



I. Grammatik

1. der Krankheit konnte sie nicht kommen.

- a) Weil b) Wegen c) Obwohl d) Nicht nur

2. ich ein Stipendium bekomme, werde ich in Warschau studieren.

- a) Wenn b) Als c) Ob d) Damit

3. Polen grenzt Westen die BRD.

- a) in, am b) im, an c) am, am d) am, an

4. Er ist völlig einverstanden.

- a) dazu b) darauf c) daran d) damit

5. Der Kaffee wird aus Tasse getrunken.

- a) den b) dem c) der d) die

6. Die Studenten hatten 5 Stund... Unterricht.

- a) -e b) -es c) -en d) "e

7. Ich eine Stunde geschwommen. (Perfekt)

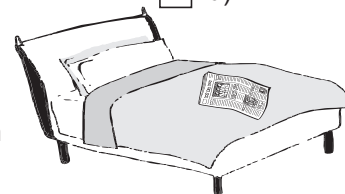
- a) werde b) war c) habe d) bin

8. Mit dem Schiff dauert die Reise den Atlantik mehr als drei Wochen.

- a) von b) an c) über d) hin

9. Die Zeitschrift liegt Bett.

- a) unter dem b) an dem
 c) unter das d) auf dem



10. Der Schlag des Herz.... wurde immer heftiger.

- a) -e b) -es c) -ens d) -en

11. Wenn du die Prüfung bestehen willst, musst du fleißiger sein.

- a) wie b) noch c) sonst d) als

II. Wortschatz, Kommunikation und Landeskunde

12. Der Arzt hat meiner Mutter Bettruhe (zalecić)

- a) versprochen b) abgeschrieben c) angesprochen d) verordnet

13. Die Stadt aus der ich komme, hat nur 30 000 (mieszkańców)

- a) Menschen b) Leuten c) Einwohner d) Bewohner

14. Wähle das Synonym zum Wort „senden“!

- a) verschreiben b) schicken
 c) anfangen d) sich kümmern

15. This road sign means that

- a) you mustn't park here.
 c) parking isn't allowed here.

- b) you don't have to park here.
 d) you don't need to park here.



16. A:

B: She's shy, sensitive and open-minded.

- a) What is your sister like?
 c) Who is your sister like?

- b) How does your sister look like?
 d) Which does your sister like?

III. Reading comprehension

Modern inventions

In the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century scientists invented a lot of devices that make our life easier and more pleasant. When our parents and grandparents were small children, they couldn't imagine then, that now, you can use such inventions like computers, the Internet, mobile phones, digital cameras and iPods. Forty years ago people couldn't dream about using such appliances as a microwave oven or a dishwasher.

The first personal computers were sold in Poland about twenty years ago. They were used only as word processors and for playing simple games. Now they are wonderful devices for storing information, making complicated calculations and first off all surfing the Internet, sending e-mails and chatting on the Internet.

The compact disk or CD was invented by James Russell in 1965, but it was only when the company Philips started to mass produce it in the 1980s that it really became popular. A portable, personal CD was very soon developed and has been widely used to play music when you are travelling, working or just walking around.

The next step was inventing of an MP3 and iPod, which are smaller devices and can store and play much more music.

Digital cameras were a natural development from video technology, and digital pictures were first used in American spy satellites in the late 1960s. A commercial digital camera wasn't produced until Kodak marketed one in 1991. It was very expensive and was designed for professional photographers. Competition between manufacturers, particularly Casio, Sony and Kodak, has brought the price down rapidly and everybody can now use digital cameras, printing his own pictures through his computer. Even modern mobile phones include simple digital cameras.

A mobile phone is a small, portable telephone with its own battery. The first mobile phone was invented in 1988. It was very expensive, heavy and the reception was often very poor. Modern mobiles are now very light and can fit into the palm of your hand. Now they are digital and the reception is excellent.

The technology is developing very quickly. Every year we can buy much better and cheaper computers, laptops and palmtops. We can enjoy watching TV programmes of the best quality on new liquid crystal display (LCD) screens and plasma display panels, which have been available since 2004. We don't know what the future will bring us.

17. 40 years ago people couldn't use

- a) televisions b) microwave ovens c) cameras d) mobile phones

18. Very modern TV-sets have

- a) liquid crystal display screens b) black and white screens
 c) earphones d) plasma display panels

19. We can use computers to

- a) store information b) write e-mails
 c) surf the Internet d) edit and print pictures taken with a digital camera

20. People have been able to use for four years.

- a) the Internet b) LCD televisions c) personal CD players d) mobile phones

21. The underlined word 'portable' means

- a) the sound a phone makes b) necessary
 c) that you can carry it d) that it often breaks down

IV. General knowledge about English-speaking countries

22. The Great Fire of London took place in

- a) 1241 b) 1666 c) 1795 d) 1941

23. Ernest Hemingway wrote

- a) 'For Whom the Bell Tolls' b) 'Golden eye'
 c) 'The Old Man and the Sea' d) 'Midsummer Night's Dream'

24. Florence Nightingale was a famous

- a) English pilot, who could fly to Australia on her own
 b) British nurse, who looked after soldiers in the Crimean War
 c) American scientist, who discovered new medicines
 d) Australian swimmer, who won three gold medals at the Olympic Games in Sydney 2000

25. is the candidate for Democratic nomination in the 2008 American presidential election.

- a) George Walker Bush b) Barack Hussein Obama
 c) John Sidney McCain d) Hilary Rodham Clinton

26. Michael Owen plays football for

- a) Newcastle b) Manchester United c) Arsenal London d) Chelsea London