

READING PART

I. Przeczytaj tekst. Następnie dopasuj tytuły poszczególnych akapitów (A-E) do odpowiednich zdań pod tekstem. Tytuły mogą się powtarzać.

A. THE MUSEUM OF LONDON

Follow in the footsteps of the Romans, who founded London 2000 years ago, and go on a trip through the history of the capital. Take a virtual tour of Victorian London, and see how the city became the planet's first metropolis or visit the second World War gallery, which tells the story of Londoners' bravery during

the Blitz. The new modern London galleries will open in early 2010 but until then visitors can still enjoy our prehistoric, Roman and medieval London galleries, as well as events and exhibitions for all ages including London's Burning, a special exhibition which explores the Great Fire of London. This is the world's largest urban history museum with over one million objects in its collection.

150 London Wall, EC2Y 5HN. Tube Stations: Barbican, St. Paul's Admission: Free.

Opening Times: Daily: 10am-6pm *Open until 9pm on the 1st Thursday of the month.*

B. THE NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

Greenwich is the home of the largest maritime museum in the world. It embraces the traditions, the smells and the sounds of the sea that washes its feet and includes some of the most classically beautiful buildings in Britain. Britain's naval history is illustrated by actual craft and scale models as well as by art and personal relics of the greatest sea-captains of British history. The building also houses the recently updated Royal Observatory. Apart from the museum itself, Greenwich is a fascinating place to explore, with parks and walks by the river.

Romney Road, Greenwich, London, SE10 9NF. Train stations: Greenwich and Maze Hill

Admission: Free. Opening Times: Winter 10:00 - 17:00 Summer 10:00 - 18:00

C. THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

The Victoria and Albert Museum has long been established as a leading advocate of contemporary art and design. Born out of the Great Exhibition of 1851, the Museum was originally conceived as a "classroom for everyone," to educate the working population and inspire British designers and manufacturers. From this founding principle has evolved the greatest museum of the decorative arts.

Highlights of the V&A include the national collection of water-colours and photography, the Dress Collection, showing fashion from 1500 to the present day, the famous 15th century Devonshire Hunting Tapestries, the examples of the designer furniture, textiles and wallpapers, magnificent selections of Renaissance and Victorian sculpture, and the 20th Century Gallery, dedicated to contemporary art and design.

Cromwell Road, South Kensington, SW7 2RL. Tube Station: South Kensington. Admission: Free.

Opening Times Daily 10:00 - 17:45 Wednesday and last Friday of the month 10:00 - 22:00

D. THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Founded in 1753 to promote understanding through the arts, natural history and science in a public museum, it is visually the most impressive of all the London Museums, a huge neo-classical building with an exterior consisting of a series of enormous and most magnificent pillars.

You could spend days there just viewing the incredible array of Greek, Roman and Egyptian antiquities alone - including the famous Elgin Marbles from the Parthenon in Athens. There are also stunning treasures from China, Japan, India and Mesopotamia as well as Anglo-Saxon and Roman Britain. Prints and drawings, coins and medals are displayed in a series of temporary exhibitions. The British Library exhibition galleries are also housed within the British Museum.

Great Russell Street , WC1B 3DE. Tube Station: Tottenham Court Road. Admission: Free

Opening Times: Sat - Wed: 10:00 - 17:30 Thur - Fri: 10:00 - 20:30

E. GEFFRYE MUSEUM

The Geffrye Museum is one of London's most friendly and enjoyable museums, set in elegant 18th century almshouses with delightful gardens, just north of the city.

The museum presents the changing style of the English domestic interior from the 1600's to the 1950's.

The displays lead the visitor on a walk through time; from the 17th century with oak furniture and panelling, past the refined elegance of the Georgian rooms and the ornate style of the Victorian parlour, to 20th century Art Deco and post-war utility. The museum and gardens are brought to life through drama, music, workshops, and seminars, with special holiday activities for families and children. The award-winning walled herb garden is open from April to October. Special facilities for disabled visitors

Kingsland Road, London, E2 8EA. Tube Station: Liverpool Street Admission: : £5.00

Opening Times: Tuesday - Saturday 10:00 - 17:00; Sunday & Bank Holiday Mon 12:00 - 17:00

Which museum(s) would you recommend for someone who:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| is interested in ships? | 1. |
| would like to admire objects from ancient Asia? | 2. |
| is on wheelchair? | 3. |
| wants to learn about ancient London? | 4. |
| is interested in the history of decorating houses? | 5. 6. |
| would like to combine a museum visit with an interesting walk? | 7. |
| can visit a museum only on Wednesday at 18.30 ? | 8. |
| is interested in old money? | 9. |
| would like to see what the Royal Family of England looks like? | 10. |
| would like to take part in special events for family or children? | 11. |
| is interested in the history of clothes? | 12. |
| can afford to pay the entrance fee? | 13. |

II. Przeczytaj tekst i zaznacz właściwą odpowiedź zakreślając a, b lub c. Tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa.

Malaria the Killer

Malaria is one of the world's biggest killers. Every year, an estimated 250 million people are affected by the disease. In sub-Saharan Africa most of the population is frequently infected and a measure of resistance develops, with the result that those over five years of age are usually able to survive an attack. Young children, however, suffer enormously. In Africa, the disease kills a million children every year.

Global eradication of malaria has failed because the measures available to combat it are expensive, and, in some cases, must be applied indefinitely. As most of the countries at risk are poor they can't afford the constant expense. The problem is compounded by the growing resistance to drugs and insecticides. New ones must be found to replace those that become less effective.

Malaria is caused by single-cell parasites called Plasmodium. There are four types which cause malaria in humans. The most serious symptoms are caused by Plasmodium falciparum, which is also the most common in Africa. Malarial parasites are injected into the bloodstream by the bite of an infected female Anopheles mosquito. A mosquito becomes infected with parasites after ingesting them from an infected person.

Once in a person's bloodstream, the parasites travel to the liver, where they grow and multiply. After one to two weeks, mature parasites break out of the liver and invade red blood cells. Here they proliferate further and two or three days later each one is able to infect a new red blood cell. It is at this stage that fever occurs. Fever is usually accompanied by headache, nausea and abdominal pain.

Periodic symptoms may evolve through three stages: a cold stage (hard, shaking chills, and a rise in temperature): a hot stage (temperature rising to 102-105°F (39-40.5°C)), the skin warm and dry: and a sweating stage (as the temperature falls, drenching the clothes). The experience of these clinical symptoms encompasses pain, exhaustion, fatigue and extreme weakness.

Malaria can be controlled in several ways. As mosquitoes usually breed in still water, swamps and other watery areas can be drained. The eggs of mosquitoes hatch in water, and there the young or larvae can be killed by spraying oil on the surface of the pools so that they are unable to breathe. Another measure of protection is the spraying of insecticide in houses. Drugs do not prevent infection although they can suppress the development of malarial parasites in the blood.

Antimalarial measures must be sustained or they may do more harm than good. If the people in a treated area lose their immunity to the disease and then infected mosquitoes return, malaria may be fatal instead of just producing a mild fever. This is what happened on the central highlands of Madagascar in 1988 when an estimated 100.000 people died. It is one of the worst malaria epidemics on record.

1. A degree of immunity to malaria develops:

- a. when people grow up;
- b. if mosquitoes are eradicated;
- c. through surviving attacks of the disease.

2. Mosquitoes:

- a. are the cause of malaria;
- b. act as carriers of parasites on people they bite and pass it on to others;
- c. catch it from parasites on people, become feverish after.

3. After being infected with malaria, people become feverish after:

- a. two or three days;
- b. about week;
- c. at least ten days.

4. The most definitive action which can be taken to control malaria is:

- a. taking drugs to kill the parasites;
- b. preventing mosquitoes from breeding;
- c. disinfecting the house.

5. The epidemic in Madagascar was due to:

- a. successful antimalarial measures having been discontinued;
- b. antimalarial measures never having been taken;
- c. mosquitoes becoming resistant to insecticides used.

III. *Przeczytaj tekst i wybierz odpowiedź true lub false.*

The ZX Spectrum

In April 1982 a British company, headed by Sir Clive Sinclair, launched the ZX Spectrum computer on the market and sparked an IT revolution.

The tiny black computer with its rubber keys ignited the home computer age both in the UK and elsewhere, which led to a boom in computer manufacturing and developed software programmers whose talent is still evident today.

The ZX Spectrum was the brainchild of the entrepreneur Clive Sinclair, who had previously developed one of the first cheap and slim pocket calculators. The Spectrum was Sinclair's fourth computer, but was by far the most successful.

For many people, the ZX Spectrum was their first experience of using a computer and it soon gained a loyal following. In fact, it would not be a great exaggeration to credit Clive Sinclair and his ZX Spectrum with almost single-handedly creating the IT industry in the UK and providing the first learning tools for the programmers who shape today's video games and information technology.

Even today, there are programs being written for the Spectrum, though it has not been made for years. The computer was so successful that there are many nostalgic users all over the world, who look back on this machine with great affection

Q1 - The ZX Spectrum had an ordinary keyboard.

True False

Q2 - The computer had a great impact only in the UK.

True False

Q3 - The impact of the computer is still noticeable today.

True False

Q4 - Clive Sinclair had not worked in electronics before making the computer.

True False

Q5 - He only made computers.

True False

Q6 - A lot of people had not used a computer before they bought the ZX Spectrum.

True False

Q7 - The IT industry in the UK owes a lot to Clive Sinclair.

True False

Q8 - The computer was influential in the area of video games.

True False

Q9 - People are writing programs for it because the computer is still on the market.

True False

Q10 - Many people have fond memories of this computer.

True False

(source: the Internet)

CULTURE PART

I. *Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź w poniższym quizie:*

1. What is the name of a famous London department store in Knightsbridge?
a) Madame Tussaud's b) Harrods c) Selfridges d) Marks & Spencer
2. The Big Apple is the name for
a) London b) Chicago c) New York d) Los Angeles
3. Eddie Murphy did not appear in
a) *Beverly Hills Cop* b) *Coming to America* c) *The Nutty Professor* d) *Forrest Gump*
4. *The Old Man and The Sea* was written by
a) Jack London b) Ernest Hemingway c) F. Scott Fitzgerald d) Mark Twain
5. Harvard University is located in
a) Cambridge b) San Francisco c) New York d) Oxford
6. Denver is the capital city of
a) Arizona b) Colorado c) Nevada d) Wyoming
7. What is the name of a musical instrument traditionally associated with Scottish highlanders?
a) sporran b) harp c) windpipe d) bagpipes
8. is not one of US broadcasting companies.
a) CBS b) BBC c) ABC d) NBC
9. The original name of the current British Royal Family is
a) Lancaster b) Stuart c) Tudor d) Saxe-Coburg and Gotha
10. Old Trafford is the name of a
a) theatre b) cinema c) football stadium d) park

II. *Połącz osobę z opisem (odpowiedź zapisz w środku tabeli):*

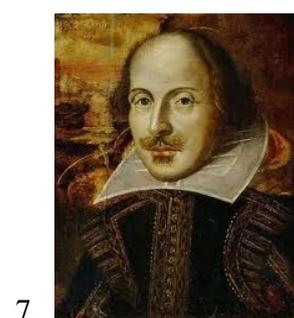
1. Jack Sparrow	1-	A Star Wars
2. John McLane	2-	B Quantum of Solace
3. James Bond	3-	C Pirates of the Carribean
4. Anakin Skywalker	4-	D Die Hard
5. Frodo Baggins	5-	E Batman
6. Joker	6-	F Lord of the Rings

III. Dopasuj podane miejsca do słów:

Canada, Australia, Ireland, Scotland, New Zealand, Wales, Alaska, the USA

1. Wellington, Crowded House, Lord of The Rings, Cook Mountain
2. Loch Ness, bagpipes, Johnnie Walker, haggis
3. White House, Grand Canyon, Rocky Mountains, Obama
4. Dublin, St. Patrick, IRA, guinness
5. Ontario, ice hockey, maple syrup, Bryan Adams
6. Opera House, Tasmania, kangaroo, boomerang

IV. Rozpoznaj poniższe osoby. Wpisz nazwę pod zdjęciem



GRAMMAR & COMMUNICATION PART

I. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź (zakreśl ją w kółko):

- Jeffrey is used _____ long hours.
a) to work b) working c) to working d) work
- David is the boy _____ car I have bought.
a) who b) whom c) which d) whose
- Phil _____ in his office now; I've just seen him leaving the building.
a) must be b) can't be c) mustn't be d) can be
- We eat a lot of vegetables, but we don't eat _____ meat.
a) many b) much c) more d) few
- She told her son _____ during the film.
a) to not talk b) not talking c) not to talk d) to not talking
- _____ he is rich and handsome, he still isn't married.
a) In spite b) Because c) In order to d) Although
- Ben failed his Biology test; he _____ harder.
a) should study b) should have studied c) may have studied d) may study
- They never get travel sick, _____?
a) do they b) don't they c) do not they d) they do
- The easier the exam, _____ marks you will get.
a) higher b) the highest c) highest d) the higher
- He travelled to _____ Lisbon, _____ capital of _____ Portugal, by _____ car.
a) -, the, -, -, b) -, a, -, a c) the, a, -, - d) -, the, -, a

II. Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź (zakreśl ją w kółko):

- "What was the.....course?" "Grilled chicken."
a) dinner b) main c) major
- If you don't hurry up, we'llthe bus.
a) lose b) catch c) miss
- "Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to the park?" "First,left and cross the road."
a) straight b) turn c) corner

4. I preferfilms. I love films with aliens and spaceships.
a) science fiction b) comedy c) horror
5. His sister isslim and she's got long hair.
a) quite b) quietly c) quiet
6. Mickey Mouse is a famous cartoon.....
a) person b) character c) personality
7. When we got to theour plane had already taken off.
a) airport b) railway station c) runway
8. "Are you ready to.....,sir?" "Yes, I'll have a steak, please."
a) leave b) order c) have
9. I don't have anytime this week so I won't help you.
a) free b) enough c) much
10. "Can youit?" "Yes, I think something is burning in the kitchen."
a) feel b) touch c) smell
11. There were four chairs in the room, one in each.....
a) corner b) wall c) table
12. His shoes are much too small. Hisare sticking out of them.
a) wrists b) toes c) fingers
13. A(n)is said to be the king of all animals.
a) lion b) tiger c) elephant
14. Do you know whoAmerica?
a) discovered b) invented c) founded
15. He likes all kinds offood.
a) hamburger b) fast c) quick

III. *Uzupelnij zdania prawidlowa formą ortograficzną wyrazu w nawiasie.*

1. Anna is so (SELF). She doesn't care about anyone but herself.
2. real music fans can travel long distances to see a live
(PERFORM) of their favourite idols.
3. Don't sprinkle any pepper on my food. I'm (ALLERGY)
to most spoces.
4. Beth is one of the most (TALK) persons I know. She can talk
for hours.
5. Why don't you use your imagination to be more (CREATE)?
6. It's very bad to eat lots of sweets. In fact, we should eat(HEALTH).

IV. Podkreśl wybrane słowo napisane kursywą (drukiem pochyłym) w poniższych zdaniach.

1. I wish you weren't always late. It's very *worrying/ amusing / annoying*.
2. Jack has finished his final exams and now he is waiting for *the replies/ results/ answers*.
3. I haven't decided what to have for my main *helping/ course / dish*.
4. Our son is in the garden mowing the *bushes/ lawn/ flowers*.
5. Young people can't be bothered to tie up the *shoelaces/ soles/ strings* in their trainers.
6. Tom goes jogging twice a week to keep *trained/ fit/ exercised*.
7. The builders are paid their *salary/income / wages* every week.
8. Let's go by car. If we take the *runway / motorway/ pathway*, we'll get there on time.
9. I think it's going to rain. It's very *clouded/ cloudy/ clouding*.
10. Kate always pays for everything when we go out. She's very *greedy/ generous/ grateful*.

V. Sparafrazuj logicznie poniższe zdania.

1. Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?
How abouttonight?
2. History isn't interesting for me.
I'm not
3. Somebody stole my bike yesterday.
My bike
4. It's the best film I've ever seen.
I have never
5. Mark is too young to drive.
Mark isn't
6. I have nothing against cleaning.
I don't
7. It is very rainy in England in October.
..... a lot of rain in England in October.
8. Jack phones Annie every day and she phones him every day.
Jack and Annie every day.

MIĘDZYSZKOLNY KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

LOOK AHEAD

LUTY 2014

SURNAME:	FIRST NAME:
SCHOOL:	
SCORE:	

ORGANIZATOR: ZESPÓŁ SZKÓŁ
3 MAJA 42
44-230 CZERWIONKA-LESZCZYNY
e-mail: zszcl@poczta.onet.pl www.zscl.pl

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