

**KONKURS PRZEDMIOTOWY JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
DLA UCZNIÓW GIMNAZJUM**

ETAP REJONOWY – 2009/2010

*Drogi Uczniu,
witaj na II etapie konkursu języka angielskiego. Przeczytaj uważnie instrukcję
i postaraj się prawidłowo odpowiedzieć na wszystkie pytania.*

- Arkusz liczy 9 stron i zawiera 13 zadań.
- Przed rozpoczęciem pracy sprawdź, czy Twój test jest kompletny. Jeżeli zauważysz usterki, zgłoś je Komisji Konkursowej.
- Zadania czytaj uważnie i ze zrozumieniem.
- Odpowiedzi wpisuj 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 umieszczone w miejscu do tego przeznaczonym.
- Przy każdym zadaniu podano maksymalną liczbę punktów możliwych do uzyskania za jego rozwiązanie.
- Do etapu wojewódzkiego zakwalifikowani będą uczestnicy, którzy w etapie rejonowym uzyskają, co najmniej 85% punktów możliwych do zdobycia.

Czas pracy:

90 minut

Liczba punktów
możliwych
do uzyskania:

100

Pracuj samodzielnie.

POWODZENIA!

Zadanie 1

Przeczytaj zdania i zdecyduj czy są one prawdziwe czy fałszywe. Wpisz do tabeli literę T, jeśli zdanie jest prawdziwe lub literę F, jeśli zdanie jest fałszywe. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. Sir Christopher Wren was an English architect.
2. Queen Elizabeth I was the daughter of Henry VII and Jane Seymour.
3. Silicon Valley is one of the most important centers of America's computer industry.
4. The currency in the United Kingdom is euro.
5. Barack Obama is a Republican.
6. Sir William Wallace is regarded as a national hero of Wales.
7. West Point is the usual name for the famous Military Academy in the US.
8. Eton is the best-known English public school for girls.
9. The Everglades is an area of wet, warm land in Florida famous for alligators.
10. Niagara Falls are between the US and Mexico.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

....p / 10p

Zadanie 2

Do każdego nazwiska znanej osoby przyporządkuj wykonywany przez nią zawód. Wpisz odpowiednie litery od a-g w tabelkę. Dwa zawody zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego nazwiska. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Andre Agassi | a) actor |
| 2. Oprah Winfrey | b) politician |
| 3. Daniel Radcliffe | c) TV presenter |
| 4. Mike Tyson | d) writer |
| 5. Tony Blair | e) boxer |
| | f) tennis player |
| | g) scientist |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

.....p / 5p

Zadanie 3

Poniżej podano wyrazy w brytyjskiej odmianie języka angielskiego. Podaj ich amerykańskie odpowiedniki. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

American English	British English
1.	1. motorway
2.	2. tap
3.	3. single (ticket)
4.	4. football
5.	5. ground floor
6.	6. chemist's
7.	7. rubber
8.	8. rubbish
9.	9. toilet
10.	10. lorry

.....p / 10p

Zadanie 4

Przeczytaj podane wypowiedzi i zaznacz reakcję, która jest niewłaściwa w danej sytuacji. Zakreśl literę a, b, c lub d. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. Would you like to go to the beach?

- a) I'd prefer to go to the cinema.
- b) I'd be delighted, thanks.
- c) I'd rather stay at home.
- d) I prefer going to a concert.

2. I don't drink coffee, thank you.

- a) How about some tea?
- b) Would you like some juice then?
- c) Do you like tea?
- d) Have some juice then.

3. My ears are too big.

- a) Don't worry, you look great!
- b) Don't be ridiculous!
- c) Yes, it's enormous!
- d) Come on, there's nothing wrong with them!

4. Do you think it's okay like that?

- a) Terrible!
- b) Terrific!
- c) That's exactly it!
- d) That's how it must be.

5. Could I speak to Mr Brown, please?

- a) Hang on, please.
- b) Wait for him.
- c) Yes, hold the line please.
- d) I'm afraid he's on the other line.

.....p / 5 p

Zadanie 5

Jak zareagujesz po angielsku w podanych niżej sytuacjach? Napisz zwrot lub zdanie najbardziej odpowiednie w danej sytuacji. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. Pogratuluj koledze zdania egzaminu na prawo jazdy.

.....

2. Twoi znajomi wybierają się w daleką podróż. Jakimi słowami możesz życzyć im przyjemnej podróży?

.....

3. Jak poprosisz siedzącego obok Ciebie przy stole Anglika o podanie cukru?

.....

4. Poproś przechodnia o wskazanie drogi na dworzec kolejowy.

.....

5. Poradź koledze, który skręcił nogę, żeby poszedł do lekarza.

.....

.....p / 5 p

Zadanie 6

Przeczytaj podane definicje i wpisz właściwe wyrazy. Każda kreska zastępuje jedną literę. Nie wolno zmieniać żadnej z podanych liter. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. a person who watches a sport or an event - s _ _ c _ _ _ _ _

2. to open your mouth wide and breathe in deeply, especially when you are tired or bored

- _ _ _ _ n

3. a person who teaches at a college or university - l _ _ _ u _ _ _

4. a book for tourists which gives information about a town, area or country - _ _ i _ _ b _ _ _

5. a doctor whose job is to perform operations - _ _ _ g _ _ n

6. a kind of bag filled with soft material that you put under your head when you are in bed

- _ _ l _ o _

7. a long period without rain - _ r _ _ _ _ t

8. a part of a blouse or a shirt that covers the arms or part of the arms - _ _ e _ _ e

9. the money that a person receives for the work done - _ a _ _ r _

10. to speak very quietly into sb's ear, so that other people cannot hear what you are saying

- _ h _ s _ _ _

.....p / 10 p

Zadanie 7

Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zakreślając literę a, b, c lub d. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. Do his films to you?
a) impress b) appreciate c) appeal d) convince
2. The from Cracow to New York takes nine hours.
a) flying b) trip c) voyage d) journey
3. Rabbits and hamsters are
a) amphibians b) insects c) rodents d) reptiles
4. How many is Tom studying at school?
a) subjects b) lessons c) topics d) themes
5. Could you some cheese to put in the sauce ?
a) boil b) fry c) grate d) peel
6. The doctor took her temperature and felt her
a) blood b) pulse c) muscle d) urine
7. I haven't got a garage, so I have to park the car outside, in the
a) garden b) drive c) fence d) shed
8. Did you see that about animals in Asia on television yesterday?
a) soap opera b) sitcom c) documentary d) history
9. When the erupted, nearby villages were buried in lava.
a) earthquake b) avalanche c) tidal wave d) volcano
10. Hockey players wear to protect their legs from injury.
a) shin-pads b) helmets c) gloves d) jackets

.....p / 10 p

Zadanie 8

W każdym z poniższych zdań usuń jedno słowo tak, aby były one poprawne gramatycznie. Niepotrzebne słowo zapisz w tabeli obok zdania. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. He does owns a beautiful house.	
2. Mary has joined our company five years ago.	
3. She'll never forget to meeting Orlando Bloom.	
4. The Turkish carpet was too expensive for us to buy it.	
5. They must have pack all their bags before tomorrow.	
6. She prefers apples than to oranges.	
7. I'll collect the photos before I will go home.	
8. What an awful weather!	
9. Did he tell to you what happened?	
10. He travelled to Oslo, the capital of Norway, by a car.	

.....p / 10 p

Zadanie 9

Przekształć następujące zdania na A) stronę bierną i B) mowę zależną. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

A. strona bierna

1. She must pay those bills on time.

.....

2. Who broke the window?

.....

3. They are building a new bridge in our town

.....

B. mowa zależna

1. 'Have you ever been to London?'

He asked

2. 'Don't drink so much coffee!' a doctor said to me.

The doctor told

3. 'Peter invited his girlfriend to the cinema last week', she said.

She said

.....p / 6 p

Zadanie 10

W podanych niżej zdaniach z trzech opcji podanych tłustym drukiem wybierz i podkreśl właściwą formę. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. The ski resort was crowded as there **was a few** / **were a lot of** / **was plenty of** snow last week.

2. This kind of **furnitures cost** / **furniture costs** / **furniture cost** a lot of money.

3. Is it **cheaper** / **the cheapest** / **more cheap** to go by bus or by train to the city centre?

4. '**Must** / **Shall** / **May** I interrupt you?' 'Sure.'

5. You **mustn't** / **needn't** / **don't have to** use your mobile phone during the lesson. It's forbidden.

6. My father **will** / **may** / **would** pick you up from the station but I'm not really sure yet.

7. I'll lend you my bike **as long as** / **unless** / **when** you return it on Monday.

8. Mary is very proud **with** / **of** / **about** her son's achievements.

9. It was so nice of him **to send** / **send** / **sending** me flowers.

.....p / 9 p

Zadanie 11

Czasowniki podane w nawiasie wpisz w odpowiedniej formie. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. If the lights hadn't gone out last night, I (finish).....
writing the essay.
2. I (think) of going to Thailand this summer.
3. My car is so old. I wish I (buy) a new one last year.
4. She (work) here for three years by 2011.
5. Avoid (take) any decision without consulting me.
6. She (study) French for four years before
she went to Paris.
7. What (she/say) if you told her the truth?

.....p / 7 p

Zadanie 12

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zdecyduj czy podane pod nim zdania są prawdziwe T czy fałszywe F. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

It's another New Year... ..but for what reason?

"Happy New Year!" That greeting will be said and heard for at least the first couple of weeks as a new year gets under way. But the day celebrated as New Year's Day in modern America was not always January 1.

The celebration of the new year is the oldest of all holidays. It was first observed in ancient Babylon about 4000 years ago. In the years around 2000 BC, the Babylonian New Year began with the first New Moon (actually the first visible crescent) after the first day of spring. The beginning of spring is a logical time to start a new year. After all, it is the season of rebirth, of planting new crops, and of blossoming. January 1, on the other hand, has no astronomical nor agricultural significance. It is purely arbitrary.

The Babylonian new year celebration lasted for eleven days. Each day had its own particular mode of celebration, but it is safe to say that modern New Year's Eve festivities pale in comparison. The Romans continued to observe the new year in late March, but their calendar soon became out of synchronization with the sun. In order to set the calendar right, the Roman senate, in 153 BC, declared January 1 to be the beginning of the new year. But it was Julius Caesar, in 46 BC, who established what has come to be known as the Julian Calendar. It again established January 1 as the new year. But in order to synchronize the calendar with the sun, Caesar had to let the previous year drag on for 445 days.

Although in the first centuries AD the Romans continued celebrating the new year, the early Catholic Church condemned the festivities as paganism. During the Middle Ages, the Church remained opposed to celebrating New Years. January 1 has been celebrated as a holiday by Western nations for only about the past 400 years.

Other traditions of the season include making New Year's resolutions. That tradition also dates back to the early Babylonians. Popular modern resolutions might include the

promise to lose weight or quit smoking. The early Babylonian's most popular resolution was to return borrowed farm equipment. The tradition of using a baby to signify the new year was begun in Greece around 600 BC. It was their tradition at that time to celebrate their god of wine, Dionysus, by parading a baby in a basket, representing the annual rebirth of that god as the spirit of fertility. Early Egyptians also used a baby as a symbol of rebirth. Although the early Christians thought the practice was pagan, the popularity of the baby as a symbol of rebirth forced the Church to reevaluate its position. The Church finally allowed its members to celebrate the new year with a baby, which was to symbolize the birth of the baby Jesus.

Traditionally, it was thought that one could affect the luck they would have throughout the coming year by what they did or ate on the first day of the year. For that reason, it has become common for folks to celebrate the first few minutes of a brand new year in the company of family and friends. Parties often last into the middle of the night after the ringing in of a new year. It was once believed that the first visitor on New Year's Day would bring either good luck or bad luck for the rest of the year. It was particularly lucky if that visitor happened to be a tall dark-haired man.

Traditional New Year foods are also thought to bring luck. Many cultures believe that anything in the shape of a ring is good luck, because it symbolizes completing a year's cycle. For that reason, the Dutch believe that eating donuts on New Year's Day will bring good fortune. Many parts of the U.S. celebrate the new year by consuming black-eyed peas. Cabbage is another "good luck" vegetable that is consumed on New Year's Day by many people. Cabbage leaves are considered a sign of prosperity, being representative of paper currency. In some regions, rice is a lucky food that is eaten on New Year's Day.

The song, "Auld Lang Syne," playing in the background, is sung at the stroke of midnight in almost every English-speaking country in the world to bring in the new year. At least partially written by Robert Burns in the 1700's, it was first published in 1796 after Burns' death. Early variations of the song were sung prior to 1700 and inspired Burns to produce the modern version. An old Scotch tune, "Auld Lang Syne" literally means "old long ago," or simply, "the good old days."

(Adapted from Jerry Wilson, www.wilstar.com)

1. Contemporary New Year's Eve celebrations are more spectacular than the Babylonian festivities.
2. In 153 AD the Catholic Church didn't approve of the Roman new year festivities.
3. January 1 has been celebrated in America as a holiday for more than a century.
4. The tradition of making New Year's resolutions was not known in ancient times.
5. You will have good luck in the coming year if the first person to visit your house is a woman.
6. It is believed that eating something circular in shape on New Year's Day will guarantee prosperity and happiness.
7. Cabbage leaves are considered to be the representatives of coins.
8. The song 'Auld Lang Syne' is of Scottish origin.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.

