

**KONKURS PRZEDMIOTOWY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO**  
**dla uczniów dotychczasowych gimnazjów w roku szkolnym 2018/2019**

**Finał wojewódzki**  
**28.02.2019 r.**

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

Życzymy powodzenia!

Punktacja:

Zadanie 1. (max 7 pkt)	Zadanie 2. (max 6 pkt)	Zadanie 3. (max 9 pkt)	Zadanie 4. (max 8 pkt)	Zadanie 5. (max 10 pkt)	Razem (max 40 pkt)

**I. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad radiowy. W punktach 1-7 wybierz odpowiedź zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę a, b lub c.**

(0 - 7 pkt)

1. Alice became a writer because  
A she was always writing stories as a child.  
B she wanted to do what her aunt did.  
C she was keen to do any job that did not involve routine.
2. What does Alice say about learning to be a writer?  
A The writing courses she did were a waste of time.  
B She learned to write by doing it.  
C She found it harder than she expected.
3. What does she say has been a problem for her?  
A learning to use a computer  
B finding a reliable editor  
C promoting her books
4. What does Alice like most about being a writer?  
A the fact that she has become quite famous  
B the unpredictable nature of the work  
C the freedom to choose when she works
5. What does she say about the money that she earns?  
A She makes sure that she saves some of it.  
B She dislikes the system of payment.  
C She finds it difficult to live on.
6. What does she say about travel?  
A She wishes she had more time for it.  
B She can't afford to do it very often.  
C She feels it interferes with her work.
7. Which of the following best describes Alice's attitude to her job?  
A She thinks she isn't capable of doing another job.  
B She regards it as more difficult than just a job.  
C She thinks that her income from it should be higher.

**IV. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst, a następnie dobierz do kolejnych fragmentów (od 1. do 6.) właściwe tytuły spośród znajdujących się pod tekstem propozycji (od A do G). Wpisz w wykropkowane nad poszczególnymi fragmentami miejsca symbole literowe tytułów, tak jak w przykładzie (0).**

(0 - 6 pkt)

(0). .....**H**.....

(0) When we meet people for the first time, we often make decisions about them based entirely on how they look. And of course it's something which works both ways, for we too are being judged on our appearance. When we look good, we feel good, which in turn leads to a more confident and self-assured manner. People then pick up on this confidence and respond positively towards us. Undoubtedly, it's what's inside that's important, but sometimes we can send out the wrong signals simply by wearing inappropriate clothing or not spending enough time thinking about how others see us.

1. ....

1. For example, people often make the mistake of trying to look like someone else they've seen in a magazine, but this is usually a disaster as we all have our own characteristics. Stand in front of a full-length mirror and be honest with yourself about what you see. There is no need to dwell on your faults – we all have good points and bad points – but think instead about the best way to emphasise the good ones.

2. ....

2. When selecting your clothes each day, think about who you're likely to meet, where you're going to be spending most of your time and what tasks you're likely to perform. Clearly, some outfits will be more appropriate to different sorts of activity and this will dictate your choice to an extent. However, there's no need to abandon your individual taste completely. After all, if you dress to please somebody else's idea of what looks good, you may end up feeling uncomfortable and not quite yourself.

3. ....

3. But to know your own mind, you have to get to know yourself. What do you truly feel good in? There are probably a few favourite items that you wear a lot – most people wear 20 per cent of their wardrobe 80 per cent of the time. Look at these clothes and ask yourself what they have in common. Are they neat and tidy, loose and flowing? Then look at the things hanging in your wardrobe that you don't wear and ask yourself why. Go through a few magazines and catalogues and mark the things that catch your eye. Is there a common theme?

4. ....

4. Some colours bring your natural colouring to life and others can give us a washed-out appearance. Try out new colours by all means, but remember that dressing in bright colours when you really like subtle neutral tones, or vice versa, will make you feel self-conscious and uncomfortable. You know deep down where your own taste boundaries lie. And although it's good to challenge those sometimes with new combinations or shades, take care not to go too far at once.

5. ....

5. So, you've chosen an outfit that matches your style, your personality, your shape and your colouring. But does it fit? If something is too tight or too loose, you won't achieve the desired effect, and no matter what other qualities it has, it won't improve your appearance or your confidence. Sometimes, we buy things without thinking. Some people who dislike shopping grab the first thing they see, or prefer to use mail-order or the Internet. In all cases, if it doesn't fit perfectly, don't buy it, because the finer details are just as important as the overall style.

6. ....

6. Reappraising your image isn't selfish because everyone who comes into contact with you will benefit. You'll look better and you'll feel a better person all round. And if in doubt, you only need to read Professor Albert Mehrabian's book *Silent Messages* to remind yourself how important outward appearances are. His research showed that the impact we make on each other depends 55 per cent on how we look and behave, 38 per cent on how we speak and only 7 per cent on what we actually say. So, whatever stage you are at in your life, whatever role you play, isn't it time you made the most of yourself?

- A) Analysing your own taste.
- B) Being cautious when experimenting.
- C) Finding a model to follow.
- D) Getting the final look absolutely right.
- E) Keeping certain evidence in mind.
- F) Learning to be realistic.
- G) Making regular conscious choices.
- H) Getting the overall message right (przykład).**

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

1. He began counting **b\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ s**: "Ten, nine, eight..."
2. The blog post tried to attract readers' attention through a **c\_ \_ \_ \_ y** title.
3. Australia won the **d\_ \_ \_ s \_ ve** match and will play in the finals.
4. You can't function properly when you're **d\_ p\_ \_ \_ ed** of sleep.
5. Accidents are the **in\_v\_ t\_ \_ le** result of carelessness.
6. He uses a **m\_ \_ \_ \_ f\_ \_ ng** glass to read tiny print.
7. The waitress gave him a **n\_ pk\_ \_** to wipe his hands.
8. For the police, the incident was nothing out of the **o\_ d\_ \_ \_ ry**. Such cases occur quite often.
9. If your cactus has been **o\_t\_ \_ o\_s** during the summer, move it into the garage or house when overnight temperatures drop below 5 degrees.

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

**Przykład:** London is the capital city and main (0) industrial centre of the United Kingdom.

About every thousand years, a volcano erupts somewhere on the planet with enough power to

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ change the global climate for years (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Large quantities of dust are thrown into the atmosphere, preventing the Sun's rays from reaching the ground. Universal crop (3) \_\_\_\_\_ occur, temperatures drop (4) \_\_\_\_\_, and living creatures across the globe die off in large numbers. Such an event occurred in 1815, on the island of Sumbawa in Indonesia: the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of the great Tambora volcano. It lies just east of the popular tourist (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of Bali and Lombok. The eruption occurred when ocean water reacted with magma deep inside in the volcano, causing a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ build-up of pressure. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the pressure became too powerful and the mountain literally blew itself apart.

**0 INDUSTRY (przykład)**

- 1 SIGNIFY
- 2 AFTER
- 3 FAIL
- 4 DRAMA
- 5 EXPLODE
- 6 DESTINE
- 7 MASS
- 8 EVENT

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

(0-8 pkt)

1. I am taller than Bob, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
  - a) aren't I
  - b) I am not
  - c) am not I
  - d) don't I
  
2. The boss asked his secretary why \_\_\_\_\_ to the office so late on Monday.
  - a) she had come
  - b) had she come
  - c) did she come
  - d) she did come
  
3. Don't bother telling him. He \_\_\_\_\_ by now.
  - a) will hear
  - b) will have heard
  - c) will be hearing
  - d) would hear
  
4. She was wearing a \_\_\_\_\_ blouse.
  - a) lovely silk red
  - b) red lovely silk
  - c) silk red lovely
  - d) lovely red silk
  
5. I've never met someone as \_\_\_\_\_ as June.
  - a) strongly-mind
  - b) strong-mind
  - c) strong-minded
  - d) strongly-minded
  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ a job in that field will be very difficult.
  - a) Having found
  - b) In finding
  - c) Finding
  - d) Found
  
7. Does the new manager have \_\_\_\_\_ experience in sales?
  - a) many
  - b) a lot
  - c) lots
  - d) much
  
8. "Did you wash the car yourself?"  
"No, \_\_\_\_\_ do it."
  - a) I got my son to
  - b) my son was made
  - c) I had my son to
  - d) I got my son
  
9. Only if you have a visa \_\_\_\_\_ enter the country.
  - a) you will
  - b) can you
  - c) you can
  - d) ought you
  
10. He drove all the way to the border only \_\_\_\_\_ that he'd left his passport at home.
  - a) that he discovered
  - b) to discover
  - c) having been discovered
  - d) discovering