

III GMINNY KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

KOD UCZNIĄ:

SUMA PUNKTÓW:/65

UWAGA: Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna!

I. Wpisz brakujące litery w słowa w poniższych zdaniach, tak aby powstało logiczne zdanie.

1. What's wrong with your job? It's b _ _ l _ - p _ i _
2. Amanda goes to her aerobic classes to _ _ _ _ fit.
3. A good _ _ f _ _ _ e should be fair.
4. Lots of teenagers _ _ w _ _ _ a _ films and music from the Internet because they get it for free.
5. Not many countries have the death _ _ _ _ _ _ .

...../5

II. wybierz właściwe słowo

1. Mrs. Grant is a good **employee/employer** and pays her staff well.
2. Children look **up/in** to sports star so those stars should behave well in public.
3. Please ask the **cash/cashier** for a receipt.
4. Unfortunately, he is no longer married. He is **divorce/divorced**.
5. Every Friday, the builders are given their **salary/wages**.
6. United managed to **win/beat** City in the last minute of the match.

...../6

III. Uzupełnij tekst używając poniższych słów/wyrażeń.

SOON * CATCHING * TAKEN PHOTOS * FLIGHT * ROUGH * INTERESTING * VIEW OF * VISITED * GET SOME TAN * WONDERFUL * A SIGHTSEEING TOUR * RENTED AN APARTMENT * BOUGHT * SOUVENIRS * WALKING

Dear Ann,

Italy is 1 _____ ! We've 2 _____ in Tuscany with a lovely 3 _____ sunflower fields. Today I'm on 4 _____ of Florence. I've 5 _____ some 6 _____ and I've also 7 _____ of the monuments. We've been 8 _____ all day and we've 9 _____ so many 10 _____ places. Tomorrow we're going to the beach to 11 _____. We'll also play in the waves as the sea's usually 12 _____. We're 13 _____ an early 14 _____ back to London on Friday. See you 15 _____!

Lots of love, Sarah

...../15

IV. Dopasuj fragmenty zdań, tak aby powstały poprawne i sensowne wypowiedzi.

- | | | |
|--|-------|--|
| 1. I think you really shouldn't | | a. or you'll choke. |
| 2. Please ring Tony and tell him | | b. go out and try to find her right away! |
| 3. Don't eat and talk at the same time | | c. worry so much about your exam results. |
| 4. Now I'm confused. How about | | d. get 3 kilos of potatoes, please. |
| 5. If I were you, I | | e. I've got a big surprise! |
| 6. On your way home, stop at the supermarket and | | f. think it's such a good idea. In fact, I don't want to see him at all. |
| 7. I'm sorry, but I don't | | g. checking all the answers again with Tom? |
| 8. Don't just sit here - | | h. wouldn't buy this CD at all. It's not that good. |

...../8

V. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź.

1. Paula keeps talking about that new bike of **hers/her**.
2. If I **have/had** more money. I'd pay for you too.
3. Helen hasn't told me **anything/nothing** about the trip.
4. I've been working in this company **for/since** three months.
5. Tracey phoned earlier and said that she **had been/would** be late.
6. You **don't have to/mustn't** play with matches! It's very dangerous.
7. It was **too/enough** long to wait, so we went home.
8. We had **so many/so much** free time that we got bored.
9. Please remember **taking/to take** the dog for a walk.
10. The fish was **so tasty as/as tasty as** meat.

...../10

VI. Wstaw czasowniki w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie czasu **Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple** lub **Past Continuous**.

1. 'What (you/do) _____?' 'I'm an engineer.'
2. When we arrived home, Jan (sit) _____ outside the door.
3. At the beginning of the film I (realize) _____ I'd seen it before.
4. I'm sorry, I can't talk long. I (study) _____ for an examination.
5. At the moment of the earthquake Pat (read) _____ in bed.
6. I'll phone you as soon as I (know) _____ the results.
7. 'What (you/do) _____ when you saw the snake?' 'I ran!'

...../7

VII. Uzupełnij luki wyrazami tak, aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Użyj maksymalnie 4 wyrazów w każdym zdaniu.

1. London is more expensive than Cardiff.

Cardiff is London.

2. He wrote the book ten years ago.

The book ten years ago.

3. Why don't you go to the doctor?

If I were you, I the doctor.

4. Emma is too short to reach the shelf.

Emma isn't the shelf.

5. Daniela bought her laptop in 2010.

Daniela has 2010.

___/5

VIII. Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu.

INVENTIONS AND TECHNOLOGY

People have always readily accepted useful inventions that can make life easier and more convenient. When the steam engine was invented, people welcomed it because they understood that locomotives could help get them from one place to another quickly and comfortably. People were also delighted with the discovery of electricity and the invention of the light bulb.

However, not everyone accepts new machines or gadgets easily, especially those that change the way people communicate or entertain themselves. When the radio was invented, some people were afraid that it would destroy society. The famous American poet T.S. Elliot wrote, 'Radio is a medium of communication which permits millions of people to listen to the same joke at the same time, and yet remain lonesome.' Parents especially, feel the same way about modern day social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter. A lot of parents see their teenage children spending hours alone surfing the net, playing video games, chatting online, or talking on their mobile phone. Parents are afraid their children don't spend enough 'face-to-face' time with other people. Teachers and parents are always looking for ways to get teenagers involved in after-school activities, hoping this will give them 'real' contact with others.

1. The writer states that people
 - a. always accept inventions
 - b. fear most inventions
 - c. don't always accept inventions
2. The writer says that nowadays teenagers
 - a. spend a lot of time online
 - b. spend a lot of time in after-school activities
 - c. are lonely
3. The text describes how
 - a. parents deal with teenage problems
 - b. people feel about new technology
 - c. teenagers spend their time

IX. Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zdecyduj, które zdania są prawdziwe (TRUE) a które fałszywe (FALSE).

JOURNEY TO THE TOP

Today our regular series of features on big bosses, John Hasler tells u show he began his working.

‘Well, I’ ve always worked in banking – for more than 30 years now – and I can tell you it wasn’t easy at the beginning. I started straight after school when I was 16, and my first job was accounts department. I started on a salary of £6 a week! I thought I would be doing important work, but for the first six months this wasn’t the case. I was only the messenger boy, taking notes from one member of the staff to another.

It wasn’t a difficult job but I had to work a lot. In theory, my hours at work were from 9.00 to 5.30, but I sometimes didn’t get home until 8 or 9 o’clock in the evening and nobody paid me for overtime. One good thing was that I didn’t always wear a uniform. Now I wear a suit at work, but I’m still happier in old jeans and a T-shirt.

My worst moment was when my boss found me asleep on the floor behind a desk. They had a meeting to discuss whether they would give me the sack, but luckily they only gave me a warning.’

It was not only lucky for the 16-year-old clerk, but also for the bank, because John Hasler is now the president of one of the most successful international banking organizations in the world.

1. He joined the bank immediately after he let school.
2. His first job was very important.
3. He was paid well.
4. He likes wearing a uniform.
5. He nearly lost his job once.
6. He has had unsuccessful career.