

**KONKURS PRZEDMIOTOWY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO**  
**dla uczniów szkół podstawowych w roku szkolnym 2017/2018**

**Zawody rejonowe**

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

Zadanie 1. (max 8 pkt)	Zadanie 2. (max 10 pkt)	Zadanie 3. (max 5 pkt)	Zadanie 4. (max 7 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.** (0-8 pkt)

- Susan enjoys working in this shop. She feels very satisfied when she can be helpful to any of her \_ \_ s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .
- "I wonder what this envelope \_ \_ n \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ." "Well, open it and see."
- If you wear a false beard no one will \_ \_ c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ you.
- Peter Lee, just like many other film stars, hates giving \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ v \_ \_ \_ \_ s. He cannot stand answering questions and talking about his private life to others.
- I feel very tired. I think I had better go \_ t \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ to bed.
- You do not have to explain it to him. It is \_ b \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ that he understands everything.
- I am afraid you are too short to \_ e \_ \_ \_ the box which is on the top shelf.
- Although his town is quite nice to live in, there are a few \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ v \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ , too. It is far from the capital, polluted, and, above all, there is no theatre here.

**II. Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. W niektórych liniijkach (1-10) 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).** (0-10 pkt)

0	<i>Do you ever get annoyed by people who say one</i>	√
00	<i>thing but mean another? For example, they say you,</i>	<b>you</b>
1	<i>'That's a very kind of you, I'd love to,' when you</i>	
2.	<i>are invite them to the cinema, but really they</i>	
3.	<i>are thinking of an excuse so they can avoid you!</i>	
4.	<i>People who ask for an advice also annoy me. They</i>	
5.	<i>say things like 'What do you think I should do?'</i>	
6.	<i>but then they don't listen to what you tell with them.</i>	
7.	<i>Sometimes they don't even let you answer, but</i>	
8.	<i>answer themselves! This really gets on to my nerves.</i>	
9.	<i>Politeness is also a problem. When people ask to you</i>	
10.	<i>to open a window, they say 'Excuse me, but it could</i>	

*you possibly open the window for me?' I prefer to be more direct. Why shouldn't we just ever say 'Can you open the window?' or something like that?*

**III Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst. W punktach 1-5 wybierz, zakreślając kółkiem, jedną z czterech propozycji (a, b, c, d) zakończenia zdań bądź odpowiedzi na pytanie odnoszące się do treści tekstu.**

(0 - 5 pkt)

### *Guitar legends*

Whether it's the melodic sound of an Eric Clapton solo or the sound of a heavy metal band, the electric guitar has influenced popular music and culture more than any other instrument. Rock's greatest musicians have always been closely identified with their guitars. But the instruments being designed for tomorrow's pop stars may look and sound rather different from today's familiar electric and acoustic guitars.

It is only sixty years since the electric guitar was invented. Since then there have been incredible changes to the technical design of the instrument. From what was once a rounded wooden box with a hole in the front, the guitar has evolved into the smooth solid body of the rock guitarist's 'axe'. The most modern guitars are really computer-controlled synthesisers.

Adolph Rickenbacker's Electro String Company produced the world's first electric guitar. It was made of wood and played on the user's lap. The first real breakthrough in design came in 1950 when Leo Fender, a Californian radio repairman, made the first solid-bodied electric guitar, the Fender Telecaster. Soon after, the inventor Les Paul made the famous Gibson Les Paul. Fender launched its stylish Stratocaster two years later. These guitars became standard instruments against which newer guitar designs are measured.

All sorts of different materials have been used to make guitars. Acoustic guitars are made from wood, which gives a soft tone. Wood is also a popular material in electric guitar manufacture, but more modern materials such as glass and carbon fibre are also used. There have also been guitars with metal bodies and necks though these were never popular with players, who claim metal feels cold in the hand.

Plastics, on the other hand, have been more used in guitar bodies. A company that makes parts for the aerospace industry has begun to use a kind of fibreglass that was originally used in helicopter blades to make the bodies for its electric-acoustic instruments. Other makers have begun to experiment with graphite, a material that is ten times stiffer than wood but much lighter. It doesn't expand or contract as the temperature or humidity changes either. This makes it particularly suitable for guitar necks and for tennis rackets, for which it is also used.

As long as scientists and musicians work together harmoniously, the electric guitar will continue to benefit from technological innovations. But for all the efforts of the guitar companies' design engineers, production managers and quality controllers, it's the musicians who finally make the instruments sing – and not necessarily in the way the guitar maker intended.

1. Who made the first electric guitar?
  - a) Leo Fender.
  - b) Adolph Rickenbacker.
  - c) Les Paul.
  - d) Someone who worked for Adolph Rickenbacker.
  
2. The guitars that were designed in the fifties
  - a) were not commercially successful.
  - b) are often compared to guitars designed today.
  - c) were made of wood.
  - d) were played sitting down.

3. Wood is used to make
- only acoustic guitars.
  - only electric guitars.
  - helicopter blades.
  - electric and acoustic guitars.
4. Why is graphite a good material for guitar necks?
- It is not affected by temperature or humidity.
  - It is stiffer and lighter than wood.
  - Both A and B.
  - It is used to make tennis rackets.
5. Recent technological innovations
- have not really improved the electric guitar.
  - have been ignored by musicians.
  - cannot determine the way the guitar will be played.
  - are not what musicians hoped for.

**IV. Uzupełnij poniższe zdania, wpisując w lukę odpowiednią formę wyrazu podanego pod tekstem (1-7). Zdanie (0) stanowi przykład.**

(0-7 pkt)

### Skateboarding

In the early 1960s, a new craze swept through the \_\_\_\_ *coastal* \_\_\_\_ cities of the United States. Being (1.) \_\_\_\_\_ fit, the surfers wanted some fun while the surf was low. That's when an (2.) \_\_\_\_\_ new pastime called skateboarding was born. The skateboard was (3.) \_\_\_\_\_ developed by attaching a plank of wood to roller-skates.

However, skateboarding has undergone huge changes since then.

(4.) \_\_\_\_\_ skateboarders now use plastic and fibreglass, which make the boards more durable and flexible. Nowadays, skateboarders spend lots of hours performing tricks many of which are (5.) \_\_\_\_\_, so experts advise skateboarders to wear protective helmets and elbow and knee pads, especially if they are not (6.) \_\_\_\_\_. A skateboarder goes through many falls before becoming proficient, so it is (7.) \_\_\_\_\_ to take precautions against accidents.

0 **COAST**

- PHYSICS
- ENERGY
- ORIGIN
- PROFESSION
- DANGER
- SKILL
- SENSE

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ children from our town will spend their holidays in Italy this year.
  - a) Two hundreds
  - b) Two hundred of
  - c) Two hundreds of
  - d) Two hundred
  
2. When \_\_\_\_\_ we like to spend our free time at the seaside.
  - a) there is a good weather
  - b) there is good weather
  - c) it will be a good weather
  - d) a weather is going to be fine
  
3. It is nearly nine o'clock. It's time \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a) we leave
  - b) for us to leave
  - c) for us leave
  - d) for us leaving
  
4. He was enjoying himself at Betty's yesterday so he insisted on \_\_\_\_\_ there longer.
  - a) staying
  - b) he should stay
  - c) that we stay
  - d) to stay
  
5. The more tourists visit our town, \_\_\_\_\_ money will be left here.
  - a) the more
  - b) the most
  - c) much
  - d) many
  
6. I am afraid she might be very upset. You had better \_\_\_\_\_ tell her about it.
  - a) no
  - b) not
  - c) do not
  - d) did not
  
7. The news we had from Paul \_\_\_\_\_ rather bad but we hope that everything will change for the better soon.
  - a) is
  - b) were
  - c) have been
  - d) are
  
8. She is getting \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a) richest and richest
  - b) the richer and the richer
  - c) richer and richest
  - d) richer and richer
  
9. Why don't you ask Peter? He \_\_\_\_\_ the answer.
  - a) may know
  - b) might have known
  - c) needn't know
  - d) may be knowing
  
10. They first met in 2005 and since then they have been writing regularly to \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a) themselves
  - b) each other
  - c) their
  - d) each another