

KONKURS PRZEDMIOTOWY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
dla uczniów szkół podstawowych w roku szkolnym 2016/2017
Zawody wojewódzkie

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

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

I. Uzupełnij poniższe zdania. Liczba kresek jest równa liczbie liter brakującego wyrazu. Nie wolno zmieniać żadnej z podanych liter. (0-9 pkt)

1. I got **s _ _ _ k** in a traffic jam for half an hour.
2. Be careful to look **b _ _ _** ways when you cross the road.
3. Many buildings were badly **d _ _ _ _ ed** during the war.
4. Come and sit here **b _ _ _ _ e** me.
5. It takes a long time to prepare the dish but the results are so good that it's worth the **e _ _ _ rt**.
6. He **s _ _ _ _ d** a spectacular goal in the second half.
7. They **d _ _ _ _ _ _ ed** the wedding car with ribbons and flowers.
8. Some of the younger pop bands try to **im _ _ _ te** their musical heroes from the past.
9. I thought the best way to **im _ _ _ ve** my French was to live in France.

II. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst, a następnie dobierz do kolejnych fragmentów (od 1. do 5.) właściwe tytuły spośród znajdujących się pod tekstem propozycji (od A do E), wpisując w wy kropkowane nad poszczególnymi fragmentami miejsca symbole literowe tytułów tak jak w przykładzie (0). (0-5 pkt)

Saving the Great Wall

(0).*F*.....

(0). Is there anything that humans have built on Earth which is 'visible from the moon without a telescope? Many people think the answer to this question is 'The Great Wall of China'. They are wrong.. The Wall is almost 7000 kilometres long but it cannot be seen from so far away.

1.

1. It is, nevertheless, China's most important tourist attraction. Millions of foreign and Chinese people visit it every year. Many of these visitors choose to travel there from nearby Beijing and the parts of the Wall closest to the capital are beginning to show the impact of mass tourism. There are hundreds of souvenir sellers, noodle stalls, fast food restaurants, several car parks and a cable car. Although there are signs saying that it is against the law to do so, thousands of people carve their names in the Wall and leave litter nearby.

2.

2. Tourism is not the only modern development that is having an impact on the Wall, however. Recently two sections were destroyed with the permission of the government. A 123-metre area was cut away so that a vegetable market could expand and not long after, another 35 metres were knocked down to make way for a road.

3.

3. The 'destruction of parts of the Wall is nothing new, however. In its two thousand year history it has suffered damage from floods, earthquakes and military attack. Over the centuries, farmers have used bricks from the wall to build houses and shelters for animals. Many sections of the Wall have already collapsed.

4.

4. Repairing the damage that has already been done costs money and not everyone in China agrees that it is worth it. Although for some the Wall is an important part of their national culture, for others it is just a reminder of a tragic part of China's history when it had to defend itself from invaders. Some people even think that because so many died building the Wall, it is actually wrong to preserve it.

5.

5. There are of course, those who do want to save it. One of them is William Lindesay, an Englishman living in China, who hiked along the Wall in 1987 and wrote a book about his experience. Lindesay has started a group called "Friends of the Great Wall". They try to prevent more development along the sections of the Wall closest to Beijing. But Lindesay says that time is running out. 'In another twenty years there will be so many buildings around the Wall that it will be almost impossible to see it,' he says.

- A To the rescue
- B The consequences of being popular
- C Too many bad memories
- D The effects of natural disasters and human actions
- E In the name of progress

F A common mistake

III. Uzupełnij poniższe zdania, wpisując w luki brakujące przyimki. W każdej z luk możesz wpisać tylko jeden wyraz. (0-8pkt)

1. Teachers were very proud _____ their students when they won the match.
2. Kevin is really enthusiastic _____ his trip to Japan.
3. The instructor doesn't think I'm ready _____ the driving test.
4. My dad was disappointed _____ me when he saw the marks I got in the final exam.
5. Graham Bell is famous _____ inventing the telephone.
6. I'm tired _____ all the work I'm expected to do while others sit around doing nothing.
7. The amount of food you make depends _____ the number of guests.
8. She was grateful to him _____ helping her with the luggage.

IV. Przeczytaj poniższy tekst, który jest początkiem listu list. W niektórych liniijkach (1-10) 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). (0-10 pkt)

Dear Arthur

0	<i>I'm just writing a quick letter for to say hello. My exams are coming</i>	<i>for</i>
00	<i>up and everyone keeps reminding me to study. It's so annoying!</i>	√
1	<i>Yesterday, I had been studying for two hours when I decided to take up</i>	
2.	<i>a break and listen to some music. That's when my dad happened to walk in.</i>	
3.	<i>"Why aren't you be studying?" he asked me. But that was only the beginning.</i>	
4.	<i>Last night I stayed up late studying. It must to have been 2.00 a.m.</i>	
5.	<i>I was proud of myself since I had been managed to get a lot of</i>	
6.	<i>work done. At 7:30 a.m. I was woken up by an alarm clock.</i>	
7.	<i>I couldn't have believe it! Who had set the alarm clock? My mother!</i>	
8.	<i>She thought she was doing me a favour. But that's not all.</i>	
9.	<i>This afternoon my neighbour saw me to playing catch with my dog</i>	
10	<i>in the back yard. I was only taking a short break! He had advised me to</i>	

spend more time for studying.

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

1. We didn't have to pay for the computer in _____ but on the day of delivery.
 - a) time
 - b) advance
 - c) cash
 - d) future

2. The meeting will start when everyone _____ .
 - a) will arrive
 - b) arrives
 - c) is arriving
 - d) will have arrived

3. Playing ball in the classroom was a bad idea, boys. You could _____ a window.
 - a) broke
 - b) have been breaking
 - c) be breaking
 - d) have broken

4. I'm really looking _____ Christmas this year.
 - a) after
 - b) out for
 - c) into
 - d) forward to

5. Sugar is cheap at this supermarket but it costs even _____ at Save Supermarket.
 - a) least
 - b) more little
 - c) little
 - d) less

6. The weather was warm, _____ he took some jumpers with him as well.
 - a) on the other hand
 - b) therefore
 - c) nevertheless
 - d) otherwise

7. I'll be on holiday _____ you receive this letter
 - a) just
 - b) while
 - c) by the time
 - d) since

8. I bought these magazines _____ have something to read on the trip.
 - a) so that
 - b) so as to
 - c) for
 - d) in order