

IV EDYCJA
REJONOWEGO KONKURSU JĘZYKOWEGO
DLA SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH
EUROPEJCZYK POLIGLOTA

KOD UCZNIĄ

TEST LEKSYKALNO-GRAMATYCZNY: JEZYK ANGIELSKI

Informacje dla ucznia

1. Na stronie tytułowej wpisz powyżej po prawej stronie kod ucznia ustalony przez komisję.
2. Sprawdź czy arkusz zawiera 6 stron (10 zadań).
3. Czytaj uważnie wszystkie teksty i zadania.
4. Rozwiązania zapisuj długopisem lub piórem. Nie używaj korektora.
5. W zadaniach zamkniętych: jeżeli podane są odpowiedzi A, B, C, D, wybierz tylko jedną odpowiedź i zaznacz ją znakiem X bezpośrednio na arkuszu, staraj się nie popełniać błędów przy zaznaczaniu odpowiedzi, ale jeśli się pomylisz, błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem O i zaznacz inną odpowiedź znakiem X.
6. Rozwiązania zadań otwartych zapisz czytelnie w wyznaczonych miejscach. Pomyłki przekreślaj.
7. Pisz wyraźnie!
8. W sumie możesz zdobyć 90 punktów.

POWODZENIA!

I. Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników (i słów) podanych w nawiasach – proszę użyć pełnych form, np. does not zamiast doesn't. (10x1p)

1. What were you drawing on the whiteboard when the teacher the classroom ? (enter)
2. Keith (paint) the front door blue all morning and that's why she is so tired.
3. Peter would go to Thailand if he (have)..... enough money.
4. Kate will feed the cat as soon as she (come) home from work.
5. I (already / have) 3 doughnuts today, That's enough, thanks.
6. Jack (not speak) Spanish.
7. Ann looked exhausted. She (work) hard for 12 hours.
8. I am fond of (play) chess.
9. After I realised what I (tell) her I felt badly about the whole affair.
10. My sister (go / bed) much earlier than we do.

II. Przeczytaj podane poniżej pary zdań. Uzupełnij drugie zdanie, tak aby zachować znaczenie pierwszego zdania. Można zastosować maksymalnie 3 słowa. (5x2p)

1. Darren didn't build this house last year.
This house by Darren last year.
2. Someone is showing Ann how to bath a baby.
Ann how to bath a baby.
3. They accused him of stealing the wallet.
He stealing the wallet.
4. Bella is a very good writer.
Bella writes
5. The milk was too hot for me to drink
The milk was that I couldn't drink it.

III. Uzupełnij zdania brakującymi wyrazami, wstawiając litery w miejsce kresek. (10x1p)

1. I don't ___ v ___ Melody her villa and her handsome car. I know how hard she worked to get them.
2. I met an old friend while I was staying in Paris. What a ___ oi ___ ci ___ nce !
3. I had nowhere to go, I tried to find a s ___ l ___ i ___ to this problem for a few hours.
4. The very temperature of the earth s ___ e ___ s to be rising.
5. He made a t ___ emen ___ ous progress.
6. There are too many ___ u ___ omers in this shop today.
7. Language is never a ba ___ i ___ r to people who are in love.

8. My sons were thoroughly **e _ _ u c _ _ ed** at Harward.
9. How much did you **_ _ a _ _** for redecorating the hall?
10. Maintaining your luxurious car must cost you a **fo _ _ t _ _ n _ _** .

IV. Przeczytaj tekst. Zdecyduj na podstawie zawartych w tekście informacji, które ze zdań podanych w tabeli są zgodne z treścią tekstu (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Odpowiedzi oznacz znakiem X. (6x1p)

Wow, It Can Talk!

African grey parrots are – obviously – gray, but they also have a white area around their eyes. There are two types of African grey parrots, the Congo African grey and the Timneh grey. These birds are fascinating and very smart. They can live to 65 years of age and can learn to copy people talking and other noises. For example, African greys are able to copy things like a telephone ring or the sound of a doorbell, and, in addition, they can even copy the movements they can see people make. In the wild, African greys are known to be able to copy the sounds of over nine different types of birds. African greys are very good talkers and can remember up to 2000 words! Furthermore, African greys do not just repeat the words or sentences they hear, they say the words with the correct sound and tone, too.

There is a problem, however: the intelligence of the African grey makes it a very difficult pet. You must be ready to give your African grey parrot a lot of attention. They need to be around people a lot. Zoologists say African greys are the same as a two-year-old human, emotionally, and can be as bright as a five-year-old. This means they need a lot of attention and patience.

African greys also bite, especially if they feel afraid. If your parrot does not trust you completely and you try to touch it, it will bite! They are also sensitive to the moods of the people around them, so you should stay calm and relaxed around them, or they may become angry or excited. Also, a bored or sad parrot has more chances of having behaviour problems. So make sure that you look after all the parrot's emotional, mental and physical needs so that you have a happy pet.

Adapted from: 1996 African Parrot Society

Zaznacz znakiem X w odpowiedniej kolumnie: prawda czy fałsz	TRUE	FALSE
4.1 African grey parrots don't live very long.		
4.2 The parrots can only copy human voices.		
4.3 African greys can understand many words.		
4.4 African grey parrots want to be with people.		
4.5 These parrots are as intelligent as adults.		
4.6 You shouldn't shout around your parrot.		

V. Uzupełnij luki przez przekształcenie wyrazu w nawiasie tak, aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdanie. (10x1p)

1. It is about 75 years since the end of the Second World War and yet some survivors have not fully recovered from the events they lived through. (TRAUMA)
2. It's how lazy my brother is! (BELIEVE)
3. Do i need any special ? (QUALIFY)
4. Although he was on a strict diet, the temptation to buy his favourite cookies proved (RESIST)
5. Women for ages have demanded in education and other areas of life. (EQUAL)
6. It requires a lot of to learn English. (PATIENT)
7. have not found a cure for some diseases yet. (SCIENCE)
8. What is your town (FAME) for?
9. Some people believe that the light bulb is the most important of all time (INVENT)
10. It was such a lesson. (BORE).

VI. Zaznacz prawidłową odpowiedź – znakiem X. (15x1p)

1. I am go any further
 A. to tired too B. not tired enough C. too tired to D. tired enough to
2. I don't enjoy pasta.
 A. eat B. to eat C. eating D. to eating
3. Because of high costs of medical care in the US, health has become necessary.
 A. assurance B. policy C. warranty D. insurance
4. His attempts to introduce a new system of management were all killed in the
 A. bud B. spot C. pit D. beginning
5. There aren't eggs.
 A. an B. any C. some D. the
6. I in the park when I Susan.
 A. walked, met B. was walking, was meeting C. was walking, met D. walked, meet
7. My friend Glen excells not only in Spanish
 A. as well as in French B. and equally in French C. but also in French D. in French as well
8. My friend Jack his dinner at 6 o'clock.
 A. used to eating B. was used to eat C. is used to eating D. used eating
9. I hope I will be able to the fear of darkness.
 A. overtake B. overtaken C. overcome D. overcame

10. He my wallet!
 A. steal B. stole C. rob D. thief
11. I can't go on holiday because I my leg.
 A. broke B. braked C. have braked D. have broken
12. We have been typing for 3 hours now. I think it's high time we a break.
 A. have B. having C. took D. take
13. I wouldn't have failed the exam if I much harder.
 A. stydied B. have studied C. study D. had studied
14. Computers more and more efficient.
 A. are becoming B. become C. becomes D. are become
15. „, Please, knock on the door before the room”.
 A. to enter B. enter C. entering D. enters

VII. Sparafrazuj następujące zdania. Drugie zdanie powinno mieć to samo znaczenie co zdanie wyjściowe. (6x1p)

1. Where does Ann work?
 I am wondering
2. Someone has stolen Peter's car.
 Peter's car
3. Is this Tom's coat?
 Does this coat?
4. I last saw her when I was in Italy.
 I haven't seen her
5. I am afraid we don't have enough coffee.
 I am afraid we have too
6. Joseph Conrad wrote „Heart of Darkness”.
 „Heart of Darkness” by Joseph Conrad.

VIII. Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby otrzymać zdanie poprawne gramatycznie i zgodne z treścią zdania pierwszego. Wykorzystaj podany w nawiasie wyraz w niezmienionej formie. (8x1p)

1. How often do you play the piano? (he)
 They want to know
2. How often does she perform live? (she)
 Mark wanted to know how often
3. I will only come if you ask me to. (invite)

If I won't come

4. I can't wait to meet her. (looking)
I'm really her.

5. I have never ridden a camel before. (first)
It is a camel.

6. Why don't we go to the cinema? (going)
How to the cinema?

7. Karen is similar to her mother. (after)
Karen her mother.

8. I am really very sorry I am late. (being)
I am really very sorry

IX. Przetłumacz na język angielski napisane tłustym drukiem fragmenty zdań. (11x1p)

1. Greg (**interesuje się sztuczną inteligencją**)and wants to be a scientist one day.
2. Even in developed countries there are people who live in (**ubóstwie**)
3. (**Czy odrobiłaś / eś**) your homework yet?
4. You'll (**zapłacisz mandat**) if you drive too fast in the city centre.
5. I hope our (**premier**) will find a way to put a stop to violence.
6. (**Czy znasz kogoś**) who has been to the Sahara Desert?
7. I must go on a diet. I (**przybrałem na wadze**)during the winter months.
8. He (**był w Afryce**)..... twice, hasn't he?
9. (**Ile jajek**) do we need to make a cake?
10. (**Czy jest jakaś restauracja**) near the cinema?
11. I try to (**używać bardzo mało soli**)..... because it's not healthy.

X. Dokończ poniższe zdania - wpisz odpowiedzi. (4x1p)

1. The capital city of Scotland is
2. The capital city of the U.K. is
3. The capital city of Wales is
4. The UK means in Polish: