



**Małopolski Konkurs Języka Angielskiego dla uczniów gimnazjów
w roku szkolnym 2014/2015
Etap rejonowy
15 stycznia 2015**

	ZADANIE											Razem
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
Maksymalna liczba punktów	10	10	10	10	10	10	16	20	4	10	10	120
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, E, G, H oraz I 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 pisanego. Zadania od B do I badają znajomość środków językowych. Zadania J i K sprawdzają znajomość geografii, historii i kultury Wielkiej Brytanii.

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

CZEŚĆ I – ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU PISANEGO

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.

In Antarctica, you learn not to take anything for granted. Not even things as basic as food, water, or energy. The reason? Everything people depend on has to be shipped or flown into the continent. Why? There are no farms on the icy continent. The only plants are mosses and lichens. There are certainly no cows, pigs, or chickens. Whether your favorite food is pizza or burritos, all of the ingredients have to come from other continents. The food and fuel, machinery and supplies must be delivered during the short Antarctic summer. Nothing comes in or goes out during the long, dark Antarctic winter.

As for drinking water, special systems and a great deal of energy are needed to take the salt out of seawater to make it useable. If there is one thing that people who live and work in Antarctica say they miss, it is fresh fruit and vegetables. That's especially true for the people who live and work in field camps, which are often far from major research stations. For them 'freshies,' as they are called here, like apples are a special treat.

McMurdo Station is the largest of the three U.S. research bases in Antarctica. During the summer months McMurdo has a population of around 800 people. In the summer, the sun never sets and temperatures are often above zero and can sometimes reach 40°F. In the winter months, when temperatures drop to -50°F and the sun never rises, the population is less than 200. Most residents stay for only part of the year, some spend two or three months, while others stay six months. A few spend the entire year. Many residents come back year after year. Some scientists have been coming to Antarctica for 20 or 30 years!

Antarctica attracts a variety of people like researchers and explorers, carpenters, cooks and many others. At McMurdo there are also fuel specialists, helicopter pilots and logistics experts who make a fascinating community. Many people specialize in coordinating the complicated schedules that keep everything running as smoothly as possible at the station. Some journalists and photographers come every year to interview scientists about their work and show the beauty of the continent. All these people share a deep desire to work and live in an environment that is both extreme and extraordinary.

While the scenery is breathtaking, don't expect to see gleaming buildings or beautiful architecture in McMurdo. The buildings are strictly functional and most look like industrial warehouses or garages. It's impossible to tell from the outside what goes on in the inside of many buildings. Is that the laundry or the crafts room or the coffeehouse? Some people at McMurdo work during the day and others work during the night. Of course, in the summer, night looks the same as day. On the doors of many rooms are signs that say 'daysleeper,'

which lets neighbours know that this person works at night and sleeps during the day. People there work hard but the research base also hosts regular science lectures, art shows as well as recreation and sporting events. No wonder many people consider McMurdo home and are fiercely proud to be Antarcticans, as they call themselves.

Adapted from www.timeforkids.com

1. At the beginning of the article, the writer says that in Antarctica

- A. there isn't any vegetation.
- B. people have some domestic animals.
- C. supplies arrive throughout the whole year.
- D. goods are transported in two different ways.

2. People working in Antarctica

- A. use salt water to drink.
- B. prefer apples to other fruit.
- C. have limited access to some food.
- D. usually work close to the base station.

3. We learn from the third paragraph that

- A. the number of people living at McMurdo depends on the season.
- B. McMurdo is the only American station in Antarctica.
- C. the majority of researchers spend the whole year at McMurdo.
- D. the average annual temperature in Antarctica is -50°F .

4. According to the fourth paragraph, in Antarctica

- A. people need a lot of time to adapt.
- B. careful planning is important.
- C. some stations are not run well enough.
- D. the number of jobs is limited.

5. The writer suggests that at McMurdo
- A. each building looks different.
 - B. people have no time for pleasure.
 - C. the station operates around the clock.
 - D. people are very proud of their neighbours.

ZADANIE A	1	2	3	4	5	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów							
Punktacja po weryfikacji							

CZEŚĆ II – ZNAJOMOŚĆ ŚRODKÓW JĘZYKOWYCH

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. Tina is in taking part in a summer camp for gymnasts and dancers.

- a) interested b) keen c) enthusiastic d) fond

2. Please, let me just explain. It wasn't my to hurt you.

- a) plan b) suggestion c) intention d) purpose

3. Dorothy was surprised when she got the role in the play. She thought she wasn't good enough.

- a) leading b) total c) intense d) chief

4. Tim would like to get in with his friends from primary school.

- a) keep b) meet c) touch d) connect

5. Andy's father is responsible a team of 50 engineers and computer scientists.

- a) with b) of c) on d) for

6. On the last day of our holidays we a car and visited some historical attractions on a nearby island.

- a) charged b) hired c) employed d) lent

7. In , women earn less for their work than men.

- a) general b) average c) the whole d) a rule

8. Tim believed that the 10-kilometre race was his unique to show his athletic talent.

- a) fortune b) possibility c) luck d) chance

9. My brother has always been by the way things worked. Even as a teenager he would fix broken items, including the clock or the radio.

- a) engaged b) intrigued c) pleased d) tempted

10. In my opinion it's unlikely that Jim will get a job in a computer company with the poor knowledge of computers he has.

- a) deeply b) fully c) highly d) rarely

ZADANIE B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów												
Punktacja po weryfikacji												

ZADANIE C

Uzupełnij każde z poniższych zdań jednym wyrazem, który pasuje do kontekstu. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie liter w brakującym wyrazie. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

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

1. My sister wore really _ **m** _ _ _ clothes when she went for her first job interview.
2. Don't _ _ **r** _ _ _ to send me a postcard from your holidays.
3. The custom of drinking tea has a long _ **r** _ _ _ **t** _ _ _ in countries like China or Japan.
4. I want to lose some weight so I'm going to _ **x** _ _ _ _ _ at the gym every day.
5. Sheila found a table in the _ _ **r** _ _ _ of the café where she could read in silence.
6. Their new house had enough space for all their _ _ _ **n** _ _ **u** _ _ and a collection of paintings.
7. Students are not permitted to use _ _ **c** _ _ _ **n** _ _ _ _ in the English exam.
8. I think the book itself is amazing but its film version is _ **l** _ _ **h** _ _ _ boring and difficult to follow.
9. I won't lend you any money _ _ **l** _ _ _ you promise to pay me back by next Monday.
10. We have to _ **b** _ _ strict rules of behaviour in our school.

ZADANIE C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów												
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 wyrazie. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

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

1. Although Marika comes from an _ _ _ _ _ family as both her parents are musicians, she wants to study veterinary medicine. **ART**

2. As I wanted to improve my overall fitness, my PE teacher _ _ _ _ _ me to take up swimming and cycling. **COURAGE**

3. The public demanded an _ _ _ _ _ for the failure of the peace talks.

EXPLAIN

4. They left the valley as the weather looked rather _ _ _ _ _ and they couldn't find a good place to camp. **FRIEND**

5. Ralf Waldo Emerson said that 'once you make a _ _ _ _ _ , the universe conspires to make it happen.' **DECIDE**

6. I'll never visit this restaurant again. They charge too much for such _ _ _ _ _ and cold food. **TASTE**

7. If I were you, I'd make an _ _ _ _ _ with the doctor. **APPOINT**

8. My brother is thinking of changing his job because he is _ _ _ _ _ with the working conditions and his salary. **SATISFY**

9. If you want to join the library, you need to bring some _ _ _ _ _ of identity. **PROVE**

10. It was very _ _ _ _ _ of you to try to climb Mont Blanc without any mountaineering experience. **REASON**

ZADANIE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
D												
Uzyskana liczba punktów												
Punktacja po weryfikacji												

ZADANIE E

Przetłumacz fragmenty podane w nawiasach na język angielski. Użyj **od dwóch do czterech wyrazów**. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna. 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. I don't understand how you managed to (**zrobić taki bałagan**) here.

2. Bob can't stand his new neighbours. They really (**działają mu na nerwy**).

3. This jacket looks great but it's not (**w moim rozmiarze**).

4. Many people like my brother because of his great (**poczucie humoru**).

5. Turn the music down, please. I (**nie mogę się skupić na**) my homework.

ZADANIE E	1	2	3	4	5	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów							
Punktacja po weryfikacji							

ZADANIE F

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. Just think. This time next month we across the South Pacific.

- a) are going to sail b) will be sailing c) are sailing d) would sail

2 I like my hometown, but nothing much to do in the summer.

- a) it's b) there's not c) there's d) it's not

3. When you the application form, send it to the competition committee.

- a) had completed b) complete c) will complete d) completed

4. Heavy rain was blamed flash flooding and a lot of landslides in the area.

- a) on b) by c) for d) with

5. Don't stand up too late, ?

- a) do you b) can you c) will you d) are you

6. I'd rather you make so much noise at night!

- a) don't b) didn't c) not d) won't

7. My cousin got a B in his final exam. He would have got an A if he harder.

- a) had worked b) worked c) works d) has worked

8. No sooner had the match begun it started raining.

- a) than b) when c) that d) and

9. Actually, Robert his job and he works for a big international company now.

- a) will change b) had changed c) is changing d) has changed

10. The archaeologists reported that four ancient archeological sites in Chile and Argentina irreversibly damaged by the Dakar Rally.

- a) have been b) were c) had been d) are

ZADANIE F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów												
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 pięciu** 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 think we (**manage / clean**) the room after the party by 2 p.m.

2. If Peter hadn't broken his leg, he (**not / be**) in hospital now.

3. Rob (**repair**) his bike for the last week but it is still out of order.

4. By this time next June my parents (**be**) married for eighteen years.

5. The fans (**wait**) for thirty minutes in the rain before their favourite band came on stage.

6. You're wrong! Jim (**not / drive**) the car when the accident happened.

7. I'm sorry, but this seat (**already / take**) by another passenger.

8. I wish you (**not / use**) your mobile in the classroom.
It's rather annoying.

ZADANIE G	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów										
Punktacja po weryfikacji										

ZADANIE H

Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby znaczyło to samo, co pierwsze, wykorzystując podany **wyraz**. Użyj od **trzech 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. It's possible that Nick didn't get the promotion.

MIGHT

Nick the promotion.

2. Mary wishes now she hadn't sold her collection of old postcards.

REGRETS

Mary her collection of old postcards.

3. I need to get him to service my computer next week.

HAVE

I need to next week.

4. It was nearly 10 p.m. before the concert ended.

TIME

By it was nearly 10 p.m.

5. They say that chicken soup tastes good on a cold day.

SAID

Chicken soup good on a cold day.

6. How likely are they to win the competition?

CHANCES

What the competition?

7. It was very kind of Judy to help me.

GRATEFUL

I for her help.

8. After two weeks my online order has not still arrived.

SIGN

After two weeks of my online order.

9. 'Would you like to go swimming on Saturday?' Mark asked Jimmy.

FELT

Mark asked Jimmy swimming on Saturday.

10. I think they should finish the meeting now.

TIME

I think it the meeting now.

ZADANIE H	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów												
Punktacja po weryfikacji												

ZADANIE I

Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami frazowymi (phrasal verb) z ramki w odpowiedniej formie. 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: They had left the country before the war**broke out**

look down on	catch up with	face up to	come into	take after
get round to	break out	cut down on	run into	

1. Yesterday I my old friend at the station. We went to primary school together.
2. Some people say that Natalie her grandmother in her talent for music.
3. My cousin me because I don't share his passion for football.
4. Josh felt much better when he fast foods and included more vegetables into his diet.

ZADANIE I	1	2	3	4	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów						
Punktacja po weryfikacji						

CZEŚĆ III – WIEDZA O WIELKIEJ BRYTANII

ZADANIE J

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

1. The United Kingdom consists of
 - a. England, Scotland and Wales.
 - b. England, Scotland, Wales and Southern Ireland.
 - c. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
 - d. Great Britain and the Isle of Man.

2. In 1066 the British Isles were invaded by
 - a. the Angles and Saxons.
 - b. the Celts.
 - c. the Vikings.
 - d. the Normans.

3. Henry VIII became the head of the Church of England in
 - a. 1534.
 - b. 1553.
 - c. 1525.
 - d. 1521.

4. The most important criminal court in London is
 - a. in Fleet Street.
 - b. called the Old Bailey.
 - c. near the Houses of Parliament.
 - d. named Whitehall.

5. Which county is described as the Garden of England?
 - a. Surrey
 - b. Devon
 - c. Kent
 - d. Essex

6. Which is the oldest town in Britain?

- a. Norwich
- b. Cambridge
- c. Colchester
- d. Oxford

7. The patron saint of Wales is

- a. St Patrick.
- b. St David.
- c. St George.
- d. St Andrew.

8. Which of these places is not situated in Wales?

- a. Coventry
- b. Caernarfon
- c. Snowdonia
- d. Cardiff

9. New Year's Eve in Scotland is known as

- a. Burns' Night.
- b. the Highland games.
- c. Military Tattoo.
- d. Hogmanay.

10. The capital city of Northern Ireland is

- a. Londonderry.
- b. Belfast.
- c. Dublin.
- d. Ulster.

ZADANIE J	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów												
Punktacja po weryfikacji												

ZADANIE K

Uzupełnij poniższe zdania podanymi nazwami / nazwiskami. Wpisz litery **a–m** odpowiednio w luki **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 Irish believed that the Causeway was built by a giant called..... .
2. The Battle of the Boyne was fought in Ireland between and James II in 1690.
3. was the first Welsh Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.
4. The steam engine was improved and modified by , a Scottish engineer and inventor.
5. is sometimes called ‘the friendly city’.
6. The last battle of the 1745 Jacobite Rising is called the Battle of
7. The great prehistoric monuments of are located in Wiltshire.
8. is one of the greatest Gothic cathedrals in northern Europe.
9. Ben Jonson called ‘Sweet swan of Avon’.
10. played an important role in the Civil War.

- a. Glasgow
- b. Shakespeare
- c. William of Orange
- d. Oliver Cromwell
- e. James Watt
- f. York Minster
- g. David Lloyd George
- h. Edinburgh
- i. Culloden

j. Dylan Thomas

k. Finn McCool

l. Canterbury

m. Stonehenge

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

ZADANIE K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Razem	Sprawdzający
Uzyskana liczba punktów												
Punktacja po weryfikacji												