

## PRZYKŁADOWE ZADANIA EGZAMINACYJNE

### GRAMMAR - gramatyka

#### I Zakreśl poprawną odpowiedź. (10 p.)

1. I've been in this city for a long time. I ..... here sixteen years ago.  
a) have come                      b) was coming                      c) came
2. "Hello? Alice? This is Jeff, how are you?" "Jeff? What a coincidence! I ... about you when the phone rang!"  
a) was just thinking                      b) just thought                      c) was just thought
3. The windows ..... once a month.  
a) clean                      b) are being cleaned                      c) are cleaned
4. 'If I ..... enough time, I would visit you every day'. 'Don't worry. Once a week is enough.'  
a) have                      b) had                      c) have had
5. 'I don't like the shed in our garden.' 'Why don't you ..... it taken down?'  
a) having                      b) had                      c) have
6. I wore the ..... clothes I could find.  
a) smart                      b) smarter                      c) smartest
7. .... you finished that report yet?  
a) Didn't                      b) Haven't                      c) Hasn't
8. Dogs are very loyal pets. ...., they can guard your property.  
a) Because                      b) What is more                      c) Even though
9. I have got an interview ..... Monday afternoon.  
a) at                      b) on                      c) in
10. "What does Mr Black do for a living?" "Nothing. He's very rich. He ..... work for a living."  
a) doesn't have to                      b) must not                      c) shouldn't

#### II. Put the verbs in brackets in their right form: (25 p.)

ROSES. There must (be) 1..... a few gardens without some roses and they (be) 2..... likely to be among the earliest things to (plant) 3..... in the new garden. The rose (accomodate) 4..... whilst it (do) 5..... best in a good loamy soil, it (succeed) 6..... wonderfully well on any reasonable piece of ground. It (often say) 7..... that roses need clay, but unadulterated clay (be) 8..... worse than a very light soil and even the sturdy rose

(incline) 9..... to stagger if its roots (be) 10.....embedded in a solid mass of clay.

The production of roses is probably the most (specialize) 11..... of all shrub (grow) 12..... . The grower often ( deal) 13..... solely in rose plants. Most (bud-graft) 14..... onto rootstocks. This is the only way ( achieve) 15 ..... rapid and economical increase of a new selection (meet) 16..... market demands. Large- scale production of roses (tend) 17..... to centre in areas where long (grow) 18..... seasons (make) 19..... rapid production possible. Because the budding operation (call) 20..... for skilled hand labour and because field maintenance (be) 21..... expensive, few economies can (practice) 22..... in the production of roses. But distribution techniques that (offer) 23..... certain economies (develop) 24..... . These (include) 25 ..... covering the roses with coated paper or plastic bags.

## READING COMPREHENSION – rozumienie tekstu

### PRZYKŁAD I

We normally sow carrots outdoors between March and July and harvest them throughout the summer and autumn. Carrots grow best in light, fertile soil in a sunny position. If you have clay soil, try growing varieties, which have short roots, or grow your carrots in containers. For the best crops add plenty of organic matter to your soil before growing. Carrots dislike fresh manure fertilisation of soil so seed beds are best prepared in the autumn before sowing. You can also grow carrots in a greenhouse throughout the winter for a spring crop. Carrots do not grow well in a greenhouse during the spring and summer months as they prefer cool conditions. Before sowing carrots, remove any weeds and dig your soil, breaking up any large lumps. Put a rake on the ground and push it down to a depth of 1cm, leaving about 30cm between rows. Sprinkle your carrot seed thinly along the row. Cover the seed with soil. Water the area well and keep the soil moist until germination, which should take about 10-20 days. Watering should be kept to a minimum - only water when the soil is dry. Remember to weed your garden bed regularly to reduce competition between your carrots and other plants for light, nutrients and water.

Answer the following questions:

1. What soil is best for growing carrots?
2. How do fertilise soil before growing carrots?
3. Can you grow carrots in a greenhouse in all seasons of the year? Why/why not?
4. How do you prepare the garden bed for sowing carrots?
5. Describe the sequence of operations in sowing carrots.
6. How often should you water carrots?
7. Explain the importance of weeding.

## PRZYKŁAD II

### 1. Read the text:

#### Fiesta of Flavours Diabetic Website

Diabetics have a way to add variety and flavour to their diets and still keep carbohydrates at an appropriate level thanks to a new University of Illinois Extension website. "Fiesta of flavours" was developed by Karen Chapman-Novakofski, an Extension nutrition specialist.

"Traditional Hispanic foods offer a wide variety of choices that can fit nicely in a meal plan for someone with diabetes," she said. "Some challenges exist with popular Hispanic foods, however."

Many of these foods are high in both fat and carbohydrates, she explained. Reducing fat can be done in a number of ways, including using less oil or fat in preparation, using lean meats or using less cheese.

"This can usually be accomplished without compromising flavour," she said.

Even though some Hispanic foods tend to be high in carbohydrates, it is important not to eliminate these foods, but rather to try and eat these in moderate amounts.

"Traditional Hispanic high-carbohydrate foods such as corn and flour tortillas, beans, hominy, rice, and potatoes are good sources of fiber and other nutrients," she noted. "These types of foods can be a healthful part of the daily diet when eaten in moderation."

The "Fiesta of flavours" website features a search function that allows users to view foods in categories such as main dishes, side dishes, and desserts. Information is provided on calories and carbohydrate units in each.

"This allows users to determine how the dish impacts their diabetic diet requirements," she said. "New recipes will continue to be added to the website and will be designated by 'new' next to the recipe name."

### 2. Tick if the statements are true or false, according to the text:

T F

1. Diabetics can get detailed information on the nutritional value of food on a special website.		
2. A Hispanic diet is unsuitable for diabetics because it is high in carbohydrates.		
3. One method of reducing fat is available.		
4. Foods high in carbohydrates are a healthful part of the daily diet and you can eat lots of them.		
5. When a new recipe is added to the website it is clearly marked, so everyone knows which ones are new.		

### 3. Find words which can be matched with the following explanations:

	meat which consists of muscle without the fat
	a list of ingredients and directions for preparing a dish
	the scientific study of food and drink (especially in humans)
	metabolic diseases in which a person has high blood sugar
	another word for „taste“

## VOCABULARY – słownictwo

### I Dopasuj określenia do definicji. (10p.)

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. RAM              | a controls the cursor   |
| 2. processor        | b inputs data through keys like a typewriter                            |
| 3. mouse            | c displays the output from a computer on a screen                       |
| 4. clock            | d reads DVD-ROMs  |
| 5. flash memory key | e reads and writes to electronic chips on a card                        |
| 6. monitor          | f holds instructions which are needed to start up a computer            |
| 7. keyboard         | g holds data read or written to it by the processor                     |
| 8. DVD-ROM drive    | h provides extremely fast access for sections of a program and its data |
| 9. cache            | i controls the timing of signals in the computer                        |
| 10. ROM             | j controls all the operations in a computer                             |

ANSWERS:

1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_\_ 4) \_\_\_\_\_ 5) \_\_\_\_\_ 6) \_\_\_\_\_ 7) \_\_\_\_\_ 8) \_\_\_\_\_ 9) \_\_\_\_\_ 10) \_\_\_\_\_

### II Uzupełnij zdania podanymi wyrazami: (20p)

**output, input, storage, drag, barcode, handheld, memory, backspace, function keys, alphanumeric keys, numeric keypad, resolution**

Scanners and cameras are \_\_\_\_\_ devices used to transfer images into a format that can be understood by computers.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of a scanner is measured in dpi or dots per inch.

\_\_\_\_\_ appear at the top of the keyboard and can be programmed to do special jobs.

Computer \_\_\_\_\_ is the visible or audible result of data processing – information that can be read, printed or heard by the user.

DVDs are expected to replace CDs as \_\_\_\_\_ devices.

\_\_\_\_\_ removes the character to the left of the cursor or any selected text.

It has become one of life's most familiar sounds – the beep of the supermarket till whenever a \_\_\_\_\_ is scanned.

If you want to move an object, press the button and \_\_\_\_\_ the object to the desired location.

A \_\_\_\_\_ scanner is small enough to hold in your hand.

Most digital cameras use flash \_\_\_\_\_ cards to store photos.

**III Match the words to make phrases and translate them into Polish (10p):**

1. block	a. bark	1.
2. particle	b. spruce	2.
3. grading	c. plywood	3.
4. ingrown	d. wood	4.
5. sitka	e. rings	5.
6. coarse	f. log	6.
7. annual-growth	g. plane	7.
8. marine	h. racks	8.
9. debarked	i. board	9.
10. tool	j. -textured	10.

**IV. Complete the text with words from the box.**

**5/**

What to do (French toast)

1. .... eggs, sugar, milk and spices in a bowl.
2. Put ..... bread into mixture and turn until bread is soaked.
3. .... 4 tablespoons butter in frying pan.
4. When butter bubbles, ..... soaked bread in pan and brown on both sides.
5. Add additional butter to pan when needed.
6. Place two pieces on each plate, cover with maple syrup and ..... with powdered sugar

sliced, combine, sprinkle, place (v), melt,