

Małe olimpiady przedmiotowe

Test z języka angielskiego



Organizatorzy:

Wydział Edukacji
Urzędu Miasta

Centrum Edukacji
Nauczycieli

Szkoła
Podstawowa
nr 17

Szkoła
Podstawowa
nr 18

Imię i nazwisko.....

Szkoła

Drogi Uczniu,

test składa się z 6 zadań, na ich rozwiązanie masz 80 minut.

***Wszystkie odpowiedzi zapisz w teście, następnie oddaj
go członkom komisji.***

Nie zapomnij wpisać swoich danych.

Powodzenia!

Koszalin, kwiecień 2009

ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU SŁUCHANEGO

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie tekst na temat leworęczności. Zdecyduj, które zdania są zgodne z treścią (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem (X) odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

	TRUE	FALSE
1. About 10% of all the people are left-handed.		
2. Left-handed and right-handed people are different.		
3. Right-handed people are quite illogical.		
4. Left-handed people don't have artistic talents.		
5. Many famous people were left-handed.		

ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU CZYTANEGO

Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

A SUCCESS STORY

At 19, Ben Way is already a millionaire, and one of many teenagers who have made their fortune through the Internet. What makes Ben's story more interesting is that he is dyslexic, and was told by teachers at his junior school that he would never be able to read or write properly. 'I wanted to prove them wrong,' says Ben, creator and director of Waysearch, a net search engine which can be used to find things in online shopping malls.

When he was eight, he was given a PC to help with school work. Although he couldn't read properly, he had a natural ability with the computer, and encouraged by his father, he soon began charging people £ 10 an hour for his knowledge and skills. At the age of 15 he set up his own computer consulting company, Quad Computer, which he ran from his bedroom, and two years later he left school to devote all his time to business.

'By this time the company had grown and I needed some people to help me,' says Ben. 'I started doing business with bigger companies.' He has recently signed a contract worth £ 25 million with a private investment company, which will finance his search engine.

(Adapted from MACMILLAN HEINEMANN)

1. Ben Way is one of many young people who
A didn't want to learn at school.

- B** were born in a rich family.
C made big money through the internet.

2. As Ben was dyslexic his teachers told him

- A** they didn't like him.
B to leave school immediately.
C he wouldn't learn read or write well.

3. Ben was very good with the computer because

- A** he got it when he was eight.
B it was naturally easy for him.
C he couldn't read or write.

4. At the age of fifteen Ben

- A** had his own company.
B spent most of his time in the bedroom.
C left school.

5. When his company got bigger

- A** he won an award.
B he started doing business with other companies.
C he sold the company and left the country.

ROZPOZNAWANIE I STOSOWANIE STRUKTUR GRAMATYCZNO – LEKSYKALNYCH

A **Uważnie przeczytaj tekst i w miejsce luk wstaw słowa wybrane z ramki. Nie będziesz potrzebować wszystkich słów. Za każde poprawnie wstawione słowo otrzymasz 0,5 punktu.**

CAN'T	WORLD	THROUGH	MORE
AS	SENDS	SOMEONE	PEOPLE
UNHAPPY	BECAUSE	SOME	SIGNALS
MOST	WEAKER	IT	THREE
BIG	THE	CALLED	OLDER
THESE			

Our eyes are the /1/ important of our five senses. We receive 90% of our information about the /2/..... through our eyes. We also send signals to other /3/..... with our eyes. Some eye /4/..... are unconscious. When we look at something nice, our pupils /żrenica/ get bigger. We cry when we are /5/..... or

when we are very happy. But we can control /6/..... eye signals.
 For example, we can wink at /7/..... or raise an eyebrow.
 Sunglasses make someone appear mysterious or dangerous /8/.....
 they hide the eyes and so we /9/..... see the signals.
 The coloured part of the eye is /10/..... the iris. There are
 /11/..... basic eye colours – brown, blue and green. A few
 albino people have red or pink eyes, but /12/..... are very rare.
 It's because they are /13/..... sensitive to light.
 We only see part of /14/..... eyeball, although the whole eye is as
 /15/..... as a table tennis ball. Light gets into the eye
 /16/.....the pupil.
 As we get /17/..... our eyesight becomes worse because the eye
 muscles are /18/..... .

B PRACA ZE SŁOWNIKIEM

Zapoznaj się ze stroną ze słownika *Oxford Wordpower Dictionary* i wykonaj następujące zadania. Za każde wykonane zadanie możesz otrzymać 1 punkt.

1. Podaj amerykański odpowiednik wyrażenia 'straż pożarna'

2. Jaką częścią mowy jest słowo 'fireplace'?

3. Jakie dwa inne przymiotniki można użyć zamiast przymiotnika 'firm'?
 i
4. Wykorzystując wyrażenie ze słownika uzupełnij tłumaczenie zdania:
He was fired for always being late.
Został za ciągłe spóźnianie się.
5. Jaki przyimek potrzebny jest w angielskim wyrażeniu oznaczającym 'skończyć z kimś'?

an example sentence showing the word in use

This mark is placed in front of the syllable which is stressed.

finish

part of sth. *Finish up your milk, Tom!* 3 [T] **finish sth (on)** to complete the last details of sth or make sth perfect: *He's just adding the finishing touches to his painting.* o *He stayed up all night to finish off the article he was writing.* (PHRASAL VERBS) **finish sb/sth off** (informal) to kill sb/sth: *The cat pounced and finished off the mouse.* o (figurative) *It was losing his job that really finished him off* (= depressed him). **finish with sb/sth** 1 to stop needing or using sb/sth: *Don't go away. I haven't finished with you yet.* o *I'll borrow that book when you've finished with it.* 2 to end a relationship with sb: *Sally's not going out with David any more - she finished with him last month.*

finish 2 /fɪnɪʃ/ noun [C] 1 (used especially about a race) the end: *The last race was a very close finish* (= the runners at the front were close together at the end). o The opposite is start. 2 (used especially about wood and furniture) the feel or look that sth has when it has been polished, etc: *This table has a beautiful finish.*

☆ **finished** /fɪnɪʃt/ adj 1 (not before a noun) **finished (with sb/sth)** having stopped doing sth, using sth or dealing with sb/sth: *'Are you using the computer?' 'Yes, I won't be finished with it for another hour or so.'* 2 (not before a noun) not able to continue: *The business is finished - there's no more money.* 3 made; completed: *the finished product, article, etc*

fjord (also **fjord**) /fɪˈɔːd/ noun [C] a long narrow piece of sea between cliffs, especially in Norway

fir /fɜː(r)/ (also **'fir-tree**) noun [C] a straight tree that keeps its thin leaves (needles) in winter

'fir-cone noun [C] the fruit of the fir

☆ **fire** 1 /faɪə(r)/ noun 1 [U] hot bright flames produced by sth that is burning: *Many animals are afraid of fire.* 2 [C,U] burning that destroys and is out of control: *Firemen struggled for three hours to put out the fire.* o *It had been a dry summer so there were many forest fires.* o *You need to insure your house against fire.* o *The furniture caught fire within seconds* (= started burning). o *Did someone set fire to that pile of wood?* o *Help! The frying-pan's on fire!* 3 [C] burning wood or coal to warm people or cook food: *They lit a fire to keep warm.* o *It's cold - don't let the fire go out!* o *a camp fire* o *Many older houses have an open fire in the sitting-room.* 4 [C] an apparatus for heating a room, etc: *a gas fire* o *an electric fire* 5 [U] shooting from guns: *The soldiers were under fire from all sides.* o *I could hear gunfire in the distance.* (IDIOM) **open fire** 1 to start shooting

'fire-alarm noun [C] a bell or other signal to warn people that there is a fire: *If the fire-alarm goes off, leave the building immediately.*

'firearm noun [C, usually pl] a gun that you can carry: *Most policemen don't carry firearms.*

'fire brigade (US **fire department**) noun [C, with sing or pl verb] an organization of people trained to put out (= stop) fires: *Dial 999 to call the fire brigade.*

'fire-engine noun [C] a special vehicle that carries equipment for fighting large fires

3:	ə	eɪ	aʊ	aɪ	aʊ	ɔɪ	ɪə	eə	ʊə
fur	ago	pay	home	five	now	join	near	hair	pure

firm

'fire-escape noun [C] a special staircase on the outside of a building that people can escape down if there is a fire

'fire extinguisher (also **extinguisher**) noun [C] a metal container with water or chemicals inside that you use for fighting small fires: *Shops and offices have fire extinguishers on every floor.*

'fire-fighter noun [C] a person who fights fires

'firelight noun [U] the light that comes from a fire in a fireplace: *It's quite romantic sitting here in the firelight.*

'fireman /-mən/ noun [C] (pl **firemen** /-mən/) a person whose job is to fight fires: *Firemen have to wear special uniforms.*

'fireplace noun [C] the open place in a room (at the bottom of a chimney) where you light a fire

'fireside noun [C, usually sing] the part of a room beside the fireplace: *Come and sit by the fireside.*

'fire station noun [C] a building where fire-engines are kept and firemen wait to be called

'firewood noun [U] wood used for lighting or burning on fires

fire 2 /faɪə(r)/ verb 1 (I,T) **fire (sth) (at sb/sth); fire (sth) into sth** to shoot with a gun or shoot bullets, etc from a gun: *'Fire!' shouted the officer.* o *Can you hear the guns firing?* o *He fired his gun at the ceiling.* o *They fired rubber bullets into the crowd.* 2 (T) (informal) to dismiss sb from a job: *He was fired for always being late.*

3 [T] **fire sth at sb** to ask questions, or make remarks, quickly and aggressively: *If you stop firing questions at me I might be able to answer!*

4 [T] **fire sb with sth** to produce a strong feeling in sb: *Her speech fired me with determination.*

-fired (in compounds) using the fuel mentioned: *gas-fired central heating*

'firing-squad noun [C] a group of soldiers who have been ordered to shoot and kill a prisoner

firework /'faɪəwɜːk/ noun [C] a small container with chemicals inside that burns or explodes with coloured lights and bangs, used for entertainment: *Be careful not to burn your fingers when you let off that firework.* o *a firework display/party*

Firework is often used in the plural: *We went to watch the fireworks in Hyde Park.*

☆ **firm** 1 /fɜːm/ noun [C, with sing or pl verb] a business company: *Which firm do you work for?* o *My firm's moving to Manchester soon.*

☆ **firm** 2 /fɜːm/ adj 1 able to stay the same shape when pressed, quite hard: *a firm mattress*

2 strong or steady or not likely to change: *She kept a firm grip on her mother's hand.* o *Have*

an uncountable noun

The verb can be intransitive (it has no object) or transitive (it must have an object).

You will find the meaning under this word.

a different spelling, meaning, pronunciation or use in American English

C Uzupełnij tekst właściwą formą czasowników w nawiasach. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź możesz otrzymać 1 punkt.

A funny thing happened to me the other day. I 1./be/..... in a hurry to get to work and I found that my car wasn't working. I 2./have to/.....rush out of the house to catch the bus. While I 3./walk/..... along the street, I 4./notice/..... a woman of about my age on the opposite side of the road. I looked at her again and I 5./realize/..... that we 6./meet/..... before.

We 7./just miss/..... the previous bus and we had fifteen minutes to wait before the next one. I looked at the woman behind me again and I was sure that I 8./know/..... her.

'Excuse me, have we met before?' I said. She looked a bit surprised, but she 9./tell/..... me that her name was Angela Barker.

'You 10./study/..... history at Liverpool university' I shouted.

'That's right!' she replied, 'And you're Claire...?'

'Lewis. Well, my name was Lewis but I 11./be/..... married now. What 12./you do/..... nowadays?' I asked.

'Well, I 13./work/..... in the Central Museum in town and I 14./live/..... in this area, in George Street, for about three years,' she replied.

'You're joking! I live round the corner from here. I 15./not believe/..... it!'

'I know, it's incredible!' she agreed. And I'm glad that you spoke to me because I wondered why you 16./look/..... at me all the time!'

REAGOWANIE JĘZYKOWE

Do każdego zdania z kolumny A dopasuj właściwą odpowiedź z kolumny B. Właściwe litery wpisuj w wolnej kolumnie. Za każde wykonane zadanie możesz otrzymać 0,5 punktu.

		A	B
1		1 Have you got this T-shirt in a larger size?	A OK. Where?
2		2 How did you feel?	B No, thanks. A single is fine.
3		3 How about this green one?	C Yes, here you are.
4		4 Are you doing anything on Friday?	D No, I'm sorry we haven't.
5		5 Have you been here long?	E Delicious.
6		6 It's quarter past three.	F Well, it depends what time.
7		7 Please speak after the tone.	G Oh, congratulations!
8		8 How was the meal?	H Well, I'm afraid the TV isn't working.
9		9 Excuse me. Can you tell me where the bank is, please?	I No, I'm afraid it's fully booked.
10		10 Would you like a double room?	J Yes, it's over there opposite the station.
11		11 Are you free this morning?	K Oh, I must go. My bus is at twenty past.
12		12 So that's two coffees.	L Hello. This is Teresa. My number's 01865 443251.
13		13 We're getting married.	M No, I'm sorry. What about this afternoon?
14		14 Could you pass the dictionary?	N Yes, and could I have the bill, please?
15		15 Have you got any seats available for 12 March?	O I'm sorry. I think you've got the wrong extension.
16		16 Let's have a picnic.	P No, just a few minutes.
17		17 Is everything OK with your room?	Q Yes, that's nice. I'll take it.
18		18 Could I leave message for Kathy, please?	R I was very angry and upset.

Klucz odpowiedzi – język angielski

Rozumienie tekstu słuchanego – za każdą poprawną odpowiedź 1 pkt.

1,2,5 – true

3,4 – false

Rozumienie tekstu czytanego

1 c

2 c

3b

4a

5b

Rozpoznawanie i stosowanie struktur gramatyczno-leksykalnych

A – za każde poprawne słowo – 0,5 pkt

most, Word, people, unhappy, some, somone, becouse, can't, called, three, thses, more, the, big, through, older, weaker

B – praca ze słownikiem – za każde zadanie 1 pkt.

1. fire departament

2. non, rzeczownik

3. strong, steady

4. wylany, wyrzucony

5. with

C - Uzupełnienie tekstu – za każdą odpowiedź – 1 pkt.

Was, had to, was walking, noticed, realized, had met, had just missed, knew, told, studiem, Am, are sou doing, work, hale live, don't believe, were looping.

Reagowanie językowe

1d, 2r, 3q, 4f, 5p, 6k, 7l, 8e, 9j, 10b, 11m, 12n, 13g, 14c, 15i, 16a, 17h, 18o