

II GMINNY KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

Kod ucznia

wynik...../60

Zadanie 1

Uzupełnij poniższe zdania wpisując jedno słowo tak aby powstało logiczne zdanie.

- 1 . Tea can make you get.....to it. You should limit it or drink it with milk.
2. It's great that so many countries use the some.....It's much easier to use Euros
3. We should keep a small first-kit in the car.
4. Can you help me to..... . the table? Dinner is ready.
5. That was a lovely piece of cake. Helpto some more.

...../5p.

Zadanie 2

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

- 1 . You put these on food to make it more tasty . s _ _ c _ _
2. The b _____ was closed so I couldn't get any bread.
3. Quick, phone the doctor! It's an e _ _ _ g _ n _ _.
4. I love the a _ _ u _ _ when the leaves go a lovely golden colour.
5. Not many countries have the death p _ _ I _ _ any more.

...../5p.

Zadanie 3

Wybierz właściwe słowo.

- 1 . I suffer **from/on/for** toothache.
2. Come in, sit down and **make /do/help** yourself at home.
3. In my room there is a chest of **cupboards/drawers/curtains** for my clothes.
4. I like my job but I have to work very long **times/hours/stays**.
5. Have you ever **broken/committed/hurt** the law?

...../5p.

Zadanie 4.

Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź: A. B lub C

1. Tom _____ his hand when he was cooking the dinner.
A. was burning B. burnt C. has burnt
2. Jim is on holiday. He _____ to Spain.
A. is gone B. has been C. has gone
3. 'Ann is in hospital.' 'Yes, I know. _____ her tomorrow.'
A. I visit B. I'll visit C. I'm going to visit
4. _____ came to see me when I was ill. I felt really sad about that.
A. Nobody B. Anybody C. Someone
5. The film was really boring. It was _____ I've ever seen.
A. the most boring film B. the more boring film C. most boring film
6. Hello, Jim. I didn't expect to see you today. Sonia said you _____
A are B was C were
7. There's plenty of time. You _____ hurry.
A don't have to B mustn't C doesn't have to
8. Are you looking forward _____ Ann again?
A seeing B to seeing C to see
9. I'm going away _____ end of January.
A on B in C at
10. I don't like stories _____ have unhappy endings..
A who B which C where

...../10p

Zadanie 5.

Uzupełnij tekst, używając poniższych zwrotów.

**minor • health insurance • GP • patient • nurses • prescribes • hospital • serious*
specialist • examines • doctor • ill * surgery • the chemist's • treatment**

If you are 1____, you should go to the 2____. If it's a 3____ health problem, you go to your 4____. He 5____ you in his 6____ and then he 7____ you some medicine, which you have to buy at 8____. If it's a 9____ health problem, you'll have to go to a 10____. Sometimes you have to stay in 11____ where 12____ take care of you. The 13____ doesn't have to pay for his 14____ if he has 15____.

...../15

Zadanie 6.

Przeczytaj poniższy dialog. Uzupełnij luki 1-5, używając podanych wyrazów w odpowiedniej formie. Jeden wyraz nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

cheap take loaf shop go health

Tina: I can't believe another shopping mall is going to open here soon.

James: People like shopping centres. They're convenient. When I was young, we used 1 _____ to the market for most of our shopping. We had to queue up in the freezing cold and it took most of the day to get

Tina: How long does it take now?

James: Well, it still 2 _____ all day but we are in the warm and we can also eat there. It's more enjoyable and it's a lot 3 _____, too.

Tina: Really?

James: Yes. Think about it. The car park is free. The supermarket always offers great bargains. Last time I went, I got two 4 _____ of bread for the price of one.

Tina: But you spend more because you buy too much or you sit down for an expensive, 5 _____ meal of burger and chips.

James: Well, yes, but you have to eat something, don't you?

...../5p.

Zadanie 7.

Przeczytaj tekst o wulkanach, a następnie każdemu fragmentowi (1-4) przyporządkuj odpowiedni nagłówek (A-E). Jeden nagłówek nie pasuje do żadnego fragmentu.

1 _____

A volcano is a kind of mountain with a large hole at the top and hot magma (liquid rock) and gases inside. Occasionally, magma goes up into the air and, in the form of lava, flows out of the volcano. This process is called eruption.

2 _____

There are over 1500 active volcanoes on the surface of the earth, plus about 10.000 others located underwater. The country with the highest number of volcanoes is Indonesia. The United States come second, with over 40 active volcanoes.

3 _____

The oldest volcano is Etna, which is about 350.000 years old. The biggest active volcano is Mauna Loa in Hawaii and the highest one is Gualatiri in Chile. The greatest explosion took place in Indonesia in 1883 when over 35 thousand people lost their lives.

4 _____

About 10% of people in the world live near active volcanoes, which means that their lives are Always at risk. Since the well-known eruption of Vesuvius, in AD 79, more than 200.000 people have lost their lives during volcanic eruptions.

- A. The danger of eruption
- B. The age of volcanoes
- C. The definition of a volcano
- D. Volcanic records
- E. The location of volcanoes

..... /4

Zadanie 8

Przyporządkuj do każdego pytania (1-5) jedna z podanych odpowiedzi (A-F). Jedna odpowiedź podana została dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego pytania.

- What are your friends going to do when they finish school?
- What do we have to do for tomorrow's classes?
- How will our brains change?
- What will robots be able to do in the future?
- What will they do if you lose the match?

- A They'll help us with hard jobs.
- B We have to prepare for the maths test.
- C They'll have another chance to win next month.
- D They'll be larger.
- E I'll pass my exams.
- F They're going to look for jobs.

..../5

Zadanie 9

Uzupełnij tekst podanymi fragmentami. Kilka z nich nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

Staying Healthy in Space

The range of foods available to astronauts is vast, and great care is taken to ensure that it looks and smells appetising. Meals are organised to provide an average of 3,000 calories a day, (0) .J. . But astronauts can expend a great deal of energy in doing the simplest things. For example, if they try to turn a handle, they turn themselves as well. If they bend down to do up a shoelace, (1) Finding unusual ways of doing such ordinary things uses up the excess calories. The space diet is balanced rather differently from a terrestrial diet. This is to try and compensate for changes that take place in the body during space flight. Bodily changes begin as soon as astronauts go into space (2) Among the most serious is calcium loss, which causes a marked reduction in the mass and strength of bones. There is also a progressive loss of red blood cells. What causes these effects is not known, (3) The heart muscles, with no gravity to battle against, start to waste away. The leg muscles start to waste away too, since walking, as done on Earth, (4) Exercise also helps to reduce muscle wastage (5) No one yet knows the limit of human endurance in space. If astronauts can withstand two years or more of continuous weightlessness, then mankind's dream of visiting other planets (6)..... .

- A and the question must be answered before long-duration space-flight is really safe
- B and are quite noticeable after even a week
- C they start turning somersaults
- D and will never be known
- E which is rather more than astronauts really need
- F and is vital on very long flights
- G could become reality in the early decades of the next century
- H can only be done if astronauts put on their heavy spacesuits
- I but they do not seriously threaten the health of astronauts
- J which seems high for living in an enclosed environment in which there is no

..../6

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