

# XIV Wojewódzki Konkurs Języka Angielskiego dla uczniów gimnazjum województwa świętokrzyskiego

## III Etap wojewódzki - 1 marca 2016

Kod ucznia: .....

Liczba uzyskanych punktów: .....

### **Drogi Uczniu,**

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

- Arkusz liczy 12 stron i zawiera 13 zadań.
- Przed rozpoczęciem pracy sprawdź, czy Twój test jest kompletny. Jeżeli zauważysz usterki, zgłoś je Zespołowi Konkursowemu.
- Zadania czytaj uważnie i ze zrozumieniem.
- Odpowiedzi wpisuj czarnym lub niebieskim 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.

Czas pracy:

**120 minut**

Liczba  
punktów  
możliwych  
do  
uzyskania:

**150 pkt.**

**Pracuj samodzielnie – powodzenia.**

## LISTENING

### Task 1.

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę Tony'ego i Eve na temat przestępczości. Odpowiedz na pytania 1- 5 zgodnie z treścią nagrania. Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli.

	Which person	Eve	Tony
1.	became the victim of a street thief?		
2.	used a crime prevention technique successfully?		
3.	sometimes has to work close to strangers?		
4.	met the person who committed a crime against him/her?		
5.	changes his/her mind about a suggestion?		

5/...

### Task 2

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi, które łączy temat kultury. Do każdej wypowiedzi 1 - 4 dopasuj odpowiadające jej zdanie. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.

The speaker:

- A changed his/her habits in a new environment.
- B mentions a money-making side of a cultural venue.
- C addresses a theatre audience.
- D tells the story of how he/she discovered a talent.
- E exhibits his/her work.

1. .... 2. .... 3. .... 4. .... 4/....

### Task 3

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad z piosenkarzem, który opowiada o swojej karierze. Zaznacz odpowiedź A, B, C lub D pasującą do zdania lub pytania.

1. What has recently helped Nick to produce so much work in a short space of time?

- A. the thought of the potential income
- B. the opportunity to alter his image
- C. a sense of artistic freedom
- D. a change of instrument

**2. Musicians who participated in the recording of Nick's work were unhappy about**

- A. the delay in receiving their fee.
- B. faults in the computer equipment.
- C. the lack of time allocated by the studio.
- D. restrictions on the type of instruments allowed.

**3. When he was offered a contract to work with younger pop singers, Nick felt**

- A. dissatisfied with the terms of the agreement.
- B. unwilling to take his wife's about it.
- C. sure that it wouldn't be good for his career.
- D. worried about his ability to get the best deal.

**4. What does Nick say about the concept of "the blues"?**

- A. It can exist outside music.
- B. It is easy to write songs about.
- C. It is a popular genre for performers.
- D. It provides a lucrative topic for music journalists.

**5. When asked about writing songs, Nick says that he**

- A. completes a song every morning.
- B. needs peace in order to compose
- C. sometimes uses his children's ideas.
- D. is often inspired by his local scenery

**6. In Nick's view, what makes a good song?**

- A. The audience can identify with it easily.
- B. The words and music are completely original.
- C. The melody is one that people will remember easily.
- D. The words and music come to the songwriter at the same time.

6/.....

**READING**

**Task 4**

**Przeczytaj artykuł o czterech kolekcjonerach. Do pytań 1-15 dopasuj osoby A, B, C lub D.**

**Osoby mogą być wybrane więcej niż jeden raz.**

**Which person**

- had to re-start their collection? **1** \_\_\_\_\_
- has provided useful advice on their subject? **2** \_\_\_\_\_
- was misled by an early success? **3** \_\_\_\_\_
- received an unexpected gift? **4** \_\_\_\_\_
- admits to making little practical use of their collection? **5** \_\_\_\_\_
- regrets the rapid disappearance of certain items? **6** \_\_\_\_\_
- is aware that a fuller collection of items exists elsewhere? **7** \_\_\_\_\_
- has a history of collecting different items? **8** \_\_\_\_\_

performed a favour for someone they knew? **9** \_\_\_\_\_  
is a national expert on their subject? **10** \_\_\_\_\_  
is aware that they form part of a growing group? **11** \_\_\_\_\_  
insists on purchasing top-quality items? **12** \_\_\_\_\_  
noticed items while looking for something else? **13** \_\_\_\_\_  
has to protect their collection from damage? **14** \_\_\_\_\_  
would like to create a hands-on display of their collection? **15** \_\_\_\_\_ **15/.....**

## The World of Collecting

**A Ron Barton** shares his home with about 200 sewing machines. His passion began when he was searching for bits of second-hand furniture and kept seeing 'beautiful old sewing machines that were next to nothing to buy'. He couldn't resist them. Then a friend had a machine that wouldn't work, so she asked Barton to look at it for her. At that stage he was not an authority on the subject, but he worked on it for three days and eventually got it going. Later he opened up a small stand in a London market. 'Most people seemed uninterested. Then a dealer came and bought everything I'd taken along. I thought, "Great! This is my future life." But after that I never sold another one there and ended up with a stall in another market which was only moderately successful.' Nowadays, he concentrates on domestic machines in their original box containers with their handbooks. He is often asked if he does any sewing with them. The answer is that, apart from making sure that they work, he rarely touches them.

**B** As a boy, **Chris Peters** collected hundreds of vintage cameras, mostly from jumble sales and dustbins. Later, when the time came to buy his first house, he had to sell his valuable collection in order to put down a deposit. A few years after, he took up the interest again and now has over a thousand cameras, the earliest dating from 1860. Now Peters 'just cannot stop collecting' and hopes to open his own photographic museum where members of the public will be able to touch and fiddle around with the cameras. Whilst acknowledging that the Royal Camera Collection in Bath is probably more extensive than his own, he points out that 'so few of the items are on show there at the same time that I think my own personal collection will easily rival it.'

**C Sylvia King** is one of the foremost authorities on plastics in Britain. She has, in every corner of her house, a striking collection of plastic objects of every kind, dating from the middle of the last century and illustrating the complex uses of plastic over the years. King's interest started when she was commissioned to write her first book. In order to do this, she had to start from scratch; so she attended a course on work machinery, maintaining that if she didn't understand plastics manufacture then nobody else would. As she gathered information for her book, she also began to collect pieces of plastic from every imaginable source: junk shops, arcades, and the cupboards of friends. She also collects 'because it is vital to keep examples. We live in an age of throw-away items: tape recorders, cassettes, hair dryers – they are all replaced so quickly.' King's second book, *Classic Plastics: from Bakelite to High Tech*, is the first published guide to plastics collecting. It describes collections that can be visited and gives simple and safe home tests for identification. King admits that 'plastic is a mysterious substance and many people are frightened of it. Even so, the band of collectors is constantly expanding.'

**D Janet Pontin** already had twenty years of collecting one thing or another behind her when she started collecting 'art deco' fans in 1966. It happened when she went to an auction sale and saw a shoe-box filled with them. Someone else got them by offering a higher price and she was very cross. Later, to her astonishment, he went round to her flat and presented them to her. 'That was how it all started.' There were about five fans in the shoe-box and since then they've been exhibited in the first really big exhibition of 'art deco' in America. The fans are not normally on show, however, but are kept behind glass. They are extremely fragile and people are tempted to handle them. The idea is to have, one day, a black-lacquered room where they can

be more easily seen. Pontin doesn't restrict herself to fans of a particular period, but she will only buy a fan if it is in excellent condition. The same rule applies to everything in her house.

## Task 5

### Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zaznacz odpowiedzi A, B lub C.

When you cannot move treatment quickly to sick people, you have to move sick people quickly to treatment. The problem is that when someone is severely injured, movement can kill and so anything that can both speed up the journey and minimize the shock is a life-saver. This is why, over a hundred years ago, a long time before the development of aircraft, someone came up with a design for an 'air ambulance'. The idea was to put wounded people on a stretcher which was held in the air by balloons and pulled along by horses.

Warfare has encouraged progress in ambulance technology. It is expensive and wasteful to let soldiers die on the battlefield and saving their lives justifies the expense of using aircraft (particularly helicopters) to transport casualties to hospital. In fact, the first time a helicopter was used for a medical rescue was in Burma in 1945 by the American military. A soldier on a jungle-covered mountain accidentally shot himself with a machine gun. There were no medics and the area was so wild that it would have taken ten days for a rescue party to reach the wounded man. A Sikorsky YR-4 helicopter – very basic by modern standards – was sent out. It had no radio and navigated by flying low over the treetops, but the pilot completed his mission and the soldier's life was saved.

Even today, helicopters are limited by weather and darkness. Unlike airplanes, which have radar and computers, many helicopters have only essential flight equipment and pilots have to fly VFR (Visual Flight Rules) which means they can only fly when they can see. However, the great value of a helicopter is that it can land and take off vertically and provide speed and comfort, which are not luxuries when it comes to saving lives and a helicopter can make a huge difference in a rural area where response time is normally slow. Air ambulances can increase the chances of survival of patients whose injuries are severe but survivable; an important factor to consider when sending one out.

1. The idea of an air ambulance came from the need to
  - A) limit a patient's movements
  - B) move treatment fast to sick people
  - C) move patients fast but gently.
2. Letting wounded soldiers die is
  - A) cheaper than evacuating them by helicopter
  - B) economically necessary
  - C) inefficient.
3. The first medical rescue by helicopter was
  - A) a response to an accident
  - B) a military exercise
  - C) after a battle.
4. The equipment in a Sikorsky YR-4 helicopter is
  - A) elementary
  - B) sophisticated
  - C) complex.
5. The main problem for helicopter pilots is that they
  - A) cannot see where they are flying
  - B) cannot fly when they cannot see
  - C) cannot use VFR.

5/.....

## WRITING

### Task 6

**Ułóż zdania we właściwej kolejności tak, aby powstało opowiadanie.**

Anna's Trip to London.

- A. This story all began when Anna visited London. She had only arrived in Nottingham a few weeks previously and her English still wasn't very fluent.
- B. Although it was late November, London was packed with tourists and consequently, there was a long queue at the taxi rank.
- C. At first, she thought she might have missed the last train and set off at once to find the information office, but then she noticed the station architecture was different.
- D. Then she set off to do some sightseeing.
- E. Despite her poor English, she was determined to go on a day trip to London by train.
- F. Anna decided to take the Underground and some time later she was standing by the river on the Embankment.
- G. Eventually, when Anna had got tired of looking at historic buildings, she made her way back to the station. Much to her surprise, she couldn't see any trains going back to Nottingham.
- H. Actually, it all went much better than she expected, and after an hour or so the train was approaching the outskirts of London.
- I. It was King's Cross station, not St. Pancras. She had taken the wrong exit out of the Underground. After she had searched the subway, she found St. Pancras and naturally felt very relieved but rather silly.
- J. Luckily, her train arrived at St. Pancras station exactly on time, and better still, it wasn't raining. It wasn't long before she was looking for a taxi into the centre.

1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5..... 6..... 7..... 8..... 9..... 10.....

**20/....**

## USE OF ENGLISH

### Task 7

**Uzupełnij poniższy tekst właściwym słowem pasującym do kontekstu. Możesz użyć tylko jednego wyrazu.**

Contrary to popular belief, it is not true (1) ..... we use only 10 percent of our brain power; it is (2) ..... of the myths of modern times. The brain controls all of our bodily functions as (3) ..... as carrying out the most complicated processes (4) ..... thought and imagination.

There must, (5) ..... , be some spare capacity built into the system because brain cells – unlike most of the body's other cells – are not (6) ..... to divide and therefore are incapable (7) ..... replacing themselves (8) ..... they die.

It is possible to increase the abilities of our brain. We do (9) ..... when we learn to read, (10) ..... example. Current research shows that the learning process creates new connections (11) ..... brain cells (12) ..... increases our mental powers.

But scientists are unable to say exactly how (13) ..... of our brains we don't use. Despite a lot of research, the brain is still the (14) ..... mysterious organ in the body and it will be many years (15) ..... enough information can be gathered to explain all its functions.

15/.....

### Task 8

**Przekształć poniższe zdania tak, aby miały znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Użyj podanego wyrazu w niezmienionej formie. Użyj od 2 do 5 wyrazów.**

1. I'm sure they worked hard on the project.

**have**

They .....on the project.

2. Despite meeting lots of people, she feels lonely.

**even**

She feels lonely.....lots of people.

3. She intends to go back to college in September.

**intention**

It .....back to college in September.

4. She prefers speaking French to writing it.

**than**

She prefers..... write it.

5. It would be better if you left your passport at reception.

**rather**

We.....your passport at reception.

6. We bought more food than we needed. It was a mistake.

**have**

We ..... much food.

7. The walk was so long that we were exhausted by the end of it.

**such**

It .....that we were exhausted by the end of it.

8. The soldier was told to obey all orders.

**carry**

The soldier ..... all orders.

9. He lost the game because he hadn't practised.

**have**

He .....the game if he had practised.

10. It's the fastest car I have ever driven.

never

I .....fast car.

10/...

**Task 9**

**Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i przyjrzyj się poszczególnym zdaniom uważnie. Jeśli zdanie jest poprawne postaw „tick” (V) przy numerze. Jeśli zdanie zawiera niepotrzebny wyraz zapisz go obok numeru zdania.**

There's a saying that the customer he is always right. However, they can't have heard it at my local supermarket. It's just around about the corner from where I live and work, but if it wasn't so convenient, I don't think I would to put my foot in the door. The staff there, with a few of exceptions, are very rude. Their manner is aggressive and not at all helpful. The slightest question comes from you is met with resentment. At the cash desk, if you haven't got the very correct change, you might as well leave one as they won't help you out. Even if you are quietly minding your own business, looking at the much different kinds of food on offer, you are sure to be in the way of someone other who is trying to rearrange the shelves.

- 1. ....
- 2. ....
- 3. ....
- 4. ....
- 5. ....
- 6. ....
- 7. ....
- 8. ....
- 9. ....
- 10. ....
- 11. ....
- 12. ....
- 13. ....
- 14. ....
- 15. ....

15/.....

**Task 10**

**Uzupełnij tekst wyrazami w odpowiedniej formie tak, aby zdania były spójne i logiczne.**

The (1) ..... of all burglaries occur when people go on holiday. (2) ..... guests often take advantage of an empty house. However, there are many (3) ..... measures you can take. It is (4) ..... to cancel any doorstep deliveries. Move (5) ..... items like TVs away from windows where they can be seen by a potential (6) ..... Put all expensive items of (7) ..... in storage; if left, there is every (8) .....they will be found – thieves know all the (9) .....places to look. Finally, for extra (10) .....ask a neighbour to keep a watchful eye on your home.

- MAJOR
- INVITE
- PREVENT
- ADVISE
- VALUE
- INTRUDE
- JEWEL
- LIKELY
- TYPE
- SECURE

10/.....



**Task 11**

**Przetłumacz części zdań w języku polskim na język angielski.**

1.He admitted to (że ją okłamał).

.....

2.The new community centre (jest otwierany) next week.

.....

3. She wants to know (jak często twoja mama zmiata podłogę).

.....

4. I wish (żeby przestało padać).

.....

5.You (lepiej nie pij) this coffee. It may be poisoned.

.....

6.It's high time (żeby samochód został naprawiony).

.....

7.I'd rather (żeby on nie kupował) so many sweets.

.....

8.Yesterday he played (o wiele gorzej niż zwykle).

.....

9.(Im jest goręcej), the more tired we feel.

.....

10.As soon as we pay the first installment, the TV (będzie dostarczony).

.....

11.By the time they arrived, Tom (był w stanie posprzątać) only one room.

.....

12.(Jak ona wygląda) in this red dress ?

.....

13.Tell me (o której odjeżdża ten pociąg).

.....

14.Darts (są bardzo popularną grą) in pubs.

.....

15.By the time the party finishes, the guests (zjedzą wszystkie kanapki).

.....

**15/.....**

**CULTURE AND NOVELS**

**Task 12**

**Zaznacz właściwą odpowiedź.**

1. The full autonomy of Canada was confirmed by the Statute of Westminster, by which Canada and the other self-governing units of the British Empire were recognized as dominions with status equal to that of Britain, in:  
A) 1774, B) 1867, C) 1914, D) 1931;
2. Canada has two official languages which have equal status in affairs of the federal and provincial government and federal law:  
A) English and Scottish Gaelic, B) English and Inuit language, C) English and French, D) English and Dutch;
3. The largest city in Canada by population is:  
A) Montreal, B) Toronto, C) Ottawa, D) Calgary;
4. Canterbury Plains are an area in:  
A) New Zealand, B) Canada, C) Australia, D) Tasmania;
5. In 1893, ..... was the first country in the world to let women vote.  
A) Canada, B) New Zealand, C) Australia, D) the United States of America;
6. The ..... national men's rugby union team is officially nicknamed the All Blacks.  
A) Australia, B) Canada, C) Scotland, D) New Zealand;
7. The highest mountain in Australia is:  
A) Mount Logan, B) Aoraki Mount Cook, C) Mount Kosciuszko; D) Mount Townsend;
8. In Australia Christmas is in the winter.  
A) True, B) False;
9. Florida has got a nickname:  
A) Aloha State, B) The Sunshine State; C) Golden State, D) Lone Star State;
10. Which statement is NOT TRUE about the Todd River Regatta, a festival of boat races?  
A) The festival happens on the Todd River in Alice Spring every year.  
B) Special boats with no bottom are built for the races.  
C) These races are only for boats with more than two people.  
D) The races end with a big water fight.

10/.....

### Task 13

**Odpowiedz na pytania lub zaznacz poprawną odpowiedź.**

#### THE LION, THE WITCH, AND THE WARDROBE

1. What is the name of the Professor with whom the children are staying at the beginning of the novel? .....
2. Which of the Pevensie children is the first to discover the world of Narnia? .....
3. Who or what is the first person or creature that Lucy meets in Narnia?  
.....
4. What magical food does the White Witch give to Edmund at their first meeting?  
A) Turkish Delight B) Ice cream C) Raspberry cookies
5. What marks the border between Narnia and the outside world?.....
6. What creature first leads all of the children through the woods?.....

7. Who is Maugrim?

- A) Chief of the Witch's Secret Police
- B) A wolf who is Tumnu's father
- C) The stone lion that Aslan brings to life at the end

8. What is Cair Paravel?

- A) The hill on where the Stone Table rests
- B) The Witch's palace
- C) The palace from which the Pevensie children reign

9. Where is Aslan killed?

- A) At Cair Paravel
- B) In Lantern Waste
- C) On the Stone Table

10. What happens to the Witch at the end of the novel?

- A) Aslan kills her
- B) Peter kills her
- C) Edmund kills her

### **THE CATCHER IN THE RYE**

11. Where does the title of the novel come from?

- A) A reference to Greek mythology
- B) A poem of Robert Burns
- C) The title of Holden's favourite song

12. What is D.B's profession? .....

13. What item of clothing did Holden buy during the team's trip to New York? .....

14. Where is Holden when the novel begins? .....

15. Who is Holden's roommate in the dorm? .....

16. What is the name of the benefactor of Holden's dormitory?

- A) Fawcett
- B) Weiss
- C) Ossenburger

17. What is Phoebe's favourite movie?

- A) The 39 steps
- B) Gone with the Wind
- C) The Doctor

18. After his fight with Stradlater, Holden claims that he is a/an

- A) Anarchist
- B) wimp
- C) pacifist

19. Which character does Holden talk to during the course of the novel?

- A) Faith Cavendish
- B) Jane Gallagher
- C) D.B Caulfield

20. As he prepares to leave New York City, Holden repeatedly encounters

- A) Mr. Antolini
- B) Vulgarities scrawled on walls
- C) His brother's ghost

**20/.....**

# BRUDNOPIS