

KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

DLA UCZNIÓW GIMNAZJÓW

III ETAP WOJEWÓDZKI

1 lutego 2014



Ważne informacje:

1. Masz 120 minut na rozwiązanie wszystkich zadań.
2. Pisz długopisem lub piórem, nie używaj ołówka ani korektora. Jeżeli się pomylisz, przekreśl błąd i napisz odpowiedź 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. (7 pkt)

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment audycji radiowej. Zaznacz znakiem X w tabeli, które zdania (1-4) są zgodne z treścią nagrania (T – True), które są niezgodne (F – False) oraz które zawierają informacje niepodane w tekście nagrania (NI – No Information). Następnie uzupełnij każdą lukę (5-7) jednym wyrazem lub liczbą, zgodnie z treścią nagrania.

| | | T | F | NI |
|----|--|---|---|----|
| 1. | The text mentions an accident where a child was injured while playing with a dog. | | | |
| 2. | The word “surgery” is taken from Greek words meaning <i>hard work</i> . | | | |
| 3. | Plastic surgeons perform more reconstructive than cosmetic procedures. | | | |
| 4. | Teenagers usually decide to undergo plastic surgery to look different from other people. | | | |

A 5. is the only technical device used in plastic surgery which is mentioned in the text.

In 2011, there were 6. cosmetic procedures performed in the USA.

Plastic surgeons can refuse to treat teenagers after 7. them.

Zadanie 2. (5 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. W pierwszej części zadania zdecyduj i zaznacz w tabeli znakiem X, które zdania (1-4) są zgodne z treścią tekstu (T – True), które są niezgodne (F – False) oraz które zawierają informacje niepodane w tekście (NI – No Information). Następnie odpowiedz na pytanie 5., zakreślając literę A, B, C albo D.

Probiotics

The US is known for its multitasking at mealtimes. While other cultures enjoy long, leisurely meals, Americans head to a lunch meeting, in which a sandwich is accompanied by a pile of documents to read or a laptop with dozens of e-mails that must be answered immediately. But that is not the only form of multitasking while eating. Americans are also interested in improving their health while they eat their favorite foods.

Market research has found that people would rather eat food with something healthy in it than take another vitamin pill, which is why functional foods, or foods with an added health benefit, have become big business. One example of such food is probiotic yoghurt.

While a lot of American shoppers may have been attracted to probiotic yoghurts by celebrity spokeswoman Jamie Lee Curtis, they actually have the people of Bulgaria to thank for their probiotic products. At the beginning of the 20th century, Russian scientist Elie Metchnikoff determined that a diet of fermented milk products resulted in a long, healthy life for Bulgarian peasants. Probiotics became the term for the bacteria that was found in fermented products.

Proponents of a probiotic diet say that probiotics are "good" bacteria that are needed in the gut, and that their presence could result in a whole host of health benefits, everything from reducing lactose intolerance to curing certain kinds of infection. Critics of the probiotic movement, however, say that the evidence just isn't there for these claims, and what's more, even if science did demonstrate the benefits, it would be impossible to add the right amount of these bacteria into a food product. So who's right? Should you add probiotic products to your shopping list, or do they do nothing at all?

Adapted from: <http://health.howstuffworks.com/>

According to the text,

| | | T | F | NI |
|-----------|---|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. | Americans treat eating lunch as a break from multitasking. | | | |
| 2. | thanks to probiotics people do not spend so much money on healthy food. | | | |
| 3. | Metchnikoff believed that Bulgarian peasants owed their longevity to the consumption of fermented dairy products. | | | |
| 4. | probiotics supporters claim that consuming probiotics may lessen the symptoms of lactose intolerance. | | | |

5. The aim of the text is to

- A.** explain why multitasking while eating is wrong.
- B.** criticise people consuming fermented products.
- C.** warn people against the harmful effects of probiotics.
- D.** consider why probiotics are so popular.

Zadanie 3. (5 pkt)

Przeczytaj tekst. Do każdego akapitu (1-3) dopasuj właściwy nagłówek (A-E). Wpisz odpowiednią literę obok numeru każdego akapitu. Dwa nagłówki zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnego akapitu. Następnie znajdź w tekście wyrazy i wyrażenia, które odpowiadają definicjom podanym pod tym tekstem (4-8). Wyrazy należy wpisać w formie odpowiadającej podanej definicji.

- A. Giving up
- B. Positive effects
- C. Risks and drawbacks
- D. Moderation is the key
- E. Replacement is not an option

Caffeine

Do you know that caffeine is, in fact, a drug? It is defined in such a way because it stimulates the central nervous system – it gives most people a temporary energy boost and elevates their mood. In its natural form, it tastes very bitter. But most caffeinated drinks have gone through enough processing to camouflage the bitter taste and are drunk by lots of people who don't like coffee.

1. _____

Many people feel that caffeine increases their mental alertness. However, caffeine can also cause irritability, dizziness, headaches, and the jitters. It can interfere with normal sleep, cause the body to lose calcium, and that can lead to bone loss over time. Furthermore, caffeine can aggravate certain heart problems and may also interact with some medications or supplements.

2. _____

Caffeine is usually thought to be safe in reasonable amounts. Experts consider 200-300 mg of caffeine a day to be a sensible amount for adults. Teens should try to limit caffeine consumption to no more than 100 mg of caffeine daily, and kids should get even less, if any at all, to avoid health risks. Caffeine is not stored in the body, but you may feel its effects for up to 6 hours. That is why it is so important not to overdose.

3. _____

Consuming even as little as 100 mg of caffeine a day can lead a person to become “dependent” on caffeine. This means that someone may develop withdrawal symptoms if he or she quits caffeine suddenly. You can try replacing caffeinated sodas and coffee with caffeine-free drinks. Options include water, decaffeinated coffee, caffeine-free sodas and teas. At first, you may find yourself feeling tired, but your energy levels will return to normal in a few days. Taking an approach like this can gradually help you wean yourself from caffeine.

Adapted from: <http://kidshealth.org/>

4. to move someone or something to a higher, more important level or rank, or make them better than before:

.....

5. nervous, worried feelings, especially before an important event:

.....

6. to worsen a situation:

.....

7. slowly, over a long period of time:

.....

8. the painful or unpleasant feelings someone has after they have stopped taking a drug that they were dependent on:

.....

Zadanie 4. (3 pkt)

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (1-6) jednym wyrazem, tak aby otrzymać spójny i poprawny językowo tekst. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych słów.

Making a change in your life

When we were kids our parents told 1. _____ how to act, what to eat, even when to do our homework. But as we start taking charge 2. _____ our own lives, many of us decide to make changes – stuff like eating right, being 3. _____ environmentally conscious than before, or doing better in a sport.

If you're like most people, the easy part is knowing what change you want to make. The challenge is figuring 4. _____ how to get there and sticking with it.

That's why we've created this application. It helps make goals easier to reach 5. _____ breaking them down into manageable steps. We also provide examples of how other people reached their goals – they did it, and we know you can too! You'll be surprised 6. _____ how easy it is to change your life for the better. Good luck!

Adapted from: <http://kidshealth.org/>

Zadanie 5. (6 pkt)

Uzupełnij każde z poniższych zdań jednym pasującym słowem. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych słów. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie brakujących liter w słowie, a niektóre litery zostały już podane.

1. ___ l ___ ___ from grasses, flowers or trees can trigger symptoms of hay fever and asthma.
2. It is vital to bear in mind that throat l ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ are not candy – they are meant to be used for medical purposes only.
3. Some people suffer from a fear of needles, but I already feel weak when I just see a nurse preparing a ___ y ___ ___ ___ ___ to give me an injection.
4. When I was riding a bike, I fell on the gravel and severely g ___ ___ ___ ___ my elbow.
5. My sister comes out in a ___ ___ h if she eats seafood – she has a lot of red spots on her arm.
6. The illness is highly ___ ___ ___ ___ g ___ ___ ___, so you had better not visit the patient for another two weeks.

Zadanie 6. (5 pkt)

Uzupełnij luki odpowiednią formą wyrazu utworzonego od słowa podanego obok każdego zdania (1-5). Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

1. Wanting to improve the taste and appearance of their food, some food companies put too many _____ in their products. **ADD**
2. Unfortunately, the _____ of influenza viruses is impossible because of their large and varied presence. **ERADICATE**
3. Some doctors say that yoga is largely _____ but I can't agree – thanks to yoga, I have increased my flexibility. **EFFECT**
4. It's sometimes hard to _____ the symptoms of the flu from the common cold. **DIFFER**
5. Consider some natural ways to soothe your nervous system before you reach for any _____ . **TRANQUIL**

Zadanie 7. (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. My brother exercises half the time that I exercise.

TWICE

I exercise _____ my brother.

2. We are not going to tolerate his health complaints any longer.

UP

We have no intention _____ his health complaints any longer.

3. If I went into hospital, would you visit me?

TO

Were _____ into hospital, would you visit me?

4. “You should start a new hobby, Mr Williams”, the doctor said.

TAKE

The doctor advised _____ a new hobby.

5. The nurse walked in quietly because she didn't want to wake the patients.

SO

The nurse walked in quietly _____ the patients.

6. The doctors operated on my knee yesterday.

OPERATED

My knee _____ by the doctors yesterday.

Zadanie 8. (5 pkt)

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

1. What does the abbreviation “NHS” stand for? Explain briefly what “NHS” does.

.....
.....

2. What is the popular name of the plague that killed large numbers of people in the 14th century?

.....

3. What is the full name of the British scientist who discovered penicillin?

.....

4. What is the item associated with the event held every two years by Comic Relief during which a lot of money is collected in Britain for people who need help in the UK and other countries?

.....

5. What is the name of the international organisation that helps people who are suffering as a result of wars, disease and disasters? Its sign is recognised internationally, and protects the people using it from being attacked and harmed.

.....

Zadanie 9. (8 pkt)

W angielskojęzycznym czasopiśmie przeczytałeś/aś artykuł dotyczący medycyny niekonwencjonalnej. Masz wiele zastrzeżeń do materiału zaprezentowanego w artykule. Napisz list do autorów artykułu, w którym:

- poinformujesz, w jakich okolicznościach natknąłeś się na artykuł, i wyjaśnisz dlaczego zdecydowałeś się go przeczytać,
- opisziesz, co najbardziej Cię zaskoczyło w artykule i dlaczego,
- wyrazisz swoją opinię na temat medycyny niekonwencjonalnej i podasz znany Ci przykład jej zastosowania,
- zasugerujesz temat kolejnego artykułu poświęconego zdrowiu i wyjaśnisz, dlaczego będzie on interesujący dla czytelników.

Podpisz się jako XYZ. Wypowiedź powinna zawierać 100-150 słów. Każdy podpunkt powinien być rozwinięty. Oceniana jest zawartość treściowa (4 pkt), zakres użytych środków językowych (2 pkt) i poprawność językowa (2 pkt).

Uwaga! Praca w brudnopisie nie będzie sprawdzana i oceniana.

Brodnopis