

Wojewódzki Konkurs Przedmiotowy z języka angielskiego dla uczniów gimnazjum województwa kujawsko-pomorskiego

Etap rejonowy – 07.01.2017 r.

Kod ucznia: _____

Wynik: _____/100 pkt.

Instrukcja dla ucznia

Zanim przystąpisz do rozwiązywania testu, przeczytaj uważnie poniższą instrukcję.

1. Wpisz w wyznaczonym miejscu powyżej swój kod ustalony przez Komisję Konkursową. Nie wpisuj swojego imienia i nazwiska.
2. Przed rozpoczęciem pracy sprawdź, czy twój arkusz testowy jest kompletny. Niniejszy arkusz testowy składa się z **13 stron i zawiera 12 zadań**. Jeśli zauważysz jakiegokolwiek braki lub błędy w druku, zgłoś je natychmiast Komisji Konkursowej.
3. Przeczytaj uważnie i ze zrozumieniem polecenia i wskazówki do każdego zadania.
4. Odpowiedzi zapisuj długopisem z czarnym lub niebieskim tuszem.
5. Dbaj o czytelność pisma i precyzję odpowiedzi. W zadaniach wielokrotnego wyboru poprawne odpowiedzi zaznaczaj zgodnie z poleceniem.
6. Nie używaj korektora. Jeżeli pomylisz się, błędną odpowiedź otocz kółkiem i ponownie udziel poprawnej odpowiedzi. Oceniane będą tylko odpowiedzi, które zostały zaznaczone lub wpisane zgodnie z poleceniem i umieszczone w miejscu do tego przeznaczonym.
7. Przy każdym zadaniu podano maksymalną liczbę punktów, którą można uzyskać.
8. Na ostatniej stronie testu znajdziesz miejsce na brudnopis. **Brudnopis nie podlega ocenie.**
9. Pracuj samodzielnie.
10. Nie wolno wносить telefonów komórkowych na konkurs.
11. Całkowity czas na wykonanie testu pisemnego wynosi **90 minut**.

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst o popularnej aplikacji. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę a, b, c lub d.

Go For *Pokémon Go*?

Pokémon Go, a popular mobile game, is considered by many to be extremely controversial as it keeps stealing personal information from you. In the first place, it demands access to your phone's data, which, in the long run, may violate your privacy.

So, why do so many of us decide to install the game on our smartphones if the step appears so hazardous? It is the exhilaration that does the trick here. The rules of the game are simple: you walk around your area, you bump into a *Pokémon* and capture it. You hang out with other *Pokémon* hunters and arrange pocket monster battles. *Pokémon Go* has by far been the most popular game. As in any geo-coaching game, it allows you to interact with the real world, to go outside and play in the open air for a change.

However, its users are gradually starting to see not just the immense popularity of the app, but also, if not foremost, the app's request for a lot of permissions. It has become really spooky! Once you have installed the app, Niantic, the creator of the game, is instantaneously granted access to your basic personal data, including your phone's camera, contacts, location, and the storage. Prospective *Pokémon* players are additionally obliged to sign in with either their Google account or a *Pokemon.com* account. And when a game starts, your phone camera is on in order to catch a monster, your geolocation is activated, your phone storage is required for the app to work properly.

And then, at some point, the users go wild: every now and then, Facebook updates essential information and you are likely to be among those complaining about the innumerable new permissions the app allows. No wonder that you are truly enraged. The app may access your identity, monitor your calendar's personal information, and add events without your knowledge, read and modify your contacts, determine your location via both GPS and network, read your texts, read and modify your USB storage, record audio, adjust your wallpaper, download files without telling you, prioritize which apps are running, and keep your phone from falling asleep.

The functionality *Pokémon Go* asks for explains such access entitlements, as suggested by a security researcher. However surprising it may sound, the permissions, according to the same researcher, should be treated as a threat to the users' batteries, not to their privacy.

Don't be panic-stricken, though. You can both play the game and play it relatively safely, or at least no more unsafely than using other apps. Just avoid using Google to sign in, and keep reloading *Pokemon.com* until you can log in there as the site has been overwhelmed with traffic recently.

Pokémon Go has undoubtedly taught people one thing: you need not sit in front of your computer to play. You may even quit your job, go on a *Pokémon* hunt for a few months or so to catch as many pocket monsters as you can. So, as you can see, going for *Pokémon Go* is an option for some and a threat for virtually everyone guarding their privacy.

[adapted from: *The Week, The Truth About Pokémon Go Privacy Controversy*]
<http://theweek.com/articles/635519/truth-about-pokmon-privacy-controversy>

1. *Pokémon Go* requires from you _____ .
 - a) to wage pocket-monster wars
 - b) to make your data widely available
 - c) your time and money
 - d) to give up your work

2. What lures the users to the game is _____ .
 - a/ the exciting sensation they get while playing
 - b/ the prospect of spending their time outdoors
 - c/ the activation of geolocation on their smartphones
 - d/ the unforgettable interaction they get hanging out with other *Pokémon* hunters

3. The developer of *Pokémon Go* is given access to your personal information _____.
 - a/ after you have signed the terms and conditions
 - b/ the moment you catch your first monster
 - c/ before you have even signed up with your Google account
 - d/ just as the game is ready to use on your smartphone

4. The application is able to _____.
 - a/ track you down
 - b/ modify your texts
 - c/ download audio files
 - d/ rearrange your location

5. *Pokémon Go* is perceived as a practical game with _____ access to your personal information.
 - a/ limited
 - b/ easy
 - c/ restricted
 - d/ poor

6. The text implies you may _____ the suggested websites.
 - a/ not hurt pocket monsters by entering
 - b/ refresh your system before you have signed in to
 - c/ not easily log in to
 - d/ not monitor your privacy settings signing in to

Zadanie 2 (7 pkt.)

RAZEM _____/7

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Wybierz dla każdego fragmentu tekstu (1-7) nagłówek z listy (A-H), który najlepiej oddaje jego treść, a następnie wpisz jego oznaczenie literowe przy odpowiedniej cyfrze (1-7). Jeden nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego fragmentu tekstu.

MOST INFLUENTIAL PHOTOS

1. _____ Nowhere was the skill of German photojournalist Erich Salomon on greater display than during a 1930 meeting in the Hague over German World War I reparations. There, at 2 a.m., Salomon candidly shot exhausted Foreign Ministers after a long day of negotiations. The picture created a sensation when it was published in the *London Graphic*. For the first time, the public could look through the doors of power and see world leaders with their guard down.

2. _____ The idea for the project that would challenge everything sacred about ownership in photography came to Richard Prince when he was working in the tear-sheet department at Time Inc. While he literally deconstructed the pages of magazines for the archives, Prince's attention was drawn to the ads that appeared alongside articles. One in particular caught his eye: the macho image of the Marlboro Man riding a horse under blue skies. And so, in a process, he came to call "rephotography", Prince took pictures of the ads and cropped out the type, leaving only the iconic cowboy and his surroundings. Prince's rephotography helped create a new art form – photography of photography – that foreshadowed the era of digital sharing and upended our understanding of a photo's authenticity and ownership.

3. _____ James Nachtwey, the American photographer, went on his own to Somalia, where he received support from the International Committee of the Red Cross. He brought back a cache of haunting images, including this scene of a woman waiting to be taken in a wheelbarrow to a feeding centre. After it was published as part of a cover feature in the *New York Times Magazine*, one reader wrote, “Dare we say that it doesn’t get any worse than this?” The world was similarly moved. The Red Cross said public support resulted in what was then its largest operation since WWII. One and a half million people were saved.
4. _____ The war in Syria had been going on for more than four years when Alan Kurdi’s parents lifted the 3-year-old boy and his 5-year-old brother into an inflatable boat and set off from the Turkish coast for the Greek island of Kos, just three miles away. But within minutes after they pushed off, a wave capsized the vessel, and the mother and both sons drowned. On the shore near the coastal town of Bodrum a few hours later, Nilüfer Demir of the Dogan News Agency came upon Alan, his face turned to one side and bottom elevated as if he were just asleep. “There was nothing left to do for him. There was nothing left to bring him back to life,” she said. So Demir raised her camera. I thought, “This is the only way I can express the scream of his silent body.” Demir’s image whipped around social media within hours, accumulating potency with every share. News organizations were compelled to publish it. European governments were persuaded to open closed frontiers. Within a week, trainloads of Syrians started arriving in Germany.
5. _____ In August 1955, Emmett Till, a black teenager from Chicago, was visiting relatives in Mississippi when he stopped at Bryant’s Grocery and Meat Market. There he encountered Carolyn Bryant, a white woman. Whether Till really flirted with Bryant or whistled at her isn’t known. But what happened four days later is. Bryant’s husband and his half-brother seized the 14-year old from his uncle’s house, beat him, shot him and dumped his body in the river. A white jury quickly acquitted the men. When Till’s mother Mamie came to identify her son, she told the funeral director, “Let the people see what I’ve seen.” It was the publication of the image of a stoic Mamie gazing at her murdered child’s ravaged body that forced the world to reckon with the brutality of American racism.
6. _____ David Kirby died surrounded by his family. But Therese Frare’s photograph of the 32-year-old man on his deathbed did more than just capture the heartbreaking moment. It humanized the disease that killed Kirby, at a time when it was ravaging people largely out of public view. Many magazines refused to run it, and a range of groups called for a boycott. But Kirby’s family consented to its use, believing that the ad helped raise critical awareness about the disease at a moment when it was still uncontrolled and sufferers were lobbying the federal government to speed the development of new drugs.
7. _____ Boredom can be a powerful incentive. In 1997, Philippe Kahn was stuck in a Northern California maternity ward with nothing to do. The software entrepreneur had been shooed away by his wife while she gave birth to their daughter Sophie. So, Kahn, who had been tinkering with technologies that share images instantly, jerry-built a device that could send a photo of his newborn to friends and family in real time. In 2000 Sharp used his technology to release the first commercially available integrated camera phone in Japan. Phones are now used to send hundreds of millions of images around the world every day- including a fair number of baby pictures.

adapted from Time, Nov. / Dec. 2016)

- A. The picture that humanized AIDS**
- B. The moment that made us all photographers**
- C. The photo that proved a black life matters**
- D. The photo that signaled the major change in the world of photography**
- E. The first behind-the-scenes political photo**
- F. The image that made an icon**
- G. The photograph that opened borders**
- H. How a picture can save 1.5 million lives**

Przeczytaj poniższe opisy sytuacji. Do każdego z tych opisów dopasuj właściwą reakcję (a, b, c lub d), zakreślając poprawną odpowiedź.

1. *Twoja koleżanka twierdzi, że zabrałaś jej błyszczący do ust. Wiesz, że to nieprawda i niesłusznie Cię oskarża. Co powiesz?*

- a/ So what are you going to do to me?!
- b/ You're barking up the wrong tree.
- c/ What would you do if you were me?
- d/ Actions speak louder than words.

2. *Tydzień temu Twoja koleżanka kupiła buty przez sklep internetowy. Buty okazały się za małe i niskiej jakości. Już nic się nie da z nimi zrobić. Poradź koleżance, żeby na przyszłość nie kupowała w ciemno. Co powiesz w takiej sytuacji?*

- a/ Don't buy a pig in a poke.
- b/ I'd like to comfort you, so just stop to buy such things.
- c/ Whatever happened last week won't happen next week.
- d/ Are you blind or deaf?

3. *Dzwonisz do koleżanki, której nie było dziś w szkole z powodu jej złego samopoczucia. Co usłyszysz od niej o jej stanie?*

- a/ What a rainy day!
- b/ Illness is here with me.
- c/ I don't feel like walking in the rain.
- d/ I'm just feeling under the weather.

4. *Nie zgadzasz się z kolegą co do taktyki piłkarzy w ostatnim meczu. Jak to wyrazisz?*

- a/ It was so easy to play but they didn't handle it well.
- b/ We can't obviously see eye to eye on this one.
- c/ Let's just kill two birds with one stone.
- d/ Your guess is just as good as mine.

5. *Jesteś na lotnisku i nie wiesz, gdzie masz odprawę. Podchodzisz do osoby z obsługi lotniska. Co mówisz?*

- a/ Where am I supposed to check in?
- b/ Should I check in or check out?
- c/ Should I have a boarding pass on me?
- d/ Where's my gate number on my ticket?

6. *Jesteś w autobusie i chcesz wiedzieć, czy dojedziesz nim do kościoła Św. Piotra.*

- a/ Does this bus go to any church?
- b/ How much further is St. Peter's Church?
- c/ Am I OK for St. Peter's Church?
- d/ Is this the right bus from St. Peter's Church?

7. *Idziesz do apteki i chciałabyś kupić coś na podrażnienie oka. Jak o to zapytasz?*

- a/ Can I leave this prescription for an eye lotion with you, please?
- b/ Can you give me something for this rash all over my skin, please?
- c/ Have you got something suitable for sore in my eye?
- d/ I'd like something for my irritated eye, please.

8. *Jesteś w sklepie. Nikt Cię nie obsługuje. W pewnym momencie podchodzi do Ciebie ekspedientka i oferuje Tobie pomoc. Co usłyszysz?*

- a/ Is anybody taking after you?
- b/ Are you being serviced?
- c/ Are you being seen for?
- d/ Are you being attended to?

9. *Chciałbyś umówić się na jutro na wizytę u dentysty. Jak o to zapytasz?*

- a/ I'd like to appoint an arrangement with my dentist. Would tomorrow be all right?
- b/ Do you think the dentist could look after me tomorrow?
- c/ I'm wondering whether the dentist could fit me in tomorrow?
- d/ Will my dentist enable me to see him tomorrow?

10. *Koleżance bardzo podoba się Twoja nowa chusta. Mówisz jej, że była to niezła okazja i wato było ją kupić.*

- a/ Well, that was very good value.
- b/ Well, that was for sale.
- c/ Well, that was reasonable of me to buy it.
- d/ Well, you'll never believe me, but it costed so little.

Zadanie 4 (5 pkt)

RAZEM _____/5

Wybierz jedną poprawną odpowiedź. Zakreśl literę a, b, c lub d.

1. The shepherd looked after his _____ of sheep.
 - a/ school
 - b/ flock
 - c/ pride
 - d/ swarm
2. We had to climb up three _____ of stairs.
 - a/ steps
 - b/ lands
 - c/ flights
 - d/ collections
3. Grace's belongings were scattered in various _____ around her bedroom.
 - a/ stacks
 - b/ place
 - c/ heaps
 - d/ rows
4. Jackie is so house-proud; there isn't any single _____ of dust in her kitchen.
 - a/ speck
 - b/ blueprint
 - c/ layers
 - d/ piece
5. The prices of petrol have _____.
 - a/ raised
 - b/ risen
 - c/ arisen
 - d/ rose

Zadanie 5 (8 pkt.)

RAZEM _____/8

Uzupełnij luki w poniższych zdaniach brakującymi wyrazami lub wyrażeniami w języku angielskim. W zadaniu wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

1. He can't read or write as he's *analfabetą* _____ .
2. The president made a speech *w odpowiedzi na* _____ the attack from 13th November 2015.
3. Think about a more *kasowy interes* _____ than this one.
4. They've been using the same trick over and over again. *W rezultacie* _____, nobody really believed them.
5. He thanked all of the people gathered there *w imieniu* _____ all his party members.
6. *Niepotrzebnie pozmywałeś naczynia* _____ as I was going to do that tomorrow.
7. He confessed that he *nigdy nie był* _____ so much in love.
8. The contract says that we are required to pay the first six months' rent *z góry* _____ .

Zadanie 6 (8 pkt.)

RAZEM _____/8

Uzupełnij luki w poniższych zdaniach wyrazami utworzonymi od podanych słów tak, aby zdania były poprawne gramatycznie i logicznie. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych słów.

1. Antibiotics inhibit the **GROW** _____ of bacteria.
2. The model walked so **GRACE** _____ along the catwalk that everyone was holding their breath.
3. The palace was erected in the 60s and then was **BUILD** _____ in the early 90s.
4. Due to football's growing **POPULAR** _____, there are football clubs in every town.
5. The young ladies of that family would often be **COMPANY** _____ by a horde of chaperones.
6. There are too many **ALTER** _____ for me to choose from; I can't make up my mind easily.
7. It is **SCIENCE** _____ proved that smoking may cause heart attacks.
8. The noise coming from the flat above was **TOLERATE** _____ .

Przekształć podane zdania tak, aby zawierały słowo podane drukowanymi literami. Nie zmieniaj formy podanych słów. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych słów.

1. There is no money left. **OUT**

We money.

2. They postponed the meeting due the CEO's illness. **OFF**

The meeting due to the CEO's illness.

3. I'm trying to reduce the consumption of coffee and sweets. **DOWN**

I'm trying to coffee and sweets.

4. She knew she was in trouble, so she quickly invented an excuse. **UP**

She knew she was in trouble, so she quickly..... an excuse.

5. I can hardly hear the news. Can you raise the volume of the radio? **UP**

I can hardly hear the news. Can you the radio?

6. Please don't stop your work. **CARRY**

Please your work.

7. The play was so boring that we left in the interval. **SO**

We were that we left in the interval.

8. He had a very traditional upbringing, didn't he? **TRADITIONALLY**

He , wasn't he?

9. She cries every time she watches "Titanic". **HELP**

She every time she watches "Titanic".

10. If it doesn't snow tomorrow, we will go for a walk. **UNLESS**

..... tomorrow, we will go for a walk.

11. Why did you lie to me? **MADE**

What to me?

12. I go to the cinema very seldom these days. **HARDLY**

I to the cinema these days.

13. Would you like to go for a coffee in 10 minutes or so? **ABOUT**

How a coffee in 10 minutes or so?

14. Why didn't she tell me about the cancellation of the flight? **SHOULD**

I the cancellation of the flight.

15. I don't normally eat meat. **USED**

I meat.

Zadanie 8 (6 pkt.)**RAZEM _____/6****Uzupełnij poniższe zdania wybierając odpowiedź. Zakreśl literę a, b, c lub d.**

1. He was wearing a dark green tie over his cream
a) blouse b) jacket c) scarf d) shirt
2. I'm sure you areof passing the examination.
a) able b) capable c) bound d) capacious
3. Don't the jug right up, otherwise you'll spill it when you pick it up.
a) feel b) fell c) fill d) full
4. The medicine he takes can only the pain. It cannot get rid of it completely.
a) heal b) remedy c) relieve d) solve
5. Our house isn't joined to the other houses in the street: it's
a) detached b) disconnected c) divided d) attached
6. The President admitted taking and had to resign.
a) bribes b) fees c) fines d) premiums

Zadanie 9 (10 pkt.)**RAZEM _____/10****Uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.**

1. It is said that she lived in the USA.
She is.....in the USA.
2. Although it was snowing, we went climbing.
Inclimbing.
3. If you meet Ann, remind her about our meeting
Should..... our meeting.
4. Let's stop discussing the problem for some time.
Let's stopbeing.
5. Both Kate and John do not play tennis.
Neither.....tennis.
6. It's difficult to drive on the left side but I'm getting better and better.
I am.....driving on the left side.
7. If only I could play the guitar.
I wish.....the guitar
8. I forgot to take my wallet, so I couldn't buy anything.
I didn'tforgotten my wallet.
9. I think watching films is better than listening to music
I prefermusic.
10. Excuse me. Where can I top up my mobile?
Could you tell?

Zadanie 10 (5 pkt.)

RAZEM _____/5

Uzupełnij brakujące litery w wyrazach. W zadaniu wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

1. Jack won the top prize in the national lottery last month and became a millionaire
o _ _ r _ _ _ h _ .
2. I really recommend going to the play. It is absolutely _ _ _ r _ _ _ seeing.
3. Many poets claim that Nature is a major source of their i _ _ _ _ r _ _ _ _ n.
4. Homeschooling gives children no o _ p _ _ _ _ i _ _ _ to learn social skills, which they may get by interacting with their mates at a regular school.
5. At the top of the food pyramid there are fats and sweets; these products are loaded with c _ l _ _ _ _ s and aren't healthy for us.

Zadanie 11 (10 pkt.)

RAZEM _____/10

Uzupełnij poniższe zdania brakującymi informacjami. W zadaniu wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

1. A town situated roughly in the geographic centre of Australia about 400 km from Ayers Rock. It became popular after being presented in a Nevil Shute's book "A town like Alice".
.....
2. A town in Texas, known around the world as the home of NASA Mission Control, International Space Station Mission Control and astronaut training centre.
3. One of the iconic symbols of London, its unique suspension bridge, built in the 19th century is called
.....
4. A traditional Scottish meal, a kind of a savoury pudding containing sheep's offal (heart, liver and lungs); minced with vegetables and spices, which is traditionally served as the main course of a Burns supper.
.....
5. One of the main public squares in London, the name of which commemorates British naval victory in a battle from 1805. In 1845, a column with a statue was erected in the centre of the square to honour Admiral Horatio Nelson after his victory in the Battle.
.....
6. What is the name of an intergovernmental organisation of 52 member states that were mostly territories of the former British Empire?
7. This famous prison, located in the San Francisco Bay, which features in such a film as *The Rock* is called
8. One of the most famous British female singers, whose song "Skyfall" was used in a film about James Bond

MIEJSCE NA BRUDNOPIS