

**KONKURS PRZEDMIOTOWY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO**  
**dla uczniów dotychczasowych gimnazjów w roku szkolnym 2017/2018**

**Zawody rejonowe**

Na wykonanie wszystkich zadań przeznacza się **90 minut.**

Zadanie 1. (max 9 pkt)	Zadanie 2. (max 8 pkt)	Zadanie 3. (max 5 pkt)	Zadanie 4. (max 8 pkt)	Zadanie 5. (max 10 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. If I go to England this summer I will have a very good \_ \_ p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ to improve my English.
2. Do not be shy! If there is something that you do not understand do not \_ \_ t \_ \_ \_ to ask.
3. Although eventually he agreed to let us in, he did it very \_ \_ w \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .
4. My father loves looking at this photograph because it \_ \_ m \_ \_ \_ \_ him of his youth.
5. O.K. I do \_ \_ a \_ \_ \_ \_ that it might be very dangerous but I am the only \_ \_ person here who can do it.
6. You must be at the club twice tomorrow; first at eleven and then at five. In the \_ \_ n \_ \_ \_ \_ you may go for dinner or watch a film. But remember not to be late.
7. Almost all the \_ \_ a \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ in his novel are noble and good-hearted.
8. I cannot understand her behaviour. She always \_ r \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ that she does not see me.
9. We were \_ \_ p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ by that film. It was far beyond our expectations.

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

0	According to the World Health Organisation almost half our diet	✓
00	should to consist of starchy food such as potatoes, pasta and	to
1	rice and we should eat five portions of a fresh fruit and	
2.	vegetables every day. Unfortunately, it will to take a long time	
3.	for the British diet to approach this ideal. People know what	
4.	they should eat, but they are not quite so good at when it comes	
5.	to going to the supermarket to buy food. In fact people usually	
6.	prefer to eating what they want rather than eating what they are	
7.	told. Perhaps this is why did the proportion of people	
8.	considered ‘obese’ or fat doubled between 1980 and 1991.	

- III. 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 F) wpisując w wykropkowane nad poszczególnymi fragmentami miejsca symbole literowe tytułów, tak jak w przykładzie (0).**

(0-5pkt)

A good day out

(0). ....**G**.....

(0). For some people, leisure means relaxing and getting away from it all, for example by visiting natural beauty spots in the country, or places for outdoor recreation. Of course, such natural attractions are affected by the people who visit them, but the things that make them attractive tend not to alter greatly through time.

1. ....

Many museums, for example, have seen quite dramatic changes, becoming more interesting and entertaining places to visit, while still maintaining their role of informing visitors about the past. Some have been converted into ‘living museums’ where actors and actresses in costumes meet the public and play the roles of characters from the past, in attempts to make the exhibits come alive for visitors. In others, history is made vivid and exciting through the use of realistic waxworks, interactive displays, sounds, and even smells, to conjure up sense of the past.

2. ....

2. Side by side with this current trend of built attractions becoming more sophisticated and exciting places to visit, another trend is emerging. More places are being opened to the public as attractions, although the original purpose for which they were built had nothing to do with leisure. Some of the earliest examples of this trend are religious buildings which are of great architectural value. These have come to serve a dual purpose, as places of worship and as attractions for visitors. This trend, however, has now extended to various types of fascinating buildings, for a variety of reasons.

3. ....

3. Visitors often have an interest in exploring the homes of famous writers and artists from the past, however humble the buildings themselves may be. Not far from Madrid, in the town of Toledo, tourists flock to the tiny house of the famous painter El Greco, who lived there 400 years ago. Similarly, the parsonage which was the home of the Brontë sisters, whose nineteenth-century novels include *Jane Eyre* and *Wuthering Heights*, brings many thousands of tourists each year to Haworth in northern England.

4. ....

4. More recently, especially in the UK, there has been a growing interest in the type of attraction where visitors can see a familiar object being manufactured. One example of this is Edinburgh Crystal factory, which regularly opens its doors to the visiting public. Visitors are shown around the modern factory by a guide and they see the famous Edinburgh Crystal glassware being manufactured in red-hot ovens. After the tour, they have the opportunity to buy crystal items similar to those they have seen being made. The visitors do not interfere with the glassmaking itself, so the factory serves a dual function of being a real workplace and attraction.

5. ....

5. Theme parks take the idea of amusement parks one step further, and the main difference is one of scale. Theme parks stretch over vast areas of land, often the size of small towns. For this reason, most are situated in the countryside. Because theme parks are expensive attractions to construct, they are likely to be found in the developed parts of the world. They are also in places which are within reach of large numbers of potential visitors, the customers of theme parks.

- A) Some attractions find that a convenient location is of great importance.
  - B) Some attractions appeal to certain traditional ideas about leisure.
  - C) Some attractions are interesting because of the quality of the buildings themselves.
  - D) Some attractions are involved in making a message easier to understand.
  - E) Some attractions provide the chance to observe a process in action.
  - F) Some attractions are popular due to certain personal associations.
- G) Some attractions provide a constant source of simple pleasure.**

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

- (0) The telephone is a wonderful (0) \_\_\_\_\_ ***invention*** \_\_\_\_\_. (INVENT)
- 1. The local people are sometimes rather (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and often seem to want to avoid the tourists. (FRIEND)
- 2. It's no use getting (2) \_\_\_\_\_ just because there's a long queue to check in. (PATIENT)
- 3. The man in the tourist information office was very (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and gave us lots of free maps and brochures. (HELP)
- 4. They decided to close the hotel because it had never been very (4) \_\_\_\_\_. (PROFIT)
- 5. A dishonest waiter tried to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ us for our meal. (CHARGE)
- 6. Take an umbrella if you go in autumn as it is very (8)\_\_\_\_\_ to rain. (LIKE)
- 7. There are (9) \_\_\_\_\_ people in most of the world's big cities nowadays. (HOME)
- 8. The safari park was a bit of a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ as there were too few animals. (APPOINT)

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

(0-10 pkt)

1. Only a few people were at the lecture last Thursday. If only the students \_\_\_\_\_ earlier.

- a) had informed
- b) had been informed
- c) was informed
- d) would have been informed

2. When I was a boy I was used to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) telling not to tease animals
- b) tell not to tease animals
- c) being told not to tease animals
- d) be told not to tease animals

3. You must not change anything once the programme \_\_\_\_\_ approved.

- a) was
- b) will be
- c) has been
- d) would have been

4. Even if you had given her the money she \_\_\_\_\_ any food with it.

- a) would not bought
- b) would not have bought
- c) would not has bought
- d) had not bought

5. Let's dance, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- a) will we
- b) shall we
- c) do we
- d) don't we

6. I haven't got too many friends in London but he has even \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) fewer
- b) less
- c) less many
- d) fewest

7. Why are you doing it yourself? You should \_\_\_\_\_ , after all it is his duty.

- a) get Peter do it
- b) make Peter to do it
- c) have Peter do it
- d) tell Peter do it

8. She can \_\_\_\_\_ but she speaks five languages so I think she should be given a chance.

- a) as drive as type
- b) so drive as type
- c) either drive or type
- d) neither drive nor type

9. I quite liked the house you showed us but I would rather \_\_\_\_\_ in a bigger one.

- a) us to live
- b) we lived
- c) we to live
- d) we live

10. "Could you lend me 5 dollars? " I am afraid I have no money \_\_\_\_\_ me."

- a) on
- b) under
- c) at
- d) by