

XVII Wojewódzki Konkurs z Języka Angielskiego
dla uczniów klas trzecich gimnazjów oraz klas trzecich oddziałów
gimnazjalnych prowadzonych w szkołach innego typu
województwa świętokrzyskiego

II Etap rejonowy – 31 stycznia 2019 r.

Kod ucznia:

Liczba uzyskanych punktów:

Drogi Uczniu,

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

- Arkusz liczy 17 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 learnt 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.

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**

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

Thinking of getting somewhere in a hurry? A new gadget from a company called *Chaotic Moon Labs* proves that the future of travel is only limited by imagination. A skateboard they have developed, aptly named the *Board of Imagination*, takes command directly from the rider's brainwaves and transfers them to a motor that propels the board forward. You just think of a destination, and how fast you would like to get there, and the *Board of Imagination* will set off – hitting a top speed of around 50km per hour. If you think that's too fast, it will slow down.

1.1. The *Board of Imagination*

- a. may hit someone in the street at the speed of 50km per hour.
- b. has no engine at all.
- c. moves only forward.

Opracowano na podstawie: *Cambridge English First for Schools, Handbook for teachers*, Cambridge English Language Assessment, 2016, str. 23

We stayed in a youth centre in the suburbs, and went into the centre of town by bus every day. I loved the atmosphere of the old theatre building, and we could wander around during breaks and watch rehearsals. The actors we saw were brilliant, and it was inspiring to watch them before we went back to our own classes. The emphasis was definitely on having fun, but we still learnt a great deal and I'm looking forward to putting it all into practice at my school drama club next term! The food at the centre could have been better, but I don't think anyone minded much.

1.2. The participants of the theatre camp:

- a. imitated the actors they watched at rehearsals.
- b. wandered off to the town centre during breaks.
- c. didn't complain about the food although it was not very good.

Opracowano na podstawie: *Cambridge English First for Schools, Handbook for teachers*, Cambridge English Language Assessment, 2016, str. 17

Give your students plenty of opportunity to read book and film reviews or articles in which a number of different people express their thoughts about hobbies, etc. You could also ask students, either as a pair or group activity in class, or as a homework assignment, to devise their own tasks, based on texts

you provide or ones that they find themselves. Writing challenging questions for their classmates will help the students understand what clues they will need to look for when tackling real test tasks.

1.3. Students are asked to prepare tasks because:

- a. they have to challenge their classmates.
- b. it will help them prepare for an examination.
- c. they must have some homework to do.

Opracowano na podstawie: *Cambridge English First for Schools, Handbook for teachers*, Cambridge English Language Assessment, 2016, str. 11

The American national parks are under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, whose rangers protect the areas, guide visitors through the parks, and lecture on the natural phenomena so that the visitor can more fully enjoy the natural monuments, scenery, wild animals and plants. Within the parks, there are campgrounds, cabins and motels available to the approximately 180 million annual visitors.

1.4. According to the text, in the USA, there are:

- a. nearly 200 million visitors in the national parks every year.
- b. no facilities where visitors can sleep in the national parks.
- c. rangers who do not work for the National Park Service.

Opracowano na podstawie: Earl N. Mittleman, *An Outline of American Geography*, United States Information Agency, 1989, str. 96

The cause of glaucoma is not yet fully understood. Doctors know that the disease develops as pressure inside the eye increases. The pressure appears to come from fluids that bring nutrients to the eye. Normally, the fluids move in and out of the eye all the time. If something blocks their movement, however, they build up and push against the eye tissue. In time, the pressure may become so extreme that it destroys the optic nerve which carries light signals to the brain causing blindness.

1.5. Glaucoma causes blindness because:

- a. the accumulated nutrients block the light signals.
- b. the fluids move in and out of the eye.
- c. the optic nerve stops functioning due to high pressure.

Opracowano na podstawie: C. Johnson, F. C. Beardsley, *Science in the News*, VOA Special English, 1989 r., str.10

Being the only girl in the water when I was learning to surf never bothered me. So there I was, a tiny little thing, itching to better my surfing by checking out other surfers and looking for new moves. I was surfing four times a day in the summer holidays, before and after school right through the winter months as the temperatures dropped and the sea was really wild. I just couldn't get enough of it.

1.6. The girl's aim was:

- a. to surf as often as possible.
- b. to be better than the boys.
- c. to improve her surfing skills.

Opracowano na podstawie: *Cambridge English First, Handbook for teachers*, Cambridge English Language Assessment, 2016 r., str. 24

Pictures of the comet's centre gave scientists another surprise. The centre appears to be extremely black. This dark covering seems to be made of very small dust particles. Some scientists say the thick

black dust may contain carbon and simple matter. Doctor Carl Sagan, an American astronomer, said further information about this dark dust covering the comet may lead to an understanding of the early history of the solar system. He said simple matter, similar to the dust on the comet may have led to the beginning of life on our planet.

1.7. The scientists were interested in the dark dust covering the comet because:

- a. they didn't know why it was so black.
- b. it could give them information how the solar system came into being.
- c. it could tell them what the comet was made of.

Opracowano na podstawie: C. Johnson, F. C. Beardsley, *Science in the News*, VOA Special English, 1989 r., str. 46

As the forestry officials wrestle over what to do, wildlife activists keep returning to court to block shoot orders. The activists say the tiger is simply defending her cubs, and that the victims ventured into her territory. They are trying to compel the forestry department to tranquilise the tiger and move her to another area. The Supreme Court may hear the case within days.

1.8. The forestry officials:

- a. do not know what to do with the tiger.
- b. want to shoot the tiger.
- c. take the wildlife activists to court.

Opracowano na podstawie: <https://independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/india-pandharkawada-man-eating-tiger-hunt-territory-conservation-13-dead> Dostęp:[10. 09. 2018 r.]

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Zadanie 2.

Zdecyduj, które z podanych zdań 2.1. – 2.10. 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. On the Super Bowl Sunday, in the USA, people organize competitions in eating cereal; the person who empties the largest bowl is the winner.
- b. On Super Bowl Sunday, in the USA, people get together to watch the final championship match of the National Football League.

2.2.

- a. Coronation Street is the UK's longest-running TV soap on everyday lives of working class people in Manchester, England.
- b. Coronation Street is the UK's longest-running TV programme on the lives of the members of the Royal Family.

2.3.

- a. Vegemite is the name of the most expensive and exclusive vegan restaurant in Australia.
- b. Vegemite is a popular Australian thick sandwich spread made from yeast extract with various vegetable and spice additives.

2.4.

- a. Welsh rabbit (rarebit) is a species of rabbit found in the highest parts of the Welsh mountains, now almost extinct.
- b. Welsh rabbit (rarebit) is a dish made with a savoury sauce of melted cheese and other ingredients served hot on slices of toasted bread.

2.5.

- a. The Australian expression “Waltzing Matilda” means having a love affair outside marriage.
- b. The Australian expression “Waltzing Matilda” means travelling on foot with all one’s belongings, looking for work.

2.6.

- a. Welsh Bog Snorkelling is a swimming competition in Wales; the competitors cover two lengths of a 55 metre long trench in snorkels and flippers.
- b. Welsh Bog Snorkelling is a competition in collecting fresh water crabs in Welsh marches; the competitors use snorkels and special torches to find the crabs.

2.7.

- a. “Doggie bags”, in the USA, used to mean bags for leftover food that customers of restaurants might take home after meal.
- b. “Doggie bags”, in the USA, have always meant the plastic bags that dog owners use to pick up the “leftovers” their dogs leave on the pavements.

2.8.

- a. Pumpkin Chucking, in the USA, is a popular competition in hurling a pumpkin by means of a catapult, pneumatic cannon etc. for distance.
- b. Pumpkin Chucking, in the USA, is a popular but illegal competition in rolling a pumpkin along a road, the pumpkin must not get under the passing cars.

2.9.

- a. Royal Assent, in Britain, is the formal signing of an act of Parliament by the monarch, by which it becomes law.
- b. Royal Assent, in Britain, is the annual ceremonious departure of the monarch for her/his holiday at Balmoral in Scotland.

2.10.

- a. Baby Shower is, in American tradition, a party celebrating the baby’s first step (ability to walk unsupported) when the baby is given presents, especially shoes.

b. Baby Shower is, in American tradition, a party for a woman who is going to have a baby soon, when she is given presents for her baby.

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Zadanie 3.

Uzupełnij luki 3.1. – 3.12. 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. She hasn't really studied for this exam she feels a little nervous.

- a. so
- b. unless
- c. but
- d. yet

3.2. we knew who the murderer was, we enjoyed the film.

- a. because
- b. if only
- c. even though
- d. despite

3.3. Chocolate from our factory is tested regularly give our customers the best possible quality.

- a. for to
- b. so as to
- c. as soon as to
- d. only to

3.4. He talks he knew everything.

- a. as
- b. likewise
- c. as if
- d. because

3.5. The teacher told her not to come, ... she came anyway.

- a. since
- b. unless
- c. but
- d. when

3.6. he was really tired, he took a nap for 20 minutes.

- a. Although
- b. Since

- c. Therefore
 - d. Due to
- 3.7. they like playing football, their favourite sport is cricket.**
- a. While
 - b. Because
 - c. Since
 - d. Despite
- 3.8. I won't be able to come I finish my homework.**
- a. but
 - b. until
 - c. although
 - d. while
- 3.9. Do not move from here you hear the siren.**
- a. unless
 - b. therefore
 - c. since
 - d. wherever
- 3.10. He went to school being ill.**
- a. when
 - b. in spite of
 - c. although
 - d. despite of
- 3.11. They expect the guests to arrive a week or so.**
- a. during
 - b. until
 - c. in
 - d. on
- 3.12. I'll tell him about the situation I see him.**
- a. until
 - b. whereas
 - c. unless
 - d. as soon as

...../12

Zadanie 4.

Przeczytaj tekst i do każdej luki 4.1 – 4.12. wybierz właściwe wyrażenie a, b, c lub d, tak aby otrzymać spójną, logiczną i gramatycznie poprawną wypowiedź.

When I 4.0., my boss had a go at me, 4.1. in front of everyone. When I 4.2. the initial shock, I told her I would 4.3. being late, but it 4.4. that she had 4.5. over a deal that had 4.6., after a client of mine had 4.7. a contract. She told me that I wouldn't 4.8. it, that I had 4.9., and just went on and on. Eventually, I 4.10. patience and answered back – I said I was not going to 4.11. it anymore, and if she wanted to 4.12., she should go ahead.

Opracowano na podstawie: <http://profesornativogratias.com/phrasal-verbs-1/> [Dostęp: 16. 12. 2018 r.]

Przykład:

4.0. a. arrived in

b. arrived at

c. clocked in **X**

d. clocked up

4.1. a. telling me off

b. talking me off

c. getting on with me

d. telling me down

4.2. a. ran over

b. took over

c. got over

d. thought over

4.3. a. pay up for

b. make up for

c. bring up for

d. work up for

4.4. a. turned up

b. turned on

c. turned down

d. turned out

4.5. a. put out

b. blown up

c. cried out

d. shot up

4.6. a. finished off

b. faded away

c. broken through

d. fallen through

4.7. a. pulled out of

- b. backed from
- c. run away from
- d. made away with

4.8. a. run along with

- b. pull out of
- c. get away with
- d. let out of

4.9. a. let everybody down

- b. turned everybody down
- c. put everybody down
- d. sent everybody down

4.10. a. used up

- b. ran out of
- c. lost off
- d. gave out

4.11. a. put down with

- b. stand up by
- c. fall down for
- d. put up with

4.12. a. lie me off

- b. put me off
- c. lay me off
- d. set me off

...../12

Zadanie 5.

Uzupełnij luki w wypowiedziach 5.1. – 5.20. jedną z czterech podanych możliwości, tak aby była logiczna i poprawna gramatycznie. 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. Tom his hair cut at that hairdresser's for seven years before he moved out of the area.

- a. has been having
- b. has had
- c. had been having
- d. having had

5.2. They for three hours now. They are very tired and need a rest.

- a. have been playing
- b. has played
- c. are playing
- d. had been playing

**5.3. "Did you off the TV set before leaving?"
"Of course I did. Have I ever forgotten before?"**

- a. remember turning
- b. remember to turning
- c. remember turn
- d. remember to turn

5.4. This glass is clean. It

- a. hasn't been drunk
- b. hasn't been drunk out of
- c. hasn't drunk out of
- d. hasn't been drinking

5.5. She talked about Angelina Jolie as though they close friends.

- a. were
- b. have been
- c. being
- d. are

5.6. I am too fat now. I wish I fewer sweets when I was a child.

- a. didn't eat
- b. ate
- c. had eaten
- d. hadn't eaten

5.7. She bought a

- a. beautiful French new small brown glass coffee table
- b. beautiful brown small new French glass coffee table
- c. beautiful small French new brown glass coffee table
- d. beautiful small new brown French glass coffee table

- 5.8. This time next month Mark on the beach in Croatia.**
- will sunbathe
 - will be sunbathing
 - sunbathes
 - shall sunbathe
- 5.9. Susan won't eat beef and neither John.**
- will
 - won't
 - does
 - can't
- 5.10. The police caught him but he denied in Rome two days ago.**
- to commit the crime
 - to have committed the crime
 - having committed the crime
 - having been committed the crime
- 5.11. They say that they prefer**
- swimming than to cycle
 - swimming than cycling
 - swimming to cycling
 - to swim than to cycle
- 5.12. This T-shirt is the right size so it very well. But, I am afraid I won't look elegant in this T-shirt. It's too bright, and it won't go with my jeans.**
- suits me
 - fits me
 - looks me
 - matches me
- 5.13. that much for bread.**
- I'm objected to paying
 - I object to pay
 - I'm objected to pay
 - I object to paying
- 5.14. By the time I home, they had eaten dinner.**
- was arriving
 - had arrived
 - arrived
 - had been arriving
- 5.15. Simon about his age to get into the army.**
- laid
 - lay
 - has lain
 - lied

- 5.16. **At that time he right to do what he had done.**
 a. was thought to be
 b. is thought to have been
 c. was thought to have been
 d. thought being
- 5.17. **She the cake to the party. We had plenty.**
 a. needn't have brought
 b. didn't have to bring
 c. mustn't bring
 d. didn't need to bring
- 5.18. **"Ann, I saw Tim Robbins yesterday afternoon."**
"It Tim. He left for Australia yesterday morning
and he arrived there this morning.
 a. mustn't have been
 b. can't be
 c. can't have been
 d. couldn't be
- 5.19. **Electricity prices by at least 15%.**
 a. are expected to rise
 b. expect to rise
 c. are expected that they will rise
 d. expect to be risen
- 5.20. **Would you mind in front of my door?**
 a. not to park
 b. not parking
 c. you won't park
 d. not park

...../20

Zadanie 6.

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki 6.1. – 6.12. jedną z trzech podanych możliwości, tak aby otrzymać spójną, logiczną i gramatycznie poprawną wypowiedź. Wybierz literę a, b lub c.

At thirteen, short-haired Sandy was quite 6.0. tall for her age, but thin, 6.1. only gave her 6.2. appearance of 6.3. greater height. At the moment she was dressed in a colourful, thick winter jacket 6.4. had 6.5. bold bright pink and white design sweeping across 6.6. purple background. Her smooth water-repellent pants were the same purple colour 6.7. her jacket – 6.8. was obviously a fashionable, coordinated outfit. Warm dark purple gloves covered her hands, and her attire was topped off – literally –with a purple ski hat, scarf and 6.9. stylish ski goggles. If anyone had been around to see her, dressed the 6.10. she was, she would have been clearly visible from a long distance away against 6.11. almost solid white backdrop of 6.12. snow surrounding her.

Przykład:

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|-----------|---------------|
| 6.0. | a. the | b. a | c. – X |
| 6.1. | a. what | b. which | c. who |
| 6.2. | a. - | b. an | c. the |
| 6.3. | a. the | b. some | c. – |
| 6.4. | a. that | b. it | c. who |
| 6.5. | a. - | b. a | c. the |
| 6.6. | a. an | b. - | c. a |
| 6.7. | a. how | b. likely | c. as |
| 6.8. | a. it | b. there | c. he |
| 6.9. | a. - | b. the | c. a |
| 6.10. | a. like | b. way | c. how |
| 6.11. | a. the | b. a | c. – |
| 6.12. | a. the | b. - | c. some |

...../12

Zadanie 7.

Uzupełnij mini-dialogi 7.1. – 7. 10. jedną z trzech podanych możliwości, tak, aby tworzyły spójną i logiczną całość. Wybierz literę a, b lub c.

Przykład:

7.0. 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: Did you have a good time at your aunt's?

M:

F: That's a shame.

- a. No way.

- b. Not really.
- c. Never ever.

7.2. F: We missed our last bus home.

M:

- a. Not really.
- b. It's fatal.
- c. That's too bad.

7.3. F: Would you like to go to Greg's barbecue on Saturday?

M:

F: Oh, come on! It'll be so much fun!

- a. With pleasure.
- b. I'll see him some other time.
- c. I'm afraid I can't make it.

7.4. F: How about meeting us at the pub?

M:

- a. I'd be glad to.
- b. Thank you.
- c. I won't forget. See you then.

7.5. F: I haven't seen you for ages.

M:

F: Oh, really?

- a. I haven't seen you, either.
- b. Yes, I've been abroad.
- c. No, you haven't.

7.6. F: I need your assistance.

M:

F: Thanks.

- a. I'm sorry for the trouble.
- b. Let me see if I can help you.
- c. You don't need it.

7.7. F: What do you think of ice skating?

M:

F: Too bad.

- a. It's not my cup of tea.
- b. I don't think so.
- c. I think it's not right.

7.8. F: Let's play hockey tomorrow.

M:

F: I'm sure you'll like it.

- a. Maybe you're right.
- b. I don't think about it.
- c. Sounds interesting.

7.9. F: Prince Harry is going to visit our school in February!

M: !

- a. I'm sorry to hear that.
- b. No, not yet.
- c. You must be kidding!

7.10. F: Have you heard about the tsunami in Indonesia?

M:

F: Absolutely, so many people going missing.

- a. Yes, on the internet news.
- b. Yes, isn't it awful!
- c. Yes, can you believe it?

...../10

Zadanie 8.

Z podanych czterech możliwości w punktach 8.1. – 8.10. 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 of November
- d. roast turkey **X**

8.1. The seats in the House of Lords are:

- a. bigger than in the House of Commons.
- b. arranged in a circle.
- c. green.
- d. red.

8.2. Yale is:

- a. a university in the USA.
- b. a university in Australia.
- c. a public school in Britain.
- d. a national park in the USA.

8.3. Which of the following is NOT traditionally eaten at Thanksgiving:

- a. pumpkin pie
- b. turkey
- c. rice pudding
- d. cranberry sauce

8.4. Black Rod is:

- a. a title of a TV series.
- b. a senior officer of the House of Lords.
- c. a Crown Jewel.
- d. a nickname of prince Philip.

8.5. The Australian national anthem is:

- a. "Waltzing Matilda".
- b. "Advance Australia Fair".
- c. "God Save the Queen".
- d. "Friendly Shores of Australia".

8.6. The Australian flag has:

- a. 1 big star and 5 small ones.
- b. 1 big star and 6 small ones.
- c. 6 stars of the same size.
- d. 3 big stars and 3 small ones .

8.7. The national personification of the UK, Britannia, is presented as:

- a. a woman with a lion.
- b. a woman with a lion and a unicorn.
- c. a woman on a horse.
- d. a woman on a sailing ship.

8.8. The Ivy League is:

- a. an American soccer league.

- b. a group of prestigious British public schools.
- c. a group of prestigious universities in the northeastern USA.
- d. an Australian rugby league.

8.9. The Australian head of state is:

- a. The Prime Minister.
- b. The President.
- c. Lord Protector.
- d. Queen Elizabeth II.

8.10. The symbolic animal of Wales is a:

- a. hawk.
- b. wolf.
- c. dragon.
- d. dragonfly.

...../10

Zadanie 9.

Zdecyduj, czy poniższe zdania 9.1. – 9.6. są prawdziwe czy fałszywe. Wybierz literę P (prawda) lub F (fałsz).

Przykład:

9.0. The rose is England's symbolic plant. PX F

		P	F
9.1.	The platypus is Australia's symbolic animal.		
9.2.	The current flag of the USA was designed by a schoolboy.		
9.3.	Men wear the Order of the Garter on their left legs in the UK.		
9.4.	There are five rays on the Statue of Liberty's crown, one for each of the main ethnic minorities in the USA.		
9.5.	The Rainbow Serpent (Snake), often seen as the creator god, is a common motif in the art and religion of Native Americans.		
9.6.	Several Church of England bishops sit in the House of Lords in the UK.		

...../6