

POLIGLOTA 2002

IV KONKURS JEZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO DLA KANDYDATÓW DO LICEUM

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1. *Wysłuchaj dwukrotnie dialogu i napisz, który z rozmówców wyraża daną opinię. Wstaw W (woman) lub M (man).*

- a) Spending vacation on a bike is too tiring.
- b) Sleeping is a good way of spending your holidays.
- c) Having breakfast at 12 o'clock is better than biking.
- d) It's nice to swim in the sea on a hot summer day.
- e) Visiting new places gives you satisfaction.
- f) It does not matter what you eat when you have fun.
- g) Buying food is better than cooking.

2. *Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst, a następnie napisz czy podane pod tekstem zdania są prawdziwe (T) czy fałszywe (F).*

NHS

Britain has got a National Health Service (the NHS). This service provides free treatment for all illnesses. If you are ill, you go to your local doctor. He or she is a general doctor, or general practitioner (GP). You make an appointment to see the doctor, unless it is an emergency. If you are too ill to go out, you telephone the doctor and he or she will come to your house. Your GP will either give you some treatment or send you to a specialist. Most specialists work in hospitals.

If the doctor gives you a prescription for some medicine, you take it to the pharmacy in a chemist's shop. You have to pay for the medicine, unless it is for a child, an old person or someone who is unemployed. The cost is the same for any medicine.

If you have an accident you go straight to a hospital. You go to the Casualty Department.

You don't have to use the NHS. If you prefer, you can have private treatment. You have to pay for this, but it usually means that you can have an operation sooner.

- a) Only children don't have to pay for a doctor in Britain.
- b) If you don't have a job, you can get the medicine for free.
- c) If your illness is more serious, your medicine may be more expensive.
- d) Patients who pay for operations are operated on more quickly.
- e) A GP is usually a nurse with good qualifications.
- f) If you are too weak to go out, your GP will visit you.
- g) Specialists usually work in hospitals.
- h) People who have accidents need to be sent to a hospital by their GP.

3. *Uzupełnij luki w poniższych zdaniach, wstawiając zawsze tylko JEDNO słowo. Liczba kreszek odpowiada ilości liter w brakującym wyrazie.*

- a) In football you can _ _ _ _ the ball or strike it with your head. But you must not touch it with your hand.
- b) I did not know John spoke so many _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ languages.
- c) Is Van Gogh your favourite _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ?
- d) Do you live alone? No, I _ _ _ _ _ a room with my friend.
- e) In case of emergency just _ _ _ _ _ this button.
- f) Would you like some cake? No, thank you. I am on a diet, trying to _ _ _ _ _ some weight.
- g) The _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ for my being late is that my train did not leave on time.
- h) You mustn't have _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ gum in your mouth while talking to your teacher.
- i) Susan enjoys working in this shop. She feels satisfied when she can be helpful to any of her _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .
- j) I am not going to climb the stairs. I will use the _ _ _ _ _ .

4. *Przekształć zdania tak, aby nie zmienić ich znaczenia.*

- a) They must inform him about the meeting.
He must _____
- b) Shall we go for a walk?
What about _____?
- c) The value of this picture is about \$100,000.
This picture is _____
- d) John lent me some money.
I _____
- e) Is it necessary to stay till six o'clock?
Do we _____?
- f) I last went to the cinema two months ago.
I haven't _____
- g) The show was boring.
I was _____
- h) What was her reaction to the news?
How _____?
- i) You should stop eating so much fatty food.
The doctor advised me _____
- j) Who is the owner of this beautiful house?
Who does this house _____?

5. *Uzupełnij tekst wstawiając podane w nawiasach czasowniki w odpowiedniej formie.*

More news from the world of water

An American company (build) the first underwater hotel in the world at the moment. You can stay there from next year. You (see) dolphins, fish and crabs outside your bedroom window but the room (cost) a lot more than a room in a hotel (cost) today.

There (be) an animal in Australia that can survive in a drought. It (make) a hole in the ground and (stay) there for up to seven years! It (not drink) anything in that time. Its name? The desert frog.

SeaWorld in the USA (put) a whale back into the sea later today. The organisation (find) the whale on a beach. She (be) very thin. But since she (be) at SeaWorld she (start) to eat again. She (be) now much bigger than she (be).

A fish that (not swim) in Britain's seas for over 500 years (catch) by a fisherman last week. The fish is called a red herring. Actually, the fisherman (catch) fifteen of them in the nets of his fishing boat but he (give) one to an aquarium where it (put) in a pool so people could see it.

6. *Przetłumacz zdania na język angielski.*

- a) Nikt mu nie wierzy. _____
- b) Czy kiedykolwiek widziałeś kogoś sławnego? _____
- c) Mamy bardzo mało pieniędzy. _____
- d) Moja kuzynka pracuje w szpitalu. _____
- e) Czym zajmuje się twój ojciec? _____

klucz

**Za każde prawidłowe rozwiązanie przyznajemy JEDEN punkt. Połówek nie przyznajemy.
MAKSYMALNA LICZBA PUNKTÓW 60.**

- 1. Wysłuchaj dwukrotnie dialogu i napisz, który z rozmówców wyraża daną opinię. Wstaw W (woman) lub M (man).**
a) M b) M c) M d) W e)W f) W g) M
- 2. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst, a następnie napisz czy podane pod tekstem zdania są prawdziwe (T) czy fałszywe (F).**
a) F b) T c) F d) F e)F f) T g) T h) F
- 3. Uzupełnij luki w poniższych zdaniach, wstawiając zawsze tylko JEDNO słowo. Liczba kresek odpowiada ilości liter w brakującym wyrazie.**
a) kick b) foreign c) painter d) share e)press f)lose g)reason h) chewing i) customers
j) lift
- 4. Przekształć zdania tak, aby nie zmienić ich znaczenia.**
a) be informed about the meeting
b) going for a walk
c) borrowed some money from John
d) have to stay till 6 o'clock
e) been to the cinema for 2 months
f) bored with the show
g) did he react to the news
h) to stop eating so much fatty food
i) belong to
- 5. Uzupełnij tekst wstawiając podane w nawiasach czasowniki w odpowiedniej formie.**
IS BUILDING
WILL SEE
WILL COST
COSTS
IS
MAKES
STAYS
DOESN'T DRINK
HAS PUT
FOUND
WAS
WAS
HAS STARTED
IS
WAS
HADN'T SWUM
WAS CAUGHT
CAUGHT
GAVE
WAS PUT
- 7. Przetłumacz zdania na język angielski.**
a) Nobody believes him.
b) Have you ever seen somebody/anybody famous?
c) We have very little money.
d) My cousin works in a hospital.
e) What does your father do?