

Kuratorium Oświaty w Lublinie

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Imię i nazwisko ucznia

.....
Pełna nazwa szkoły

.....
Liczba punktów

ZESTAW ZADAŃ KONKURSOWYCH Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
DLA UCZNIÓW GIMNAZJUM
ROK SZKOLNY 2018/2019

ETAP DRUGI

Instrukcja dla ucznia

1. Zestaw konkursowy zawiera 8 zadań.
2. Przed rozpoczęciem pracy sprawdź, czy zestaw zadań jest kompletny.
Jeżeli zauważysz usterki, zgłoś je Komisji Konkursowej.
3. Zadania czytaj uważnie i ze zrozumieniem.
4. **Odpowiedzi zapisane w brudnopisie nie będą oceniane.**
5. Pisz czytelnie długopisem lub piórem. Rozwiązania zapisane ołówkiem nie będą oceniane.
6. Obok każdego zadania podano liczbę punktów możliwych do uzyskania.
7. Staraj się nie popełniać błędów przy udzielaniu odpowiedzi, ale jeśli się pomylisz, błędne zapisy wyraźnie przekreśl.
8. Nie używaj korektora.

Czas pracy:
90 minut

Liczba punktów
możliwych
do uzyskania: 40.
Do następnego
etapu przejdziesz,
gdy uzyskasz co
najmniej 36
punktów.

Pracuj samodzielnie.
POWODZENIA!

Zatwierdzam

Przewodnicząca
Wejwódzkiej Komisji Konkursowej
Ewa Zakosić
mgr Ewa Zakosić

Kurator Oświaty
w Lublinie
Teresa Mziuk
mgr Teresa Mziuk

Zadanie 1. (5 punktów)

Przeczytaj uważnie tekst, a następnie zaznacz w tabeli znakiem X, które ze zdań (1-10) są prawdziwe (TRUE), fałszywe (FALSE), a które informacje nie są zawarte w tekście (NO INFORMATION).

If you ever decide on the thirty-hour plane flight and get as far as Australia, which is only about 24 000 km from Poland, then the one city that you can't miss is Sydney.

The city which covers an area of 1736 square kilometres and has more than 4 000 000 inhabitants. It is in every inch a seaport dominated by the natural beauty of its harbour and bays.

The best way to see Sydney's multi-cultural society and the unique combination of natural and man-made creations is to blend into the everyday life. As it happens, Sydney is surrounded by water, and this in turn gives us the opportunity to see everything from a distance. For most Sydneysiders the most practical way of travelling between one bay and another is by using its efficient network of ferries and hydrofoil services.

Sydney is located along the coast line of the Pacific Ocean. Its semi-tropical climate provides us with the most unique combinations of temperatures. Like everywhere else in the world, spring, summer, autumn and winter occasionally do drop in. But the only difference is that we don't really notice it all that much. To be honest, only summer and winter differ from each other, but by mere 9°C or so. The summer temperatures range from 21°C to around 35°C. Of course, it does get hotter at times, but because the climate is semi-tropical, the moist air tones down the heat to make it tolerable. Winter can be cold. The average temperatures range from 12°C to 15°C during the day, and during the night-time they can go down to as little as 0°C, and, believe me, for any Sydneysider that is very cold.

Still Sydney is a unique world of sun and sand. Practically every typical Sydneysider has a love affair with the beach life.

When the sun shines for an average 342 days of the year, the only thing that you can do is head for the beach and very slowly roast yourself, occasionally taking a dip into the cool Pacific Ocean. For next to swimming and surfing, we regard suntanning as a national duty.

The beach is where all the action is. It is the place where you first meet the love of your life. No matter how hard you try, it is practically impossible to escape the hundreds of kilometres of golden sand stretched out before you, littered with bodies and surfboards on every square centimetre of its magnificent beauty. Sharks are an ever-present menace but most of us, after a while, tend to forget their existence and go on with our own business.

On weekends and especially on holidays the beach sidewalks transform into long rows of bargain stalls and art galleries, where anybody who has something to show or sell can expose it for all the world to see.

If you ever do decide to visit us here, you will find that Sydney is just like any other

city in the world.

The only thing that makes us different from the rest of the world are the koalas and kangaroos.

Adapted from : <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/>

	TRUE	FALSE	NO INFORMATION
1.1. Sydney is the capital city of Australia.			
1.2. The inhabitants of Sydney have as many boats as cars.			
1.3. A Sydneysider is a person who comes sightseeing to Sydney.			
1.4. The climate is dry and hot.			
1.5. The annual range of temperatures is larger than the daily range in winter.			
1.6. Sydney gets only about two weeks without sunshine a year.			
1.7. There's a lot of litter on the beaches there.			
1.8. In summer, there are many little stalls on the beach every day.			
1.9. The author describes Sydney and its life in a humorous way.			
1.10. The author enjoys Sydney very much.			

..... / 5 pkt

Zadanie 2. (5 punktów)

Odpowiedz na poniższe pytania do tekstu. Wymagana jest poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna.

2.1. What are the characteristic elements of Sydney's landscape?

.....

2.2. How to travel conveniently round the city?

.....

2.3. Why aren't the four seasons easy to notice in Sydney?

.....

2.4. What is the Sydneysiders' problem in winter?

.....

2.5. What does the beach life consist of?

.....
2.6. What 'major event' typically takes place on the beach?
.....

2.7. What can you see on the beach at night?
.....

2.8. Are the beaches around Sydney crowded?
.....

2.9. What is the Sydneysiders' attitude to sharks?
.....

2.10. What is the author's vision of the city and life there?
.....

..... / 5 pkt

Zadanie 3. (5 punktów)

Uzupełnij każdą lukę jednym z podanych czterech wyrazów tak, aby otrzymać spójny, logiczny i poprawny pod względem gramatycznym tekst. Litery odpowiadające wybranym wyrazom wpisz w wyznaczone miejsca pod tekstem do zadania.

Delivering the Mail

The Pony Express was a famous trans-American mail (3.1.) that used a relay of horses and riders from Missouri to California between April 1860 and October 1861. It was (3.2.) by the firm Russell, Majors, and Waddell. The mail was carried rapidly overland (3.3.) between St. Joseph and Sacramento, and by boat between Sacramento and San Francisco. The (3.4.) allowed ten days for the trip. Stations averaging at first 40 km apart were established, and each rider was expected to (3.5.) 120 km a day Pony Express riders were usually lightweight young men, often teenagers. They used special saddle bags which could be moved to a fresh horse very quickly at a change station. Buffalo Bill was a famous Pony Express rider.

(3.6.) , the Pony Express had more than 100 stations, 80 riders, and between 400 and 500 horses. The express route was extremely (3.7.) but only one mail delivery was ever lost. The Pony Express is credited (3.8.) helping to keep California in the Union by providing rapid communication between the two coasts. News of the election of Abraham Lincoln to the United States presidency in 1860 and of the (3.9.) of the American Civil War in 1861 reached California via the Pony Express. The Pony Express lasted only 18 months. The regular service was discontinued on the completion of the line of the Pacific Telegraph Company to San

Francisco in October 1861. Financially, the Pony Express was a failure, leading its (3.10.) to bankruptcy. However, the drama surrounding the Pony Express made it a part of the legend of the American West.

Adapted from <http://americanenglish.state.gov>

- | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 3.1. | A. office | B. order | C. service | D. way |
| 3.2. | A. set out | B. set forth | C. set down | D. set up |
| 3.3. | A. on horseback | B. by horse | C. with a horseman | D. by jockeys |
| 3.4. | A. scheme | B. programme | C. schedule | D. itinerary |
| 3.5. | A. cover | B. last | C. obtain | D. achieve |
| 3.6. | A. Previously | B. Eventually | C. However | D. At the end |
| 3.7. | A. insecure | B. menacing | C. thrilling | D. hazardous |
| 3.8. | A. on | B. to | C. for | D. with |
| 3.9. | A. outburst | B. outbreak | C. output | D. outset |
| 3.10. | A. founders | B. engineers | C. beginners | D. makers |

3.1. ___ 3.2. ___ 3.3. ___ 3.4. ___ 3.5. ___ 3.6. ___ 3.7. ___ 3.8. ___ 3.9. ___ 3.10. ___
..... / 5 pkt

Zadanie 4. (5 punktów)

W miejsce luk (1-10) wpisz JEDEN wyraz tak, aby otrzymać logiczny i poprawny gramatycznie tekst. Wpisz rozwiązania w wyznaczone miejsca pod tekstem.

In the beginning people could communicate their thoughts only through speaking to one 4.1. _____. Then they realised that they could draw things. Today we can see beautiful polychrome paintings on the walls of caves of Altamira and Lascaux which were made in the Upper Palaeolithic period. About 4 000 BC the Summerians in Mesopotamia learnt to write with a sharp stick on clay tablets. Writing this way was difficult and time consuming, so people simplified it, making hieroglyphs. They were simple, but still writing at that time was 4.2. _____ an art and a mystery. Only the highest priests knew how to read and write. A scroll was very expensive and might have 4.3. _____ a fortune.

Ancient Greeks and Romans 4.4. _____ using scrolls, but the symbols they had were even more simplified and there were only about 25 of them. That is how the alphabet was born.

Scrolls were still very expensive, so most people had to 4.5. _____ things by heart. That is 4.6. _____ most of the Greek myths were handed down. Just

4.7. _____ learning the whole *Iliad* or the *Odyssey* by heart!

In the Middle Ages things began to progress. Scrolls were replaced by books. Monks in monasteries copied them. It 4.8. _____ them a long time, so the books were still very expensive. Still not many people could read at that time, 4.9. _____ most of the kings were illiterate. Only the popes, bishops, kings, dukes and universities could afford a library of 4.10. _____ own. The price of books went down when Johannes Gutenberg invented printing in the 15th century.

Adapted from <http://www.bbc.com>

4.1. _____ 4.2. _____ 4.3. _____ 4.4. _____

4.5. _____ 4.6. _____ 4.7. _____ 4.8. _____

4.9. _____ 4.10. _____

..... / 5 pkt

Zadanie 5. (5 punktów)

Zastosuj wyrazy z nawiasów we właściwej formie gramatycznej.

5.1. John apologised and said he was _____ to go to Janet's party.

(ABLE)

5.2. There was a very _____ smell in the house, so we opened all the windows. (PLEASANT)

5.3. There is not much _____ of me winning the lottery.

(LIKELY)

5.4. Bringing up the children is a big _____ . (RESPONSIBLE)

5.5. The teacher spoke about the _____ of studying hard in order to pass the exams. (IMPORTANT)

5.6. The police set off in _____ of the bank robbers. (PURSUE)

5.7. You need a lot of _____ if you want to be successful.

(DETERMINE)

5.8. Jane was filled with _____ to know what her birthday present is going to be. (CURIOUS)

5.9. He had the _____ of attending lessons either in the morning or in the evening. (OPT)

5.10. The children were very _____ about going to the beach.

(ENTHUSE)

..... / 5 pkt

Zadanie 6. (5 punktów)

Uzupełnij zdania w języku angielskim tak, aby znaczyły to samo co ich odpowiedniki w języku polskim.

6.1. Jest 11 w nocy, więc uczę się już cztery godziny.

It's eleven four hours.

6.2. Zeszłej nocy nie było prądu, co wtedy robiłeś?

.....a power cut, what ?

6.3. Viola mówiła, że nigdy nie widziała morza, wierzysz jej?

Viola she the sea, her ?

6.4. Kiedy pojedziesz do Anglii, może zobaczysz królową, ale nie jestem tego pewien.

When you to England, you the Queen, but I
..... so sure.

6.5. Obawiam się, że rodzice nie pozwolą mi kupić tego psa.

I that my parents me this dog.

..... / 5 pkt

Zadanie 7. (5 punktów)

Przekształć każde ze zdań, wykorzystując podany poniżej wyróżniony wyraz w niezmienionej formie. Zachowaj przy tym sens zdania wyjściowego. W każdym zdaniu użyj od 2 do 5 wyrazów.

7.1. If you don't want to miss your turn, you'd better start preparing. **AVOID**

Start preparing nowyour turn .

7.2. There was no sugar left. **RUN**

We

7.3. Plumbers are installing a new bathtub in our new house. **HAVING**

We a new bathtub in our new house.

7.4. He behaved like a coward. **WAY**

He behaved

7.5. The board's decision was difficult to accept. **DIFFICULTY**

They the board's decision.

..... / 5 pkt

Zadanie 8. (5 punktów)

Odpowiedz na pytania lub uzupełnij twierdzenia, wybierając jedną odpowiedź spośród podanych. Wpisz rozwiązania w wyznaczone miejsca pod zadaniem.

8.1. Which sea separates England from Ireland?

- a.** the North Sea **b.** the Atlantic Ocean **c.** the Irish Sea **d.** the Baltic Sea

8.2. 75% of the population of the UK live in:

- a.** Scotland **b.** Wales **c.** Ireland **d.** England

8.3. The indigenous people of Australia are called:

- a.** Aboriginals **b.** Maori **c.** Inuit **d.** Indians

8.4. The people in London speak over _____ different languages apart from English.

- a.** 5 **b.** 10 **c.** 30 **d.** 300

8.5. The Commonwealth Games take place every:

- a.** 4 years **b.** 5 years **c.** 3 years **d.** 2 years

8.1. _____ 8.2. _____ 8.3. _____ 8.4. _____ 8.5. _____

..... / 5 pkt