

KOD UCZNIWA

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Etap: rejonowy

Data: 23 stycznia 2012 r.

Czas pracy: 90 minut

**Informacje dla ucznia**

1. Na stronie tytułowej arkusza w wyznaczonym miejscu wpisz swój kod ustalony przez komisję.
2. Sprawdź, czy arkusz konkursowy zawiera 9 stron i 12 zadań.
3. Czytaj uważnie wszystkie teksty i zadania.
4. Rozwiązania zapisuj długopisem lub piórem. Nie używaj korektora.
5. W zadaniach zamkniętych:
  - Jeżeli podane są cztery odpowiedzi: A, B, C lub D, wybierz tylko jedną odpowiedź i zaznacz ją znakiem „X” bezpośrednio na arkuszu.
  - Jeżeli należy podać, czy zdanie jest prawdziwe (T), czy fałszywe (F), wpisz T lub F we właściwym miejscu na arkuszu.
  - Jeżeli należy połączyć różne elementy, wpisz odpowiednią literę we właściwym miejscu tabeli.
6. Staraj się nie popełniać błędów przy zaznaczaniu odpowiedzi, ale jeśli się pomylisz, błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem ⊗ i zaznacz inną odpowiedź znakiem „X”.
7. Rozwiązania zadań otwartych zapisz czytelnie w wyznaczonych miejscach. Pomyłki przekreślaj.
8. Przygotowując odpowiedzi na pytania, możesz skorzystać z miejsca na stronie 9, opatrzonego napisem *Brudnopis*. Zapisy w brudnopisie nie będą sprawdzane i oceniane.
9. W czasie pracy nie wolno korzystać z żadnych materiałów dodatkowych ani ze słowników.

Liczba punktów możliwych do uzyskania: 60

Liczba punktów umożliwiająca kwalifikację do kolejnego etapu: 49

**WYPEŁNIA KOMISJA KONKURSOWA**

Nr zadania	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Razem
Liczba punktów możliwych do zdobycia	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
Liczba punktów uzyskanych przez uczestnika konkursu													

Podpisy przewodniczącego i członków komisji:

- |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Przewodniczący - ..... | 7. Członek - .....  |
| 2. Członek - .....        | 8. Członek - .....  |
| 3. Członek - .....        | 9. Członek - .....  |
| 4. Członek - .....        | 10. Członek - ..... |
| 5. Członek - .....        | 11. Członek - ..... |
| 6. Członek - .....        | 12. Członek - ..... |

**Zadanie 1 (0 – 5)**

**Przeczytaj poniższe 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. New York is not the capital city of the US.
2. The American flag has fifty stripes and thirteen stars.
3. The population of the US exceeds 250,000,000.
4. Virginia is situated on the west coast of the US.
5. *The Star-Spangled Banner* is the national anthem of the US.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

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**Zadanie 2 (0 – 5)**

**W każdym szeregu zakreśl kółkiem wyraz, który nie pasuje znaczeniowo do podanej kategorii. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

1. Boroughs of New York City:

Queens      Rhode Island      Manhattan      Brooklyn      Staten Island

2. The Great Lakes:

Superior      Ontario      Columbia      Huron      Michigan

3. San Francisco:

Alcatraz      Pacific Heights      The Golden Gate      Beverly Hills      Cable Car

4. National Parks:

Yosemite      The Everglades      The Great Plains      The Grand Canyon      The Yellowstone

5. States of the US:

Ohio      Maine      Alberta      Utah      Alabama

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**Zadanie 3 (0 – 5)**

**Uzupełnij poniższe zdania, wybierając właściwy wyraz. Zaznacz literę A, B, C lub D znakiem „X”. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

1. The driver had to pay a ..... of \$600 for speeding.  
A. deposit  
B. fine  
C. tax  
D. debt
2. A religious fanatic ..... a plane with 120 people aboard.  
A. kidnapped  
B. mugged  
C. hijacked  
D. blackmailed

3. 'A rolling ..... gathers no moss' is a well-known proverb.
  - A. ball
  - B. stone
  - C. rock
  - D. globe
  
4. Take the bandage and ..... the wound before you go to the doctor's.
  - A. dress
  - B. wear
  - C. hold
  - D. wrap
  
5. I never wear brown because it doesn't ..... me.
  - A. suit
  - B. fit
  - C. match
  - D. go with

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**Zadanie 4 (0 – 5)**

**W każdym szeregu zakreśl kółkiem wyraz, który nie pasuje do reszty. Określ kategorię znaczeniową pozostałych wyrazów, wpisując odpowiednią nazwę do tabeli. Za każdą w pełni poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

- |          |            |                 |          |               |
|----------|------------|-----------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. oak   | maple      | spruce          | pansy    | pine          |
| 2. suede | silk       | pattern         | linen    | leather       |
| 3. plait | pigtails   | bun             | bunches  | crutches      |
| 4. gate  | cabin crew | baggage reclaim | platform | boarding card |
| 5. oar   | stick      | puck            | ball     | relay         |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

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**Zadanie 5 (0 – 5)**

**Przeczytaj podane zdania i wpisz brakujące wyrazy. Każda kreska zastępuje jedną literę. Nie wolno zmieniać żadnej z podanych liter. Za każdy poprawnie podany wyraz otrzymasz 1 punkt.**

1. There are more and more \_ \_ \_ \_ **l** \_ \_ s people in our cities. You can see them sleeping in the streets, bus stations and on park benches. They suffer the most on cold winter days.
2. Mr Jenkins works as a \_ \_ **d** \_ \_ . He passes sentences in a court of justice.
3. As far as I remember, the other guy was \_ \_ **l** \_ . He didn't have any hair at all.
4. We haven't got enough money, so we can't \_ \_ **f** \_ \_ \_ to buy a new house.
5. There's not a grain of \_ \_ **u** \_ \_ in what he says. He's a notorious liar.

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### Zadanie 6 (0 – 5)

Przeczytaj podane poniżej pary zdań. Uzupełnij każdą lukę, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdań wyjściowych w poszczególnych parach. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. 'I'm sorry, I'm late,' said Kate.

Kate apologized .....

2. I didn't have any change, so I couldn't telephone you.

If ..... telephoned you.

3. It wasn't a good idea for you to put so many spices in the soup.

You should .....spices in the soup.

4. They started writing to each other five years ago.

They have .....five years.

5. 'Are you coming with us ?' Peter asked.

Peter asked .....

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### Zadanie 7 (0 – 5)

Wybierz jedną spośród czterech podanych możliwości, tak aby po wstawieniu jej w miejsce wykropkowane powstała całość poprawna pod względem gramatycznym. Zaznacz literę A, B, C lub D znakiem „X”. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. She has to do it immediately, ..... ?

- A. hasn't she
- B. doesn't she
- C. does she
- D. has she

2. The train will be leaving in five minutes so you ..... better hurry up.

- A. have
- B. would
- C. had
- D. should

3. 'I don't like this dress.' .....

- A. 'So do I.'
- B. 'So don't I.'
- C. 'Neither don't I.'
- D. 'Nor do I.'

4. When in ..... Rome, do as ..... Romans do.

- A. the ; the
- B. - ; -
- C. the ; -
- D. - ; the

5. By next July they ..... for exactly 25 years.

- A. will be married
- B. will have been marrying
- C. will have been married
- D. will be marrying

..... p. / 5p.

### Zadanie 8 (0 – 5)

W podanych zdaniach w miejsce każdej z luk wstaw **jeden** brakujący wyraz. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. The house was ..... bigger than I expected.
2. Mary Jones is the writer ..... book has just been translated into Polish.
3. We baked this cake by ..... Nobody helped us.
4. The police ..... just arrested the robber.
5. I was angry ..... my mother for showing my photos to my friends.

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### Zadanie 9 (0 – 5)

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

1. Koleżanka jest smutna z powodu kłótni z siostrą. Jak ją pocieszysz?

.....

2. Poproś przechodnia o wskazanie drogi do najbliższego hotelu.

.....

3. Chcesz dowiedzieć się o porę zamykania sklepu. Jak o to zapytasz?

.....

4. Jesteś w restauracji. Zamów swój ulubiony deser.

.....

5. Jesteś w sklepie i chcesz kupić spodnie. Jak zapytasz ekspedientkę, czy możesz je przymierzyć?

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### Zadanie 10 (0 – 5)

Przeczytaj uważnie tekst, a następnie wybierz właściwą odpowiedź, zaznaczając literę A, B, C lub D znakiem „X”. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

#### THE GREAT BRITISH BEACH HOLIDAY

Here are some pieces of advice for those of you who consider taking a holiday by the seaside in the UK. If you don't want to look out of place among the Brits sitting on the beach, then remember to do the following:

GO TO THE SEASIDE. The Brits love what they call 'bucket and spade' holidays and flock to resorts such as Brighton or Blackpool to relax on the beach. The younger generation and a lot of the older one too, prefer the warmer Mediterranean destinations, but for an authentic British experience the uncertain temperatures (roughly the same as the Baltic sea resorts) will do nicely.

SIT ON THE BEACH. Whatever the weather, you must sit on the beach. You have come to the seaside for the beach, and you are going to sit on it, no matter what. British clothes designers always include coats, jumpers and even gloves in their 'beach wear collections' to make it possible.

BUILD SANDCASTLES. You might have a problem here because in Britain the buckets used for sandcastles are actually shaped like castles, with towers in the corners and everything. Also, small packets of flags are sold at shops along the sea front with which to decorate the castles once they've been made. Remember, solid, well-built castles which you are not going to

destroy have to have Britain's national flag – the Union Jack – on top. (Misshaped and badly made ones, which might collapse at any moment, look better with a French Tricolour). A moat is a must, and tunnels are desirable.

GO IN THE WATER. The colder the better, just so as you can tell others that you've done it. And you must go all the way in. Paddling along the water's edge is acceptable if there is snow on the ground. Otherwise, full immersion is required. The icy waters of the Baltic are not unlike those of the North Sea, and Poles seem to have similar ideas about the refreshing qualities of a freezing swim – so this one should come naturally.

TAKE TOO MUCH STUFF. British families on their way to and from the beach look like nomads moving village. The fear of not having something you might need is strong, and things never look as heavy in your hotel room as they feel after five minutes of walking. Among the required items will be: a windbreak, deckchairs, a lunch hamper plus additional flasks of tea, a variety of sports equipment (which must include a cricket set), library books borrowed especially for the occasion, jumpers, coats, sunhats and possibly a cool box for dad's beer.

STAY SOMEWHERE LESS COMFORTABLE THAN HOME. Other nations go on holiday to enjoy a little luxury. That is not the British way. In the British mentality, all good experiences rely on overcoming hardships. Therefore, your accommodation should be simple, even downright uncomfortable if possible. This shouldn't be too hard to arrange; simply choose one of the cheaper rooms on offer at any B&B. If it's still too cosy you can always sleep on the floor.

GET UP EARLY. It is a curious custom in British B&Bs, which are everywhere in holiday resorts, that breakfast is served as early as possible, and often for a very brief period; from 7:30 to 7:45, for example. This saves money for the landladies as lots of guests miss breakfasts, and it also encourages those who get up in time to go out early. And this is important if you're really going to enjoy a full day's fun, because your landlady will probably expect you back before the 11:00 pm curfew. Getting her to open the door after that time won't be easy.

REMEMBER YOUR HOLIDAY FONDLY. You might think that if you follow the instructions above you'll be keen to forget your holiday entirely, but no! All that bad weather and getting up early will, after a few weeks, form the basis of one of the best memories of your life and encourage you to follow another British tradition – going back to the same place to do it all over again next year and the year after that.

*Adapted from The World of English no.3/2004 (72)*

1. Once you do not want to stand out of the British beach crowd you should:
  - A. go to Brighton.
  - B. have Britain's national flag with you.
  - C. swim in the sea no matter what the weather is like.
  - D. think over carefully what to take with you.
2. Building sandcastles might cause a problem:
  - A. due to the unusual shape of buckets.
  - B. as well-built castles are going to be destroyed with the Union Jack.
  - C. because moats and tunnels are likely to collapse at any moment.
  - D. as different items used to decorate the castles once they've been made are sold at shops far from the sea front.
3. In the British mentality good experiences while going on holiday mean:
  - A. enjoying a little luxury.
  - B. arranging some basic place to sleep.
  - C. choosing one of the cheap rooms at any B&B and making it a cosy place to stay.
  - D. sleeping on the floor.
4. The landladies in British B&Bs:
  - A. save money on breakfasts for those who get up on time.
  - B. enjoy tourists leaving their rooms before the 11:00 pm curfew.
  - C. serve breakfasts as early as possible for a long period of time.
  - D. don't like opening their hostels at night.

5. The above text is:
- A. a part of a newspaper article.
  - B. an announcement.
  - C. a part of a scientific text.
  - D. a part of a story.

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### Zadanie 11 (0 – 5)

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

#### Communication

Let's be honest about it. When asked whether you speak English, you usually answer you do, but you have your doubts which you keep for yourself. Not that you have difficulties expressing yourself, far from that. It is only that constant uneasiness when you talk a serious matter over: 'Is that really what they say in English? I think I know what he means, but what if I'm wrong? How shall I put it? Will it do the trick? That is not what I think!' Now, what can be done to improve communication? No doubt a lot, but let us start with a few dos and don'ts.

**Don't expect always to be able to express your message as exactly as you would like at the first attempt.** It is quite a lot if at the first attempt you have managed to put across more or less what you mean. Each following attempt will bring you closer to your aim. Meaning is hardly ever given; it is usually negotiated.

**Repeat.** When a message is important, it is repeated. What is the television news like? They start with some pieces, then elaborate on them, and finally repeat them once more – all in all three times.

**Paraphrase and supplement.** Paraphrasing is done not only because what you have said is bad English. No. The argument or description you use may work when you address one person but not necessarily when you address another. And why not support your paraphrase with a supplement.

**Use hesitation fillers and silence.** Conversation is not only talking. Silence is meaningful as well. If you keep silent, your partner (usually) feels obliged to talk.

**Don't translate idioms and expressions literally from your mother-tongue.** Fine if you don't do that, but you might be surprised to find out how many people do.

**Don't speak more loudly than usual.** The tendency to speak louder when the speaker is not sure to be understood is psychologically motivated. In that way speech becomes physically more conspicuous. Yet clarity in using a language is not just audibility.

**Ask for help.** Some people think that communicating in English is like an exam – you have to prove your command of language is perfect. However, it is better to say you don't understand than to misinterpret some important point.

**Don't expect always to understand absolutely everything at the first attempt.** Why should you understand all, for that matter? Sometimes it is enough to concentrate on facts and figures, sometimes – on how your partner feels about an issue.

**Ask for repetitions and explanations.** When you know you have missed an important detail go back to it. There are things which can't be left. But on the other hand, even if you haven't heard everything you can guess a lot. Learn when to guess and when to ask.

**Summarize.** In that way you give yourself and your partner an opportunity to see whether you understand each other. And whatever the circumstances of the conversation are, there is no need to be in a hurry.

**Take your time.**

Adapted from *Yes* no.9/1996

1. Repeating a message is important as it helps listeners to remember it. ....
2. Sometimes it is better to keep silent than talk. ....
3. Having a good command of English means understanding everything and being perfectly fluent. ....
4. If someone wants to be understood better, they are likely to speak louder. ....
5. It is never possible to guess the meaning from the context without understanding every single word. ....

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# ***BRUDNOPIS***