

XVI Wojewódzki Konkurs z Języka Angielskiego
dla uczniów dotychczasowych gimnazjów oraz klas
dotychczasowych gimnazjów prowadzonych w szkołach innego typu
województwa świętokrzyskiego

II Etap powiatowy – 12 stycznia 2018 r.

Kod ucznia:

Liczba uzyskanych punktów:

Drogi Uczniu,

przeczytaj uważnie instrukcję i postaraj się prawidłowo odpowiedzieć na wszystkie pytania.

- Arkusz liczy 16 stron i zawiera 9 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 długopisem lub piórem.
- Dbaj o czytelność pisma i precyzję odpowiedzi.
- Nie używaj korektora. Jeśli się pomylisz, przekreśl błędną odpowiedź i wpisz poprawną.
- Oceniane będą tylko te odpowiedzi, które zostały umieszczone w miejscach do tego przeznaczonych.
- Przy każdym zadaniu podano maksymalną liczbę punktów możliwą do uzyskania za jego rozwiązanie.

Pracuj samodzielnie – powodzenia!

Czas pracy:
60 minut

Liczba
punktów
możliwych
do
uzyskania:
100 pkt

Zadanie 1.

Przeczytaj osiem krótkich tekstów. Uzupełnij zdania 1.1. - 1.8. zgodnie z treścią poprzedzającego tekstu. Wybierz literę a, b lub c.

Przykład:

Scientists have learned that the sense of pain is made up of both chemical and electrical signals. These signals travel from nerve cells in the injured area, up the spinal cord to the brain, and back down again. Scientists also have learned that the nervous system sends two different kinds of pain messages to the brain: one very fast, the other slow.

Opracowano na podstawie: :C. Johnson, F.C. Beardsley, *VOA Science in the News*, VOA Special English, 1989, str. 89

- 1.0. Scientists have learnt that:
- a. pain messages are of chemical nature.
 - b. pain signals travel from the damaged area to the brain.
 - c. pain messages move at different speed. X

In the 17th century, many Scottish women were not afraid to stand up to both their husbands and the government on matters of personal belief. In fact many of those who chose to die for their beliefs during Scotland's "killing times" were women. This self-confidence was almost certainly a result of greater education and religious democracy in Scotland at this time.

Opracowano na podstawie: D. McDowall, *An Illustrated History of Britain*, Longman, 1989, str. 105

- 1.1. In the 17th century:
- a. women were often killed in Scotland.
 - b. Scottish women were likely to challenge authorities.
 - c. Scottish women could kill for their beliefs.

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On hot, still midsummer nights in the Corn Belt, the farmers insist they can hear the corn growing. This claim points up the fact that this crop grows fast, sometimes five centimeters during the night. By late summer, it may be three or four meters high. It is easy to get lost in large field of full-grown corn because there is no way of looking over it or through its tall, heavy growth of thick stalks and broad leaves.

Opracowano na podstawie: E. N. Mittleman, *An Outline of American Geography*, 1989, str. 38

- 1.2. Which of the following is a FACT:
- a. You can hear the corn grow if the night is quiet.
 - b. If you get lost in a corn field, you will never get out.
 - c. The corn can grow several centimeters during the night.

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A gruesome massacre took place in the city of St. Louis. Between one and two hundred Negroes were shot, burned and hanged to death by white mobs of men, women and children.

Six thousand Negroes were driven from their homes. Fear, suspicion and hatred spread throughout the white community and mobs quickly formed to drive all Negroes from the city. They nearly succeeded.

Opracowano na podstawie: Red. J.H. Clarke, *Harlem U.S.A*, Seven Seas Books, 1976, str. 128

1.3. The white people in St. Louis:

- a. did not want the black people to live in St. Louis.
- b. killed thousands of Negroes.
- c. formed groups of aggressive adult men.

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Immediately call for medical help for someone with heat stroke. But also begin treatment immediately, or the person could die before the medical help arrives. Move the victim out of the sun. Take off the person's clothes. Pour water over the victim's body. Put pieces of ice on his/her neck. The purpose is to cool the victim as quickly as possible to stop the temperature from rising higher.

Opracowano na podstawie: C. Johnson, F.C. Beardsley, *VOA Science in the News*, VOA Special English, 1989, str. 51

1.4. If someone has a heat stroke, you should NOT:

- a. put the person in a cool place.
- b. cover the person with a blanket.
- c. call the ambulance.

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The drive was long and slow. A herd might travel 25 kilometers during the day, and at night the nervous cattle had to be calmed. To keep them quiet, cowboys circled the herd throughout the night, singing to the animals. This was part of cowboy's work and their sad ballads have become part of American culture.

Opracowano na podstawie: E. N. Mittleman, *An Outline of American Geography*, 1989, str. 78-79

1.5. The cowboy's job description said:

- a. No work at night.
- b. Must drive the cattle as fast as possible.
- c. Willing to sing lullabies to the cows.

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Comet is a ball of rock and ice that sends out a tail of gas and dust behind it. Bright comets only appear in our visible night sky about once every ten years. Asteroid is a rock a few feet to several kilometers in diameter. Unlike comets, asteroids have no tail. Most are too small to cause any damage and burn up in the atmosphere. They appear to us as 'shooting stars'. Meteoroids are parts of asteroids or comets, they are called meteorites when they hit Earth.

Opracowano na podstawie: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading-skills-practice/end-life-earth> (dostęp: 6. 10. 2017 r.)

1.6. Asteroids:

- a. sometimes end up as meteorites.
- b. are not big enough to be dangerous for people.
- c. never hit Earth because they are destroyed on their way down.

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The vultures wearing GPS trackers and mini video cameras fly to the dumps in search of food and in doing so identify locations where there are large amounts of organic matter and rubbish. The GPS coordinates are checked to verify whether the sites are legal and the video footage is posted online. This forms part of a social media campaign helping ensure that the illegal sites are identified and closed before they harm surrounding communities.

Opracowano na podstawie: R. Storton, Z. Rezmus, *Straight to Advanced*, Macmillan Education, 2017, str.19

1.7. The aim of the campaign is:

- a. to find and neutralise illegal rubbish dumps.
- b. to research the feeding habits of the vultures.
- c. to make social media users aware of an ecological problem.

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The work, called *When It Starts Dripping From the Ceiling*, comprised a rubber bucket placed under a wooden tower. Inside the bucket, the artist had spread a layer of paint to represent dried rainwater. He thought it was art: the cleaner saw it as a challenge and she decided to make the bucket look like new.

Opracowano na podstawie: oryginalnego artykułu H.Pidd, adaptowanego przez J. Hardy-Gould, *Confused cleaner ruins \$1.1m sculpture*, The Guardian Weekly, 9. 12. 2011 r.

1.8. The cleaner:

- a. did not like modern art.
- b. could not stand the sight of a dirty bucket.
- c. was ambitious.

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Zadanie 2.

Zdecyduj, które z podanych zdań jest zgodne z prawdą. Wybierz literę a lub b.

Przykład:

2.0.

- a. According to legends, Robin Hood lived in Sherwood Forest near Nottingham. X
- b. According to legends, Robin Hood lived in Green Forest near Birmingham.

2.1.

- a. Cheese rolling in Gloucester is a race in which competitors follow a round cheese down a hill, no one has caught it so far.
- b. Cheese rolling in Gloucester is a tradition of making a special cheese which must be rolled in the process.

2.2.

- a. Black Friday is the day of an IRA terrorist attack on a pub in Birmingham where 21 people were killed on 21 November 1974.
- b. Black Friday, the fourth Friday in November, is an American traditional beginning of the Christmas shopping season, a day of big sales.

2.3.

- a. In Britain, a prefect is a senior pupil who does special duties and helps the teachers to control the younger pupils.
- b. In Britain, a prefect is a senior teacher who is responsible for the well-being and discipline of the pupils.

2.4.

- a. Lady Godiva of Coventry rode around the city covered only by her hair to stop her husband from imposing heavy taxes on local people.
- b. Lady Godiva of Coventry walked covered only by her hair on the city walls to stop her husband from going to war.

2.5.

- a. A Prom is a formal school leaving dance, an important and expensive event in the life of American teenagers involving special clothes, hiring limousines etc.
- b. A Prom is the graduation ceremony at American universities where the graduates wear special clothes like gowns and mortar caps.

2.6.

- a. Tailgate parties are held on lake or river banks in the U.S.A.; participants go fishing, grill the fish they catch and then eat them holding them by the tail.
- b. Tailgate parties are held in parking lots in the U.S.A. before games and concerts; people prepare food, eat and drink close to the open boots of their cars.

2.7.

- a. Pledge of Allegiance is an oath to the American flag and republic; in some schools children recite it at the beginning of each school day.

b. Pledge of Allegiance is a document signed by the representatives of the countries which cooperate with the U.S.A. in military missions.

2.8.

a. Swan Upping is the official counting of the Queen's swans on the River Thames taking place every year in July.

b. Swan Upping is the official hunt of the Queen's swans on the River Thames taking place when there are too many of them.

2.9.

a. Presidential Turkey Pardon is an American tradition; the President releases two criminals from prison before Christmas so that they can eat the Christmas turkey with their families.

b. Presidential Turkey Pardon is an American tradition; the President chooses two turkeys not to be killed for the Thanksgiving dinner but transferred to a farm where they stay till the end of their life.

2.10.

a. Groundhog Day Prognosticating in the U.S.A. is a day in February when economic prognoses for the next year are published and debated.

b. Groundhog Day Prognosticating in the U.S.A. is a day in February when the end of winter is forecast by the behavior of a small animal.

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Zadanie 3.

Uzupełnij luki jedną z czterech podanych możliwości, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie zdanie. Wybierz literę a, b, c lub d.

Przykład:

3.0. Put on your coat you want to catch a cold.

- a. if b. or c. unless X d. in case

3.1. My mobile rang I was talking to my teacher.

- a. while b. during c. as long as d. then when

3.2. She has to wait the last day of school to see her certificate.

- a. since b. while c. so far d. until

3.3. We saw some objects the 10th century.

- a. in b. since c. from d. before

- 3.4. He went out in his car many times the summer.
a. from b. during c. since d. while
- 3.5. It usually rains in England the whole summer.
a. throughout b. by c. from d. in
- 3.6. We haven't been to the mountains several days – it's been too windy.
a. since b. in c. for d. throughout
- 3.7. Ben's help, I still couldn't operate the i-pod.
a. Without b. Although c. In spite d. Despite
- 3.8. that he doesn't forget his keys, he's put them near his briefcase.
a. Because b. For c. So d. Why
- 3.9. it was snowing, Tom left his car in the garage.
a. Despite b. Before c. As d. While
- 3.10. you hear the alarm bell, leave the building immediately.
a. If b. Unless c. Since d. Till
- 3.11. the frog is so ugly, I'll kiss it.
a. In case b. Although c. Despite d. However
- 3.12. she entered her room, she noticed that someone had been there.
a. While b. Since c. As soon as d. Because

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Zadanie 4.

Przeczytaj tekst i do każdej luki wybierz właściwe wyrażenie a, b, c lub d, tak, aby otrzymać spójną, logiczną i gramatycznie poprawną wypowiedź.

Mark: "Last winter my father 4.0. skiing. He 4.1. hadn't it before but he 4.2. our suggestions that he should get an instructor. In the morning he 4.3. first at the ski-lift. The strong wind did not 4.4. going down. The slope was steep so he 4.5. speed very quickly. Suddenly, he 4.6. and flew away with the wind! He landed on a snowdrift 500 meters away. He was not discouraged by the experience. In fact, he 4.7. the next ride. He only wanted me not to 4.8. what had happened to him. In three days he 4.9. an expert skier!"

Lisa: "Oh, come on, Mark. I won't be 4.10. You really 4.11. your father. He also likes 4.12. tall stories."

Przykład:

4.0. a. started off b. went for c. took to X d. got down to

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 4.1. | a. gone in for | b. tried for | c. done with | d. come to |
| 4.2. | a. left away | b. gave up | c. turned down | d. turned away |
| 4.3. | a. got on | b. turned up | c. sat down | d. came up |
| 4.4. | a. turn him off | b. blow him off | c. took him off | d. put him off |
| 4.5. | a. made up | b. catch up | c. took on | d. put on |
| 4.6. | a. took off | b. came off | c. drove off | d. went off |
| 4.7. | a. was waiting for | b. was looking forward to | c. was coming for | d. was going to |
| 4.8. | a. give away | b. bring up | c. speak up | d. give out |
| 4.9. | a. got into | b. stayed at | c. turned into | d. grew up |
| 4.10. | a. taken up | b. put down | c. taken in | d. led up |
| 4.11. | a. go after | b. catch up with | c. look up to | d. take after |
| 4.12. | a. making up | b. telling off | c. turning on | d. putting up |

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Zadanie 5.

Z czterech podanych możliwości wybierz jedną, tak aby otrzymać logiczną i poprawną gramatycznie wypowiedź. Wybierz literę a, b, c lub d.

Przykład:

5.0. "Tom! What up there?

- a. does you do
- b. will you doing
- c. are you doing X
- d. have you did

5.1. It's time to go home. We are looking forward you all again soon.

- a. to seeing
- b. on seeing

- c. to see
 - d. to be seeing
- 5.2. After the crisis last year, the price of oil rapidly.
- a. rose
 - b. has risen
 - c. raised
 - d. was rised
- 5.3. "Can I start the cleaning now?" "Not yet. But you can start as soon as I writing my e-mails."
- a. finished
 - b. have finished
 - c. will finish
 - d. am finishing
- 5.4. I didn't know what to do, so I suggested my favourite songs.
- a. listening
 - b. to listen to
 - c. us listening
 - d. listening to
- 5.5. "Where is your pink shirt?" "Unfortunately, it in the first wash."
- a. shrlnk
 - b. shrinked
 - c. had shrunken
 - d. shrank
- 5.6. I will let you know as soon as the first results sent to us.
- a. will be
 - b. were
 - c. are
 - d. will get
- 5.7. I don't know so tired.
- a. why did she look
 - b. what did it make her look
 - c. why she looked
 - d. why she had looked
- 5.8. They married for three years or so when Tom died in an accident.
- a. only have been
 - b. were only
 - c. have only been
 - d. had only been
- 5.9. It's really hard to know when he his new job. Maybe next weekend or some weekend after next. Maybe he won't start at all.
- a. starts
 - b. will start
 - c. has started

- d. started
- 5.10. Do you really expect her ?
- a. to not agree to come
 - b. not to agree to come
 - c. agree not coming
 - d. not to agree to coming
- 5.11. He says that he prefers
- a. going by car than to fly
 - b. going by car than flying
 - c. going by car to flying
 - d. going by car from flying
- 5.12. They start shooting the moment they the building.
- a. see the terrorists leave
 - b. will see the terrorists leaving
 - c. will see the terrorists being leaving
 - d. see the terrorists will leave
- 5.13. Doesn't he look ?
- a. elegantly in his new suit
 - b. elegant in his new suit on
 - c. elegantly wearing his new suit on
 - d. elegant in his new suit
- 5.14. By the time I came here all the better cakes eaten.
- a. have been
 - b. were
 - c. are
 - d. had been
- 5.15. She the table for six as she was expecting her friends to dinner.
- a. laid
 - b. lay
 - c. has lain
 - d. has laid
- 5.16. He's reading the letter he for such a long time.
- a. has been waiting for
 - b. has been waiting
 - c. had been waiting for
 - d. had waited
- 5.17. Don't ask Bob. As far as I know he about it.
- a. hasn't told
 - b. didn't tell
 - c. hasn't been told
 - d. wasn't been told
- 5.18. She must be home after the last game over.
- a. is
 - b. will be

- c. would be
 - d. was
- 5.19. Don't forget to phone me if any changes.
- a. they are
 - b. are
 - c. there will be
 - d. there are
- 5.20. I can't believe my eyes! My boss by the police!
- a. is arrested
 - b. is arresting
 - c. is being arrested
 - d. is being arresting

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Zadanie 6.

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki jedną z trzech podanych możliwości, tak aby otrzymać spójną, logiczną i gramatycznie poprawną wypowiedź. Wybierz literę a, b lub c.

6.0. first breath-taking pictures of the Earth taken 6.1. space showed it as 6.2. solid ball covered 6.3. by brown land masses and blue-green oceans. We had never seen the Earth from that distance before. To us, 6.4. appeared as though the Earth had always looked that way and always 6.5. Scientists now know, however, that 6.6. face of the Earth is 6.7. as permanent as we have thought. Scientists explain that the face of our planet is always 6.8. motion. Continents move about the Earth like huge ships 6.9. sea. They float on pieces of the Earth's outer skin, or crust. New crust is created as melted rock pushes up from 6.10. the ocean floor. Old crust is destroyed as it rolls down into the hot area and melts again.

Opracowano na podstawie: C. Johnson, F.C. Beardsley, *VOA Science in the News*, VOA Special English, 1989, s. 93

Przykład:

6.0.	a. Any	b. The X	c. Some
6.1.	a. in	b. with	c. from
6.2.	a. -	b. a	c. the
6.3.	a. the	b. -	c. a
6.4.	a. there	b. it	c. -
6.5.	a. will	b. was	c. would
6.6.	a. a	b. the	c. -
6.7.	a. nearly	b. so	c. not
6.8.	a. in	b. at	c. under
6.9.	a. on	b. at	c. in
6.10.	a. below	b. beyond	c. before

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Zadanie 7.

Uzupełnij mini-dialogi jedną z trzech podanych możliwości, tak aby tworzyły spójną i logiczną całość. Wybierz literę a, b lub c.

Przykład:

F: Oh, hi, Tom. How are you?

M: And you?

F: I'm OK, too.

- a. Fine, thanks. X
- b. How are you?
- c. I'm Jack Brown.

7.1. F: It's a great party! The music is fantastic! Do you like it?

M: And the food is delicious.

- a. Oh, er, it's OK, I suppose.
- b. Absolutely!
- c. You must be joking.

7.2. F: ?

M: Actually, yes, I do, I'm afraid I've got a cold.

- a. Shall I switch off the air conditioning?
- b. Are you cold with the air conditioning on?
- c. Do you mind if I switch on the air conditioning?

7.3. F: I want to study sociology.

M: You must be joking. You'll never find a job.

F:, but don't you think it's important to follow your interests?

- a. I disagree
- b. In my opinion
- c. I see what you mean

7.4. F: Shall I help you?

M:

- a. Thanks, I can manage.
- b. Never mind.

- c. Don't mention it.

7.5. F: Shall we watch a DVD?

M:

- a. Not at all.
- b. Not right now.
- c. No problem.

7.6. F: I'm sorry to take so much of your time.

M:

- a. It's a bit difficult at the moment.
- b. You are welcome at the moment.
- c. That's all right. I'm not very busy at the moment.

7.7. F: Professor Scott has an extremely tight schedule so we are lucky to have him here today.

M:

- a. I'd like to express my gratitude for your coming here, Professor.
- b. Thanks for coming, Professor.
- c. I should be grateful for your coming, Professor.

7.8. F: Don't you think Professor Scott's lecture was fantastic?

M: Yes,

- a. I mind his lectures very much.
- b. it was an hour well spent.
- c. I can't believe it!

7.9. F: Do you like the party?

M: Actually, I've got a terrible headache.

F: That's too bad.

- a. Are you playing well?
- b. How are you going?
- c. Are you enjoying yourself?

7.10. F: I'm afraid Tina is very angry with me for what I said.

M:

- a. I don't care what she thinks.
- b. Take it easy, she'll forget it tomorrow.
- c. Shame on you!

7.11. F: I'm afraid I can't come to your party.

M:

- a. What a shame!
- b. Shame on you!
- c. Cheer up!

7.12. F: My uncle is in hospital.

M: I hope he gets better soon.

- a. Don't worry.
- b. I'm sorry to hear that.
- c. All the best to him.

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Zadanie 8.

Z podanych czterech możliwości wybierz jedną poprawną. Wybierz literę a, b, c lub d.

Przykład:

8.0. Which of the following is NOT connected with the Bonfire Night celebrations:

- a. Guy Fawkes
- b. Gunpowder Plot
- c. 5th November
- d. roast turkey X

8.1. The seats in the House of Commons are:

- a. arranged in a semi-circle
- b. green
- c. spacious
- d. very comfortable

8.2. Excalibur is the name of:

- a. a horse
- b. a sword
- c. a knight
- d. a castle

8.3. Eton is

- a. a university
- b. a public school
- c. a castle
- d. a fortress

8.4. A log cabin is:

- a. where American settlers lived.
- b. an American outside toilet.
- c. a ship captain's diary.
- d. an early computer logging device.

8.5. The American flag has:

- a. 12 stripes and 48 stars.
- b. 4 colours.
- c. 13 stripes and 50 stars.
- d. blue and red stripes.

8.6. The U.S. symbolic eagle carries:

- a. a rose and a sword
- b. a torch and a pine branch.
- c. an olive branch and arrows.
- d. cotton and corn plants.

8.7. The American government is sometimes called:

- a. Uncle Sam.
- b. Uncle Ben.
- c. John Bull.
- d. John Brown.

8.8. The U.S. national anthem is called:

- a. "Stars and Stripes"
- b. "Union Jack"
- c. "The Star and Striped Banner"
- d. "The Star-Spangled Banner"

8.9. Which accessories are NOT used in Morris dancing:

- a. bells
- b. handkerchiefs
- c. swords
- d. ribbons

8.10. Which of the birds MUST live in the Tower of London, according to the tradition:

- a. crows
- b. ravens
- c. sparrows
- d. hawks

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Zadanie 9.

Zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania są prawdziwe czy fałszywe. Wybierz literę P (prawda) lub F (fałsz).

Przykład:

9.0. The lion is the symbolic animal of the UK.

PX F

		P	F
9.1.	The Lord Speaker in the House of Lords sits on the Woolsack, a large wool-stuffed cushion covered with red cloth.		
9.2.	The highway no. 666 in the U.S.A. is called the "Devil's Highway" because there are lots of fatal accidents there.		
9.3.	The red lines in the House of Commons are meant to stop MPs from fighting with swords.		
9.4.	The Queen celebrates her birthday twice a year.		
9.5.	A rodeo is an American corrida where bulls and bison are killed by cowboys.		
9.6.	"Ghost towns" in the U.S.A. are towns abandoned by the inhabitants who claimed to have observed supernatural phenomena there.		

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