Przykładowy test z języka angielskiego

<u>Stuchanie 1</u> – "Listening Cloze" (13 pkt)

Dwukrotnie wysłuchają Państwo poniższego tekstu. Proszę uzupełnić luki jednym, dwoma lub trzema brakującymi wyrazami.

Entering into force in January 2005, ______ as early as in November 2000, the Freedom of Information Act in the United Kingdom makes all types of recorded information held by public authorities subject to a full public

_____. (There are, of course, a number of exemptions and exceptions provided for in the Act).

In January 2006, *The Times* newspaper chose to ______ under the Act, by submitting a Freedom of Information request to the Government, which was replied to ______ and reported on in the daily, in its January 2nd issue – in an article under the headline "Whitehall ______ needs more staff – to cut jobs". The story concerned the major increase in size that was taking place at an offshoot of the Treasury established to slim down the Civil Service. ______ *The Times*, the reason for this was a growing dependence on external consultants. This was somewhat ironic, since it was to help other departments ______ as regards savings, that the agency - the Office of Government Commerce - was established, with every expectation that it would "encourage" those other departments into quite a bit ______.

Responding to the findings, the OGC said the extra staff were crucial if the _______ introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to be implemented effectively. The increase was said to be involving "interim staff" – ______ needed for limited, defined periods. Although some had been employed for a few months to cover for ______ and so on, others were working on ICT or construction projects in other departments. Contract staff and interim staff of course earn more than ______ civil servants, while private consultancy contracts can involve fees of 2000 pounds a day. OGC figures showed that nearly ______ of the 450 staff employed at the time were on fixed-term contracts.

<u>Słuchanie 2</u> – "Listening Comprehension" (*Wiadomości z Stanów Zjednoczonych*) (12 pkt)

Proszę zaznaczyć prawidłowe zakończenie następujących zdań.

As regards the sackings of 8 US Prosecutors, the new information shows that:

- a Presidential advisor had wanted an even wider purge.
- the Attorney-General has not been in favour of the decision.
- White House e-mails demanded hearings on their performance.

Harriet Miers is:

- a lawmaker promising hearings on the sackings.
- Gonzales's Chief of Staff at the Justice Department.
- not in the same work position now as she was in 2005.

The US-Mexican meeting:

- begins a series of meetings of Pan-American leaders gathered in Mexico.
- is a bilateral one allowing Bush and Calderon to discuss several issues.
- was called by President Calderon to complain about the border fence.

The fatal accident on the Turnpike is being investigated by the Florida Highway Patrol, plus:

- the Medical Assessment Office.
- the Medical Examiner's Office.
- the Medical Investigator's Office.

Smoke:

- giving rise to accidents on two consecutive days comes from fires in dry vegetation.
- from the accident obscured motorists' view and led to a 50-mile stretch of road being closed.
- causing the accident came from a fire that has burnt 500,000 acres of forest and grassland.

The North Carolina nursing home that has burnt down:

- has 50 residents, all of whom were transferred to other homes.
- is at a town about 25 miles north-east of Winston Salem.
- is being investigated for any past breaches of safety rules.

Zadanie I (13 pkt).

Uzupełnij luki w tekście podanymi słowami. Jedna luka = jedno słowo. <u>Każdego słowa wolno użyć</u> <u>tylko jeden raz</u>. Wszystkie słowa muszą zostać wykorzystane

deal	f	lor	force	home	into	on		out
	play	pose	sign	to		under	win	

Fighting corruption

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is considered to ______ a central role at the interface between governments, business and the development community. Its member countries are among the world's leading aid donors and democracies. They are ______ to companies that account ______ the bulk of world trade and cross-border investment.

The OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, in _______ since 1999, is a treaty binding in all 30 OECD countries, as well as in six non-OECD countries (Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Estonia and Slovenia) that have opted to ______ up to it. By translating the Convention's principles ______ law, these states have outlawed bribes to officials in foreign countries by companies ______ their jurisdiction.

Under the Convention, regular in-depth reviews monitor what individual countries are doing - or in some cases failing to do - to live up ______ their commitments. Other OECD tasks ______ with areas from conflict of interest in the public sector to the activities of multinational enterprises where corruption may _____ a threat.

Amazingly, only five ______ of 30 OECD countries - the US, Canada, the UK, Poland and Hungary - have legislation requiring lobbyists to provide information ______ their contacts with members of parliament and government officials in connection with lobbying activities. That is an indication of how far we still have to go to "______ hearts and minds", where the fight against corruption is concerned.

Zadanie 2. (12 pkt.) Wybierz jedną, najlepszą odpowiedź do każdego pytania

A merging of cultures

Governments and international agencies are starting to reassess the way they deliver. Moreover, as the private sector has embraced corporate social responsibility, some of the activities of business and of global public-sector organisations are starting to resemble each other.

The next generation of public-sector employees is going to be more business savvy. Growing numbers of staff at multilateral institutions, government departments and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are going back to school - to business school. As they do, schools are starting to offer MBAs with electives designed for these students.

Of course, there are differences between the management of public and private-sector organisations. For a start, public institutions often lag behind the private sector when it comes to accountability. The trouble is, these institutions do not receive instant feedback - as companies do from customers or shareholders - when their performance slips.

Management methods can be freely exchanged between sectors, but the accountability and bottom-line incentive of the private sector are not immediately translatable. It's much harder for management in the public sector to put the measurement and supervisory techniques in place. Moreover, the incentives for professionals to enter the global public sector, which finds it hard to match the salaries offered by multinational companies, remain based on the desire to enter public service and contribute to resolving issues such as poverty and disease.

However, with a growing number of partnerships emerging between business and multilateral agencies and NGOs, the opportunities for cross-pollination of ideas and management techniques are likely to grow.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE'S AUTHOR...

The overall story is that the two different sectors are and will be becoming more and more... active. alike. accountable

adaptable.

The "cross-pollination" of ideas is genuine, because, not only has administration learnt from business, but business has also learnt from the public sector how:

to operate in a global political and social environment.

to participate more effectively in lifelong learning.

to respond better to the needs of those depending on it.

to think about the public good and not just private profit.

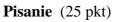
In the private sector – more than the public sector – it is very: important that people understand accounting. clear who is held to account for what and to whom. necessary to count on others and work as a team. obvious how people take account of different decisions.

Public-sector employees and institutions:

are ideally efficient, even though tasks are harder than in the private sector. are always very quick to find out if what they do is ineffective or inefficient. can't interact with their citizen-clients as businesses do with their customers. consider that private-sector efficiency standards don't need to apply to them.

In the public sector, private sector management techniques: can not be adopted, adapted or applied in practice. can be adopted and adapted but are impossible to apply. can be adopted, but are hard to adapt and apply. can be adopted, adapted and applied with ease.

The public sector will always be attractive to people who want to: earn money and make financial contributions. gain power and spiritual/aesthetic enlightenment. help their country and carry out research. serve people and help solve real problems.



(Czas na wykonanie ćwiczenia: ok. 40 minut)

Ministerstwo Środowiska zorganizowało konferencję dotyczącą europejskiego programu ochrony obszarów szczególnie wartościowych przyrodniczo – ŚRODOWISKO 2007. Zaproszeni delegaci z dwóch krajów unijnych przybliżą polskim uczestnikom problemy jakie kraje ich napotkały w pierwszych latach wprowadzania regulacji ŚRODOWISKO 2007 oraz sposoby ich rozwiązania. Trzech reprezentantów Polski omówi natomiast sytuację dotyczącą ochrony środowiska i programu w Polsce.

Twoim zadaniem jest przygotowanie przemówienia powitalnego, w którym:

- powitasz zgromadzonych
- określisz cele konferencji

III

- przybliżysz uczestnikom sylwetki prelegentów i tematykę ich prezentacji
- poinformujesz o przewidywanej wycieczce w rejon objęty programem ŚRODOWISKO 2007, wspominając o jego walorach przyrodniczych

Twoje przemówienie nie może przekroczyć 250 słów.

NIE WOLNO PODPISYWAĆ ANI SYGNOWAĆ TEKSTU

Oceniane są treść, organizacja, gramatyka, styl i ogólne wrażenie.

IV

Struktury języka (13 pkt)

(Czas na wykonanie ćwiczenia: ok. 35 minut)

Zadanie I. (13 pkt). Zaznacz poprawne uzupełnienie każdego ze zdań (tylko jedno jest możliwe)

is said that Parliament will be sitting at the weekend.						
	It They	There This				
		calling for greater integration of armed forces. 's The new NATO's New NATO's				
Austra	lia is divided	states and territories.				
	in	into				
	on	up				
Can you have the typing finished the end of the week?						
	by to	on until				
	10	ultil				
Could	•	last time?				
		you have noticed have you noticed				
	what problems	•				
		did you notice				
He nev		ersity, getting top marks at school. nevertheless however				
**	•					
He wil	l be waiting for arrive to	you when you the station.				
	arrive at					
т						
1	encouraged	o read the latest report.				
	prevented					
Ifound	-	-				
Tiound	I the report at	in				
	of	on				
I in administration since 1983.						
1		have worked				
	was working	worked				
I think his brother was on for a while.						
1 unnk	hospital	holiday				
	Hungary	home				
I wish I now what I didn't know during the exam!						
1 111011	had known	knew				
	know	would know				

If you want sensible advice, go to Tim.

	a	a little of					
	some	the					
It's not a useful scheme there are really quite a lot of difficulties with it.							
	Equally, In contrast,						
	Indeed,	Nevertheless,					
I've no	I've now had more news on the subject, so I think we can take a decision.						
	a little	little					
	a few	few					
Jane is	a student, n	nost of my friends.					
	as	how					
	like	what					
Leslie 1	remembers	her boss in the office yesterday morning.					
	see	to see					
	seeing	saw					
Let us	a decisio	on on this quickly and go home!					
	took	taking					
	to take	take					
My vis	it took me acros						
	the whole of E	urope. the whole Europe.					
	whole the Euro	ppe. whole Europe.					
C							
Suppor		next year.					
		luctuate considerably will fluctuate considerably probably					
	probably will c	onsiderably fluctuate will considerably fluctuate probably					
That w	as one subiect m	ny teachers could never get to me!					
	on	under					
	up	through					
	up	unougn					
The rep	oort was expand	ed to include women's rights.					
	areas as	such areas like					
	such areas as	areas as like					
	1 /						
we trie		hotels, but of them had a vacant room.					
	neither	no one					
	no	none					
Welcome the Conference, ladies and gentlemen.							
	on	at					
	in	to					
XX 71	···· 6						
When my secretary failed to turn up, I found myself taking all the							
	answers	calls					
	phones	rings					
You're too early to get any response yet. He the calculations as we speak.							
	does	is doing					
	has done	did					

<u>Zadanie III.</u> TEST Z LUKAMI (12 pkt). Do każdej luki wpisz jedno słowo zachowując sens i poprawność gramatyczną tekstu.

centuries, the one and	form of written
correspondence was the letter. Letters are sent via postal service	
back to the Ancient Egyptians,	had a
system for sending letters from about 2000 BC.	modern services are
course vastly	sophisticated, and faster,
relying as they on motor vehicles an	
basically just same as ever, and are	
slow by some people, who opt instead for a courier,	the case of
documents classed as urgent.	
Amazingly, the process of faxing documents was first experi	
by Scotsman Alexander Bain in 1843, though it was	until the early
1980s that the technology advanced	for businesses to become interested
in sending documents to other by fa	x. The fax system is still very much
use where relatively low-quality co	pies of documents are all that are
required. However, where rapid transfer of information in its or	
method of choice, notwithstanding the fact that this has pros and	
own. Normal postal services have not the	chance of competing when it
to speed of delivery, earning for the	mselves the somewhat rude
informal name of "snail mail".	
However, recipients can (or can choose to) fail to notice imp	
surrounded all that spam, and, if yo	
come to worry, what has been sent l	
are something e-mails leave no for.	
one takes time to find an envelope and stamp, to write the addre	
time for a change of after a bit of co	ooler reflection is still available. In
contrast, with an e-mail sent in the heat of the moment, there's j	ust no
back!	