



**Wojewódzki Konkurs Przedmiotowy
z Języka Angielskiego
dla uczniów gimnazjów
województwa śląskiego
w roku szkolnym 2012/2013**



KOD UCZNIWA

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Etap: rejonowy

Data: 14 stycznia 2013 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 10 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 10 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: 50

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. Sydney is the capital city of Australia.
2. Coober Pedy can be called the opal capital of the world.
3. Uluru, the famous sandstone formation, is also known as Ayers Rock.
4. *Tucker* means *food* in Australian English.
5. Green and red are the national colours of Australia.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

.....p. / 5p.

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. Australian states:
Tasmania Western Australia New South Australia Victoria Queensland
2. Australian marsupials:
wallabies salties kangaroos Tasmanian Devils koalas
3. Words of Aboriginal origin:
wombat boomerang digger billabong budgerigar
4. Seas surrounding Australia:
The Andaman Sea The Tasman Sea The Coral Sea The Timor Sea The Arafura Sea
5. Sydney:
Harbour Bridge Bondi Beach Yarra River Kings Cross Darling Harbour

.....p. / 5p.

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. An aisle cannot be found
A. in a church
B. on a plane
C. in a park
D. in a supermarket
2. You can fasten these two sheets of paper together with
A. scissors
B. a stapler
C. a hole punch
D. a highlighter

3. 'Curiosity killed the' is a well-known proverb.
 A. cat
 B. dog
 C. bird
 D. fox
4. When I come home, my dog always jumps up and my face .
 A. sucks
 B. chews
 C. licks
 D. kisses
5. The film is on a true story.
 A. set
 B. held
 C. based
 D. taken

..... p. / 5p.

Zadanie 4 (0 – 5)

Dopasuj wyrazy tak, aby powstały poprawne kolokacje. Dwie odpowiedzi zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego wyrazu. Wpisz odpowiedzi do tabeli. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. bed | A. red, raw, burnt, tender, tough, |
| 2. meat | B. baggy, flared, tight, bootleg, short |
| 3. time | C. heavy, torrential, steady, tropical, pouring |
| 4. trousers | D. bunk, double, folding, water, twin |
| 5. ball | E. kick, head, pass, bounce, hit |
| | F. built-in, double, fitted, oak, wooden |
| | G. waste, kill, run out of, save, spend |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

..... p. / 5p.

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. Fortunately, nobody was __j__ d in the accident.
2. You can buy foreign c _____ n __ at the airport, but it's much cheaper to change your money before you travel.
3. ___ p ___ t __ is someone who takes things from a shop without paying.
4. __ i __ person can't see anything.
5. A huge amount of snow that falls down the side of a mountain is called ___ l _____ e.

..... p. / 5p.

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. They didn't inform me, so I didn't attend the conference.
If they the conference.
2. Shall I help you carry this bag?
Would you carry this bag?
3. They have prepared the hotel for a new season.
The hotelfor a new season.
4. I forbid you to use my bicycle.
Youmy bicycle.
5. It's the worst concert I've ever heard.
I have concert.

..... p. / 5p.

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. 'Would you like to go for a walk?' 'No, I would rather at home'.
A. to stay
B. staying
C. stay
D. have stayed
2. How you say I am a fool!
A. dare
B. may
C. should
D. might
3. I visit the National Gallery whenever I was in London.
A. was used to
B. got used to
C. used
D. used to
4. There was noise coming from the party next door last Saturday.
A. many
B. few
C. a lot of
D. a few
5. An old friend of phoned us yesterday and said he would like to visit us.
A. us
B. our
C. ours
D. my

..... 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. They fixed the problem by instead of calling a repairman.
2. We congratulated Tom passing his driving test.
3. They won't get into the theatre they have a ticket.
4. Jane or Ned will take you to the hospital.
5. The news on every night at eight o'clock.

..... p. / 5p.

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. Twoja przyjaciółka właśnie zmieniła fryzurę. Skomentuj jej wygląd.

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2. Jedziesz środkiem komunikacji miejskiej. Zapytaj współpasażera, na którym przystanku wsiąść, żeby dostać się do dworca kolejowego.

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3. Twoja koleżanka/Twój kolega wyjeżdża na weekend w góry. Wyraź żal, że nie możesz z nią/z nim jechać i życz jej/mu dobrej zabawy.

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4. Nigdzie nie możesz znaleźć książki do języka angielskiego. Wyraź przypuszczenie, że musiałeś zostawić ją w szkole.

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5. Jesteś w Londynie. Poproś przechodnia, żeby zrobił Ci zdjęcie na tle wybranego zabytku.

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..... p. / 5p.

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.

GET A DIET, GET FAT

Americans are on a health kick, or at least they like to think they are. An outsider who comes to live here, or even pay just a short visit, is more than likely to find him or herself caught in the game of eating and dieting. 'You are what you eat', and there is probably no other place in the world where this saying can be taken so literally. Food is not just food here – it is a way of life. What and where and how you eat defines who you are. Every new diet that hits the street becomes a fashion statement. Let's take the 'Zone', for instance, popularized by Jennifer Aniston. It became so popular that there appeared catering companies that could deliver 'zoned' meals right to your door. The same goes for the Carbo-addicts Diet, Sugar Busters, the Atkin's Diet, or the Cabbage Soup Diet, the list could go on and on. It is a booming business.

Dieting and a healthy lifestyle are all for sale, and small advertisers know exactly how to make their products appealing to the present-day consumer. It's not hard at all. Simply add a word similar to healthy like slim, diet, or fat-free to whatever you are trying to sell, and you have a big hit ready to go. Supermarket shelves are filled with Snackwells, Body Smarts, Slim Fast, Weight Watchers, Healthy Choice and more. What they really are is nothing more than a candy bar combined with a multivitamin pill. Whether a Slim Fast bar has ever made anybody slim is debatable, but it has surely made a number of smart manufacturers and advertisers rich.

'Healthy alternatives' is another fancy maxim that people follow religiously in their quest for a healthy lifestyle. The market is flooded with those supposedly healthier versions of familiar foods. There are low-fat or even fat-free cheeses, yogurts, meats and chocolates, even chips and ice-cream. One may wonder what they use to replace the fat, but that's a story in itself. For all the true Americans who cannot go without their burger, there are 'healthy' alternatives such as veggie burgers, soy burgers, mushroom burgers, fish burgers. You get the picture. We shouldn't forget organic food, either. American consumers can now purchase organic products that are free of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers, and are not genetically engineered. Isn't that absolutely fabulous?

American pet lovers are not forgotten in this health fad. Nowadays you can go on a diet and have your four-legged friend join you. There are special mixtures for pets that need to lose weight, get their skin smoother, or age gracefully.

And yet, despite this health obsession, Americans are the most obese nation in the world. New data shows 88 per cent of Americans are on diets that could be classified as in need of improvement, or poor in relation to federal dietary standards. Diet and physical activity (or inactivity) patterns together account for at least 300,000 deaths among adults in the US each year (only tobacco use contributes to more deaths). Eating habits are known risk factors for the three leading causes of death – heart disease, cancer, and stroke.

How is it possible, one may wonder, with all the healthy stuff flooding the store shelves? Culprit number one: too much of a good thing. You look at the label, see that it's fat-free (or sugar-free, etc.) and think that it is OK. But it all adds up. You are constantly surrounded by temptation. 'Buy one, get one free', you can't miss it, so you buy stuff even if you don't really need it. What is more, your typical restaurant portions in America are big enough for four people. To finish or not to finish?, that is the question. Do you clean your plate or let this good food go to waste? Similarly, a large fast-food coke in Poland would be a small one in America.

College girls say it's hard to stay in shape. Several admit that throughout the day they eat like a bird to look fit, but then late at night order in a couple of pizzas. There is even a typical weight gain of college kids that is referred to as 'the freshman 20', meaning that you get 20lbs (pounds – about 9 kg) heavier.

Food, food, food. Comfort food, food for the soul, food for thought. In other words, in American culture food seems to be all that's good. But is it? For after all this eating, you will get your just deserts. As Samuel Smiles once wrote: 'We each day dig our graves with our teeth.'

Adapted from *The World of English*, no.5/2001 (56)

1. The text has been written to
 - A. help the reader choose the best diet.
 - B. comment on the eating habits of people in America.
 - C. criticize food you can purchase in America.
 - D. advise the reader to choose smaller portions of food.
2. To make the food products more attractive to the customers
 - A. food packages are provided with special labels.
 - B. they are marked as unique.
 - C. they are twice as big as similar ones in Europe.
 - D. they are advertised by famous people, for example Jennifer Aniston.

3. The expression 'healthy alternatives'
 - A. responds to different diets followed by people.
 - B. means specially modified products.
 - C. is connected with the American habits of avoiding not healthy food.
 - D. refers to food products that replace the regular ones.

4. According to the text, American nation is the most obese in the world because
 - A. there is no physical activity in American lifestyle.
 - B. there is too much organic food in American diet.
 - C. Americans buy and eat too much.
 - D. American diet is below dietary standards.

5. According to female students, it is hard to stay in shape because
 - A. they eat too many pizzas.
 - B. they typically gain about 9 kilograms during college years.
 - C. they think too much of food.
 - D. they don't eat regularly.

..... p. / 5p.

Zadanie 11 (0 – 5)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i dopasuj podane nagłówki do poszczególnych fragmentów tekstu. Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego fragmentu tekstu. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Celtic Warriors

1.

No historian writing a book about Europe would dare to miss out a passage on the ancient Celts. They were a fascinating group of people. The pottery wheel was one of their groundbreaking inventions as well as something which today we could only describe as the prototype of the harvester. A lot of artifacts have been reclaimed by archaeologists - coins, jewellery, household utensils and weapons – that would easily impress modern artists with their original design and lavish ornamentation. Although the Celts never managed to build a unified state, they conquered a number of nations. For all their love of dancing, feasts and storytelling, they were by far one of the most daring and fierce races of the ancient world.

2.

The ingenuity of Celtic 'engineers' was never so astute as when warfare was the issue. It was them who invented the chain mail. Back then it was a revolutionary idea. What they did was to create a protective garment made of many thousands interconnected rings of iron. Their brainchild was effective enough to be copied by the Roman legionnaires and gladiators. The Celtic craftsmen might have been proud to hear about it, but funnily enough they never really took to wearing it themselves. First of all, it was too expensive and secondly, only a wimp would put it on before a fight.

The war chariot was something of a Celtic 'weapon of mass destruction'. These days people imagine it as something that would run over Roman soldiers like a tank or cut them in halves with the blades that were attached to its wheels. That, of course, is not true. It was used to transport a warrior who would throw javelins at the enemies and then get off the vehicle and fight on foot.

3.

Any Roman chronicler seeking publicity could always resort to depicting the wild fury of the barbaric Celts. They were said to attack the enemy lines with no strategy but with enough vehemence to obliterate the other side. Celtic warriors must have been quite a sight on the battlefield. They would charge the enemy wearing little or no armour at all. Actually, some of them went into combat stark naked except for extensive tattoos. To intimidate the enemy with demonic look, they would also decorate their bodies with dark blue patterns or apply lime to their hair so that it protruded like hedgehog's spines. On their necks and arms they would wear torques. These were thick metal bands that would supposedly provide the owner with superhuman strength and courage. As mentioned before, Celts despised armour. They were very superstitious and they believed firmly that if gods had wished to protect you, no armour would have been necessary. On the other hand, if they had lost divine patronage, no armour would have saved them

4.

Celtic Mythology included a number of deities that appreciated battle carnage. An Irish Goddess Macha, for instance, was believed to fly over battlefields in the guise of a raven to enjoy the sounds of bones breaking and people screaming in agony. In the 1st century AD, Diodor of Sicily referred to the Celts as infamous 'throat cutters'. For all we know, he was probably right. They believed that your entire strength and wisdom were hidden in your head. While still being attached to the corpse, the head had the power to resurrect it. Violent as it seemed, cutting off someone's head was then a justified self-defense measure. Another good reason for severing the head was the notion that the wisdom it contained could somehow pass on to you. What is more, the head of a prominent enemy was an admirable trophy. Obviously, one would love to take it home to show it to the kids and then possibly hang it over the fireplace. For that reason, particularly valuable heads were conserved in cedar oil.

5.

There are many legends and stories about Celtic women warriors. The most famous of these was queen Boudicca who lived in Britain in the 1st century AD. In his last will her husband relinquished some of his lands to Roman invaders hoping that it would buy peace for his people. The Romans wanted more and they took it without asking. When Boudicca complained to the Roman governor, he had her whipped and her teenage daughters raped by his soldiers. It was more than this proud Celtic woman could take. In the year 60 AD she initiated an uprising that involved thousands of people suffering the Roman yoke. The rebels burnt down a number of Roman cities and massacred almost 70,000 of legionnaires and colonists. They got very close to winning back their freedom but the Roman army prevailed once again. The queen is believed to have poisoned herself to avoid humiliation at the hands of her enemies.

Adapted from Anglorama nr 1/2006 (33)

- A. War inventions
- B. Spiritual aspects of decapitation
- C. Celtic beliefs
- D. Influence on European culture
- E. Wartime 'fashion'
- F. Rebellious heroine

..... p. / 5p.

BRUDNOPIS