

**KONKURS PRZEDMIOTOWY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
dla uczniów szkół podstawowych w roku szkolnym 2014/2015**

Finał wojewódzki

Na wykonanie wszystkich zadań przeznaczona jest **90 minut**.

Życzymy powodzenia!

Punktacja:

Zad. 1. (max 8 pkt)	Zad. 2. (max 5 pkt)	Zad. 3. (max 8 pkt)	Zad. 4. (max 9 pkt)	Zad. 5. (max 10 pkt)	Razem (max 40 pkt)

I. Uzupełnij poniższe zdania, wpisując w lukę odpowiednią formę wyrazu utworzonego od słowa podanego pod tekstem (1-8). Zdanie (0) stanowi przykład.

(0-8 pkt)

My mother is a keen (0) photographer who takes every opportunity she can to practise. She has a great deal of (1) _____, some of which is very (2) _____, so she has to be very (3) _____, especially if she goes somewhere (4) _____. Some of her photos have caused a great deal of (5) _____, although the rest of us are sometimes (6) _____ with her, because she often takes photos at inconvenient times. However, we all (7) _____ her skill and her (8) _____ to improve her techniques.

0 PHOTOGRAPH

1. EQUIP
2. EXPENSE
3. CARE
4. DANGER
5. AMUSE
6. PATIENT
7. ADMIRATION
8. DETERMINE

II. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst, z którego usunięto pięć zdań. Do każdej z luk w tekście (od 1. do 5.) dopasuj jedno ze zdań znajdujących się pod tekstem (A, B, D, E, F), wpisując jego symbol w odpowiednią lukę. Luka (0) z odpowiedzią C stanowi przykład.
(0-5 pkt)

Fashion is something we think about every day. Some people say they don't care what they wear. But they still choose clothes every morning that say a lot about them and how they feel. (0) ____C____
They want to wear up-to-date clothes that make them feel good. The problem is fashion is always changing.

During the eighteenth century, Paris was the centre of the fashion industry and, like today, the fashions changed. (1) _____. He wanted other countries to know about Paris fashions, so he sent fashion dolls to Europe. Dressmakers could then copy the clothes, footwear and hats on the dolls.

In recent years, music, films, videos, books, and TV have all influenced what people wear. (2) _____. Then in the 1990s, hip hop was very popular and young people dressed in baggy trousers and hooded tops and boots. Ray-Ban sold thousands of pairs of sunglasses after Will Smith wore them in the film *Men in Black*. If he'd worn a different type of sunglasses, they would have become popular instead.

Young people often choose their clothes in order to be part of a group. The members of the group have the same interests, and have names such as goths, skaters or rappers. (3) _____. If a young person is a goth, for example, they wear black clothes. If somebody is a rapper, they often wear baggy jeans and lots of jewellery.

Style can show what kind of music you like, or what group you belong to. (4) _____. In the 1970s, people wore badges to show what they thought about important issues. In the 1990s, Katherine Hamnett, a top British fashion designer, became popular when her T-shirts with messages such as 'Preserve the rainforests' were worn by different rock bands. In 2005, people at the Live 8 concerts wore white wrist-bands with the message 'Make poverty history'.

The truth is the fashion industry is huge. Millions of people around the world are involved in the buying, selling and production of clothing. Of course, advertising is important too. (5) _____. However, if the media didn't exist, fashion would still change – just like it did in the days of Louis XIV.

- A. For example, in the 1950s, young people around the world dressed like Elvis Presley.
- B. They usually like the same type of music and wear the same style of clothing.
- C. The truth is most people don't want to look unfashionable.
- D. However, it can also explain what you think.
- E. There are adverts everywhere: on TV, on the Internet and in magazines.
- F. The French King Louis XIV was famous for his elegant style.

III. Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. W niektórych liniijkach (1-8) występuje błąd – jedno zbędne słowo. Wpisz je w odpowiednim miejscu w kolumnie po prawej stronie (przykład 0). Jeśli dana liniijka nie zawiera zbędnego wyrazu, wpisz symbol √ (przykład 00).

(0-8 pkt)

0	<i>The British are ever generally regarded as the most</i>	ever
00	<i>untidily dressed people in Europe, but I have often</i>	√
1	thought that to the opposite is true. Take, for example,	
2.	the wearing of jeans. In many southern European	
3.	countries, it seems more perfectly acceptable for	
4.	both teachers and office staff to wear jeans, whereas	
5.	in Britain jeans are been considered far too	
6.	casual and are only acceptable if the work is so	
7.	dirty or unskilled. One office workers in Britain must	
8.	follow a very much strict dress code.	

IV. Uzupełnij poniższe zdania. Liczba kresek jest równa liczbie liter brakującego wyrazu. Nie wolno zmieniać żadnej z podanych liter.

(0-9 pkt)

1. Don't **b _ _ _ e** me. You are responsible for your own problems.
2. He is **a _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ly** certain who will win.
3. It's **i _ _ _ _ _ te** to talk during the performance.
4. Will you please push the 'play' **b _ _ _ _ n** on the CD player?
5. I need to **c _ _ _ _ _ te** how long it will take me to drive to Chicago.
6. The package was **d _ _ _ _ _ ed** to the office this morning.
7. They've visited several **f _ _ _ _ _ n** countries.
8. Water was **l _ _ _ ing** through a hole in the roof.
9. He wants to live where he can **br _ _ _ _ e** clean air.

V. **Wybierz, zakreślając kółkiem, jedną z czterech propozycji (a, b, c, d) uzupełnienia luk w poniższych zdaniach.** (0-10 pkt)

1. Take your raincoat. _____ looks as if it's going to rain.
 - A. Else
 - B. There
 - C. It
 - D. Here

2. "Are there any buses today?" "No, _____".
 - A. neither
 - B. none
 - C. either
 - D. never

3. Hardly _____ students passed the test .
 - A. some
 - B. every
 - C. any
 - D. no

4. Few people like him because he has _____ bad manners.
 - A. lots
 - B. that
 - C. such
 - D. such a

5. Don't forget to ring us up if _____ any changes in the timetable.
 - a) they are
 - b) it will be
 - c) there will be
 - d) there are

6. I prefer watching TV _____ listening to music.
 - A. than
 - B. rather than
 - C. to
 - D. from

7. He didn't want to wash the family car but his father made him _____ it.
 - A. doing
 - B. have done
 - C. did
 - D. do

8. It's time you _____ up your mind about what you're going to do during summer holidays.
 - A. have made
 - B. made
 - C. make
 - D. had made

9. Unfortunately, _____ she nor her brother will join us.
 - A. neither
 - B. or
 - C. either
 - D. nor

10. I'd better _____ slowly in this icy weather.
 - A. drive
 - B. have driven
 - C. drove
 - D. to drive