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kod pracy ucznia

X KONKURS PRZEDMIOTOWY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
DLA UCZNIÓW GIMNAZJÓW
ETAP WOJEWÓDZKI 2011/2012

Drogi Uczniu,

witaj na konkursie przedmiotowym z języka angielskiego. Przeczytaj uważnie instrukcję i postaraj się prawidłowo odpowiedzieć na wszystkie pytania.

- Arkusz liczy 8 stron i zawiera 11 zadań.
- Przed rozpoczęciem pracy sprawdź, czy Twój test jest kompletny. Jeżeli zauważysz usterki, zgłoś je Komisji Konkursowej.
- Polecenia czytaj uważnie i ze zrozumieniem.
- Odpowiedzi wpiszuj czarnym lub niebieskim długopisem bądź piórem.
- Dbaj o czytelność pisma i precyzję odpowiedzi.
- Nie używaj korektora. Jeśli się pomylisz, przekreśl błędną odpowiedź i wpisz poprawną.
- Oceniane będą tylko odpowiedzi, które zostały zaznaczone zgodnie z instrukcją i umieszczone w miejscu do tego przeznaczonym.
- Pod każdym zadaniem podano maksymalną liczbę punktów możliwą do uzyskania za jego rozwiązanie.
- Brudnopis nie podlega ocenie.
- 'Laureatami' zostają uczestnicy, którzy uzyskają co najmniej 75% punktów możliwych do zdobycia, natomiast 'finalistami' ci, którzy uzyskają co najmniej 30% punktów możliwych do zdobycia,

Pracuj samodzielnie.

POWODZENIA!

Czas pracy:
90 minut

Liczba punktów
możliwych do
uzyskania: 83p.

Liczba uzyskanych punktów: _____

SŁUCHANIE

I. Wysłuchaj wykładu dla grupy rodziców na temat bezpieczeństwa dzieci podczas zabaw w wodzie. Zdecyduj i zaznacz czy zdanie jest prawdziwe (T) czy fałszywe (F).

1. The lecture takes place in summer. T / F
2. Deborah recommends swimming lessons for 3-month-old babies. T / F
3. Children at public pools are supervised by trained lifeguards. T / F
4. If there are 4 five-year-olds at a private pool, there should be at least 2 adults watching the children. T / F
5. If you buy swimming aids, check if they have had safety tests. T / F
6. At the beach, you can't stop watching your child even for a second. T / F
7. It is safe for young children to play with waves if the water isn't deep. T / F
8. Inflatable toys are very dangerous toys in water. T / F
9. A child should not swim far when there is the red flag. T / F
10. A guarded beach is marked with the European blue flag. T / F

..... / 10p.

II. Usłyszysz pięć osób mówiących na temat ćwiczeń fizycznych. Dopasuj dla każdej osoby (1-5) po jednym zdaniu (A-F), które najlepiej podsumowuje jej wypowiedź i wpisz literę w miejsce obok numeru osoby. Jedno zdanie nie pasuje do żadnej z osób.

Speaker 1___ Speaker2___ Speaker3___ Speaker4___ Speaker5___

- A. The person is addicted to exercise.
- B. This person exercises but doesn't want to.
- C. This person exercises vigorously despite their age.
- D. This person practices sport professionally.
- E. This person sees sport as a social event.
- F. This person's good health depends on exercise.

..... / 5p.

CZYTANIE

III. Przeczytaj artykuł, a następnie zdecyduj czy zdania (1-8) są prawdziwe (T) czy nie (F). Wpisz T lub F w lukę obok zdania.

We are not really aware how much English there is around us – names of various goods, music and computer vocabulary, sports and fashion. We come across these words, we even use them, but we often do not know what they really signify or we misunderstand their meaning. If there is a song you enjoy, try to understand the lyrics. If you are keen on a computer game – look up the meaning and the pronunciation of the words used and try to remember them. The assumption that only very fluent speakers are able to use a monolingual dictionary is wrong. There are numbers of comprehensible dictionaries where the definitions are fairly straightforward, they provide countless examples and show how to use the word you need. If you are not familiar with a word, you may start with looking it up in a bilingual dictionary, but if you really want to use it, it's essential to know how it works in context and this you can only find in a monolingual dictionary. It's true that working with an English-English dictionary is more time consuming and requires more effort, but it really is worth it.

Many people ask me if I could recommend a native speaker they could have conversation classes with. What for: to listen to a good accent? To have somebody to listen to them? If you have problems speaking, you need to speak a lot and, actually, you don't even need a listener. Your problem is in finding the right words to express what you intend to say in a particular situation. Very often you know these words and expressions, you just are not able to recall them fast enough. This can be exercised on your own – recall scenes from movies or books, remember your own conversations, visualise all possible situations and think what you or other people would say in English and say it. Talking to a friend is another alternative. It may help you both get rid of the feeling of embarrassment which many of us experience when we speak in public.

Learning a language is much more about vocabulary than grammar. You may know the most sophisticated grammatical structures and still be unable to communicate. Vocabulary cannot be taught, it can only be learnt, so don't count on anybody to do it for you. Set yourself a goal: a few (not too many) new vocabulary items every week. Remember that learning a new word is not only understanding its meaning and memorising it, but also using it. Don't learn single words but the whole phrase and repeat the sentences in which it is used. Even if your

English is not very advanced you can try to read a book in the original. You may start with a simplified version, something you have read in Polish or a book whose film adaptation you have seen. The beginning is always hard. There is no point in struggling to identify every single word, but the sense of the text is what you need to grasp.

Adapted from 'The World of English' no. 4/2002

1. People often guess the meaning of a foreign word and they are sometimes wrong. _____
2. English-English dictionaries are too difficult to use for intermediate learners. _____
3. If you want to use a new word properly, the author recommends a bilingual dictionary. _____
4. Using a monolingual dictionary requires more time. _____
5. You don't need anyone to talk to if you want to learn speaking. _____
6. You are able to communicate in English if you have learnt grammar. _____
7. It's better to remember phrases than single words. _____
8. While reading, it is important to understand each line of the text. _____

..... / 8p.

IV. Przeczytaj ogłoszenia o lokalach do wynajęcia i przyporządkuj je do pytań (1 -9) wpisując w lukę przy pytaniu literę ogłoszenia. Ogłoszenie może odpowiadać kilku pytaniom.

- A. Barbican studio to let in EC1. Top floor. Light and spacious, suitable for individual male or female (no couples please). Ideal base for professional person. 10 minutes to St Paul's. Parking for one car at extra cost. All bills included except phone. £ 850 pcm.
Contact Chris 020 7377 7515
- B. Hatton Street. 6th floor flat in modern block. 24 hour porter, parking, fully furnished, near tube. £ 285 pw. Contact: info@druryestate.co.uk
- C. Basil Street. Modern first floor bed-sitter in a block situated in the heart of Knightsbridge. One or two foreigners. Rent in return for baby-sitting next door. Tel. 020 6329 0890
- D. Euston, in the suburbs. Room to let in charming detached bungalow. Walking distance to local shopping facilities. £ 750 pcm excluding bills. No students. Contact 020 5423 7604

Which advertisement offers a flat / room:

1. With a combined sitting room and bedroom? _____
2. Suitable for a person who prefers living far from the city centre? _____
3. Which is protected? _____
4. Only to a single person? _____

- 5. With sofas, chairs, wardrobe, etc.? _____
- 6. Suitable for a city worker? _____
- 7. Close to the public transport? _____
- 8. Free of charge? _____
- 9. On the ground floor? _____

..... / 9p.

GRAMATYKA I SŁOWNICTWO

V. Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań znajdujące się w nawiasach.

1. (coraz więcej) people are using bikes in big cities.

2. We will stay here (dopóki autobus nie przyjedzie).

3. Look at that horde of teens! We (będziemy mieli) problems.

4. (Szkoda, że nie znam) the town's history.

5. The teachers often ask (jak długo się uczyć) English.

..... / 5p.

VI. W każdym z poniższych zdań jeden wyraz jest zbędny. Zdecyduj, który to wyraz, zapisz w tabeli obok zdania oraz podkreśl go w zdaniu.

1. Mary has started working for our company two and a half years ago.	
2. The kids ate the breakfast and went out to a park to play football.	
3. A new player has recently joined to the team.	
4. OK, before I will go home I will arrange all the photos.	
5. Take a look what an awful weather it is outside!	
6. He set off for home from Oslo, the capital of Norway, by a car.	

..... / 6p.

VII. Przekształć podane zdania tak, by w parafrazie ująć wyraz z nawiasu (nie zmieniając go) oraz tak, by zdanie jak najwierniej zachowało pierwotny sens.

1. The puppies can't eat on their own.

(able) The puppies _____ eat on their own.

2. I'm sure they didn't break it – they were out.

(have) They _____ it – they were out.

3. My mum doesn't want me to study abroad.

(rather) My mum _____ study abroad.

4. This is her first public violin concert.

(never) She _____ a public violin concert before.

5. Mandy and Tricia are the same age.

(old) Mandy _____ Tricia.

6. 'Don't touch it!' she exclaimed.

(warned) She _____ touch it.

7. In spite of her leaving early, she missed the plane.

(she) Although _____, she missed the plane.

8. Our team will probably win a gold medal.

(likely) Our team _____ a gold medal.

9. It wasn't necessary for the students to do exercise 10; however, they did it.

(done) The students _____ exercise 10.

10. The journalists should watch their behaviour in the conference room.

(themselves) The journalists _____ in the conference room.

..... / 10p.

X. Uzupełnij brakujące informacje dotyczące krajów angielskiego obszaru językowego.

1. In the USA, the day following Thanksgiving Day is called B..... F..... .
2. The capital of New Zealand is W..... (the name in plural also means 'rubber boots').
3. The official languages of Canada are and
4. S..... L..... City is the capital of the US state Utah. It was the host to 2002 Winter Olympics.
5. The Declaration of Independence was signed in (year)
6. is a US city in Nevada, famous for its casinos and nightclubs.
7. On 11th Sep. 2001, terrorists attacked the, a building in New York consisting of two high towers.
8. 'Eire' is another name for

..... / 8p.

XI. Wpisując w luki odpowiednie wyrazy z ramki, uzupełnij angielskie przysłowia i powiedzenia. Trzy wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego przysłowia.

devil	mother	son	moss	illness	
water	meat	feather	cloud	money	words

1. is the root of all evil.
2. A rolling stone gathers no
3. Actions speak louder than
4. Birds of a flock together.
5. Every has a silver lining.
6. Like father, like
7. Necessity is the of invention.
8. One man's is another man's poison.

..... / 8p.