - starting in California in 1848 and later in Australia and South Africa - there simply wasn't enough gold around for all the trading nations to link their currencies to the precious metal.

(*para. 6*) An out-of-work prospector named George Harrison launched South Africa into the gold age in 1886 when he discovered the metal on a farm near what is now Johannesburg. Harrison was given a .£12 reward by the farmer. He then disappeared and reportedly was eaten by a lion.

One of the big gold-mining areas in the Soviet Union is the Kolyma River region, 35 once infamous for its prison camp. The camp has gone, but in a way nothing has changed. Many ex-prisoners have stayed on to work the mines and are supervised by ex-guards.

Despite the current rush to buy gold, 75 per cent of the metal goes into jewellery. Italy is the biggest user of gold for this purpose, and many Italian jewellers even tear up their wooden floors and burn them to recover the tiny flecks of gold.

Historically, the desire to hoard gold at home has been primarily an occupation of the working and peasant classes, who have no faith in paper money. George Bernard Shaw defended their instincts eloquently: 'You have to choose between trusting the natural stability of gold and the natural stability of the honesty and intelligence of the 45 members of the government', he said, 'and with due respect to these gentlemen, I advise you ... to vote for gold.'

1. The word 'esteemed' (para. 1) suggests that the ancient Egyptians gold.
 - a. despised
 - b. coveted
 - c. respected
 - d. misused

2. What animal did wandering Israelites honour?
 - a. a young cow
 - b. an adult lioness
 - c. a golden retriever
 - d. a black sheep

3. A weak point of gold is the fact that it
 - a. loses its shape too easily.
 - b. it is easy to destroy.
 - c. it is hard to mine
 - d. it is of limited use in industry

4. When the writer calls the search for gold 'ruthless' (para. 3) he means that it was
 - a. ineffective
 - b. brutal
 - c. badly organized
 - d. troublesome

5. What impression does the writer give about young California?
 - a. It was easy to get rich there.
 - b. There were many instances of hangings.
 - c. There were many rules that people had to observe.
 - d. It was a relatively quiet place.

6. Why is gold so highly valued?
 - a. It costs a lot per ounce.
 - b. Its history goes a long way back.

- c. It can be used for many different purposes.
 - d. It is not very common.
7. Isaac Newton was when he established the fixed price for gold.
- a. the head of a London bank
 - b. responsible for the finances of the country
 - c. the chairman of the mining company
 - d. in charge of the production of new coins
8. The gold standard is
- a. the average price of gold on the world market.
 - b. a basis for determining the value of currency.
 - c. the amount of gold required by a nation before its currency can be made convertible.
 - d. a means of determining the quality of gold.
9. By using the word 'reportedly' (para. 6)), the writer suggests that
- a. the story might not necessarily be true.
 - b. the event was surprising.
 - c. there a written report of the event.
 - d. there were witnesses of the incident.
10. George Bernard Shaw thought that
- a. the members of the government were honest and intelligent.
 - b. the value of gold was likely to change unexpectedly.
 - c. one could place more faith in gold than in politicians.
 - d. gold was more valuable than paper money.
11. The phrase 'there simply wasn't enough gold around' (para. 5) suggests that
- a. the gold mines were exhausted.
 - b. gold was being stored by the wealthy nations.
 - c. gold was difficult to find.
 - d. there was too little gold available.
12. The phrase 'room and board' means:
- a. accommodation and meals
 - b. a place to live and a place in a boarding school
 - c. accommodation and a board game
 - d. a place to live and transportation.

KLUCZ ODPOWIEDZI/ANSWER KEY

STRUKTURY LEKSYKALNO-GRAMATYCZNE/USE OF ENGLISH

| | |
|----|---|
| 1 | B |
| 2 | A |
| 3 | B |
| 4 | C |
| 5 | A |
| 6 | B |
| 7 | A |
| 8 | B |
| 9 | A |
| 10 | D |
| 11 | A |
| 12 | D |
| 13 | B |
| 14 | D |
| 15 | B |
| 16 | A |
| 17 | B |
| 18 | C |
| 19 | B |
| 20 | D |
| 21 | D |
| 22 | A |
| 23 | C |
| 24 | D |
| 25 | C |
| 26 | A |
| 27 | A |
| 28 | D |
| 29 | D |
| 30 | C |

CZYTANIE/READING COMPREHENSION

| | |
|----|---|
| 1 | C |
| 2 | A |
| 3 | C |
| 4 | B |
| 5 | B |
| 6 | A |
| 7 | D |
| 8 | D |
| 9 | A |
| 10 | C |

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