



**Wojewódzki Konkurs Przedmiotowy  
z Języka Angielskiego  
dla uczniów gimnazjów  
województwa śląskiego  
w roku szkolnym 2013/2014**



KOD UCZNIWA

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Etap: wojewódzki

Data: 28 lutego 2014 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 8 stron (zadania 1 – 10).
3. Czytaj uważnie wszystkie teksty i zadania.
4. Rozwiązania zapisuj długopisem lub piórem. Nie używaj korektora.
5. W zadaniach zamkniętych:
  - Jeżeli podane są trzy odpowiedzi: A, B, C lub D, wybierz tylko jedną odpowiedź i zaznacz ją znakiem „X” bezpośrednio na arkuszu.
  - Jeżeli należy połączyć różne elementy, wpisz odpowiednią literę we właściwym miejscu tabeli.
  - Jeżeli należy podać, czy zdanie jest prawdziwe (T), czy fałszywe (F), zaznacz właściwą odpowiedź znakiem „X” we właściwym miejscu na arkuszu.
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 miejsc opatrzonych 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 dająca tytuł laureata konkursu: **54**

**WYPEŁNIA KOMISJA KONKURSOWA**

Nr zadania	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem
Liczba punktów możliwych do zdobycia	5	7	6	6	5	6	6	8	5	6	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)**

Poniżej podano ważne wydarzenia historyczne. Do każdego wydarzenia dopasuj imię monarchy, który panował w tym okresie oraz nazwę dynastii, z której się wywodził. Odpowiedzi wpisz w odpowiednie miejsce w tabeli. Nazwa jednego monarchy i jednej dynastii została podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego wydarzenia. Za każdą w pełni poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

<b>KINGS/ QUEENS</b>	Charles II Elizabeth II	Richard I the Lionheart William the Conqueror	Elizabeth I Victoria
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<b>HOUSES</b>	The Tudors The Plantagenets	The Normans The Hanoverians	The Windsors The Stuarts
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		<b>King / Queen</b>	<b>House</b>
1.	Death of Princess Diana (1997)		
2.	English victory over the Spanish Armada (1588)		
3.	Opening of the London Underground (1863)		
4.	Battle of Hastings (1066)		
5.	Great Fire of London (1666)		

...../ 5 pkt

**Zadanie 2 (0 – 7)**

Uzupełnij brakujące informacje dotyczące Wielkiej Brytanii. Wpisz odpowiednie nazwy w języku angielskim. Za każdą w pełni poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- The title of Prince of Wales, traditionally given to the successor to the British throne, is now held by ..... (title and name).
- ..... (full name) , living in Sherwood Forest, was a legendary English outlaw who helped the poor.
- Royal Ascot, attended by HM Elizabeth II, is a famous ..... (sport) event which takes place in June.
- 'Speaker's Corner' is situated in ..... (name) Park, in London.
- The current British Prime Minister, ..... (first name and surname),
- lives at ..... (address) Street.
- ..... (name) Pudding is a cooked mixture of eggs, flour and milk, traditionally served with roast meat and gravy.

...../ 7 pkt

### Zadanie 3 (0 – 6)

Uzupełnij luki, przekształcając wyraz w nawiasie tak, aby otrzymać logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. There's no industry or entertainment here. It's a ..... (RESIDE) district.
2. He considered himself a complete (FAIL) ..... He had succeeded in nothing.
3. He can never make up his mind. He's very (DECIDE).....
4. I hope there will be no (REPEAT) ..... of this shocking behaviour.
5. The doctor gave him an injection to (DEAD) ..... the pain.
6. "Excuse me, where's the (DEPART) ..... lounge?"

.....p. / 6p.

### Zadanie 4 (0 – 6)

Przetłumacz na język angielski podane w nawiasach fragmenty zdań, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne wypowiedzi. W częściach zdań w języku angielskim nie wolno niczego zmieniać. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. (Co za okropna) ..... weather! Another rainy day.
2. As the meeting continued, the audience seemed to be (coraz mniej zainteresowani) ..... in what the speaker had to say.
3. You won't (zmusisz mnie do pójścia) ..... there. Forget about it!
4. (Właśnie pomagają Jenny) Jenny .....to change the tyre.
5. If Tom (zarezerwował stolik) ..... in advance, we wouldn't have to look for another restaurant now.
6. I guess she (nie będzie mogła) ..... visit us next Sunday

.....p. / 6p.

### Zadanie 5 (0 – 5)

Wykorzystując podane tłustym drukiem wyrazy, uzupełnij każde z niedokończonych zdań tak, aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Nie wolno zmieniać podanych fragmentów zdań ani formy podanych wyrazów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. They had to close down the company as there was no demand. **DUE**  
They had to close down the company ..... demand.
2. Doing it again is pointless. **POINT**  
There's ..... it again.
3. It's a pity Mary doesn't speak better English. **WISH**  
I ..... better English.
4. Her piano was delivered last week. **HAD**

She ..... last week.

5. The only person she didn't talk to was the manager. **APART**

She talked to ..... the manager.

.....p. / 5p.

### Zadanie 6 (0 – 6)

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.

- Mary has got four pairs of shoes, none of ..... are brown.  
A. which  
B. all  
C. whose  
D. that
- They are expected ..... a new bookshop next week.  
A. to have opened  
B. to open  
C. to have been opened  
D. to have open
- A: "Why have you packed so many warm jumpers?" B: " ..... that it might snow."  
A. For fear  
B. Because  
C. In case  
D. Since
- He can only blame himself for failing the exam. He ..... harder during the year.  
A. would have worked  
B. must have worked  
C. should have worked  
D. had to work
- Nobody's ever complained about the service in that restaurant, .....  
A. hasn't anyone?  
B. have they?  
C. haven't they?  
D. has anyone?
- Dad, could you tell me ..... ?  
A. how did you meet mum  
B. how had you met mum  
C. how have you met mum  
D. how you met mum

..... p. / 6p.

### Zadanie 7 (0 – 6)

W podanych poniżej parach zdań w miejsce każdej z luk wstaw jeden wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obie luki. Odpowiedzi wpisz do tabeli. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- a) The piano was so heavy that four men had difficulties to ..... it.  
b) We'd better take a ..... because she lives on the top floor.
- a) I think Peter has to ..... the fact that she no longer loves him.  
b) She put the cards ..... down on the table, as she didn't want anyone to see them.
- a) They showed the winning goal again, this time in ..... motion.  
b) Oh, no! It's already 9 o'clock. My watch is 15 minutes .....

4. a) A: "Do you ..... going to the cinema tonight?". B: "Oh, no. We'd better stay in".  
 b) A: "I hope you know it's a ..... dress party." B: "Sure, I'm going as Shrek."
5. a) One of my best childhood memories is my aunt's ..... soup served every Sunday.  
 b) Come on, Mark! You can do it! You can't ..... out right now.
6. a) It is considered very impolite to ..... a queue. Everyone should wait their turn.  
 b) My grandma decided to celebrate her 65th birthday doing a parachute .....

1.		4.	
2.		5.	
3.		6.	

.....p. / 6p.

### Zadanie 8 (0 – 8)

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

- We thanked the hosts for their generous ..... and set off back home.  
 A. hostility                      B. honesty                      C. hospitality                      D. hostage
- My brother is a bit of a ..... - he's always spoiling everyone's fun.  
 A. confirmed bachelor      B. slowcoach                      C. nosey parker                      D. wet blanket
- I managed to get a(n) ..... to buy a house. I'll be paying it back for the next 20 years.  
 A. mortgage                      B. overdraft                      C. deposit                      D. account
- He missed a month's school through illness, so now he'll have to work hard to ..... the other pupils.  
 A. put up with                      B. catch up with                      C. come up with                      D. split up with
- How many ..... of sugar do you put in your coffee? .  
 A. piles                      B. drops                      C. lumps                      D. cans
- Public transport in our town is provided free of ..... .  
 A. payment                      B. money                      C. cost                      D. charge
- Whenever I get angry, I just try to take a deep ..... and then count to ten.  
 A. breathe                      B. breadth                      C. sigh                      D. breath
- The exam had to be ..... because of a fire alarm.  
 A. put off                      B. set off                      C. cut off                      D. let off

.....p. / 8p.

### Zadanie 9 (0 – 5)

Przeczytaj poniższe zdania i zastąp podkreślone w nich słowa odpowiednimi wyrażeniami podanymi w ramce. Trzy wyrażenia zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego zdania. Odpowiedzi wpisz do tabeli. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

A. break out	B. under the weather	C. in dire straits	D. on the breadline
E. tell off	F. pick up	G. over the moon	H. at loggerheads

1. They would have been in a very difficult situation if they had lost this parcel.
2. Jane was extremely happy when he sent her flowers and a note.
3. There is a very real fear that war may start soon.
4. Many people without jobs are living in very poor conditions nowadays.
5. Tom, remember not to reprimand the kids. This time it wasn't their fault.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

.....p. / 5p.

### Zadanie 10 (0 – 6)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zdecyduj, czy podane pod nim zdania są prawdziwe (T), czy fałszywe (F). Wybraną odpowiedź zaznacz znakiem „X”. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

#### EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT LYING

"Everybody lies," says Doctor House. This somewhat sarcastic statement may, in fact, be the ultimate truth about us - homo sapiens - the most developed species on the planet Earth. Our brain is a mysterious device. We use only a small percentage of its true abilities and exert our minds to make up lies. Some of them are used to our benefit, some of them are used to avoid hurting our friends. Whatever they are, the mechanism of lying is more or less the same.

Why do people lie? Calling someone 'a liar' immediately evokes negative connotations. Someone who lies is perceived as immoral, unreliable, or just plain dishonest. But have you ever told a lie out of true concern? So-called white lies are one of the ways not to harm somebody's feelings; especially if that someone is important for us.

If a friend of yours asks: "Do you like this T-shirt?" and you see that he's glowing with excitement, as for him a composition of alarming red and green stripes is perfect, I am sure that you would fight the urge to say, "You look awful!" and would delicately reply, "I think it suits your personality" or try something equally evasive. And how would you react if the love of your life asked, "Do I look fat in this dress?" and the dress was in fact a bit too tight. Most of you will tell a white lie because you know perfectly well that she looks beautiful in everything she wears and if you tell her that she does indeed look a little too rotund, it will take her another half an hour to change. Of course, there are relationships in which one partner can tell the other absolutely everything straight in the eye - but let's be honest, most of them are not like that. We lie about our own flaws, about flaws in our loved ones. Sometimes we repeat our own fantasies so many times that after a while we really believe that they are true. We agree on compromises even when we are not happy about it. But that is real life.

Telling a lie is like inventing a multilayer story. The more complicated it is, the more brainpower we need to use to ensure that all its parts will cooperate. We need to be sure that our imaginary adventures will fit perfectly into our reality. If you are a good liar, you will remain calm and almost nobody will be able to tell whether you are lying or not. Even so, there are numerous things that can give you away. In the past, especially during the Cold War, when espionage was at its peak and spies scattered all over the world were fighting for the right cause, the intelligence of many countries used so-called 'polygraphs' to find out whether a prisoner or potential traitor was telling the truth or not. The old

polygraphs were not very accurate. They checked the pulse, blood pressure and, additionally, an expert observed the subject to check how their body reacted. The main indicators for a liar were a quick pulse and sweating, as well as dilated pupils. But all of us know that if somebody is being interrogated it is not easy to have normal blood pressure and not be nervous, even if your conscience is crystal clear. Nowadays the methods have changed. The scientist can pinpoint the areas of our brain that are activated when we lie. This is possible because when a particular part of the brain works harder than other parts, it needs more oxygen, so the blood flow is faster. This can be observed by using an MRI or a brain scan. When they began their research of this thesis, scientists asked people to tell some true facts about their lives, then they asked them to lie. Then, while observing the MRI scans, they realized that we activate different parts of the brain when we lie and different ones when we tell the truth. Thanks to that, they were able to say when people were lying by examining the MRI scan. However, those scientific discoveries are not 100% guaranteed, as our brain does not always act according to our assumptions. The final outcomes of an examination may be affected by numerous factors which we may still not be aware of.

So maybe the best polygraph is another human being? In the American TV series "Lie to Me", we are introduced to a group of people who have a natural gift, a kind of intuition, and can more or less easily read others by analysing their body language and so-called micro-expressions (involuntary facial expressions that give away somebody's feelings: anger, fear, happiness, disgust, surprise, and content) along with getting to know their personalities. Micro-expressions were first described by Haggard and Isaacs in 1966 and later on the theory was developed by Paul Ekman in the 1990s. Micro-expressions last approximately 1/25 of a second, but are almost impossible to get rid of as they are imprinted in human nature. If we can distinguish between such subtle emotions as disgust and fear, we can detect lies. No mechanical device would be able to analyse a human being better than another human being.

I truly believe that telling a white lie from time to time is not wrong or sinful. However, there are people who just cannot stop themselves from telling lies on a daily basis. They suffer from so-called Pseudologia Fantastica, which means that they are compulsive liars. In 40% of cases, the mythomania has been proven to have connections with anomalies in the nervous system. But in the remaining cases the cause has not been discovered yet. The main form of treatment for sufferers is psychotherapy along with some medication. While making up stories during childhood is a normal and healthy behaviour, it is regarded as a medical condition in grown-ups. It is said that the onset of this illness may appear at 16. Quite often, people who suffer from Pseudologia Fantastica cannot distinguish between the truth and their own lies. A pathological liar has problems simply living and functioning in the real world. Often they are lonely, as it is hard to maintain a normal and healthy relationship with a sick person.

But we must not forget that it is, in fact, a mental illness and that those who suffer from it do not lie to benefit from it in any way, they just cannot help themselves.

Whether we perceive the process of lying as sinful or just part of what it means to be human, we cannot deny that lies are a big part of our everyday lives and whether to use them or not is our choice.

*Adapted from English Matters, no 34/2012*

		<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
1.	White lies are told to the benefit of a lying person only.		
2.	Repeating the same lies many times makes them truthful facts.		
3.	Higher blood pressure, rapid pulse and sweating are the obvious indicators that someone is lying.		
4.	Not everyone can recognize somebody's lying by observing their body language and facial expressions.		
5.	Precisely 40% of people suffer from Pseudologia Fantastica, kind of anomaly in the nervous system, seen as notorious lying.		
6.	Some cases of notorious liars are examples of a mental illness, which deserve medical treatment.		

# *BRUDNOPIS*