

**KONKURS PRZEDMIOTOWY Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO**  
**dla uczniów szkół podstawowych w roku szkolnym 2020/2021**

**Zawody III stopnia**

**22.04.2021 r.**

Na wykonanie wszystkich zadań przeznaczona jest **90 minut**.

Zadanie 1. (max 14 p.)	Zadanie 2. (max 7 p.)	Zadanie 3. (max 14 p.)	Zadanie 4. (max 15 p.)	Zadanie 5. (max 10 p.)	Razem (max 60 p.)

**I. Uzupełnij poniższe zdania. Liczba kresek jest równa liczbie liter brakującego wyrazu. Nie wolno zmieniać żadnej z podanych liter.** (0-14 p.)

1. He began counting **b \_ \_ k \_ \_ r \_ s** : "Ten, nine, eight..."
2. I didn't do it **d \_ \_ \_ b \_ \_ \_ t \_ \_ y** - it was an accident!
3. Over half his speech was devoted to the **i \_ \_ \_ e** of saving whales.
4. The manufacturers received thousands of complaints from **d \_ \_ s \_ \_ i \_ \_ \_ ed** customers.
5. She felt **e \_ b \_ \_ r \_ \_ \_ ed** about undressing in front of the doctor.
6. Computerization has enabled us to do away with a lot of **p \_ \_ \_ \_ w \_ \_ k**.
7. There are two **e \_ \_ r \_ n \_ \_ s** - one at the front and one around the back.
8. It was difficult to **e \_ \_ \_ m \_ \_ e** how many trees had been destroyed.
9. She stood **g \_ z \_ \_ g** at herself in the mirror.
10. There has been much **g \_ \_ \_ \_ p** about the possible reasons for his absence.
11. The spelling mistakes in the text had been **h \_ \_ \_ l \_ \_ h \_ ed** in green.
12. We have no **i \_ l \_ s \_ \_ \_ s** about how difficult the job will be.
13. Accidents are the **i \_ \_ v \_ \_ \_ le** result of carelessness.
14. The party is on Tuesday, but in the **m \_ \_ n \_ \_ \_ e** I have to shop and prepare the food.

**II. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst. W punktach 1-7 wybierz, zakreślając kółkiem, jedną z czterech propozycji (a, b, c, d) zakończenia zdań bądź odpowiedzi na pytania odnoszące się do treści tekstu.**

(0-7 p.)

Born on 4 August, 1901 into a world of poverty and inequality, Louis Armstrong was to become one of the most famous musicians of all time. Growing up in one of the poorest areas of New Orleans, he was forced to start work at the age of eleven in order to help his mother make ends meet. It was from the money he made selling coal and newspapers that he bought his first cornet. His interest in music was born.

Louis' musical career took off a few years later as a result of his friendship with Joe Oliver, a man 15 years his senior and one of the first musicians to take jazz to different parts of the US. While Oliver went off on his travels, Louis often stood in for the older man and his reputation quickly spread. Then, when the infamous music halls of New Orleans closed down and most musicians found themselves out of work, Oliver was one of the first to establish himself in Chicago. It was not long before he asked Louis to join him.

While in Chicago, Louis met and married Lil Harding, Oliver's ambitious and talented pianist. Shortly after their marriage, Lil convinced her husband that it was time to emerge from Oliver's shadow, and Louis set off for New York where he joined Fletcher Henderson's famous Big Band. The partnership, however, was short-lived and Louis soon returned to Chicago, where his wife was urging him to join her.

Back in Chicago, Louis made a series of records with his wife on piano. As a result, the "Hot Five" were born, with a sound that was to turn the world of jazz upside down. Rather than the traditional "front line" of trumpet, clarinet and trombone playing together all the time, Louis created space for each instrument to play extended solos. The next few years were enjoyable and lucrative for Louis. By 1929 the radio had helped him to break through to an even wider audience and he soon became a national star.

In the late 1940's Louis began moving away from the big-band format and in 1947 he formed the All Stars – the band he was to lead for the rest of his life. Despite his increasing health problems, Louis made numerous influential records with the All Stars and he and his band remained in popular demand, appearing in films, on television and on stage. But on 6 July 1971 Armstrong died in his sleep in the small hours of the morning at his home in Corona, New York. The world had lost a great entertainer and the first great genius of jazz.

1. Why did Louis go out to work when he was still very young?
  - A He had been expelled from school.
  - B His family was very poor.
  - C He wanted to save up for music lessons.
  - D He was interested in the newspaper business.
2. When did Louis first acquire a reputation for his musical talent?
  - A When he was helping Joe Oliver out in New Orleans.
  - B While he was touring the US with Joe Oliver.
  - C When he moved to Chicago.
  - D When the music halls of New Orleans closed down.
3. Why did Louis move to Chicago?
  - A Musicians were better paid there.
  - B His wife was urging him to join her there.
  - C There was no work in New Orleans.
  - D Jazz music was no longer popular in New Orleans.
4. Why did Louis decide to separate from Joe Oliver?
  - A The two of them no longer got on.
  - B Joe Oliver wanted to move to New York.
  - C He was persuaded to move on.
  - D He wanted to tour America.
5. How did the sound of "Hot Five" differ from traditional jazz music?
  - A In "Hot Five" all the instruments were played at the same time.
  - B In "Hot Five" the instruments sometimes played individually.
  - C "Hot Five" included a wider range of instruments than in the past.
  - D The sound of "Hot Five" was dominated by the trumpet.

6. What helped Louis Armstrong to become known nationwide?  
A His records were on sale in every city in the US.  
B He spent most of his time touring the country.  
C His music got excellent reviews in the national press.  
D The coming of radio meant that more people heard his music.
7. What will Louis Armstrong be remembered for?  
A His television appearances.  
B His entertaining comedies.  
C His involvement in Big Band music.  
D His extraordinary musical talent.

**III. Wybierz, zakreślając kółkiem, jedną z czterech propozycji (a, b, c, d) uzupełnienia luk w poniższych zdaniach.** (0-14 p.)

1. All their children are allowed \_\_\_\_\_ exactly what they like.  
a) to do  
b) doing  
c) for doing  
d) do
2. No one wants to have extra homework tonight, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) don't he  
b) do they  
c) does he  
d) don't they
3. You must phone us as soon as you \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
a) are getting  
b) will get  
c) get  
d) will have got
4. The dietician suggested \_\_\_\_\_ his last meal of the day before 7 o'clock in the evening.  
a) that John should have  
b) for John having  
c) John to have  
d) John having had
5. Marion likes her new neighbourhood and \_\_\_\_\_ her brother.  
a) so does  
b) also does  
c) too  
d) either does
6. I was walking down the street when I slipped on a banana skin and fell down. Never in my life \_\_\_\_\_ so embarrassed!  
a) I've felt  
b) I felt  
c) have I felt  
d) I would feel

7. Our new principal is young and has little experience. \_\_\_\_\_ , I believe that he has strength of will to make our school the best.
- a) Despite
  - b) However
  - c) While
  - d) Although
8. Call me immediately, \_\_\_\_\_ he bring this matter up at the meeting.
- a. if
  - b. when
  - c. will
  - d. should
9. Could I have \_\_\_\_\_ of those brochures, please? I promised to take one for my friend.
- a. one other
  - b. one more
  - c. another one
  - d. another
10. I think you should get yourself some nose drops for that cold. You can buy them without a doctor's \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a. receipt
  - b. prescription
  - c. reception
  - d. recipe
11. Our team played against Leeds yesterday. Don't you want to know what \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- a. was the result
  - b. the result was
  - c. results were there
  - d. were the results
12. Can you see those houses over there? The one \_\_\_\_\_ are being painted used to belong to my grandparents.
- a. whose walls
  - b. which walls
  - c. the walls of whose
  - d. that walls
13. It is a fault of the system that students in junior high school are getting used \_\_\_\_\_ like adults.
- a. to treating them
  - b. to treatment
  - c. to being treated
  - d. to treat
14. As far as I can tell, she did sound \_\_\_\_\_ over the phone.
- a. frightened
  - b. frighteningly
  - c. the fright
  - d. afraid of

**IV. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst, a następnie wybierz, zakreślając kółkiem, jedną z czterech propozycji (a, b, c, d) uzupełnienia luk (od 1. do 15.) w poniższych zdaniach. Punkt (0) stanowi przykład.**

(0-15 p.)

One of the most striking statistics that I have seen in a long (0) ...C... is that 5 cent of all the energy used in the United States is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ by computers that have been left on all night. I can't confirm this personally, but I can (2) \_\_\_\_\_ tell you that on numerous occasions I have looked out of hotel rooms late at night, in a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of American cities, and been struck by the fact that every light in every (4) \_\_\_\_\_ office building is still on, and that computer (5) \_\_\_\_\_ are indeed flickering.

Why don't Americans turn these things (6) \_\_\_\_\_ ? For the same reason, I suppose, that so many people here let their car engines (7) \_\_\_\_\_ when they pop into a shop, or leave lights blazing all over the house, or keep the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ heating on so hot — because, in short, electricity, petrol and other energy sources are so (9) \_\_\_\_\_ cheap, and have been for so long, that it doesn't occur to them to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ otherwise.

Why, after all, put up with the annoying experience of having to wait 20 seconds for your computer to (11) \_\_\_\_\_ up each morning when you can have it at your immediate command by (12) \_\_\_\_\_ it on all night?

We are terribly (13) \_\_\_\_\_ of resources in this country. The average American uses twice as much energy to get (14) \_\_\_\_\_ life as the average European. With just 5 percent of the world's (15) \_\_\_\_\_ , we consume 20 per cent of its resources. These are not statistics to be proud of.

- |                    |                  |               |                |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 0. A period        | B was            | C time        | D day          |
| 1. A made          | B consumed       | C destroyed   | D worn         |
| 2. A firmly        | B certainly      | C doubtlessly | D well         |
| 3. A centre        | B part           | C variety     | D rarity       |
| 4. A distant       | B attractive     | C virtual     | D neighbouring |
| 5. A controls      | B screens        | C rooms       | D workers      |
| 6. A out           | B down           | C away        | D off          |
| 7. A continue      | B run            | C go          | D work         |
| 8. A central       | B hot            | C useful      | D energy       |
| 9. A interestingly | B proportionally | C relatively  | D definitely   |
| 10. A manage       | B carry out      | C behave      | D perform      |
| 11. A warm         | B go             | C turn        | D be           |
| 12. A letting      | B allowing       | C running     | D leaving      |
| 13. A consuming    | B carefree       | C wasteful    | D useful       |
| 14. A by           | B over           | C along       | D through      |
| 15. A market       | B population     | C resources   | D goods        |

V. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach (1-10), tłumacząc podane w nawiasach fragmenty zdań w języku polskim na język angielski. Uzupełnione zdania muszą być w pełni poprawne pod względem logicznym i gramatycznym. Punkt (0) stanowi przykład.

(0-10 p.)

(0) **Przykład:** We'll come to the workshops on \_\_\_\_\_ *condition* \_\_\_\_\_ that we're not told to stay in the firm till the evening. (**pod warunkiem**)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ those of her friends who know Frank should go there now.

(**Ani Sue, ani**)

2. We should help Martha, I think. \_\_\_\_\_ with her sister she's been so sad.

(**odkąd pokłóciła się**)

3. Do you have an idea \_\_\_\_\_ to finish the ground floor? (**ile czasu potrzebujemy**)

4. Should I go today or should I wait for you? Go today. Tomorrow you \_\_\_\_\_

speak to the boss. (**nie będziesz mógł**)

5. It's high time somebody \_\_\_\_\_ what she shouldn't do. (**powiedział jej**)

6. **The sooner she leaves** our town, \_\_\_\_\_ for us. (**tym lepiej**)

7. First make **sure she's coming** this week and then \_\_\_\_\_. (**daj mi znać**)

8. She \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time. She went out at five to ten and didn't seem to be in a hurry.

(**musiała mieć**)

9. Even if \_\_\_\_\_ few plates, we still have a little money and we can buy some more.

(**jest za mało**)

10. Look at this man in the street. He seems to \_\_\_\_\_. (**na kogoś**

**czekać**)