

KONKURS PRZEDMIOTOWY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
dla uczniów szkół podstawowych w roku szkolnym 2015/2016
Zawody rejonowe

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

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

- I. Uzupełnij poniższe zdania, wpisując w lukę odpowiedni wyraz z zamieszczonej poniżej ramki. W lukę można wpisać tylko jeden wyraz. Ten sam wyraz może być wpisany w więcej niż jedną lukę. Jeden z wyrazów nie pasuje do żadnej luki.** (0-8pkt)

up	into	on	out	down	after	forward	across
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- Why are you going to the shop again? Because I've run _____ of butter.
- As Mike was surfing the net, he came _____ an interesting website on prehistoric animals.
- I am looking _____ to hearing from you soon.
- Do you know when the telescope was invented?
No, but we can always look it _____ in the encyclopaedia.
- The magician clapped his hands and immediately the flowers turned _____ a rabbit.
- Why don't you turn _____ the kettle and I'll prepare the sandwiches.
- I can't make a copy of this document because the photocopier has broken _____ .
- His doctor advised him to take _____ a sport to help him lose weight.

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

0	<i>When I left university I went travelling all over</i>	√
00	<i>in the world. I was so fascinated by New Zealand</i>	in
1	that I decided to spend a year there. In order that	
2.	to do so I had to find a job. However, I had very enough	
3.	money to get by for a few of months, so needless to	
4.	say, I took the opportunity to travel around and see the	
5.	country. Everywhere I went, the people were the friendlier	
6.	than anywhere else I had ever been, which is important	
7.	when one traveling. The landscape was wonderful as well,	
8.	with the more richest variety of plant life I had ever seen.	

III. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst, a następnie wykonaj zadania III. A i III. B (0-8 pkt)

A Twenty-five adults are standing in Lincoln’s Inn Park in London. Some are in suits and high heels, some in uniforms, others in jeans, and they are laughing hysterically. They’re laughing and laughing and they don’t stop. And yet, there doesn’t seem to be anything funny happening. This is a Laughter Club.

B Laughter Clubs are part of a Laughter Yoga movement. Laughing has been scientifically proven to produce special brain chemical, making us feel good. On average, children laugh 300-400 times a day, while adults only laugh 15 times. In many societies, laughing out loud or laughing a lot is seen as rude, so as we grow up, we laugh less.

C Laughter Yoga began in a park in Mumbai, India, when a medical doctor, Madan Kataria, read about the scientific benefits of laughter. He found that the human body could not tell the difference between genuine and pretend laughter and so he decided to study if people could train themselves to laugh for no reason. He and four others began by telling each other jokes and within a week, his group had more than 50 participants. When the supply of good jokes ran out, Dr Kataria had to introduce a new method to make people laugh. He came up with a range of laughter exercises that are now practised in Laughter Clubs across the world.

D Laughter Clubs are run by a Laughter Leader who takes the participants through the various exercises, which include rhythmic clapping, dancing and chanting “ho, ho, ha-ha-ha”. This helps to make people feel more comfortable and builds positive relationships between people. The group then begins its laughter exercises, which may involve role-play or yoga techniques. Groups aim to laugh constantly for 10-15 minutes as this is thought to be the length of time it takes for the endorphins to be released and for people to feel the benefits.

E Dr Kataria claims that Laughter Yoga can successfully treat many common illnesses, including high blood pressure and depression. He also believes that it makes people suffering from chronic illnesses feel better and keeps healthy people healthy. Additionally, laughter helps people deal with the challenges of modern life, such as stress and low motivation. Increasingly, Dr Kataria’s claims are being supported by science. A 2011 study by Oxford University found that people who had watched comedy videos could tolerate more pain than those who hadn’t and that their immune systems were boosted by approximately 40%.

F But it’s not just Mumbai and London where the laughter is infectious. Laughter Yoga is now a worldwide trend and there are now Laughter Clubs in sixty other countries.

III.A Wskaż, w którym paragrafie (od A do F) autor nawiązuje do treści wskazanych w punktach 1-3. Wpisz symbol właściwego paragrafu (A, B, C, D, E, F) w kolumnie PARAGRAPH przy zdaniu, które się do niego odnosi. (0-3 pkt)

In which paragraph does the author ...

PARAGRAPH

1.	... mention a Laughter Club he’s seen?	
2.	... explain how the idea of Laughter Yoga developed?	
3.	... mention the popularity of Laughter Yoga?	

III.B Zdecyduj czy poniższe zdania (od 1 do 5) są prawdziwe (true), czy fałszywe (false) w odniesieniu do treści tekstu. Jeśli zdanie jest prawdziwe wpisz na jego wysokości znak X w kolumnie TRUE, jeśli jest fałszywe wpisz na jego wysokości znak X w kolumnie FALSE.

(0-5 pkt)

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	All sorts of people take part in Laughter Yoga.		
2.	Expressing joy through laughter is not always accepted.		
3.	People in Laughter Clubs do not interact with one another.		
4.	Dr Kataria believes that Laughter Yoga can cure depression.		
5.	Laughter Yoga is becoming more and more popular.		

IV. Uzupełnij poniższe zdania. Liczba kresiek jest równa liczbie liter brakującego wyrazu. Nie wolno zmieniać żadnej z podanych liter. (0-8 pkt)

- Imagine our **s** _ _ _ _ _ **e** when we learned that they had unexpectedly sold their house and moved to the Bahamas.
- The winner was **a** _ _ _ _ **ed** a gold medal.
- During their art classes children were asked to **d** _ _ _ pictures of their families.
- The **p** _ _ _ _ _ **e** of the research is to try to find out more about the causes of the disease.
- Neil **d** _ _ _ _ **s** that he broke the window, but I'm sure he did.
- He sings in the school **c** _ _ _ **r** but he also sings in a rock band in the local club.
- I've spilt some juice. Do you have some paper towels that I can **w** _ _ _ the floor with?
- After all that hard work, you **d** _ _ _ _ _ **e** a holiday.

V. Wybierz, zakreślając kółkiem, jedną z czterech propozycji (a, b, c, d) uzupełnienia luk w poniższych zdaniach. (0-8 pkt)

1. As soon as the problem _____, I'll let you know about it.
 - a) will be solved
 - b) will have been solved
 - c) was solved
 - d) is solved

2. I'd rather Barbara's son _____ with us tonight.
 - a) would stay
 - b) stays
 - c) will stay
 - d) stayed

3. In my opinion, you _____ an email to the group yesterday morning; it's too late now.
 - a) should send
 - b) ought to send
 - c) should have sent
 - d) must have sent

4. He wanted to know how long Betty _____ English.
 - a) has been studying
 - b) was studying
 - c) is studying
 - d) had been studying

5. Do you think we have given them too _____ ?
 - a) much information
 - b) many informations
 - c) much informations
 - d) few information

6. Peter is lying. He _____ money from Betty last month. I saw it myself.
 - a) has borrowed
 - b) must have borrowed
 - c) did borrow
 - d) did borrowed

7. Lynn doesn't like meat and Ann doesn't _____ ?
 - a) either
 - b) nor
 - c) neither
 - d) too

8. I rarely go out _____ the weekends.
 - a) by
 - b) at
 - c) of
 - d) in