

# DIAGNOSTISKT PROV I ENGELSKA INFÖR GRUNDLÄGGANDE VUXENUTBILDNING OCH GYMNASIAL VUXENUTBILDNING.

Provet omfattar följande delar.

1. Grammatiska former och strukturer	44 uppgifter
2. Uttal	10 uppgifter
3. Ordbildning	7 uppgifter
4. Läsförståelse	<u>19 uppgifter</u>
<b><u>Summa:</u></b>	<b>80 uppgifter</b>

## Instruktioner och övningsexempel

### Exempel 1

De två uppgifterna i följande exempel har redan besvarats på ”svarsblanketten” nedan. De rätta alternativen har markerats. Eftersom ”is” och ”were” är de rätta svaren har ”c” respektive ”d” markerats.

**Alternatives:** a) am b) are c) is d) were

1. John \_\_\_\_\_ coming today
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ not at home yesterday

Svarsblanketten

1. a    b    c    d
2. a    b    c    d

### Exempel 2

Det ord, som står först inom parentes, sätts in i luckan i varje mening. Välj med ledning av de fyra alternativen den form som du anser vara rätt.

**Alternatives:** a) more    b) er    c) est    d) no change, only the word at the beginning

1. (small) Jim is much \_\_\_\_\_ than I am.
2. (big) Tom is a very \_\_\_\_\_ boy.

Svarsblanketten

1. a    b    c    d
2. a    b    c    d

Rätt svar för uppgift 1 är ”smaller” (alternativ b).

Rätt svar för uppgift 2 är ”big” (alternativ d).

## GRAMATISKA FORMER OCH STRUKTURER

### Alternatives:

a) the b) a c) an d) no article

1. Tom goes to \_\_\_\_\_ school nowadays.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Titanic sank very quickly.
3. As \_\_\_\_\_ girl she was very pretty.
4. It's \_\_\_\_\_ fine weather today.
5. In the 19th century \_\_\_\_\_ life was difficult for many people.
6. There is \_\_\_\_\_ "m" missing in that word.
7. She wants to become \_\_\_\_\_ nurse.
8. Mr Smith is \_\_\_\_\_ uncle of mine.
9. She was happy, as she had got \_\_\_\_\_ good advice.

### Alternatives:

a) -s b) -es c) -'s d) only the word at the beginning

10. (do) \_\_\_\_\_ he often talk about her.
11. (earn) Mr Brown \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.
12. (walk) The baby cannot \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
13. (teach) Mr Brown \_\_\_\_\_ German.
14. (piano) There were two \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.
15. (men) He showed me the two \_\_\_\_\_ luggage.
16. (baker) I must buy some bread at the \_\_\_\_\_ .
17. (information) Mr Smith gave me some very interesting \_\_\_\_\_ .
18. (Charles) This is \_\_\_\_\_ car.
19. (people) There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in the street.
20. (Johnson) She is with the \_\_\_\_\_ .

### Alternatives:

a) them b) theirs c) themselves d) their

21. We saw \_\_\_\_\_ in the street
22. The boys were very dirty and had to go and wash \_\_\_\_\_ at once
23. They had \_\_\_\_\_ new car with them
24. Did they shut the door behind \_\_\_\_\_
25. Bob and Anne are friends of \_\_\_\_\_

**Alternatives:**

- a) adjective + er (richer)                      b) adjective + ly (quickly)  
c) more + adjective (more afraid)          d) only the adjective (small)

26. (strong)                      Bill is \_\_\_\_\_ than Bob.  
27. (quiet)                      Tom is a very \_\_\_\_\_ boy.  
28. (quiet)                      He went away very \_\_\_\_\_ .  
29. (kind)                      He smiled very \_\_\_\_\_ .  
30. (beautiful)                      The castle was \_\_\_\_\_ built.  
31. (surprising)                      They played \_\_\_\_\_ well.  
32. (usual)                      He is late as \_\_\_\_\_ .  
33. (possible)                      Come tomorrow if \_\_\_\_\_ .  
34. (unusual)                      This book is \_\_\_\_\_ badly written.

**Alternatives:**

- a) been    b) got    c) become    d) became

35.            What has \_\_\_\_\_ done.  
36.            My brother \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher after many years of study.  
37.            He has \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor ever since I first met him.  
38.            What has \_\_\_\_\_ of his brother.  
39.            They \_\_\_\_\_ married last summer.

**Alternatives:**

- a) rose    b) raised    c) risen    d) rise

40.            Did you see the sun \_\_\_\_\_ .  
41.            Has the moon \_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
42.            A small piece of wood \_\_\_\_\_ from the bottom of the lake.  
43.            They have just \_\_\_\_\_ the price of cars.  
44.            The temperature slowly \_\_\_\_\_ .

**UTTAL**

Titta på dessa exempel:

**put** rimmar med

**buy** rimmar med

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) shut        | a) <b>tie</b> |
| b) <b>foot</b> | b) queue      |
| c) bought      | c) they       |
| d) hot         | d) may        |

Markera på samma sätt som tidigare det ord ( efter a, b, c eller d) som rimmar med det **fetsilta ordet**. se exemplet ovan!

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>45. sigh</b><br>a) dig<br>b) sea<br>c) cry<br>d) say       | <b>50. mount</b><br>a) aunt<br>b) don't<br>c) hunt<br>d) count    |
| <b>46. cost</b><br>a) post<br>b) toast<br>c) most<br>d) lost  | <b>51. bear</b><br>a) fear<br>b) air<br>c) beer<br>d) were        |
| <b>47. bore</b><br>a) law<br>b) bow<br>c) shoe<br>d) show     | <b>52. ran</b><br>a) pen<br>b) can<br>c) lane<br>d) lain          |
| <b>48. above</b><br>a) grow<br>b) stove<br>c) move<br>d) love | <b>53. least</b><br>a) breast<br>b) priest<br>c) rest<br>d) taste |
| <b>49. own</b><br>a) brown<br>b) noon<br>c) noun<br>d) phone  | <b>54. knew</b><br>a) two<br>b) bow<br>c) go<br>d) saw            |

## ORDBILDNING

Motsatsen till **usual** heter **unusual**. På liknande sätt får ord motsatt innebörd med hjälp av förstavelserna **dis-**, **in-** och **im-**. Välj den rätta av följande förstavelser framför vart och ett av nedanstående numrerade ord.

a) un-      b) dis-      c) in-      d) im-

55. possible

59. justice

56. order

60. visible

57. just

61. likely

58. trust

## LÄSFÖRSÅELSE

### INSTRUKTION OCH ÖVNINGSEXEMPEL

Läs texten nedan under rubriken "Övningsexempel". Efter texten kommer en fråga följt av fyra svarsalternativ. Endast ett av dessa är riktigt. Vilket?

#### Övningsexempel

##### About letters:

A few words about style. Letters full of compliments are not common in English-speaking countries these days. Nowadays we do not thank a friend a million times and express to him our undying gratitude because he has asked us to lunch.

What is said about letters?

- a) Letters are no longer common in English-speaking countries
- b) In their letters people nowadays avoid unnecessary politeness
- c) People no longer thank their friends
- d) Letters are no longer used when you thank someone for having asked you to lunch.

1. a b c d

(Rätt svar är b.)

## Text 1

Whenever I go to Westgate, I stay at the Grand Hotel. In spite of its name, it is not very grand, but it is cheap, clean, and comfortable. What is more, I know the **manager** well, so I never have to go to trouble of reserving a room. The fact that I always get the same room never fails to surprise me. It is situated at the far end of the building and **overlooks** a beautiful bay. On my last visit, the manager told me that I could have my usual room, but he **added** apologetically that I might find it a little noisy. So great was the demand for rooms, he told me, that the management had decided to build a new wing. **I did not mind this at all**. It amused me to think that the dear old Grand Hotel was making a determined effort to live up to its name. During the first day I hardly noticed the noise at all. The room was a little dusty, but that was to be expected. The following afternoon, I borrowed a book from the hotel library and went upstairs to read. **I had no sooner sat down than I heard** someone hammering loudly at the wall. At first I paid no attention, but after a while began to feel very uncomfortable. My clothes were slowly being covered with fine white powder. Soon there was so much dust in the room that I began to cough. That hammering was now louder than ever and bits of plaster were coming away from the walls.

Några ord och fraser är **tryckta med fet stil**. Dessa ord och fraser återkommer i vissa uppgifter tillsammans med fyra andra. Välj bland dessa fyra det ord eller den fras, som betyder ungefär detsamma som det **fetstilta**.

**62. Manager**

- a) a person who shows other people new clothes
- b) a person who controls some kind of business, company or firm
- c) a person who cleans the room at a hotel
- d) a person who works as a writer

**63. Overlook**

- a) looks forwards to
- b) looks over
- c) looks away in another direction
- d) has a view of from above

**64. Added**

- a) said further
- b) made excuses
- c) agreed
- d) advised

**65. I did not mind this at all**

- a) I did not remember it
- b) I was not reminded about it
- c) I said it did not trouble me at all
- d) I said it was against my ideas but I could do nothing about it

**66. I had no sooner sat down than I heard**

- a) Before I sat down I heard
- b) I had not sat down before I heard
- c) I did not sit down because of the hammering
- d) I had scarcely sat down

- 67. What is said about the first day at the hotel?**
- There was absolutely no noise in the room but it was dusty. He was used to dust.
  - The room was a little bit noisy and dusty which he did not like at all.
  - The room was a little bit noisy and dusty, but he didn't mind.
  - The room was noisy but not very dusty.
- 68. What did the writer of the text think of the Grand Hotel?**
- He did not like it because every time he stayed there people were hammering and building in it.
  - He liked to stay there when he went to Westgate because it was the Grand Hotel and it was such an elegant place.
  - He stayed there, as he often got the same room.
  - Normally he liked to stay at the hotel because it was a nice place and not very expensive.

## Text 2

Table manners are usually quite senseless all over the world. The rules are created by a small class of people who ridicule others for eating differently. A class remains the ruling class of a society just as long as it can dictate the rules of handling the knife and fork. In Hungary, people started to bind their table napkins around the necks – in a ridiculous way, so that the table napkins should really protect their clothes – and that meant the end of feudalism in Hungary. In New Guinea a member of a cannibal tribe once cut the ears off a freshly roasted gentleman and – contrary to all tradition – offered them to the chief instead of the priest; next morning the supremacy of priests over the worldly chiefs was broken. In England there will be no social revolution as long as the working classes turn their fork upside down and shove their vegetables on top of it.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>69. senseless</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>without feeling</li> <li>foolish</li> <li>traditional</li> <li>important</li> </ol>                       | <p><b>70. napkin</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>table cloth</li> <li>scarf</li> <li>piece of cloth used at meals for protecting the clothes</li> </ol>  |
| <p><b>71. tribe</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a group of people</li> <li>a group of animals</li> <li>an association</li> <li>a group of children</li> </ol> | <p><b>72. a freshly roasted gentleman</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It must have been a young man.</li> <li>The gentleman had just been cooked.</li> <li>They had just caught the gentleman.</li> <li>The gentleman had fresh roses round his neck.</li> </ol> |

73. **contrary to all tradition**  
 a) as they had always done before  
 b) cooked as they had always cooked them  
 c) nicely laid on a tray  
 d) against all tradition
74. **Why are there special table manners according to the author?**  
 a) It is important for people to know to behave at table.  
 b) Everybody should learn to eat in the same way.  
 c) If there were no table manners people would start eating almost like cannibals.  
 d) Some people get influence through the introduction and use of certain table manners.

### Text 3

New York is built in such a way that a great deal of amusement and fun, to which inhabitants of English towns are accustomed, is lost. Parallel streets were discovered in England in 1923 but most of the towns had already been built. An English town is not simply the communal dwelling place of a number of citizens, it is also an **elaborate quiz**; you cannot simply “pass through” an English town, you have to solve it. Try to take a “short cut” in an perfectly know district, relying on your **infallible sense** of direction, and the Lord have mercy upon your soul! If you land in a cul-de-sac you are lucky; you are much more likely to find yourself in a corkscrew street in which you twist and turn like a snake dancer until, fifteen minutes later, you are faced with the diverting task of extricating yourself from the utterly strange regions into which you have penetrated. Travellers like to thrill us with their tales about the difficulties and horrors of Himalayan exploration. I am not impressed. The Himalayas cannot possible offer any problem until the English build a few carefully planned towns on them.

75. **elaborate**  
 a) very amusing  
 b) worked out with much care  
 c) short but expressive  
 d) without a plan
76. **a quiz**  
 a) knowledge test  
 b) traffic jam  
 c) municipal district  
 d) commune
77. **infallible**  
 a) incredible  
 b) unusual  
 c) always failing  
 d) never failing
78. **New York might not appeal to a visitor from England expecting amusement and fun because**  
 a) of the planless layout of the streets  
 b) there are no cul-de- sacs  
 c) always failing  
 d) it is absolutely impossible to construct parallel streets in the city

79. **Parallel streets**
- a) are a 19<sup>th</sup> century English discovery
  - b) serve as “short-cuts” among corkscrew streets in many English towns
  - c) are very uncommon in many English towns
  - d) are very common in most English towns
80. **The title that best expresses the ideas of this passage is:**
- a) Modern Town Planning
  - b) Towns in Himalayas
  - c) New York; An Artificial City
  - d) English Towns; Go on at Your Own Risk

*The end!*

### **Gränser för olika nivåer!**

**60 - 80 poäng inför engelska 6**

**40 - 59 poäng inför engelska 5**

**30 - 39 poäng inför termin 3 inom grundläggande vuxenutbildning**

**20 - 29 poäng inför termin 2 inom grundläggande vuxenutbildning**

**0 - 19 poäng - nybörjare, termin 1 inom grundläggande vuxenutbildning**

**FACIT****Test inför Gymnasialvuxenutbildning**

1.d	6.c	11.a
2.a	7.b	12.d
3.b	8.c	13.b
4.d	9.d	14.a
5.d	10.b	15.c
16.c	21.a	26.a
17.d	22.c	27.d
18.c	23.d	28.b
19.d	24.a	29.b
20.a	25.b	30.b
31.b	36.d	41.c
32.d	37.a	42.a
33.d	38.c	43.b
34.b	39.b	44.a
35.a	40.d	45.c
46.d	51.b	56.b
47.a	52.b	57.a
48.d	53.b	58.b
49.d	54.a	59.c
50.d	55.d	60.c
61.a	66.d	71.a
62.b	67.c	72.b
63.d	68.d	73.d
64.a	69.b	74.d
65.c	70.c	75.b
76.a		
77.d		
78.b		
79.c		
80.d		