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	Kod ucznia								
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KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

DLA UCZNIÓW GIMNAZJUM

ETAP REJONOWY

Drogi Uczniu!

Witaj na II etapie konkursu z języka angielskiego. Przeczytaj uważnie instrukcję i postaraj się prawidłowo odpowiedzieć na wszystkie pytania.

- Arkusz liczy 6 stron i zawiera 7 zadań.
- Przed rozpoczęciem pracy sprawdź czy Twój test jest kompletny. Jeżeli zauważysz usterki, zgłoś ten fakt Komisji Konkursowej.
- Zadania czytaj uważnie i ze zrozumieniem.
- Odpowiedzi wpisuj czarnym lub niebieskim długopisem bądź piórem.
- Dbaj o czytelność pisma i precyzję odpowiedzi.
- W przypadku testu wyboru prawidłową odpowiedź zaznacz stawiając znak **X** na literze poprzedzającej treść wybranej odpowiedzi.
- Nie używaj korektora. Jeżeli pomylisz się, błędne zaznaczenie otocz kółkiem i zaznacz znakiem **X** inną odpowiedź.
- Oceniane będą tylko odpowiedzi, które zostały umieszczone w miejscu do tego przeznaczonym.
- Brudnopis nie będzie oceniany.

Czas pracy:

90 minut

Liczba punktów
możliwych
do uzyskania:

52

Pracuj samodzielnie.

Powodzenia!

Zadanie 1. Przeczytaj tekst, zaznacz odpowiedź Prawda (True)/Fałsz (False). (0-6 punktów)

Does your school have any problems with discipline?

Is discipline a problem in your school? What do teachers do when pupils behave badly in your country? A Scottish teenager had very strong opinions about discipline at her school. Read on to find out more.

What is bad behaviour?

UK schools are allowed to discipline pupils who behave badly in various ways. But what exactly is bad behaviour? The following is a list of serious and not-so-serious types of bad behaviour seen by a teacher in a London secondary school.

- Playing truant (not coming to school without permission from parents)
- Smoking, swearing, hitting, kissing, running, stealing
- Not doing homework
- Cheating in exams (copying from secret notes or another pupil)
- Calling a teacher or another pupil bad names (bullying)
- Not listening or not paying attention in lessons
- Wearing unsuitable clothes for school

Punishments in UK schools

Here are some of the ways that UK school children can be punished.

- Exclusion: a pupil is excluded from the school and cannot come back. The pupil has to find a new school or a different method of education (home tutor, special centre for difficult pupils).
- Suspension: when a pupil is suspended they cannot enter the building or attend lessons until the school has a meeting about their case. Suspension can last from 1 to 45 days in a school term. The school usually gives work to do at home with a tutor (special teacher).
- Detention: a pupil is detained. This means he or she is asked to stay at school at the end of the school day. The pupil must work for 30 minutes or an hour more before they are allowed to leave the school.
- Lines: a pupil has to write a sentence many times (100 times) on a sheet of paper: An example sentence: I must not shout in class. This punishment is sometimes given during detention too.

Case Study

Freya MacDonald, a 15-year-old pupil from Scotland, made the news in the UK when she refused to accept her school's punishment. Freya's family say that she was given detention many times for trivial things such as drinking fizzy drinks in class and coming into school through a fire door. After her secondary school gave her detention for the eleventh time, she went to a lawyer and took legal action against the school. The teenager said that it is not legal to keep a pupil in the school building if the student does not want to be there because Scottish law says that it is illegal to detain children against their will.

According to Scottish law every child has the right to an education. Freya says that repeated detentions disrupted her education and made it difficult for her to learn. She refused to return to school until the school respected her civil rights. She wants the headmaster and her teachers to sign a letter to promise they will respect her rights.

Hundreds of schools in Scotland were told not to use detention as a punishment because of Freya's legal action.

Contracts

Many schools in the UK now give parents a home/school contract. This is a contract explaining the school discipline and rules. Parents must sign this document and agree that they accept the school's rules. They are responsible for their child's behaviour and must respect the discipline methods used in the school. [source: britishcouncil.org]

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. Playing truant means using bad language. | True | False |
| 2. Cheating in exams is not seen as bad behaviour in the UK. | True | False |
| 3. Teachers cannot hit pupils to punish them in Britain. | True | False |
| 4. Lines and detention are often given at the same time. | True | False |
| 5. Freya MacDonald said 'no' to detention at her school. | True | False |
| 6. All schools in Britain now give parents a home/school contract to sign. | True | False |

Zadanie 2. Wstaw podane wyrazy w odpowiednie luki w tekście, tak aby tekst stanowił logiczną całość. Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. Można użyć danego wyrazu tylko 1 raz. (0-16 punktów)

version, know, originated, dead, name, spread, most, happy, common, door, popular, trick, known, easily, knock, part,

Halloween is celebrated on October the 31st every year. It _____(1) from a pagan holiday and the Christian holiday of All Saints' Day. The _____(2) Halloween is a shortened _____(3) of All Hallows' Eve. Today, it is more of a fun day for children and has largely lost its religious roots. Halloween is probably _____(4) famous in the U.S.A. Irish immigrants took it to America in the mid-1600s and it slowly _____(5) across the country. Halloween is not celebrated in many countries around the world although many people _____(6) about it. Some Christians are not so _____(7) that people celebrate Halloween. They believe the holiday is un-Christian because of its origin as a pagan "festival of the _____(8)."

Halloween has many _____(9) identifiable symbols. The colours orange and black are widely used. In particular, orange pumpkins and fires and black witches, cats and costumes are _____(10) features of this day. One of the biggest Halloween activities is trick-or-treating. This is when children _____(11) on doors and ask for a small gift. If they don't get anything, they'll play a _____(12) on the person who opens the _____(13). Food also plays a big _____(14) of Halloween. Toffee apples are very popular and so is anything made from pumpkin. Halloween is also a _____(15) topic for Hollywood. Many horror movies have been made about it. Because of this, Halloween is now _____(16) in many countries that never actually celebrate it.

Zadanie 3. Wybierz jedną poprawną odpowiedź i zakreśl odpowiednio a,b,c, lub d. (0-6 punktów)

1. Who wrote „Alice in the Wonderland” ?

- a) Charles Dickens
- b) Lewis Carroll
- c) Mark Twain
- d) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

2. Who was Geoffrey Chaucer?

- a) a poet
- b) a politician
- c) a singer
- d) an actor

3. Which of these is not Shakespeare's play?

- a) The Canterbury Tales
- b) Mackbeth
- c) King Lear
- d) Romeo and Juliet

4. What is the name of the actor playing Mr. Bean?

- a) Pierce Brosnan
- b) Rowan Atkinson
- c) Daniel Craig
- d) Jude Law

5. Who was not a poet/writer?

- a) Emily Bronte
- b) Jsaac Newton
- c) George Orwell
- d) George Byron

6. Freddie Mercury was the lead singer of:

- a) The Beach Boys
- b) The Doors
- c) Dire Straits
- d) Queen

Zadanie 4. Przekształć wyrazy podane obok tak, aby można było uzupełnić zdania. 0-5 punktów

1. Please, fill in this.....and leave it on the desk. QUESTION

2. His father hasn't got a job-he's.....EMPLOY

3.the weather was awful during our holiday. FORTUNE

4. I felt.....after the trip to Dublin. EXHAUST

5. If you want to be a.....pianist, you have to practice a lot. SUCCEED

Zadanie 5. Wybierz jedną prawidłową odpowiedź. (0-5 punktów)

1. If I.....taller, I would be able to play basketball.

- a) will be
- b) have been
- c) would be
- d) were

2. I am looking forwardyou soon.

- a) to seeing
- b) to see
- c) to have seen
- d) to be seen

3. Mark.....to play tennis.

- a) didn't use
- b) will use
- c) is used
- d) isn't used

4. We'd better.....our parents about the test.

- a) said
- b) say
- c) tell
- d) told

5. The police.....looking for the thief.

- a) was
- b) are
- c) have
- d) should

Zadanie 6. Przekształć zdania, wykorzystując podane elementy. (0-6 punktów)

1. We have two fax machines in our office.

There

2. I'm sure she is ambitious.

She must.....

3. My dog is more clever than hers.

Her dog isn't as

4. They organised a rock concert in the park last Saturday.

A rock concert.....last Saturday.

5. „Turn on the light”, my sister asked.

My sister asked me.....

6. Why don't we invite Diana?

How about

Zadanie 7. Jesteś w szkole językowej za granicą na 3 tygodniowym kursie języka angielskiego.

- Mieszkasz sam/a w dwuosobowym pokoju.
- Napisz ogłoszenie, które powieszysz w gablotce szkoły, o tym, że szukasz współmieszkańca/współmieszkanki.
- Ogłoszenie powinno zawierać następujące informacje- kim jesteś (wiek, płeć, narodowość); -kogo szukasz (wiek, płeć, narodowość);
- -Jaki jest twój pokój;
- -Jaki jest dojazd do szkoły;
- -Jaki jest koszt pokoju;
- -Jak się z Tobą skontaktować.

Pamiętaj, abyś w swoim ogłoszeniu zawarł/a wszystkie wymienione wyżej informacje. Ogłoszenie powinno zawierać -od 40 do 80 słów maksymalnie. (0-8 punktów)

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