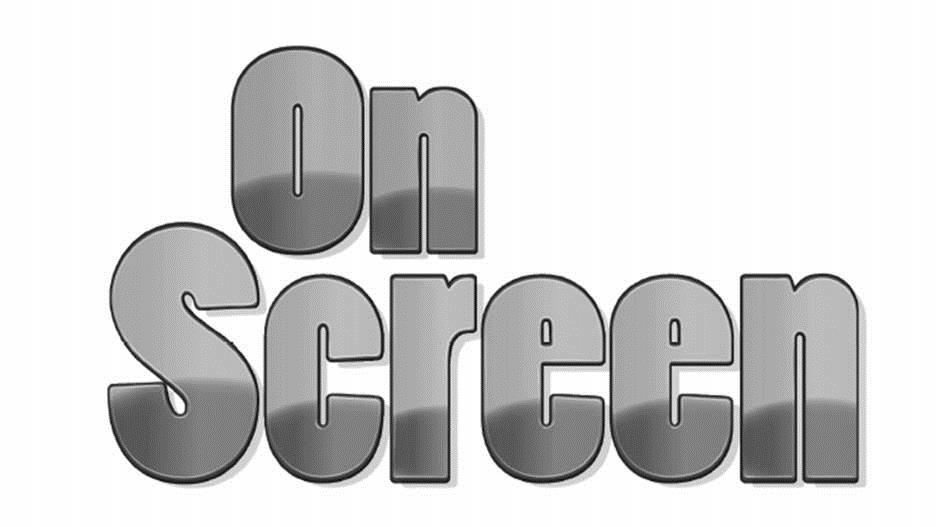
Photocopiable © EGIS & Express Publishing



Placement test



# Wstęp

Niniejszy test kwalifikacyjny *(placement test)* ma za zadanie pomóc nauczycielowi w ustaleniu poziomu znajomości języka angielskiego przez uczniów rozpoczynających naukę w szkole ponadpodstawowej

i ponadgimnazjalnej. Ułatwia on podjęcie decyzji odnośnie wyboru odpowiedniego poziomu podręcznika . wiedniego poziomu podręcznika borze odpowiedniego poziomu podręcznika serii z serii *On Screen* (*A2+/B1*, *B1, B1+/B2, B2+, C1, C2*).

# Opis testu i jego przeprowadzenie

Test sprawdza znajomość zróżnicowanych struktur leksykalno-gramatycznych, odpowiadających poszczególnym poziomom znajomości języka, oraz umiejętność rozumienia tekstów pisanych. Zawiera 100 zadań wyboru wielokrotnego podzielonych na części A (*Grammar*), B (*Vocabulary*) i C (*Reading*). Pytania w każdej części zostały ułożone zgodnie z rosnącym stopniem trudności. Za każdą prawidłową odpowiedź w częściach A (*Grammar*) i B (*Vocabulary*) uczeń otrzymuje 1 punkt, a w części C (*Reading*) – 2 punkty. Za wykonanie całego testu może uzyskać 100 punktów. Do testu przygotowano klucz z poprawnymi odpowiedziami (str. 10). Dla uczniów przeznaczone są strony od 3 do 9.

Czas przewidziany na wykonanie wszystkich zadań powinien wynosić około 45 minut. Warto, aby

nauczyciel przed rozpoczęciem testu upewnił się, czy uczniowie rozumieją polecenia do zadań.

# Interpretacja wyników

W tabeli poniżej podano przedziały punktów pozwalające określić gotowość ucznia do pracy

z podręcznikiem na danym poziomie. W przypadku gdy uczeń uzyskał wartości zbliżone do granicznych (np. 64-65 pkt.), należy z rozwagą podjąć decyzję o zaklasyfikowaniu go do poziomu wyższego lub niższego.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Liczba punktów** | **Zalecany podręcznik** |
| 0 – 28 | Zalecamy przeprowadzenie *placement test* do serii *New Enterprise* dostępnej od poziomu A1 |
| 29 – 50 | *On Screen A2+/B1* |
| 51 – 64 | *On Screen B1* |
| 65 – 79 | *On Screen B1+/B2* |
| 80 – 94 | *On Screen B2+* |
| 95 – 100 | *On Screen C1* |

.

**NAME:** ...............................................................................................................................

**SCORE:** ................ /100

Time: 45 minutes

# A Grammar

## Choose the correct item (A, B, C or D).

1. Perry ...... at his desk when I went into the classroom.

**A** doesn't sit **B** hasn't sat **C** wasn't sitting **D** didn't sit

1. Jason ...... hard for his exams at the moment.

**A** studies **B** is studying **C** has been studying **D** has studied

1. As soon as you ...... home, we'll have dinner.

**A** get **B** are getting **C** will be getting **D** will get

1. ...... you ever ...... any country in Africa?

**A** Did ... visit **B** Have ... visited **C** Are ... visiting **D** Do ... visit

1. The walls will be painted ...... a special paint.

**A** by **B** from **C** with **D** of

1. I burnt ...... on the kettle and need some cream to put on it.

**A** me **B** my **C** mine **D** myself

1. You'll never beat Joey in a race – he's twice ...... as you.

**A** faster **B** fast **C** so fast **D** as fast

1. Do you know who ...... person of all time was?

**A** taller **B** the taller **C** tallest **D** the tallest

1. Didn't you have ...... longer hair in the past than you do now?

**A** much **B** most **C** more **D** the

1. Ken's mother angrily asked him where ...... .

**A** he has been **B** he had been **C** has he been **D** had he been

1. You ...... take the dog for a walk tonight – Jim's done it already.

**A** don't have to **B** mustn't **C** can't **D** shouldn't

1. You'll never lose weight if you ...... a burger every day.

**A** eat **B** will eat **C** ate **D** would eat

1. I'd like ...... to the cinema this weekend.

**A** go **B** going **C** to go **D** of going

1. My uncle, ...... a lawyer in London, has invited me to stay with him this summer.

**A** that's **B** who's **C** which is **D** whose

1. Oliver took an umbrella ...... it started raining.

**A** in order that **B** so as **C** so that **D** in case

1. There was ...... in the waiting room, so I had it all to myself.

**A** nobody **B** somebody **C** everybody **D** anybody

1. It's ...... beautiful morning!

**A** so **B** such **C** so a **D** such a

1. There's ...... work to do before we leave that I don't know where to start.

**A** so **B** such **C** so much **D** such a lot

1. I've never been to Rome and ...... has my sister.

**A** nor **B** so **C** either **D** too

1. Harry ...... his fiancée for a very long time – they grew up together.

**A** knows **B** is knowing **C** has known **D** has been knowing

1. Haven't you finished your homework ...... ? You've been up here for two hours!

**A** yet **B** already **C** just **D** ever

1. This time tomorrow, I ...... on a ferry on the way over to France!

**A** will sit **B** sit **C** am sitting **D** will be sitting

1. My grandma's not answering the phone and I'm worried something ...... to her.

**A** may happen **B** had to happen **C** might have happened **D** must have happened

1. My dad ...... be really fit when he was my age.

**A** would **B** used **C** used to **D** was used to

1. That's King Edward's Grammar School, ...... I went to when I was a teenager.

**A** that **B** which **C** who **D** where

1. The burglar alarm will ...... by a technician tomorrow.

**A** install **B** be installed **C** be installing **D** have installed

1. Everything happened ...... quickly for anyone to have a chance to react.

**A** so **B** such **C** enough **D** too

1. Sandra is having her whole house ...... .

**A** redecorate **B** redecorates **C** redecorated **D** redecorating

1. I ...... that fifth doughnut if I were you!

**A** hadn't **B** didn't have **C** won't have **D** wouldn't have

1. I really love that mobile phone – if only I ...... more money.

**A** would have **B** had **C** have **D** will have

1. Pat's mother made him ...... clean the whole bathroom.

**A** clean **B** cleaning **C** to clean **D** in cleaning

1. He advised ...... warm clothes with me on the hiking trip.

**A** me take **B** me taking **C** me to take **D** to take

1. By 17th November, the painters...... the flat and I can move right in!

**A** will finish **B** will be finishing **C** will have finished **D** are finishing

1. By the time I got to the party, most of the guests ...... already and the place was half-empty.

**A** left **B** were leaving **C** had left **D** had been leaving

1. The teacher told me I ...... use my mobile phone in class – it was against the rules.

**A** can't **B** couldn't **C** didn't have to **D** wasn't able to

1. Jane ...... have been here by now. What do you think has happened to her?

**A** must **B** would **C** could **D** should

1. You seem ...... a lot of weight – were you ill recently?

**A** to lose **B** to be losing **C** to have lost **D** to have been losing

1. If we had known how bad the film was, we ...... it from the DVD club.

**A** didn't rent **B** hadn't rented **C** wouldn't rent **D** wouldn't have rented

1. Hardly ...... down at my desk when the phone rang.

**A** I sat **B** I had sat **C** did I sit **D** had I sat

1. I wish I ...... Martin last night – Kelly says he was upset that I didn't.

**A** called **B** would call **C** could call **D** had called

## [40 x 1 = 40 marks]

**B Vocabulary**

**Choose the correct item (A, B, C or D).**

1. Wait your turn and don't be so ...... !

**A** generous **B** impatient **C** carefree **D** unhelpful

1. Red-haired children often have a lot of ...... .

**A** freckles **B** wrinkles **C** glasses **D** moustaches

1. Take an umbrella with you – it's ...... with rain outside.

**A** dripping **B** soaking **C** flooding **D** pouring

1. There was a volcanic ...... on the island and all flights have been cancelled.

**A** explosion **B** destruction **C** eruption **D** collapse

1. Yes, hello, operator – could you put me ...... to the fire brigade, please?

**A** through **B** over **C** across **D** along

1. How much money do you ...... in your new job?

**A** take **B** gain **C** earn **D** win

1. We want candidates for the job to have a university ...... .

**A** qualification **B** fluency **C** knowledge **D** experience

1. He had some success as a stand-up ...... in the 1990s.

**A** artist **B** magician **C** comedian **D** singer

1. ...... warming is melting the Arctic and Antarctic ice caps.

**A** International **B** Global **C** Environment **D** Climate

1. If we don't act, many endangered species will become ...... .

**A** extinct **B** vanished **C** disappeared **D** invisible

1. I had to turn ...... the wedding invitation as I had a previous engagement.

**A** away **B** off **C** down **D** out

1. His heart began to ...... very fast as he entered the exam hall.

**A** tap **B** bang **C** knock **D** beat

1. We ...... in persuading Mark not to go travelling alone.

**A** managed **B** achieved **C** succeeded **D** excelled

1. The doctor gave me a ...... for antibiotics.

**A** receipt **B** recipe **C** prescription **D** script

1. Symptoms of the flu ...... fever and aching muscles.

**A** contain **B** include **C** vary **D** improve

1. Did you ...... any photographs while you were on holiday?

**A** make **B** do **C** take **D** record

1. I was ...... when I found out my parents were safe.

**A** disappointed **B** worried **C** annoyed **D** relieved

1. Would you like a one-way ticket to Glasgow or a ...... ?

**A** double **B** return **C** round **D** complete

1. The traffic was very ...... today, so it took ages to get home.

**A** thick **B** hard **C** heavy **D** dense

1. That jumper doesn't...... you – you need a bigger size.

**A** fit **B** match **C** go **D** suit

1. My brother is very ...... in astronomy and the stars.

**A** interested **B** fascinated **C** keen **D** obsessed

1. Jill, can you ...... after your little brother while I go to the shops?

**A** take **B** care **C** watch **D** look

1. Her school's close by, so she goes there ...... foot.

**A** by **B** with **C** at **D** on

1. Have you any idea who the television was ...... by?

**A** invented **B** discovered **C** found out **D** found

1. Her mother ...... her to come straight home after school.

**A** said **B** spoke **C** talked **D** told

1. What play is being ...... in the National Theatre at the moment?

**A** acted **B** performed **C** screened **D** held

1. The announcer warned ...... that the TV show was unsuitable for children.

**A** spectators **B** viewers **C** onlookers **D** observers

1. Three men ...... the bank on the high street today!

**A** stole **B** took **C** robbed **D** burgled

1. The jury will decide if this man ...... the crime.

**A** broke **B** committed **C** made **D** carried

1. The weather was so bad that the final had to be put ...... until the following weekend.

**A** down **B** away **C** off **D** forward

1. I usually ...... when I play tennis with Jude.

**A** defeat **B** beat **C** overcome **D** win

1. I am ...... sorry for hiding the truth from you for so long.

**A** highly **B** widely **C** deeply **D** heavily

1. The explosion made such a loud noise that it ...... his hearing.

**A** injured **B** hurt **C** damaged **D** lost

1. He doesn't put sugar in his coffee – he uses a(n) ...... sweetener.

**A** artificial **B** false **C** fake **D** pretend

1. You're not an old man – you're in the ...... of your life!

**A** peak **B** prime **C** height **D** top

1. We can only ...... about real change if everyone helps out.

**A** take **B** bring **C** hold **D** turn

1. I have a real sweet ...... and eat chocolate every day.

**A** mouth **B** tongue **C** tooth **D** stomach

1. Johnny can't come to the phone right now – he's ...... for an exam.

**A** studying **B** reading **C** sitting **D** reviewing

1. There were 200 students at Professor Green's ...... on deep-sea ecosystems.

**A** seminar **B** subject **C** lecture **D** lesson

1. How many people took ...... in the survey?

**A** place **B** part **C** participation **D** position

## [40 x 1 = 40 marks]

**C Reading**

**Text A**

**Read the text and for questions 81-85 choose the best answer (A, B, C or D). Is this fish in danger?**

The last time you went to eat in a fish restaurant, did you ask the waiter any questions first? For example, if they knew where their fish came from? Whether the fisherman who caught them use sustainable fishing methods? Did he catch them in an area with good numbers of fish? Or is the fish on the menu in danger of disappearing?

Scientists are warning that many of our favourite fish face extinction if our methods of fishing do not change. Some fish populations have fallen by up to 90%, but still fishing boats go after them. This is because **their** price has gone up, so just by catching a few, fishermen can still make a good living. Such an attitude could soon lead to some types of fish dying out forever. So what can save them?

First, there must be an immediate ban on catching any fish whose numbers drop too low. This would allow the shoals time to recover. Second, nobody should practise 'bottom trawling'. This is a method of fishing where a boat drags a net along the bottom of the sea. Apart from catching every kind of fish down there, regardless of whether it is edible or not, it also destroys the sea floor, making it a place where nothing can live.

However, the most important person in this whole business is the one with the menu in their hands. People keep buying fish, never asking where it is from, and so fishing boats continue to go out and catch those endangered **species**. The next time you are in a restaurant, therefore, make sure you ask the question: is this one of those species? Is this fish in danger, or is it safe to eat?

1. According to the text, fish restaurants
   1. don't usually know what fish they have.
   2. don't usually like questions about their fish.
   3. sometimes offer fish that are endangered.
   4. always check where their fish come from.
2. In line 7, the word '**their**' refers to
   1. environmentalists.
   2. fish.
   3. fishing boats.
   4. fishermen.
3. What could help endangered fish?
   1. a change in the way fishermen catch fish
   2. a ban on all fishing for a short time
   3. an end to catching edible fish
   4. people ordering fish more often
4. What does the word '**species**' in line 16 mean?
   1. sizes of fish
   2. types of fish
   3. methods of fishing
   4. areas where fish live
5. The article is for
   1. people who go to restaurants.
   2. professional fishermen.
   3. environmental activists.
   4. fishmonger customers.

## Text B

**Read the text and for questions 86-90 choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).**

**The Driverless Car**

A car with no driver but a computer has appeared in many science fiction books and films. It is very soon going to be part of our lives, however, because the first models are undergoing tests in the USA as we speak!

In fact, driverless cars are allowed by law in three states, though no one is using them to get around yet. A powerful central computer is in charge of each car, receiving a continuous stream of information from both GPS satellites and its own radar system. These give the computer a picture of where it is and how to go to where it is going. Special sensors allow it to avoid other traffic on the road.

So far, in tests, the driverless cars have a driver behind the wheel to make sure nothing goes wrong. Interestingly enough, the only two accidents these cars have been in have both been people's fault. The first happened when a car with a driver ran into the back of a driverless car, which had stopped at a red light. The second happened when the driver in a driverless car made a mistake and crashed it!

The designers of the system believe that the driverless car will completely change the way we get around. No more wasting time in traffic, stopping and starting. No more angry, impatient drivers trying to get to work. Just lines of robotic cars, whizzing their contented passengers to work at top speed, constantly moving yet never crashing.

1. According to the text, driverless cars
   1. only appear in stories.
   2. are already on the roads.
   3. may soon be a reality.
   4. are a common sight.
2. What controls the driverless car?
   1. a computer
   2. GPS
   3. a radar system
   4. special sensors
3. What is implied in the third paragraph?
   1. Driverless cars can be difficult to control.
   2. Without a human driver, driverless cars are dangerous.
   3. It is too early to know how safe driverless cars are.
   4. Driverless cars are safer than human drivers.
4. What advantage of driverless cars appears in the final paragraph?
   1. their low cost
   2. their attractive appearance
   3. their convenience
   4. their patience
5. How does the author feel about the driverless car?
   1. worried
   2. optimistic
   3. irritated
   4. amused

## [10 x 2 = 20 marks]

**Total: /100**

***On Screen* Placement Test Key**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A Grammar**  1 C | **B Vocabulary**  41 B | **C Reading**  81 C |
| 2 B | 42 A | 82 B |
| 3 A | 43 D | 83 A |
| 4 B | 44 C | 84 B |
| 5 C | 45 A | 85 A |
| 6 D | 46 C | 86 B |
| 7 D | 47 A | 87 A |
| 8 D | 48 C | 88 D |
| 9 A | 49 B | 89 C |
| 10 B | 50 A | 90 B |
| 11 A | 51 C |  |
| 12 A | 52 D |  |
| 13 C | 53 C |  |
| 1. B 2. D | 1. C 2. B |  |
| 16 A | 56 C |  |
| 17 B | 57 D |  |
| 18 C | 58 B |  |
| 19 A | 59 C |  |
| 20 C | 60 A |  |
| 21 A | 61 A |  |
| 22 D | 62 D |  |
| 23 C | 63 D |  |
| 24 C | 64 A |  |
| 25 B | 65 D |  |
| 26 B | 66 B |  |
| 27 D | 67 B |  |
| 28 C | 68 C |  |
| 29 D | 69 B |  |
| 30 B | 70 C |  |
| 31 A | 71 D |  |
| 32 C | 72 C |  |
| 33 C | 73 C |  |
| 34 C | 74 A |  |
| 35 B | 75 B |  |
| 36 D | 76 B |  |
| 37 C | 77 C |  |
| 38 D | 78 A |  |
| 39 D | 79 C |  |
| 40 D | 80 B |  |