

## READING PART

### **I. Przeczytaj tekst. Następnie dopasuj tytuły ( A- D ) pod tekstem do poszczególnych akapitów ( 1- 4 ).**

1. ....

**New York** – often called **New York City** or the **City of New York** to distinguish it from the State of New York, of which it is a part – is the most populous city in the United States and the center of the New York metropolitan area, the premier gateway for legal immigration to the United States and one of the most populous urban agglomerations in the world. A global power city, New York exerts a significant impact upon commerce, finance, media, art, fashion, research, technology, education, and entertainment. Home to the headquarters of the United Nations, New York is an important center for international diplomacy and has been described as the cultural and financial capital of the world.

2. ....

On one of the world's largest natural harbors New York City consists of five boroughs, each of which is a county of New York State. The five boroughs – Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan, the Bronx, and Staten Island – were consolidated into a single city in 1898. With a census-estimated 2013 population of 8,405,837 distributed over a land area of just 305 square miles (790 km<sup>2</sup>), New York is the most densely populated major city in the United States. As many as 800 languages are spoken in New York, making it the most linguistically diverse city in the world. By 2013 census estimates, the New York City metropolitan region remains by a significant margin the most populous in the United States, as defined by both the Metropolitan Statistical Area (19.9 million residents) and the Combined Statistical Area (23.5 million residents). In 2013, the MSA produced a gross metropolitan product (GMP) of nearly US\$1.39 trillion, while in 2012, the CSA generated a GMP of over US\$1.55 trillion, both ranking first nationally by a wide margin and behind the GDP of only twelve nations and eleven nations, respectively.

3. ....

New York traces its roots to its 1624 founding as a trading post by colonists of the Dutch Republic and was named New Amsterdam in 1626. The city and its surroundings came under English control in 1664. New York served as the capital of the United States from 1785 until 1790. It has been the country's largest city since 1790.<sup>1</sup> The Statue of Liberty greeted millions of immigrants as they came to America by ship in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and is a globally recognized symbol of the United States and its democracy.

4. ....

Many districts and landmarks in New York City have become well known to the city's approximately 55 million annual visitors. Several sources have ranked New York the most photographed city in the world. Times Square, showed as "The Crossroads of the World", is the brightly illuminated hub of the Broadway Theater District, one of the world's busiest pedestrian intersections, and a major center of the world's entertainment industry. The names of many of the city's bridges, skyscrapers and parks are known around the world. New York

City's financial district, anchored by Wall Street in Lower Manhattan, has been called the world's leading financial center and the city is home to the world's two largest stock exchanges by total market capitalization, the New York Stock Exchange and NASDAQ. Manhattan's real estate market is among the most expensive in the world. Manhattan's Chinatown incorporates the highest concentration of Chinese people in the Western Hemisphere, with multiple signature Chinatowns developing across the city. Providing continuous 24/7 service, the New York City Subway is one of the most extensive metro systems worldwide, with 468 stations in operation. New York City's higher education network comprises over 120 colleges and universities, including Columbia University, New York University, and Rockefeller University, which have been ranked among the top 35 in the world.

- A. What is worth seeing in New York
- B. What is New York in numbers
- C. How is New York described
- D. A few words about its roots

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

### Humour

**A big mystery: the tremendous benefits of laughter.**

Humour, the tendency of particular cognitive experiences to provoke laughter and provide amusement, affects how we perceive and respond to life. It enhances the quality of life and may relieve the body from so many health problems. In fact, humans are the only creatures on earth that are endowed with the ability to laugh.

The difference between humour and laughter is that humour is a perceptual process while laughter is a behavioral response. People of all ages and cultures respond to humour. The majority of people are able to experience humour, i.e., to be amused, to laugh or smile at something funny, and thus they are considered to have a **sense of humour**. The hypothetical person lacking a sense of humour would likely find the behavior induced by humour to be inexplicable, strange, or even irrational. Though ultimately decided by personal taste, the extent to which a person will find something humorous depends upon a host of variables, including geographical location, culture, maturity, level of education, intelligence and context.

Regular laughter sessions can have important effects on our health and well being. For instance, laughter is considered to be a stress buster and researchers found a direct link between laughter and healthy function of blood vessels. Laughter causes the dilatation of the inner lining of blood vessels, the endothelium, and increases blood flow. It also has been shown to lead to reductions in stress hormones such as cortisol and epinephrine. When laughing the brain also releases endorphins that can relieve some physical pain. Laughter also boosts the number of antibody-producing cells and enhances the effectiveness of T-cells, a type of cells that lead to a stronger immune system. Since laughter does effect the body, mind and spirit the only thing you have to do to lead a happy life is LAUGH, as simple as that.

1. The expression "stress buster" means:
  - a) something that stops stress
  - b) something that produces stress
  
2. Laughter strengthens:
  - a) the immune system
  - b) the muscles
  
3. The response to humour is the same everywhere in the world.
  - a) True
  - b) False
  
4. A person lacking the sense of humour may find it difficult to get along with other people.
  - a) True
  - b) False

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

#### Traditions of Mardi Gras

Popular practices on Mardi Gras include wearing masks and costumes, overturning social conventions, dancing, sports competitions, parades, debauchery, etc. Similar expressions to Mardi Gras appear in other European languages sharing the Christian tradition, as it is associated with the religious requirement for confession before Lent begins. In many areas, the term "Mardi Gras" has come to mean the whole period of activity related to the celebratory events, beyond just the single day. In some American cities, it is now called "Mardi Gras Day" It also has become a single people's counter to the coupled-centric Valentine's Day

The festival season varies from city to city, as some traditions consider Mardi Gras the entire period between Epiphany or Twelfth Night and Ash Wednesday. Others treat the final three-day period before Ash Wednesday as the Mardi Gras. In Mobile, Alabama, Mardi Gras-associated social events begin in November, followed by mystic society balls on Thanksgiving then New Year's Eve, followed by parades and balls in January and February, celebrating up to midnight before Ash Wednesday. In earlier times, parades were held on New Year's Day Other cities famous for Mardi Gras celebrations include Rio de Janeiro; Barranquilla, Colombia; Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago; Quebec City, Canada and Sinaloa, Mexico; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Mobile, Alabama

Carnival is an important celebration in Anglican and Catholic European nations. In the United Kingdom and Ireland, the week before Ash Wednesday is called "shrovetide", ending on Shrove Tuesday. It has its popular celebratory aspects, as well. Pancakes are a traditional food. Pancakes and related fried breads or pastries made with sugar, fat, and eggs are also traditionally consumed at this time in many parts of Latin America and the Caribbean.

1. The name Mardi Gras is present in many European languages sharing the Christian tradition T F
2. The festival dates varies from city to city T F
3. Carnival is an important celebration in England and other Catholic nations T F
4. Salads are a traditional food T F

## CULTURE PART

### I. *Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź true ( T ) lub false ( F ):*

- 1.The Pennines and and Lake District are in Cumbria. T / F
- 2.The Romans managed to conquer Scotland. T / F
- 3.Glasgow is a smaller city than Edinburgh. T / F
- 4.The Highlands, a mountainous region, is in the north and west. T / F
- 5.Prince Harry is second in line to the British throne. T / F
- 6.The Duke of Edinburgh is the husband of Queen Elisabeth II. T / F
- 7.Winston Churchill was the British Prime Minister between 1951-1955. T / F
- 8.King Edward VIII abdicated to marry an American divorcee, Mrs Wallis Simpson. T / F
- 9.The House of Commons is the upper chamber of the British Parliament. T / F
- 10.About 48 million of people live in the UK. T / F
- 11.The Clyde is the largest river in Wales. T / F
- 12.Britain lies in the Greenwich Mean Time zone, zones west of Greenwich have earlier times. T / F

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

Anthony Hopkins / John Lennon / Tony Blair / Jodie Foster / Winston Churchill  
J.R.R. Tolkien / Eddie Murphy / Mark Twain / Edgar Allan Poe / James Watt  
Isaac Newton / Elvis Presley / Margaret Thatcher / Charles Darwin / Alfred Hitchcock  
Janis Joplin / Charles Dickens / [John Fitzgerald Kennedy](#) / Tina Turner / Thomas Edison

MUSIC	LITERATURE	SCIENCE	FILM	POLITICS

### **III. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź a, b lub c:**

1. When was Queen Elisabeth II crowned?

- a) in 1952
- b) in 1953
- c) in 1954

2. What are the roots of the Royal Family?

- a) Scottish
- b) Danish
- c) German

3. Stonehenge is situated:

- a) southwest of London
- b) northwest of London
- c) southeast of London

4. Who brought Christianity to the British Isles?

- a) the Vikings
- b) the Celts
- c) the Romans

5. Where are Dover and Hastings?

- a) Dover is in Sussex and Hastings in Kent
- b) Dover is in Kent and Hastings in Sussex
- c) Both are in Devon

6. In the 20th century the Labour Party was in office for about:

- a) 20 years
- b) 35 years
- c) 50 years

7. Scotland was an independent country until the Act of Union in:

- a) 1707
- b) 1807
- c) 1907

8. The special throne called the Coronation Chair is in:

- a) Buckingham Palace
- b) Westminster Abbey
- c) St. Paul's Cathedral

9. Cornwall is linked with:

- a) cod fishing
- b) apple orchards
- c) tin mining

10. Queen Victoria ruled in the years:

- a) 1810-1899
- b) 1819-1901
- c) 1821-1903

11. How many stations has the London Underground got:

- a) 325
- b) 205
- c) 275

12. A “quid” is an informal name for:

- a) a pound
- b) a pence
- c) a shilling

13. Which of these British cities is not a port:

- a) Caernarfon
- b) Bath
- c) Aberdeen

14. Guy Fawkes :

- a) was one of the British Prime Ministers
- b) made models of people in wax
- c) wanted to blow up the Houses of Parliament

15. Cowes Week is the famous:

- a) horse racing
- b) boat racing
- c) dog racing

16. Thistle is the symbol of:

- a) Wales
- b) Ireland
- c) Scotland

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

1. After her parents were killed she \_\_\_\_\_ by her uncle.
  - a) was grown up
  - b) was brought up
  - c) was brought
  - d) brought
  
2. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ they will get married?
  - a) recline
  - b) rely
  - c) reckon
  - d) reclaim
  
3. The Boston police \_\_\_\_\_ on strike in 1919.
  - a) came
  - b) went
  - c) started
  - d) got
  
4. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ travel a lot. These days he doesn't go away very often.
  - a) got to
  - b) uses
  - c) used to
  - d) is used to
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_, it was the wrong time to set up a new company.
  - a) In spite of
  - b) In all
  - c) Even though
  - d) In retrospect
  
6. Bolognese sauce \_\_\_\_\_ minced beef, onion, tomatoes, garlic and seaso
  - a) consists of
  - b) consists in
  - c) makes up
  - d) is composed
  
7. Don't you think your opinions are \_\_\_\_\_ by prejudice?
  - a) based
  - b) build
  - c) coloured
  - d) grounded
  
8. I have a secret to tell you, but I'll speak to you about it \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) in public
  - b) in private
  - c) in-crowd
  - d) in time

9. Smoking is becoming increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ among younger women.
- a) primary
  - b) perverse
  - c) valid
  - d) prevalent
10. It's the junior staff who will \_\_\_\_\_ of the redundancies.
- a) bore in mind
  - b) bore the resemblance
  - c) bore the brunt
  - d) bore the brunt
11. Gerald is prepared to \_\_\_\_\_ to get his daughter back from the kidnappers.
- a) drive the length
  - b) go to any lengths
  - c) go into partnership
  - d) go into details
12. The room is ten metres in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) broad
  - b) width
  - c) wide
  - d) wide-ranging
13. Louise was very \_\_\_\_\_ with me when I was ill and crabby.
- a) patience
  - b) impatient
  - c) patient
  - d) tender
14. Kate is learning to play \_\_\_\_\_ piano.
- a) a
  - b) the
  - c) –
  - d) some
15. Siobhan and Ray have just \_\_\_\_\_ engaged.
- a) been
  - b) become
  - c) get
  - d) got



**II. Sparafrazuj logicznie poniższe zdania. Wykorzystaj podane słowa.**

1. I didn't break the window, I swear. **WHO**  
It wasn't me .....the window.
  
2. I'm sure Paul didn't steal your money. **CAN'T**  
Paul .....your money.
  
3. It's such a pity you didn't go with us. **WISH**  
I .....with us.
  
4. Would you like to go to the cinema? **FEEL**  
Do you .....to the cinema?
  
5. I really don't like when someone tells me what to do. **BEING**  
I hate .....what to do.
  
6. You should stop smoking. **UP**  
You should .....smoking.
  
7. I didn't know he was busy and I visited him. **HAVE**  
If I had known he was busy, I .....him.
  
8. I very rarely go to pubs. **HARDLY**  
I .....to pubs.
  
9. It may rain. You should take an umbrella. **IN**  
You should take an umbrella .....
  
10. I won't come to the party if he doesn't apologize to me. **UNLESS**  
I won't come to the party .....to me.
  
11. It's late. We should go now if we don't want to miss the bus. **HAD**  
We..... now if we don't want to miss the bus.
  
12. I think nobody will live in this city in five year's time. **LEFT**  
I think that by 2013 everybody .....this city.
  
13. I'm sure his story wasn't true. **UP**

I'm sure his story was .....

14. Kate is so pretty. **BEAUTIFUL**

Kate is .....girl.

15. We haven't decided if we stay or go. **OR**

.....hasn't been decided yet.

**III. Przeporządkuj do każdego pytania (1-5) jedną z podanych odpowiedzi (A-F). Jedna odpowiedź podana została dodatkowo.**

1. What is she wearing? [.....]
2. Are they married? [.....]
3. Is that a new suit? [.....]
4. How much were those shoes? [.....]
5. Where did you spend your last holiday? [.....]

- A. In Italy.
- B. I don't think so. I see no rings.
- C. An extremely expensive Italian dress.
- D. Yes, isn't it great?
- E. They were quite expensive, they are Italian.
- F. Italian, I think.

**IV. Wybierz wybrane słowo A, B, C lub D.**

**The Sailing Trip**

A few days ago, I was (1) ..... my new sailing gear ready for my first long trip, around the coast of Britain on the sailing ship Hirta. I watched a TV report of some fellow yachtsmen crossing the finishing (2) ..... off a place called Ushant to complete a record round-the-world voyage. The sea was rough, the wind looked fierce and, although they were putting a brave (3) ..... on it, the winning yachtsmen looked exhausted. What I was seeing on the television screen was not my (4) ..... of yachting. I felt smug knowing I had this marvellous opportunity to drift gently round Britain learning to sail, and that I would be steering (5) ..... of the horrors of ocean sailing. Casually I looked up Ushant on the map. I went quite cold: Ushant was (6) ..... 32 kilometres further south than the starting point for my great journey on the Hirta.

- |                   |                |               |                |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 A going through | B settled down | C checking up | D passing over |
| 2 A mark          | B strip        | C line        | D sign         |
| 3 A face          | B eye          | C appearance  | D view         |
| 4 A thought       | B idea         | C notion      | D sense        |
| 5 A clean         | B straight     | C short       | D clear        |
| 6 A virtually     | B practically  | C simply      | D bar          |

**V. Sytuacja i wybór reakcji do niej. Jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa**

1. Dzwonisz do kolegi, niestety nie ma go w domu. Spytaj, czy możesz zostawić wiadomość.

- A. Can I leave a message, please?  
 B. Will you leave the message, please?  
 C. Can I take a message, please?

2. Jesteś z koleżanką przed Big Benem, poproś przechodnia, żeby zrobił wam zdjęcie.

- A. Can you do a photo of us, please?  
 B. Can you make a photo of us, please?  
 C. Can you take a photo of us, please?

**VI. Wstaw wyraz w odpowiedniej formie gramatycznej.**

1. Do you think they [.....] (study) now?  
 2. They [.....] (swim) for 3 hours now, they must be tired!  
 3. When I was in Athens I [.....] (speak) Greek all the time.  
 4. Which book by Agatha Christie [.....] (you/ read) at 3 a.m. last night?

**VII. Proszę wyeliminować słowa, które nie pasują do reszty. Słowo niepasujące wpisz w lukę.**

1. village, detached, house, town, city – [.....]  
 3. honest, tall, calm, shy – [.....]  
 4. post, office, square, church, bank – [.....]  
 5. hear, ear, smell, sea – [.....]



MIĘDZYSZKOLNY KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

# LOOK AHEAD

LUTY 2014

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SCORE:	

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