

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.**


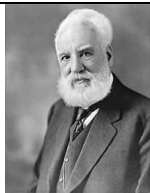



Powodzenia!

Koszalin, kwiecień 2014

ROZUMIENIE ZE SŁUCHU

Zapoznaj się z zadaniem. Usłyszysz dwukrotnie quiz na temat znanych wynalazków. Uzupełnij brakujące informacje.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

INVENTOR	INVENTION	DATE	PLACE	NOTES
 GALILEO	telescope	.....	Italy	- his largest telescope was 120cm long - he used it to study the and Mars
 ALEXANDER G. BELL	.....	.....	USA	- telephones first used in US cities - by 1887, more than phones in USA
 THOMAS EDISON	light bulb	.....	USA	- Edison also invented the
 KARL BENZ	automobile	.....	Germany	- first car had only wheels, a steel frame and went kph - by 1888 Benz had 50 workers building the 3-wheeled cars
 THE WRIGHT BROTHERS	aeroplane	1903	USA	-first plane flew feet in seconds - Orville Wright was the first person to fly an aeroplane

(adapted from Express Publishing)

ROZUMIENIE TEKSTU CZYTANEGO

1 Przeczytaj ulotkę informacyjną na temat internetu. Dopasuj pytania A-G do luk w tekście, ponumerowanych 1-6. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

UWAGA: Jedno pytanie podane zostało dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.



THE INTERNET: FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions)

The Internet is without doubt one of the most important inventions in history. It was started in 1968 by the US government, but at first it was used mainly by scientists. Since 1990, when the World Wide Web was created, it has changed the world, and its uses are growing every day.

1

The Internet is a network (several networks, in fact) of millions of computers around the world, connected by phone lines, satellite or cable, so that all the computers on the net can exchange information with each other.

2

Not quite. The Internet links computers, and the World Wide Web is a system which links the information stored inside these computers.

3

A company or organisation stores its information in electronic documents on one of the Internet computers, somewhere in the world. This computer space - the company's website - has an address. In the same way that every telephone has a number. To visit a website, you simply enter the address. Your computer is connected to the website, a document is downloaded, and a page appears on your computer screen.

4

When you visit a website looking for information, some words on the page may be underlined, showing that there is more information about the subject in another document. If you click on one of these words, the Web automatically connects your computer to a new document or website, even if this is stored thousands of kilometres away. You're surfing the net!

5

The main use of the Internet is to find information - for your schoolwork or job, or just to find out more about your hobbies, sports or current events. You can also use the Internet to read newspapers and magazines, play games, plan your holiday or buy things from your favourite shop. E-mail makes it possible to send electronic messages anywhere in the world in seconds, and you can use the Internet to 'chat' with people and make new friends.

If you don't already use the Internet, all you need to get started is a computer, a modem and a phone line. Using the Internet is getting cheaper and easier all the time.

Are you ready to surf the net? There's a whole exciting internet world out there waiting for you!

(adapted from Express Publishing)

A Where can I buy a computer and a modem?

B What do I need in order to use the Internet?

C How do I 'surf the net'?

D That's the same thing as the Web, isn't it?

E What exactly is the Internet?

F What can I use the Internet for?

G What is a web site, and how I visit one?

2 Przeczytaj tekst jeszcze raz i zdecyduj, które z podanych zdań są prawdziwe (T-true), a które nie (F-false). Zaznacz znakiem *x* odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.

	True	False
1. The Internet was started in 1990.		
2. The Internet links computers.		
3. To visit a web site, you simply enter the telephone number.		
4. The main use of the Internet is to find mistakes.		
5. Using the Internet is getting more expensive.		

3 Przeczytaj uważnie opisy pięciu wynalazków i dopasuj ich nazwy do opisów.

Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt.



video



compass



radar

Walkman

space blanket

A This invention completely changed the lives of music-lovers around the world. At first Sony executives thought the idea of people walking round with headphones on their heads would not be a success. But its creator, Akio Morita, always knew that the portable device, smaller than a paperback book, would be popular.

B This device was the most important navigation instrument to be invented in the last millennium. Originally, sailors used the position of the Sun and the North Star to know which way they were going, but clouds often caused them to lose their way. This invention made possible the exploration of distant lands, including America.

C The first machines were built in the 1950s but for many years its cost limited its use to the television and film industry. By the early 1980s cheaper versions were introduced and have since become as common as television sets. Now viewers can watch their favourite programmes whenever they choose and as often as they like.

D This is made from a material called Mylar, a type of plastic, covered with a very thin film of metal. It is used, for example, for exhausted marathon runners or for keeping mountaineers warm. The material existed in the 1950s, but its production became much more sophisticated as a result of man's efforts to land on the Moon in the following decade.

E The name of this invention comes from the phrase, 'radio detection and ranging' and is used to detect the presence of objects and calculate their distance, their size, shape and speed. Although originally developed as an instrument of war, it is now used for controlling air traffic and predicting the weather.

ŚRODKI JĘZYKOWE

A Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zdecyduj, która z możliwości A, B czy C najlepiej uzupełnia każdą lukę. Zakreśl wybraną odpowiedź kółkiem. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt. Dobrze się zastanów!

Isaac Newton

Sir Isaac Newton, the English scientist and mathematician, was one of the most important figures of the 17th century scientific (1) One of his greatest (2) ... was the discovery of the three laws of motion.

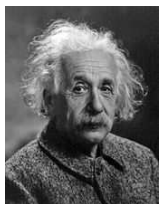
But he also had a very unusual personality. Some people would (3) ... he was really crazy.

He found it impossible to have a calm discussion with anyone. As soon as someone said something that he (4) ... with, he would lose his (5) For this (6) ... he lived a large part of his life isolated from other scientists.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 A turning | B rise | C revolution |
| 2 A prizes | B achievements | C goals |
| 3 A say | B speak | C tell |
| 4 A disliked | B disagreed | C annoyed |
| 5 A temper | B mood | C character |
| 6 A logic | B reason | C need |

(adapted from MacMillan)

B Uzupełnij każdą lukę odpowiednim słowem tak, aby zdanie było gramatyczne i logiczne. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt. Dobrze się zastanów!



Albert Einstein born in Germany in 1879. As a boy he thought school was boring so at the age of fifteen he left school without any qualifications. However, a years later he continued with his studies in Switzerland. In 1921, he won the Nobel Prize for Physics and became one of most respected physicists in the world. In 1939, he left Germany and settled in America, he did research. Einstein died 1955 in the United States.

(adapted from Express Publishing)

C Do zdań w kolumnie 1 dopasuj właściwe zakończenie z kolumny 2. Każde wyrażenie może być użyte tylko raz. Wpisz odpowiednie litery w środkową kolumnę. Za każdą poprawną odpowiedź otrzymasz 1 punkt. Dobrze się zastanów! Zwróć uwagę na słowa zapisane pogrubioną czcionką!

1		2
1 I wanted to talk to Betty but		A she was leaving.
2 You cannot talk to Betty because		B she left.
3 I managed to catch Betty just as		C she had already left.
4 I managed to catch Betty just before		D she has already left.
5 She has been in bed		E at 10 o'clock.
6 She was just going to bed		F since 10 o'clock.
7 She never goes to bed		G when the phone suddenly rang.
8 She always used to go to bed		H before she has had something to drink.
9 He has been working in the garden		I - his hands are always dirty.
10 He used to work a lot in the garden		J - his hands are still dirty
11 He works a lot in the garden		K - his hands were always dirty.

Klucz odpowiedzi – język angielski

Rozumienie tekstu czytanego

1E

2D

3G

4C

5F

6B

2. F,T,F,F,F

3.

A walkmen

B compass

C video

D spaceblanket

E radar

Środki językowe

1C

2B

3A

4B

5A

6B

B

WAS, FEW, THE, WHERE, IN

C

1C

2D

3A

4B

5F

6G

7H

8E

9J

10 K

11 I