

KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

DLA UCZNIÓW GIMNAZJÓW

II ETAP REJONOWY

30 listopada 2013



Ważne informacje:

1. Masz 90 minut na rozwiązanie wszystkich zadań.
2. Pisz długopisem lub piórem, nie używaj ołówka ani korektora. Jeżeli się pomylisz, przekreśl błąd i napisz ponownie.
3. Pisz czytelnie i zamieszczaj odpowiedzi w miejscu na to przeznaczonym. Pamiętaj, że zapisy w brudnopisie nie podlegają ocenie.

Życzymy powodzenia!

Maksymalna liczba punktów	50	100%
Uzyskana liczba punktów		%
Podpis osoby sprawdzającej		

Zadanie 1. (6 pkt)

Przeczytaj teksty i rozwiąż zadania odnoszące się do każdego z nich. Zaznacz w tabeli znakiem X, czy zdanie jest prawdziwe (TRUE), czy fałszywe (FALSE), oraz znajdź w każdym z tekstów wyrazy, które odpowiadają definicjom podanym pod tym tekstem. Wyrazy należy wpisać w formie gramatycznej odpowiadającej podanej definicji.

Eggs

Dieticians used to tell people with heart diseases not to eat more than two eggs per week, but now, up to four are allowed. If you don't have high cholesterol, diabetes, or poor heart condition, you can eat up to six, as the research carried out by a group of Cleveland Clinic dieticians shows. Obviously, they have eased up on eggs, claiming that the way you prepare them is the most significant. Cooking methods such as poaching, boiling, or pan frying with a cooking spray are highly recommended. And remember, all the cholesterol is in the yolk so you can eat as many egg whites as you want!

Adapted from: <http://www.everydayhealth.com/heart-health/how-many-eggs-should-you-eat-per-week.aspx>

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	According to a study, people who do not suffer from any serious health disorders should have no more than six whole eggs per week.		
2.	The text informs us which method of cooking eggs is the healthiest.		

3. having an important effect or influence

4. to say that something is true although it hasn't been proved

Texting on the move

The American College of Emergency Physicians warns people about texting on the move. What's the big deal? The problem is multitasking. No matter how young and clever we are, the human brain just isn't capable of doing several things at once and giving full attention to all of them. So you can get into some major danger if you try to text in situations that require your full focus.

When you text, you're thinking about what to say, concentrating on what your thumbs are doing, and constantly reading incoming messages rather than paying attention to what you're doing or where you're going. And that ups your risk of getting hurt or injuring others. It doesn't matter if you can text without looking at the keypad. Even if texting feels like second nature, your brain is still trying to do two things at once – and one of them is bound to get less attention.

Texting while driving (TWD) can even be fatal. When people text while behind the wheel, they're focusing their attention – and often their eyes – on something other than the road. Texting from behind the wheel is against the law in 41 states and the District of Columbia, and 6 more states ban texting by new drivers. Many more states are trying to put TWD regulations into action.

To avoid an injury – whether it's a cut on your face or a bruise to your ego – or a horrible tragedy, try to use your best judgement. Text only when you're not putting yourself or others in harm's way. And if you're riding in a car with a driver who is texting, ask him or her to stop or try not to ride with that person again.

Adapted from: <http://kidshealth.org/teen/safety/safebasics/texting.html#>

According to the text,

		TRUE	FALSE
5.	if you are excellent at doing something, you can fully concentrate on two things at the same time.		
6.	in some states of the USA inexperienced drivers have limited rights concerning texting.		

7. to increase the amount or level of something

8. an opinion that you form, especially after thinking carefully about something
.....

Zadanie 2. (5 pkt)

Połącz początki zdań (1-5) z ich zakończeniami (A-G) i wpisz odpowiedzi do tabeli. Jedno zakończenie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego z podanych początków zdań.

1. The boy got a black eye
 2. He has gained weight
 3. The doctor is going to run some tests
 4. He has pins and needles in his legs now
 5. He had better change his diet,
-
- A. and looks a bit healthier.
 - B. just to check if everything is all right.
 - C. as he has been sitting curled up for so long.
 - D. when he had a fight at school.
 - E. as he was safe and sound.
 - F. otherwise he will be seriously ill.

1	2	3	4	5

Zadanie 3. (4 pkt)

Przeczytaj tekst. Do każdej luki (1-4) dopasuj właściwe zdanie (A-F). Wpisz odpowiednią literę obok numeru każdej luki. Dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

Can Loud Music Hurt My Ears?

Huh? Can you speak up? Are you asking because you like to put on your headphones and crank up the volume? Maybe your parents have told you, "Turn that down before you go deaf!" **1.** ____ And you'd better listen to them because loud noise can cause both temporary and permanent hearing loss.

If the noise around you is so loud that you have to shout to be heard, there is a chance that the mechanism inside your ear can be injured. Temporary hearing loss can happen after you've been exposed to loud noise for any duration. Having experienced that, you won't be able to hear as well as you normally do for a while. **2.** ____ But it means that the next time you're around loud noise, you should wear protection.

If someone is exposed to loud noise over a long period of time, like every day, permanent hearing loss can occur. **3.** ____ That's why construction and factory workers need to wear ear protection. Listening to loud music a lot can cause the same kind of damage. That's why you might notice that some of your favorite musicians now wear hearing protection while they're playing. **4.** ____ Firstly, protect your ears when you're using machinery. Also, remember to turn down the volume, especially when you're wearing headphones or ear buds. Finally, give your ears a rest once in a while. Take these steps now and you won't be saying "What?" later on.

Adapted from: http://kidshealth.org/kid/talk/qa/rock_music.html

- A.** In fact, special earplugs can be made for you.
- B.** You too can help keep your hearing in tip-top shape.
- C.** Well, they have a point.
- D.** This means the person's hearing won't ever be as good as it once was.
- E.** This may temporarily affect someone's ability to hear.
- F.** Don't worry, it will go away soon.

Zadanie 4. (2 pkt)

Uzupełnij poniższe wypowiedzi (1-2). Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

1. He can't sit in front of TV doing nothing for days. What he needs is
 - A. a shot in the arm.
 - B. a pain in the neck.
 - C. a slip of the tongue.

2. My beloved pet disappeared three days ago and since then
 - A. I have been in the pink.
 - B. I have had green fingers.
 - C. I have been feeling blue.

Zadanie 5. (3 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższe opisy sytuacji. Do każdego z nich (1-3) dopasuj właściwą reakcję, zakreślając literę A, B albo C.

1. Kolega regularnie objada się słodyczami na noc. Co mu poradzisz?
 - A. You must stop working out.
 - B. You ought to kick this habit.
 - C. You should be on top of the world.

2. Koleżanka wygląda na przeziębioną. Jak zareagujesz?
 - A. You had better clear your throat.
 - B. You are the picture of health.
 - C. You need a sick note for school.

3. Kolega jest bardzo wysportowany, a ty narzekasz na swoją formę fizyczną. Co powiesz?
 - A. I am in really bad shape.
 - B. I think I have a cast-iron stomach.
 - C. I can't complain anymore.

Zadanie 8. (5 pkt)

Zadaj pytanie o podkreśloną część zdania.

1. Tom has been taking care of Susan since she broke her leg.

.....?

2. This new treatment costs a fortune.

.....?

3. The rescue team will not be able to set off due to the heavy weather conditions.

.....?

4. My little sister cut her finger with a piece of paper.

.....?

5. Michael has to have a check-up every three months.

.....?

Zadanie 9. (6 pkt)

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (1–6). Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań.

Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie 5 wyrazów, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.

1. The Queen will open the new wing of the hospital soon.

OPENED

The new wing of the hospital _____ by the Queen soon.

2. The doctors tried very hard to save his life.

BEST

The doctors _____ to save his life

3. I think it is a good idea to swallow these pills.

SHOES

If _____, I would swallow these pills.

4. "How are you?" he asks me whenever we meet.

EVERY

He asks me how _____ we meet.

5. Because of severe traffic jams, I had to postpone my appointment with the dermatologist.

OFF

Because of severe traffic jams, I _____ my appointment with the dermatologist.

6. They do not let me cycle without a helmet.

AM

I _____ cycle without a helmet.

Zadanie 10. (2 pkt)

Odpowiedz na pytania w języku angielskim. Wymagana jest poprawność merytoryczna odpowiedzi.

1. What does the abbreviation "GP" stand for? Explain briefly what a "GP" does.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Who was Florence Nightingale? What was she famous for?

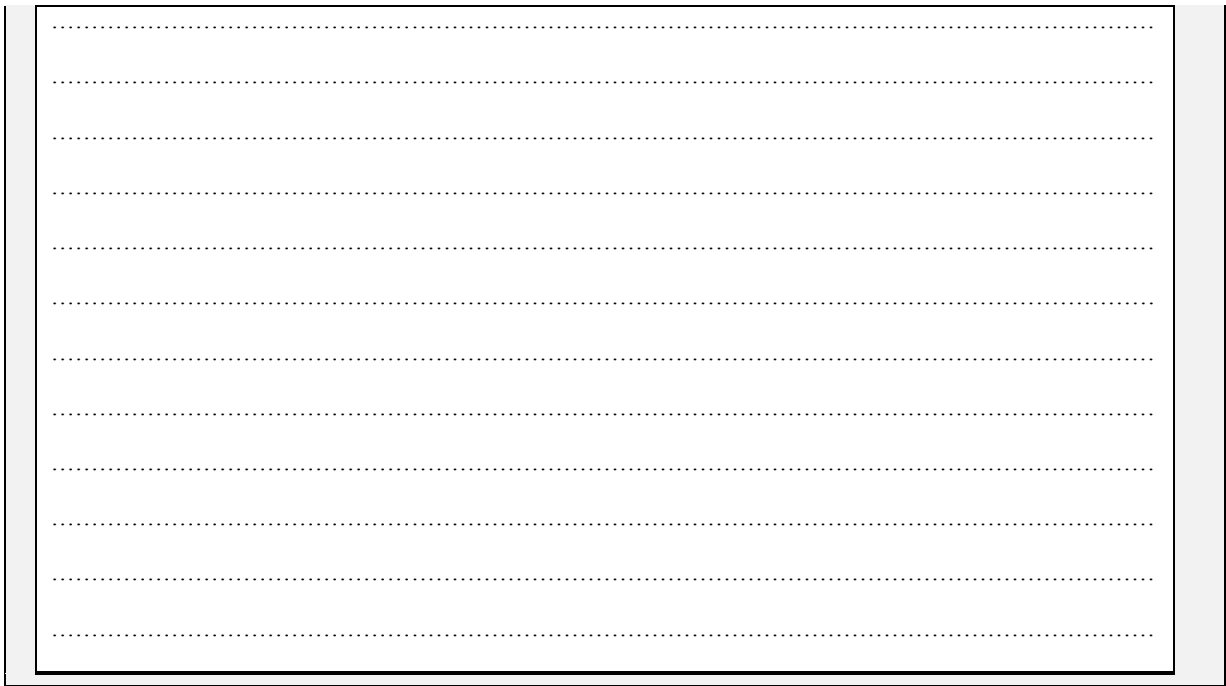
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

A large rectangular box with a dotted line border, intended for writing a rough draft. The box is empty and occupies the upper half of the page.

BRUDNOPIS