



**KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO**  
**dla uczniów szkół gimnazjalnych**

**Etap wojewódzki 2017/2018**

**TEST A**

Kod ucznia: .....

Liczba uzyskanych punktów: ..... / 94

Wynik procentowy: .....%

**INSTRUKCJA DLA UCZNIĄ**

Przeczytaj uważnie instrukcję i postaraj się prawidłowo rozwiązać wszystkie zadania.

- Przed przystąpieniem do pracy sprawdź czy Twój test jest kompletny. Jeśli zauważysz usterki, zgłoś nauczycielowi.
- Zadania czytaj uważnie i ze zrozumieniem.
- Na napisanie testu i przeniesienie rozwiązań na kartę odpowiedzi (ANSWER SHEET) masz 75 minut.
- Odpowiedzi wpisuj czarnym lub niebieskim długopisem bądź piórem. Odpowiedzi zaznaczone ołówkiem nie będą brane pod uwagę.
- Nie używaj korektora. Jeżeli się pomylisz, przekreśl błędną odpowiedź i obok napisz poprawną.

**Powodzenia!**

**I. READING (14 points)**

You are going to read descriptions of four board games. For questions 1 – 14, choose from the games (A-D). Some of the games may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning. (0)

**BOARD GAMES**

**GAME A**

**Quarto** has already collected a clutch of awards around the world. The playing board has 16 circles arranged in a square, and there are the same number of playing pieces made of polished wood. Each piece possesses four of eight different characteristics: light or dark; short or tall; solid or hollow; round or square. No two pieces are identical. The idea is to form a line of four pieces, all containing one single characteristic – all dark, or all hollow, for example. You take turns to select any one of the pieces and pass it to your opponent, who places it in a circle of his choice on the board. Being the one that selects your opponent’s pieces, you have only yourself to blame if you lose.

**GAME B**

**La-Tre** was invented by Richard Morgan, who has taken the brave step of manufacturing and marketing his game himself. The playing board is as for chess. Each player has two types of pieces – attackers and defenders. The winner is the player who captures all the opponent’s attacking pieces. These are mainly captured by jumping over your opponent’s piece on a clear path, and landing on the empty square beyond. The same piece can then zoom off in another direction for further captures, all in one turn. Should you become a La-Tre addict, you may well wish to progress to the advanced game.

**GAME C**

**Monopoly**, the world’s biggest selling game, was actually invented by Elizabeth Magie, though it was Charles Darrow who started marketing it as his own creation in 1933. Despite its popularity, few of us really know how to play it well. Although it is played with a dice, winning is not solely a question of luck. More important are an understanding of economics and an ability to tempt other players into doing deals. A serious Monopoly session starts with everyone going around the board buying properties. Soon people realize that progress can only be made if deals are done. To be successful you need to persuade others that the deal will benefit them even though you are actually only interested in winning.

**GAME D**

The second most popular game, **Scrabble**, was invented by an American crossword fan, in 1948. This famous word game, which can be played by up to four players, is available in 30 languages in 121 countries. Despite this success, it is soon to be redesigned in a bid to attract more players. Designers are expected to consider changing the typeface of the letters and reverting to the use of wood for the tiles. The essential characteristic of the good Scrabble player is flexible, lateral thinking and such individuals should be comfortable with modifications and not particularly concerned about how the board or tiles look. As long as the basic rules and values of the tiles stay the same then fans will be happy.

*(First Certificate Gold Exam Maximizer, Sally Burgess with Richard Acklam)*

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 0. It was originally created by a woman.                                    | 0. <u>  C  </u>   |
| 1. It uses the same board as another famous game.                           | 1. _____          |
| 2. It can be played at two levels of difficulty.                            | 2. _____          |
| 3. It has pieces which are all different from one another.                  | 3. _____          |
| 4. It is not played skillfully by most people.                              | 4. _____          |
| 5. / 6. It has been produced and sold by individuals rather than companies. | 5. _____ 6. _____ |

**(two answers, two points)**

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 7. It has won prizes.  | 7. _____  |
| 8. It requires good players to use their communication skills. | 8. _____  |
| 9. It will soon look a little different.                       | 9. _____  |
| 10. It lets you make some choices for your opponent.           | 10. _____ |
| 11. It exists in many different versions.                      | 11. _____ |
| 12. It involves taking your opponent’s pieces.                 | 12. _____ |
| 13. It was invented by someone who enjoyed doing word puzzles. | 13. _____ |
| 14. It is owned by more people than any other game.            | 14. _____ |

## II. PARAPHRASE (10 points)

Complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning. (0)

0. Katy sent me a text message.

I \_\_\_\_\_ *received a text message from* \_\_\_\_\_ Katy. **RECEIVED**

1. The number of people who attended the conference exceeded our expectations

More people attended the conference \_\_\_\_\_ expected. **HAD**

2. I'd prefer you not to wear those jeans to the wedding.

I'd \_\_\_\_\_ those jeans to the wedding. **RATHER**

3. I don't have enough money to go to the cinema.

I can't \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema. **AFFORD**

4. I am sure Brian won't mind looking after my baby.

I am sure Brian won't object \_\_\_\_\_ my baby. **CARE**

5. You shouldn't be so impatient.

You \_\_\_\_\_ patience. **OUGHT**

6. They think the burglar knew the owner of the house.

The burglar is \_\_\_\_\_ the owner of the house. **KNOWN**

7. The police are investigating her disappearance.

Her disappearance \_\_\_\_\_ by the police. **LOOKED**

8. I think I'll always find it strange living in a village.

I don't think I'll ever \_\_\_\_\_ in a village. **USED**

9. I eat meat but it has to be well cooked.

I eat meat \_\_\_\_\_ well cooked. **PROVIDED**

10. We don't want a complete stranger to do it.

We don't want \_\_\_\_\_ a complete stranger. **HAVE**

## III. Open cloze (10 points)

Complete each gap with one word. There is an example at the beginning. (0)

0. \_\_\_\_\_ *None* of us has been given a pay rise, that's why we are striking.

1. This old mansion \_\_\_\_\_ me think of my family home.

2. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ after her mother, they look very similar, and even wear similar clothes.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ being a talented singer, he also composes his own songs.

4. Due to recession many companies have \_\_\_\_\_ bankrupt.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ yourself to anything you like. I recommend the salad.

6. He was \_\_\_\_\_ redundant last month.

7. Dolphins are known to communicate \_\_\_\_\_ means of ultrasounds.

8. One of her duties is to write letters \_\_\_\_\_ her boss's behalf.

9. We don't know your names, please introduce \_\_\_\_\_ gentlemen.

10. It wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ I read the book myself that I realized how captivating it was.

#### IV. Open Cloze (10 points)

Complete each of the following gaps with one word. There is an example at the beginning. (0)

##### A new life in colour

All the time he was growing (0) up, colour did not exist for Londoner Brian Langridge. Brian was born with a rare eye defect, affecting only one in a million people, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ meant he could only see things in black and white.

Then, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 21, he heard about some revolutionary new contact lenses developed by British scientists, and he decided to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ up the £600 needed to buy a pair. In (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to raise the money, Brian had to work overtime in his job at a local supermarket. But he was careful (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to build his hopes up too high. 'The opticians had always told me nothing could be (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to help me because I was so severely colour blind,' says Brian. 'Consequently, I didn't get too excited about the lenses in (7) \_\_\_\_\_ they didn't work for me.'

He needn't (8) \_\_\_\_\_ worried, though: as soon as he put them on he began to see the world in all its colour. 'I had to get a friend to spend the first day with me (9) \_\_\_\_\_ that he could tell me which colours were which, because I had absolutely no idea. It was just amazing.' Now, as a result of being (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to distinguish between different on-screen colours, Brian has begun a new career working with computers.

#### V. Word formation (10 points)

Use the words given in capital at the end of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning. (0)

##### Village life

In 1997, tired of the noise and (0) *pollution* of the city, best-selling author Will Smith and his family moved out to Chersey, a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ village in the Suffolk countryside, with 53 (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and one shop. Three years later they sold their (3) \_\_\_\_\_ 16th century cottage and moved back to London, where they now live in a smart new (4) \_\_\_\_\_ on the outskirts of the city. So what happened? 'Chersey seemed an idyllic place to live,' explains Will, 'a quiet (5) \_\_\_\_\_ old village in extremely (6) \_\_\_\_\_ surroundings. However, we soon became aware of the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of village life. With so little to do in Chersey, and because the buses were so (8) \_\_\_\_\_, our teenage children became (9) \_\_\_\_\_ on us to take them everywhere in the car. As for our own social life, the neighbours were rather cold and (10) \_\_\_\_\_, so we felt very isolated and lonely. It was not the rural idyll we had expected.'

**POLLUTE**

**PICTURE**

**INHABIT**

**BEAUTY**

**NEIGHBOUR**

**PEACE**

**PLEASE**

**ADVANTAGE**

**FREQUENT**

**DEPEND**

**FRIEND**

**VI. Word formation (10 points)**

Use the words given at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits in the gap. There is an example at the beginning. (0)

- (0) Tom has lost his           *confidence*           in conventional medicine after many years of unsuccessful treatment. **CONFIDE**
- (1) The realization of this project isn't so                    as the initial conditions we have to accept. **TROUBLE**
- (2) If you want to improve your English I'd recommend a book on grammar                                   . **USE**
- (3) We were shown a rich                                    of different products. **VARY**
- (4) Will the sports channel provide any                                    of the approaching world championships? **COVER**
- (5) Thanks to the operation my                                    has improved a lot. **SEE**
- (6) The most                                    feature of his character is his generosity. **STAND**
- (7) This book contains a lot of suggestions how to deal with a naughty and                                    child. **OBEY**
- (8) Since her retirement she has so much free time that she has taken up a new hobby out of                   . **BORE**
- (9) The jury found him guilty of                                   . **THIEF**
- (10) The view from the top of the mountain was                                   . **BREATH**

**VII. Error correction (10 points)**

Correct one mistake in each sentence. Rewrite the wrong part making necessary changes. There is an example at the beginning. (0)

0. I haven't seen her ~~since~~ two years.

                                   *for*                                   

1. If she had worn her seat-belt then, she would have still been alive.

2. Personally I prefer tea from coffee.

3. Everybody came to the party, didn't it?

4. The less mistakes he makes the better grades he gets.

5. We won't go swimming unless the weather won't improve.

6. They made us to apologise to them.

7. Where are books I ordered online three days ago?

8. I'll call you as soon as she will solve the problem.

9. 'I don't like seafood and Chinese food.' 'So does my niece.'

10. Women in poor countries are often forced to do mens' work.

**VIII. Multiple-choice cloze (10 points)**

For questions 1-10, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**Ex-athlete taken in.... again.**

The home of (0) C athlete Helen Barnett was burgled this weekend and a large number of sporting medals and trophies were (1) \_\_\_\_\_, including the five Olympic golds she won in a career spanning three decades. Ms Barnett, who now (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a successful sportswear company, is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to be 'devastated' at the loss.

The burglary is believed to have taken (4) \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday afternoon when Ms Barnett went into her large, two-acre garden in order to investigate smoke coming from a wooded area near her summerhouse. The burglar is thought to have (5) \_\_\_\_\_ fire to undergrowth in order to lure Ms Barnett out of the house. A young man carrying a large bag was seen climbing over a wall bordering the garden (6) \_\_\_\_\_ after the fire brigade arrived. He apparently made his (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in a sports car.

The theft (8) \_\_\_\_\_ just before ten months after a similar incident in which Ms Barnett was robbed of several items of jewellery. On that occasion, a man posing as a telephone engineer had (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the ex-athlete into leaving the house while another took her jewels. The thieves were eventually caught and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to four years in jail.

- |     |               |              |                  |               |
|-----|---------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 0   | A) earlier    | B) sooner    | C) <u>former</u> | D) preceding  |
| 1.  | A) robbed     | B) mugged    | C) pickpocketed  | D) stolen     |
| 2.  | A) runs       | B) overtakes | C) works         | D) holds      |
| 3.  | A) spoken     | B) said      | C) felt          | D) told       |
| 4.  | A) part       | B) hold      | C) place         | D) time       |
| 5.  | A) made       | B) given     | C) set           | D) put        |
| 6.  | A) shortly    | B) firstly   | C) initially     | D) previously |
| 7.  | A) runaway    | B) getaway   | C) hideaway      | D) takeaway   |
| 8.  | A) comes      | B) arrives   | C) gives         | D) takes      |
| 9.  | A) succeeded  | B) managed   | C) tricked       | D) obtained   |
| 10. | A) imprisoned | B) ordered   | C) given         | D) sentenced  |

**IX. Match the pairs. (10 points)**

There is an example at the beginning. (0)

- |                             |           |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 0. Double deckers           | <u>aa</u> | aa) London buses                    |
| 1. Union Jack               | _____     | a) British anthem                   |
| 2. Stars and Stripes        | _____     | b) New York City                    |
| 3. Big Apple                | _____     | c) American flag                    |
| 4. Buckingham Palace        | _____     | d) American President               |
| 5. White House              | _____     | e) British Prime Minister's address |
| 6. Oxford                   | _____     | f) British flag                     |
| 7. Harvard                  | _____     | g) British University               |
| 8. God Save the Queen       | _____     | h) American anthem                  |
| 9. The Star-Spangled Banner | _____     | i) Royal Family                     |
| 10. Downing Street 10       | _____     | j) American University              |

**I. Reading**

**II. Paraphrase**

**III. Open cloze**

**IV. Open cloze**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
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- 10. \_\_\_\_\_

**V. Word formation**

**VI. Word formation**

**VII. Error correction**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
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- 10. \_\_\_\_\_

**VIII. Multiple-choice cloze.**

**IX. Match the pairs.**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
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- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_

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- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_

