



**Małopolski Konkurs Języka Angielskiego dla uczniów gimnazjów
w roku szkolnym 2013/2014
Etap rejonowy
4 grudnia 2013**

	ZADANIE											Razem
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
Maksymalna liczba punktów	10	10	10	10	10	14	18	20	5	10	10	127
Uzyskana liczba punktów												
Podpis sprawdzającego												
Punktacja po weryfikacji												
Podpis weryfikatora												

Miejsce na wklejenie metryczki z danymi ucznia

Droga Gimnazjalistko! Drogi Gimnazjalisto!

Zanim przystąpisz do rozwiązywania testu, wpisz **na oddzielnej karcie** swoje **imię i nazwisko, nazwę szkoły oraz imię i nazwisko nauczyciela przygotowującego Cię do konkursu**. Wypełnioną kartę z danymi osobowymi włóż do przygotowanej koperty i zaklej.

Test, który masz przed sobą, zawiera **jedenaście** zadań od A do K. Przeczytaj bardzo uważnie polecenia i przykłady do zadań. Zwróć uwagę na to, że w zadaniach C, D, F, G, H wymagana jest **całkowita poprawność** ortograficzna. Należy pisać czytelnie (długopisem lub piórem), gdyż nieczytelność liter dyskwalifikuje odpowiedź. Można używać drukowanych liter. Akceptowane są **skrócone** formy czasowników.

Zadanie A sprawdza rozumienie tekstu czytanego. Zadania B i C sprawdzają słownictwo. Zadanie D sprawdza znajomość słowotwórstwa. Zadania od E do H obejmują zagadnienia gramatyczne. Zadanie I sprawdza znajomość czasowników frazowych. Zadania J i K dotyczą geografii, historii i kultury Stanów Zjednoczonych.

Jeżeli jeszcze nie wyłączyłaś / wyłączyłeś telefonu komórkowego, to zrób to teraz.

Czas przeznaczony na rozwiązanie testu: **90 min.**

Życzymy Ci satysfakcji z uczestnictwa w konkursie i uzyskania wysokiego wyniku.

GOOD LUCK!

Organizatorzy Konkursu

CZĘŚĆ I – ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU CZYTANEGO

ZADANIE A

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zaznacz jedną z czterech możliwości, zakreślając literę A, B, C lub D. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 2 punkty.

Sir David Attenborough has warned that the Earth's future is at risk because people living in cities do not feel a connection to nature and are therefore less willing to protect the environment. They are not doing enough to control CO₂ emissions because they have lost a sense of responsibility towards nature. A hundred years ago people were aware of the seasons and aware of what they were doing to the land and animals around them. Now, more than half of the world's population lives in towns and cities. Some of these people don't even see an animal from one day to the next unless it's a rat or a pigeon.

For most people in Britain, David Attenborough has been part of our television-viewing for our whole lives. We can't imagine the jungle, or the arctic tundra, without him. He studied zoology and geology at Cambridge University where he obtained a degree in natural sciences. Soon he started doing nature programmes for the BBC. Those were the days when the cameras were extremely primitive, when it was impossible to film in the jungle or the rainforests because they were too dark, and when nobody dreamed of colour television. Attenborough celebrated his 60th year in broadcasting in 2012 and continues to work on a number of television, film and radio projects.

David Attenborough was lucky: his long career has spanned the most amazing technological advance, and it could be said that the co-stars of all his later programmes were the cameramen, who captured the most extraordinary shots – of polar bears, of killer whales eating seals, and of penguins making their way across the Antarctic ice.

He is a very knowledgeable scientist. But so are hundreds of people in this country – not one of whom could match his expertise in front of a TV camera. Though today he's of an age when many people would be walking round in bedroom slippers half the day, David Attenborough stands in arctic gear in the snowy wastes with the wind howling and the temperature at minus 35°C – and does one of his immortal 'pieces to camera'. He never lectures. He watches, listens and then shares his enthusiasm with us, so that we enjoy the illusion that it is we who have burst upon that snowy scene and witnessed these extraordinary natural phenomena with our own eyes.

He keeps his distance from us, the viewers, just as he keeps his distance from the apes, reptiles, birds and arctic mammals he has followed over the decades. He is an example to all the younger TV presenters, whether they are talking about cooking, sport or the natural world. Share your enthusiasm with us, he is saying; but realise that it is the subject which is of importance, not you. He has rightly been honoured with a knighthood and the Order of Merit. But his real honour and glory are the audiences: millions of us who, in our increasingly urban and over-crowded lives, are able, through his eyes, to see the beauty and terror of the natural world.

Adapted from www.dailymail.co.uk

1. According to Sir David Attenborough,
 - A. it's easy to find some animals in the city.
 - B. city residents are out of touch with the natural world.
 - C. in the past people knew less about the environment.
 - D. protection of nature is important for city residents.

2. At the beginning of his career, Sir David Attenborough
 - A. worked as a scientist at a university.
 - B. gave up studying to work for television.
 - C. went to the arctic tundra.
 - D. used archaic equipment for filming.

3. What's true about Sir David Attenborough?
 - A. He turned sixty in 2012.
 - B. His programmes are about two species of animals.
 - C. His professional life is still busy.
 - D. He is a skilful photographer.

4. His natural history programmes on BBC television are so special because
 - A. they are aimed mainly at older people.
 - B. he visits only uninhabited and remote places.
 - C. he shows others his joy of discovery.
 - D. they are broadcast live from the studio.

5. The author of this article
- A. is full of admiration for Sir David Attenborough.
 - B. says that Sir David could be a role model for him.
 - C. is jealous of Sir David Attenborough's popularity.
 - D. criticizes Sir David for keeping distance.

ZADANIE A	1	2	3	4	5	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja							
Po weryfikacji							

CZEŚĆ II – SŁOWNICTWO

ZADANIE B

Podkreśl tę opcję, która najlepiej pasuje do kontekstu zdania. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Przykład: There is a rumour that the vice president wants to from his post.
 a) prevent b) cancel c) postpone d) **resign**

1. The air traffic controller the pilot to divert to the nearest airport for safety reasons.

- a) demanded b) ordered c) suggested d) insisted

2. Tim missed his breakfast so he got a meal for lunch.

- a) dense b) wide c) heavy d) strong

3. Pickpockets know that older people tend to money on them.

- a) carry b) bring c) save d) get

4. My grandfather visits his doctor every three months for

- a) a control b) an inspection c) a check-up d) a check

5. Remember to be dressed when you go for your interview and you really want to get a job.

- a) casually b) shabbily c) sloppily d) smartly

6. The children burst into when the magician pulled a rabbit out of his hat.

- a) crying b) laughter c) smiles d) noise

7. That jacket was I bought it on sale last winter.

- a) a bargain b) an opportunity c) an occasion d) a chance

8. You should be in good physical if you want to take part in a white water rafting tour.

- a) manner b) body c) figure d) form

9. The guidebook says that this botanical garden hosts the country's collection of rhododendrons and azaleas.

- a) thickest b) fattest c) largest d) longest

10. In this restaurant dinner is between 7 pm and 9.30 pm. It's a popular place so you'd better book a table.

- a) served b) included c) delivered d) required

ZADANIE B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja												
Po weryfikacji												

ZADANIE C

Uzupełnij każde z poniższych zdań jednym słowem pasującym do kontekstu. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie liter w brakującym słowie. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Przykład: When she left school, Tanya decided to become a doctor instead of an artist.

1. The bank is s _ _ u _ _ _ next to the art gallery. You can't miss it.

2. I went to the doctor in the morning. He gave me a _ _ e _ _ _ _ _ i _ _ for antibiotics and sent me home.

3. It was raining when they left the theatre. Unfortunately, the _ _ e _ _ for a taxi was very long so they decided to walk home.
4. I'm afraid that he can't _ _ f _ _ _ to pay the rent this month. He hasn't received his salary for half a year.
5. Jim was late for school because he _ _ _ _ s _ _ _ _ and missed the bus. There was nobody at home to wake him up.
6. What a lovely jacket! The green colour _ _ i _ _ you well.
7. Simon had _ _ _ _ _ c _ _ _ _ in concentrating on his homework because of the noise coming from the TV.
8. We enjoyed our summer holidays in Spain. We will d _ _ _ n _ _ _ _ _ go back there again.
9. I will not let you use my car. It's absolutely out of the _ _ _ s _ _ _ _ .
10. I bought a sandwich on the way to school. But the bread was so _ t _ _ _ that I couldn't eat it.

ZADANIE C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja												
Po weryfikacji												

ZADANIE D

Uzupełnij luki odpowiednią formą wyrazu utworzonego od słowa podanego na końcu każdego zdania. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie liter w brakującym słowie. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Przykład: She opened the drawer and carefully took out an old family picture. **CARE**

1. What is the _ _ _ _ _ of the Tatra Mountains? **LONG**
2. The success of her essays _ _ _ _ _ her to enter the college creative writing contest, which she won. **COURAGE**
3. There are many places in the world that tourists _ _ _ _ _ visit. **RARE**

4. I think that basic _ _ _ _ _ of computer skills is essential for nearly all jobs.
KNOW

5. Our city cultural centre is really great. It offers a variety of _ _ _ _ _ for both children and adults. **ENTERTAIN**

6. The weather was so _ _ _ _ _ that the climbers decided to return to the base camp. **PLEASANT**

7. An American tourist has _ _ _ _ _ for damaging a unique piece of art in an Italian museum. **APOLOGY**

8. My family hobby is chess. It's _ _ _ _ _ and you can play it anytime and anywhere. **EXPENSIVE**

9. This lighthouse offers a fantastic view over the harbour. It can get very crowded, especially on Sundays, when the _ _ _ _ _ is free. **ADMIT**

10. Their old house is for _ _ _ _ but the price is really high, so no-one wants to buy it.
SELL

ZADANIE D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja												
Po weryfikacji												

CZĘŚĆ II - GRAMATYKA

ZADANIE E

Pokreśl tę opcję, która najlepiej pasuje do kontekstu zdania. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Przykład: Not people visit this restaurant. The service is slow and the food is terrible.

- a) lots b) much c) a lot d) **many**

1. A new motorway to remove heavy vehicles from the city centre.

- a) have been built b) were built c) would build d) is being built

2. Our new house has four bedrooms and a big garden. It is exactly what we for.

- a) have been looking b) have looked c) had been looking d) look

3. John will ruin his eyes he stops playing computer games for hours.

- a) if b) unless c) when d) until

4. 'Do I have to pay extra for the insurance?' 'No, you'

- a) don't have b) mustn't c) needn't d) haven't

5. Some experts have no doubt the health dangers of salt.

- a) on b) at c) about d) for

6. Tim and his brother play in a band every Saturday when they were in high school.

- a) used b) would c) are used to d) got used to

7. What a terrible mess! And the carpet is ruined! I wish I so many people to the party.

- a) wouldn't invite b) don't invite c) hadn't invited d) didn't invite

8. I'm not sure we the house by the end of this week. There's still a lot of work to be done.

- a) are redecorating b) will have redecorated c) will have been redecorating d) will be redecorating

9. If you're interested, please contact the secretarial office, or told you about the offer.

- a) whenever b) whatever c) wherever d) whoever

10. It wasn't a good performance. of the two actors playing the main characters impressed me.

- a) Both b) Neither c) None d) Either

ZADANIE E	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja												
Po weryfikacji												

ZADANIE F

Przetłumacz fragmenty podane w nawiasach na język angielski. Użyj **od dwóch do pięciu** słów. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 2 punkty.

Przykład: The police arrested the man trying to (**przemycić ukradzione**) diamonds out of the country.

Odpowiedź:**smuggle the stolen**.....

1. She was so deep in her thoughts that she (**nie zwracała uwagi**) to what was happening around her.

2. Some experts say that many countries will face (**niedostatek wody**) in future.

3. My aunt and uncle often (**jedzą w restauracji**). They say that cooking for only two people is no fun. (**DO NOT** use the word 'restaurant')

4. Let me (**przedstawić Cię**) my sister Sabrina.

5. Jim wasn't injured in the accident but his car was (**tak poważnie uszkodzony**) that nobody wanted to repair it.

6. You don't have to pay extra for the meals. All of them (**są wliczone**) in the price of the holidays.

7. This restaurant is famous for (**tradycyjna kuchnia**). It's always crowded, especially at weekends.

ZADANIE F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja									
Po weryfikacji									

ZADANIE G

Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi formami wyrazów podanych w nawiasach. Zachowaj kolejność podanych wyrazów i dodaj wszystkie niezbędne elementy, aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna!

W każdym zdaniu brakuje **od dwóch do sześciu** elementów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 2 punkty.

Przykład: Dad isn't here. (**He / go**) to the chemist's.

Odpowiedź: **He has gone / He's gone**

1. I can't come dancing tonight, I'm afraid. I (**be / work**)
in my aunt's shop until 9 o'clock.

2. We (**be / paint**) the room all day. Let's have a rest and
something to eat.

3. Oh, no! We are bound to be late. By the time we get there (**they / start**)
..... the party without us.

4. If Mark hadn't supported us, we (**not / finish**) the
project on time.

5. Josh (**always / borrow**) my iPad to play games
without asking me first. It's so annoying!

6. Robert is in hospital now. He (**get / attack**) when he
was returning home last night.

7. Greg's car has broken down again. So he (**be / serious / think**)
..... buying a new one.

8. Rick (**apologise / teacher / cheat**) in the test.
He promised not to do that again.

9. If only I had a driving licence! I (**will / not / have**)
ask my father for a lift.

ZADANIE G	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja											
Po weryfikacji											

ZADANIE H

Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby znaczyło to samo, co pierwsze, wykorzystując podany wyraz. Użyj od **dwóch** do **pięciu** wyrazów. Nie zmieniaj formy podanego wyrazu. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Formy skrócone traktujemy jak jeden wyraz. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 2 punkty.

Przykład: My parents last went to Rome four years ago.

YEARS

It ... **IS / HAS BEEN FOUR YEARS SINCE**... my parents last went to Rome.

1. Electricians are installing solar panels on the roof of our house this week.

HAVING

We on the roof of our house this week.

2. The boy in judo uniform is my brother.

WHO

The boy judo uniform is my brother.

3. My aunt wanted to buy a new flat so she asked the bank for a loan.

ORDER

My aunt asked the bank for a loan a new flat.

4. It's possible that he took your book by mistake.

MAY

He your book by mistake.

5. The police arrived too late to catch the burglars.

EARLY

The police to catch the burglars.

6. Can't these builders work better than that?

THAT

Is can work?

7. Simon is better at tennis than Mike.

WELL

Mike doesn't Simon.

8. She didn't come to Tom's birthday party because she was feeling ill.

WOULD

If she hadn't been feeling ill, she to Tom's birthday party.

9. Rita is proud of her language skills.

PRIDE

Rita her language skills.

10. She learnt to dance when she was at school.

BEEN

She has she was at school.

ZADANIE H	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja												
Po weryfikacji												

ZADANIE I

Wstaw czasownik frazowy (phrasal verb) z ramki do odpowiedniego zdania. Dopasuj formę gramatyczną czasownika frazowego do kontekstu zdania, jeżeli zachodzi taka potrzeba. Każdy czasownik może być użyty tylko raz. Jest więcej czasowników frazowych niż zdań. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

Przykład: The had left the country before the war**broke out**

knock down	go over	keep out of	get along with	come round
settle down	put aside	break out	keep up with	get across

1. I all the money I get for my weekend job because I'd like to buy a new computer.

2. My friend doesn't her older sister at all. They argue quite often and never agree on anything.

3. My parents sometimes let me go to football matches but I must trouble.

4. As she finished doing the test early, Sonya her answers again before submitting the paper.

5. After dinner he on the couch to watch his favourite team play.

ZADANIE I	1	2	3	4	5	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja							
Po weryfikacji							

ZADANIE J

Zakreśl odpowiedź, która najlepiej pasuje do danego pytania. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

1. Which Indian tribe relied on buffalo for food, shelter and other things?

- a. the Iroquis
- b. the Apache
- c. the Sioux
- d. the Cherokee

2. The Mayflower Compact was signed by

- a. the Plymouth settlers.
- b. the Pilgrims and the Indians.
- c. the first American president.
- d. the Continental Congress.

3. The American Revolution started in

- a. 1773.
- b. 1775.
- c. 1776.
- d. 1781.

4. In 1783 the USA was comprised of
- a. 5 states.
 - b. 11 states.
 - c. 13 states.
 - d. 21 states.
5. The battle of Gettysburg was fought between
- a. the Confederacy and the Union.
 - b. the Indians and the Americans.
 - c. the Americans and the French.
 - d. the British and Americans.
6. Who was not a president of the USA?
- a. Abraham Lincoln
 - b. Harry S. Truman
 - c. William Lloyd Garrison
 - d. George Washington
7. Steamboats carried both passengers and goods up and down
- a. the Colorado River.
 - b. the Rio Grande.
 - c. the Yukon River.
 - d. the Mississippi River.
8. The main characters in Mark Twain's novel *Huckleberry Finn* are
- a. Huck and Dred Scott.
 - b. Jim and Huck.
 - c. Big Foot and Jim.
 - d. Uncle Sam and Huck.

9. Many Western films were made in

- a. New Mexico.
- b. Oklahoma.
- c. Nevada.
- d. Arizona.

10. The name 'Windy City' refers to

- a. New York.
- b. Detroit.
- c. Chicago.
- d. Los Angeles.

ZADANIE J	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja												
Po weryfikacji												

ZADANIE K

Uzupełnij poniższe zdania podanymi nazwami / nazwiskami. Wpisz litery **a–l** odpowiednio w kratki **1–10**. Każdy z elementów może być użyty tylko raz. Trzy nazwy / nazwiska zostały podane dodatkowo. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

- 1. The Indian tribe sold Manhattan to, the Dutch governor of the New Netherlands.
- 2. encouraged Americans to break up with Britain in his pamphlet called *Common Sense*.
- 3. was an aristocrat who served in the American Army.
- 4. was the first American university, founded in 1636.
- 5. is a famous *Titanic* survivor. Her courageous actions helped to rescue many people.
- 6. The American Declaration of Independence was approved in
- 7. The Everglades National Park is located in
- 8. refused to give up her seat on the bus.

9. The Fourteen Points were written by

10. The largest state in the USA by total area is

- a. Philadelphia
- b. Alaska
- c. Rosa Parks
- d. Florida
- e. Woodrow Wilson
- f. Texas
- g. The Marquis de Lafayette
- h. California
- i. Harvard
- j. Annie Oakley
- k. Thomas Paine
- l. Molly Brown
- ł. Peter Minuit

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

ZADANIE K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Punktacja												
Po weryfikacji												