

Małe olimpiady przedmiotowe

Test z języka angielskiego



ORGANIZATORZY:

Wydział Edukacji
Urzędu Miasta
w Koszalinie

Centrum Edukacji
Nauczycieli
w Koszalinie

Szkoła
Podstawowa
nr 17
w Koszalinie

Szkoła
Podstawowa
nr 18
w Koszalinie

Imię i nazwisko

.....

Szkoła

.....

**Drogi Uczniu,
uważnie przeczytaj polecenia, na rozwiązanie
zadań masz 60 minut.**

**Podpisz test i wraz z rozwiązaniami oddaj
członkom komisji.**

Powodzenia!

Koszalin, kwiecień 2013

ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU SŁUCHANEGO

Zapoznaj się z treścią zadania. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedzi czterech uczniów, mówiących o swoich problemach szkolnych. Przyporządkuj nazwę przedmiotu szkolnego A-F do wypowiadającej się osoby 1-4. Dwie nazwy przedmiotów szkolnych zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej wypowiedzi.

Za to zadanie możesz otrzymać 4 punkty.

W czasie słuchania możesz robić notatki.

A PE (Physical Education)

C History

E Physics

B Mathematics

D Biology

F Geography

1	
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2	
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3	
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4	
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ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU CZYTANEGO

A. Przeczytaj poniższy tekst. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w tekście zdecyduj, które z podanych zdań są prawdziwe (TRUE), a które nie (FALSE). Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli.

Za to zadanie możesz otrzymać 10 punktów.



Teach your children at home

In Britain it is legal to educate children at home, and now more parents than ever before are choosing to teach their children on their own. One of them is Jane Lowe who used to be a secondary school teacher. Her husband, Paul, is a business systems analyst and they have two children, Helen, 12, and Lawrence, 10. Jane tells their story.

‘My children have never been to school. Helen was a very early reader and a very intelligent child who asked a million questions every day. She learned very quickly in this way. In fact, one day we realised that when she went to school she wouldn’t learn so much and so fast. So we decided to keep her at home a bit longer. Then her brother came who is 20 months younger. They had a wonderful relationship. Helen taught Lawrence to read – I can’t remember doing it myself! Our home became a very happy, natural learning environment.

Educating children at home is a 24-hour-a-day job. Parents have little time or place for themselves. It is important to be patient and creative all the time, which is sometimes difficult. But educating children at home also means a lot of positive things. We have worked out a very good relationship with my husband who often comes to ‘teach’ or ‘learn’ with us. I also think we are now very close as a family: we talk a lot in the atmosphere of good friendship.

Every parent should think hard before he or she decides to educate their child at home. My advice for them is: never do it only because you suddenly get angry with a school system in your country! Think twice. And be prepared for a very messy house: there is not much time for cleaning, and those models of the solar system or figures of dinosaurs are not just left behind the classroom door!

	TRUE	FALSE
1 In the past fewer parents taught their children at home.		
2 Helen could read at a very early age.		
3 Helen did not go to school because she was not intelligent enough.		
4 Helen's brother is older than her.		
5 If you teach your children at home, you usually have classes in the morning.		
6 To teach your children at home you need to have a lot of ideas all the time.		
7 Teaching children at home does not bring the whole family together.		
8 Educating children at home should be a careful decision.		
9 Parents should teach children at home when they are not satisfied with their school.		
10 Children who learn at home are very messy.		

B. Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst, z którego usunięto 5 zdań . Wstaw zdania oznaczone literami A- E w luki 1- 4 tak, aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.
Za to zadanie możesz otrzymać 4 punkty.



Stay home, you've got school phobia, doctor tells girl

A girl of 11, who bursts into tears when she sees a school uniform has been diagnosed with 'school phobia'.

Dr Eleanor Stanton said that Gemma Maisey, who has gone to school twice in three months, should no longer attend classes.

Her mother, Sarah, 36, said the problems started shortly after Gemma joined the Parkway secondary school in Swindon last September. She had to take six weeks off because of a leg injury and became nervous at the thought of returning to school. She was so far behind with her work and her friends had all moved on.

She found excuses not to go. Then she had panic attacks, crying and shaking. We forced her to go until we were told **1** ____.

Mrs Maisey, a receptionist who is married with three other children, claimed **2** ____ with a prison sentence for not sending her daughter to school.

In a letter to the school and to the local education authority, Gemma's doctor wrote **3** ____, but she was not able to attend school.

The doctor recommended **4** ____ with a phobic group, which helps pupils frightened of going to school before re-introducing them to normal education.

- A** that the girl was not playing truant
- B** that was the worst thing we could do
- C** that could help everybody
- D** that the schoolgirl attend classes
- E** that the school had threatened her

STRUKTURY LEKSYKALNO-GRAMATYCZNE

Słowa lub wyrażenia z ramki wstaw w odpowiednie luki w tekście. Każde słowo/wyrażenie może być użyte tylko raz.

Za to zadanie możesz otrzymać 10 punktów.

state ~~ terms ~~ exams ~~ co-educational ~~ private
primary ~~ nursery school ~~ secondary ~~ break up ~~
compulsory

When children are two or three years old, they sometimes go to a 1/....., where they learn simple games and songs. Their first real school is called a 2/..... school. In Britain children start this school at the age of five. The academic year in Britain begins in September and is divided into three 3/..... .

Schools 4/..... for the summer holiday in July.

5/..... education begins at the age of about eleven, and most schools at this level are 6/....., which means boys and girls study together in the same classes. In Britain education is 7/..... from five to sixteen years of age, but many young people choose to stay at school for another two or three years after 16 to take higher 8/.....

Most children go to 9/..... schools, which are maintained by the government or local education authorities, but some children go to 10/..... schools, which can be very expensive.

PRACA ZE SŁOWNIKIEM

Zapoznaj się z wycinkiem ze słownika *Oxford Wordpower Dictionary*, a następnie zaznacz znakiem + te zdania, które są poprawne gramatycznie.

Za to zadanie możesz otrzymać 2 punkty.

agree /ə'gri:/ verb **1** /I,T/ **agree (with sb/sth); agree (that ..)** to have the same opinion as sb/sth: *'I think you should talk to the manager about this.'* *'Yes, I agree.'* - *I agree with Paul.* - *Do you agree that we should travel by train?* - *I'm afraid I don't agree.* → Look at **disagree**. **2** /I/ **agree (to sth)** to say yes to sth: *I asked if I could go home early and she agreed.* - *Andrew has agreed to lend me his car for the weekend.* → Look at **refuse**. **3** /I,T/ **agree (to do sth); agree (on sth)** to make an arrangement or agreement with sb: *They agreed to meet again the following day.* - *Can we agree on a price?* - *We agreed a price of £500.* **4** /I/ **agree with sth** to think that sth is right: *I don't agree with experiments on animals.* **5** /I/ to be the same as sth: *The two accounts of the accident do not agree.*

- 1 He thinks we should go, and I'm agree.
- 2 She thinks she's right, but I'm not agree.
- 3 I don't agree with you.
- 4 Most scientists agree that global warming is a serious problem.
- 5 She thought we should go, and I agreed it.
- 6 They agreed discussing the problem further.

WYRAZY CZĘSTO MYLONE

Wyrazy z listy wstaw w odpowiednie zdania. Bądź uważny!

Za to zadanie możesz otrzymać 3 punkty.

die death dead

- 1 If the doctor doesn't come soon, she'll
- 2 The police found a body in the river.
- 3 The of the President was announced on television.

succeed success successful

- 1 The film was a great It made 75 million dollars.
- 2 Do you think they will in finishing the work this week?
- 3 He was very in his job and soon became Managing Director.

ANGIELSKI NA CO DZIEŃ

Skróty są powszechną częścią każdego języka.

A. Przyjrzyj się dobrze następującym skrótom i wstaw je w odpowiednie zdania. Jeden skrót podany został dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego zdania.

Za to zadanie możesz otrzymać 6 punktów.

BBC CIA FBI UN MI5 UK KGB

- 1 The investigates crime in America. (*Think about films!*)
- 2 The was set up in 1945 to keep world peace and help international co-operation.
- 3 is the main British state **security** organization, responsible for acting against foreign spies.
- 4 Non-commercial radio and television in Britain is controlled by the
- 5 The American works, normally secretly, to collect information about other countries.
- 6 The consists of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) and Northern Ireland.

B. Poniżej znajdują się zwroty języka codziennego. Dobrze się zastanów i dopasuj do podanych zwrotów odpowiednią reakcję językową z tabeli B. Jedna z reakcji nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

Za to zadanie możesz otrzymać 6 punktów.

		B
1 It's my birthday.		A Sorry, I've no idea.
2 I've failed my exam.		B Wait and see.
3 What a nice flat you have.		C Oh, hard luck.
4 I'm off.		D Many happy returns!
5 Where's the post office, please?		E Never mind. Thanks anyway.
6 I'm sorry I can't help you.		F Bye. See you.
		G Yes, make yourself at home.

Rozumienie tekstu słuchanego -4p.

1B 2E 3D 4C

Rozumienie tekstu czytanego

A – 10 p.

1 T

2 T

3 F

4 F

5 F

6 T

7 F

8 T

9 F

10 F

B – 4p.

1B

2E

3A

4D

Struktury leksykalno- gramtyczne -10p.

1 nursery school

2 primary

3 terms

4 break up

5 secondary

6 co.educational

7 compulsory

8 exams

9 state

10 private

Praca ze słownikiem – 2p.

poprawne zdania: 3,4

Wyrazy często mylone -6p.

1 die

2 desd

3 death

1 success

2 succeed

3 successful

Angielski na co dzień

A – 6p.

1 FBI

2 UN

3 MI5

4 BBC

5 CIA

6 UK

B – 6p.

1 D

2 C

3 G

4 F

5 A

6 E