

XIV Wojewódzki Konkurs Języka Angielskiego dla uczniów gimnazjum województwa świętokrzyskiego

I Etap szkolny - 16 listopada 2015

Kod ucznia:

Liczba uzyskanych punktów:

Drogi Uczniu,

przeczytaj uważnie instrukcję i postaraj się prawidłowo
odpowiedzieć na wszystkie pytania.

- Arkusz liczy 5 stron i zawiera 8 zadań.
- Przed rozpoczęciem pracy sprawdź, czy Twój test jest kompletny.
Jeżeli zauważysz usterki, zgłoś je Zespołowi Konkursowemu.
- Zadania czytaj uważnie i ze zrozumieniem.
- Odpowiedzi wpisuj czarnym lub niebieskim długopisem lub piórem.
- Dbaj o czytelność pisma i precyzję odpowiedzi.
- Nie używaj korektora. Jeśli się pomylisz, przekreśl błędną odpowiedź
i wpisz poprawną.
- Oceniane będą tylko te odpowiedzi, które zostały umieszczone
w miejscach do tego przeznaczonych.
- Przy każdym zadaniu podano maksymalną liczbę punktów możliwą
do uzyskania za jego rozwiązanie.

Pracuj samodzielnie – powodzenia.

Czas
pracy:

45 minut

Liczba
punktów
możliwych
do
uzyskania:

65 pkt.

1. Przeczytaj tekst. Zaznacz znakiem X, które zdania są zgodne z treścią tekstu (T – True), a które nie (F – False). (10 pkt.)

LEARNING FROM HOW OTHERS LEARN

If we want to give our children the best education possible, it is sensible to look at the most successful education systems in the world for ideas. Different countries have different ideas about how to ensure that their children maximize their potential. It's clear that no education system is perfect.

However, in most studies, two countries have a higher standard of education than others, even though the way they educate their children seems to be completely different. So, what, if anything, can we learn from them and are there any similarities between them at all?

The two countries are South Korea and Finland. Korea has a one hundred percent literacy rate. Its students achieve outstanding grades in all kinds of tests compared to those in other countries. How do they do it? The answer appears to be by sheer hard work. Students are under immense pressure to achieve their goals. Many are taught by private tutors after their normal lessons. Despite large class sizes, there are no problems with discipline. Teachers are respected and teach in a traditional manner with the children paying attention and obeying instructions unquestioningly.

Finnish children also do very well in comparison with school students in other countries. However, in Finland, schools combine a short school day and extra after-school activities to develop individual interests and motivate the children.

The idea is that they will work hard because they want to rather than because they are forced to. There is much less stress in Finnish schools than in Korean schools but that doesn't mean that the teaching is unprofessional. Finnish teachers spend less time teaching but more time in professional development. They are highly educated and teaching is a well-respected and well-paid profession.

So, what can we learn from this brief look at two countries who are able to educate their children more effectively than we can? Firstly, children need a reason to learn. That may be pressure from parents, peers and society as a whole to succeed. Alternatively, it could be an interest in what they are learning and a thirst for even more knowledge.

Too often in our schools, we find children who are uninterested in the lessons and parents who are uninterested in their progress. Politicians and journalists would rather criticise teachers than praise them and, as a result, members of the teaching profession lack the respect they receive in other countries. The public are more aware of the length of teachers' holidays than the enormous pressure they are under in the classroom. The opposite should be true.

As we can see, Finland and South Korea do share one great similarity. In both societies, people look up to teachers and recognise the importance of the job they are doing. So, let's have more respect for teachers, students and education in general and, maybe, our children can be challenging those from South Korea and Finland in the future.

		T	F
1.	All citizens of both South Korea and Finland can read and write.		
2.	Students in South Korea feel more stress in their schools than the ones in Finland.		
3.	Pressure from parents, peers and society is the most important reason to learn in South Korea and Finland.		
4.	In our country, politicians would prefer to approve teachers of something good		

	that they have done rather than find fault with their work.		
5.	This text is an excerpt from a diary.		

.../10

CZĘŚĆ LEKSYKALNO-GRAMATYCZNA

2. Uzupełnij zdania podanymi wyrazami w odpowiedniej formie. 2 wyrazy są dodatkowe i nie muszą być użyte. (5 pkt.)

attend struggle excel pay reach drop skip

- 1 He's quite bad at Science but he _____ at English.
- 2 When she was in high school, she used to _____ with Maths.
- 3 If you work hard enough, you should _____ all your goals.
- 4 He was a very diligent student, he never _____ any lessons.
- 5 I always _____ attention in class, which helped me memorise the material. .../5

3. Przeczytaj zdania i zakreśl wyraz, który najbardziej pasuje do kontekstu zdania. (5 pkt.)

1. My mother used to **bring/take/show/visit** me to the zoo when I was a child.
2. The new shop has a huge collection of videos which cater for **several/both/all/every** tastes.
3. The new scheme provides greater **ways/reasons/methods/opportunities** for school – leavers to find work.
4. The increase in funds will **make/arrange/allow/let** the doctors to continue their important research.
5. Local wildlife will **suffer/injure/fail/hurt** if the factory does not stop polluting the nearby river.

.../5

4. Uzupełnij zdania jednym wyrazem. (10 pkt.)

1. He with a strong accent; it's not easy to understand him.
2. It's a secret, so don't a word.
3. We are going on a cruise down river Seine this summer.
4. Let me give you a of advice.
5. I can't reach the top of the shelf, it's high.
6. What's John's number? I need to get in with him urgently.

7. up or we'll be late.

8. Jane bumped an old school friend in town yesterday.

9. I haven't heard Kim for about a month.

10. I'm grateful you for your help.

.../10

5. Przekształć zdania używając podanego wyrazu w niezmienionej formie. Użyj od 2 do 5 wyrazów. (5 pkt.)

1. Claire couldn't eat the soup as it was very hot. **too**

The soup Claire to eat.

2. I asked her if she needed any more information. **else**

I asked her if she needed to know.

3. Duncan does not usually lose his temper. **like**

It is lose his temper.

4. When I got up on stage I forgot everything I was going to say. **anything**

When I got up on stage I was going to say.

5. Sam would rather not go to the cinema tonight. **feel**

Sam to the cinema tonight. .../5

6. Uzupełnij zdania właściwą formą wyrazu podanego w nawiasie. (5 pkt.)

1. A strong painkiller is the most (**effect**) way of getting rid of a headache.

2. Every object has a (**signify**) story to tell.

3. Education can help (**broad**) your horizons.

4. The sudden (**close**) of the travel agency left many people stranded abroad.

5. He will be leaving (**short**) for a business trip overseas. .../5

7. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami we właściwej formie. (10 pkt.)

1. He'll stay in his room until he (not understand) his mistake.

2. Would you mind if I (turn) on the light?

3. The patient who (look after) by Dr Butcher since last week (operate) now. (2p)

4. I..... (can not afford) to buy a new car so far.
5. She.....(often wear) jeans when she was a young girl.
- 6.The floor(sweep) just now.
7. It's the third time she (make) to do that job by her boss.
8. By the time she(appear), we'll have cleaned all the house.
9. She objects(pay) such high taxes. .../10

CZĘŚĆ KULTUROWA

8. Uzupełnij zdania. (15 pkt.)

- 1.Traditional Scottish dish eaten on Burns Night is.....
- 2.The patron saint of Wales is.....
- 3.The national emblem of Ireland is.....
- 4.St Patrick's Day is on.....(date)
5. is also called Ulster.
6. is also called "Cymru"
7. What does Eire mean?
8. What nationality was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle?
9. A Games is a festival of Scottish sports and music which takes place between May and September.
10. Which is the largest city in Scotland?
- 11.Who can declare war and peace in the UK?
12. The are a range of mountains and hills separating North West England from Yorkshire and North East England.
13. The and the are plant symbols for Wales. (2p)
14. On Shrove Tuesday people eat a lot of/15