

POLIGLOTA

VI KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO DLA KANDYDATÓW DO LICEUM

© I Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. Mikołaja Kopernika w Kołobrzegu

6 kwietnia 2005 r

IMIĘ I NAZWISKO: _____

KLASA: _____ SZKOŁA: _____

NAUCZYCIEL: _____

WYNIK:

GOOD LUCK !

Science fiction

Science fiction (which is often shortened to SF or sci-fi) is the name for books or films that ask the question 'What would happen if ...?' (a) ... SF aims to disturb our perceptions of what is real and normal by taking us into other worlds. (b) It is often more interested in ideas than people, and reflects the great impact of technology on the modern world.

The first example of science fiction was Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*. (c) It tells how Frankenstein, a student, creates a living creature out of parts which were taken from dead bodies (d) This subject was later developed by Jules Verne in *Journey to the Centre of the Earth* (1864) and by H.G. Wells in *The Time Machine* (1895). These writers were seriously concerned about the problems arising from the use of new technology. This is still true today, even attracting genuine scientists such as Isaac Asimov to write science fiction books.

Science fiction stories have provided plenty of material for radio, films, and television. (e) In 1938 a play called *The War of the Worlds*, which was about invaders from Mars, was presented as a real news item on the radio. (f) The films *Star Wars* and *Alien*, both of which were followed by successful sequels, are among the most successful films ever made. Some of the most popular television shows such as *Dr. Who*, *Star Trek* and *The X-Files* have also been science fiction.

(g) One major recent development has been the arrival of cyberpunk. Cyberpunk stories are set in cyberspace, a world within the interlinking worldwide network of computers, which humans can enter and participate in through virtual reality. (h)

1. Zaznacz, w które luki w tekście należy wstawić zdania. Jest więcej luk niż zdań.

1. Computers are playing an increasingly important role in SF stories. _____
2. People listening to it were terrified and thousands left their homes in a panic. _____
3. The words that continue the question are usually about a scientific advance
or a major change in the environment _____
4. This was published in 1818 when she was only 19. _____

2. Zaznacz najlepszą odpowiedź.

1. Science fiction
 - a. is the short form of sci-fi
 - b. is about everyday reality
 - c. is very popular with film-goers
2. Frankenstein
 - a. worked as a scientist
 - b. was made from body parts
 - c. was the name of a book and a character in it
3. Isaac Asimov
 - a. is a writer of science books
 - b. is interested in technological problems
 - c. is involved in sci-fi in his work as a scientist
4. Cyberspace
 - a. is a computer network
 - b. is a place
 - c. is a type of story.

3. Znajdź w tekście słowa i wyrażenia, które najlepiej odpowiadają podanym definicjom.

1. ways of looking at or understanding something
2. real
3. stories which follow on from other stories
4. share or join in an activity

4. Przeczytaj najpierw całe opowiadanie, a następnie wstaw czasowniki w odpowiedniej formie.

When the bus (stop) in a small square, Helen (read) her magazine and didn't realize that she arrived at her destination. 'This is Santa Teresa,' Martin said. 'You (arrive) home! I suppose your cousin (wait) for us now. Come on. I (carry) the bags. Helen thought, 'all those years when I (live) in New York, I (dream) of this moment. And now it's real, I can't believe it! Here I (really / stand) in the square'. Santa Theresa was Helen's birthplace, but she (leave) the town at the age of six. She had some memories of the town, and some photographs, but (she / belong) here still? She (not/know). Nobody (be) in the square. Perhaps her cousin Maria (not receive) Helen's letter. 'What (we / do) now?' asked Martin. 'There (not / be) even a hotel here!'

5. Przeczytaj CAŁY tekst i zakreśl JEDNO słowo A, B, C, lub D, które najlepiej pasuje w lukę. Przykład (0) jest podany na początku.

THE HISTORY OF BASKETBALL!

The National Basketball League began in 1898. It was the first professional basketball league in the (0) *world*. (1) people had been playing similar games for centuries, basketball itself was only eight years old. A Canadian PE teacher (2) Dr James A Naismith invented the game in 1890. Naismith (3) to invent a game which his students could play in the gym during the cold winters. He produced a set of thirteen simple rules which (4) what the players could and couldn't do. For example, the players could (5) the ball in any direction but they couldn't (6) with it. At first, the players used a football and fruit baskets. Later, as the sport (7) more popular, they used special balls and metal hoops. In 1936, basketball was (8) in the Olympic Games for the first time. Today, it is probably the most popular indoor sport in the world.

There are basketball leagues in many different countries, but the most famous league is the NBA (National Basketball Association) in the USA. The most successful players in the NBA are national (9) They are also amongst the highest-paid sportsmen in the world. A top player can (10) more than \$10 million a year.

- | 0 A planet | B world | C earth | D globe |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A However | B Despite | C Although | D But |
| 2. A called | B whose | C name | D who |
| 3. A wanted | B preferred | C enjoyed | D liked |
| 4. A referred | B called | C explained | D spoke |
| 5. A throw | B fire | C launch | D hit |
| 6. A play | B run | C jump | D turn |
| 7. A became | B doubled | C increased | D succeeded |
| 8. A played | B had | C became | D made |
| 9. A fans | B fame | C celebrities | D success |
| 10. A win | B gain | C pay | D earn |

6. Ułóż zdania. Nie wolno dodawać wyrazów ani zmieniać ich formy.

Przykład: I / the / go / cinema / every month / to *I go to the cinema every month.*

- 1 to / she / her / showed / brother / the / photos.
- 2 love / my / would / try / at / hand / skiing / I / to
- 3 asked / car / design / were / they / to / new / a
- 4 problem / help / I / you / have / you / a / will / if
- 5 much / put / my / tea / sugar / how / did / in / you

7. Ułóż pytania do odpowiedzi. Zwróć uwagę na części zdań napisane pogrubioną czcionką.

Przykład: *Why don't you work?*

I don't work **because I retired last year.**

- 1? It takes me **two hours** to get to school.
2? **A book** fell on the floor.
3? I went there **to buy some food.**
4? This car belongs to **Maria**
5? My party? **All my friends** are coming.

8. Przekształć zdania tak, aby zachować ich znaczenie i użyć słów wydrukowanych obok. Nie zmieniaj formy słów kluczowych.

Przykład: I hate people smoking in my room. **stand** *I can't stand people smoking in my room.*

1. I am not as good at maths as you are. **than**

.....

2. I first met her in 1993. **since**

.....

3. There's a party at Mary's house next week. **having**

.....

4. In the snowy weather we do not go to school. **if**

.....

5. 'Where is the bank, please?' **could**

.....

6. Helen gave a camera to Richard. **by**

.....

7. I m sure that John is not the thief. **be**

.....

8. Jim is too young to get married. **enough**

.....

9. A friend is staying with me. She comes from Paris. **who**

.....

10. I do not have enough money for the ticket. **afford**

.....

9. Przetłumacz zdania na język polski.

1. Do you think you could give me a hand with the cooking?

.....

2. What's Jim like?

.....

3. How long are you here for?

.....

4. Do you feel like having a cup of coffee?

.....

5. Have you booked a table for two?

.....

KLUCZ

Zadanie 1

1 g 2 f 3 a 4 c

Zadanie 2

1 c 2 c 3 b 4 a

Zadanie 3

1 perceptions 2 genuine 3 sequels 4 participate

Zadanie 4

stopped, was reading, have arrived, is waiting, will carry, was living, dreamt / used to dream, am really standing, left / had left, did she belong, didn't know, was, hadn't received / didn't receive, are we going to do, isn't

Zadanie 5

1C 2A 3A 4C 5A 6B 7A 8A 9C 10D

Zadanie 6

1. She showed the photos to Her brother
2. I would love to try my hand at skiing
3. They were asked to design a new car
4. If you have a problem, I will help you / I will help you if you have a problem.
5. How much sugar did you put in my tea?

Zadanie 7

1. How long does it take you to get to school?
2. What fell on the floor?
3. Why did you go there?
4. Who does this car belong to?
5. Who is coming to your party?

Zadanie 8

1. You are better at Maths than me / than I am.
2. I have known her since 1993
3. Mary is having a party next week.
4. If it snows we do not go to school.
5. Could you tell me where the bank is?
6. Richard was given a camera by Mary.
7. John can not be the thief.
8. Jim is not old enough to get married.
9. A friend who comes from Paris is staying with me.
10. I can not afford (to buy) the ticket.

Zadanie 9 – proponowane odpowiedzi

1. Czy mógłbyś mi pomóc w gotowaniu?
2. Jaki jest Jim?
3. Na jak długo tu jesteś?
4. Czy masz ochotę na filiżankę kawy?
5. Czy zarezerwowałeś stolik dla dwóch osób?