

## READING PART

**I. Przeczytaj tekst. Następnie dopasuj tytuły (1-7) pod tekstem do poszczególnych akapitów (A-G) oraz odpowiedz na pytania 1 i 2.**

### The Ice Age

A .....

An ice age is a time period when the temperature of the Earth's surface and atmosphere is greatly reduced so that there is a presence or expansion of continental ice sheets, polar ice sheets and alpine glaciers in the southern and northern hemispheres. Within this time period, individual pulses of cold climate are considered "glacial periods" and warm intermittent periods are called "interglacial periods". Using the definition of glacial and interglacial periods, geologists classify the present condition of the world as an ice age that began 2.6 million years ago because the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets still exist.

B .....

There are three main types of evidence to consider. These include geological, chemical and paleontological. Geological evidence includes rocks, glacial moraines, drumlins, valley cutting, and the deposits of sediments. The chemical evidence looks at the variations in the ratios of isotopes in fossils found in sediments, sedimentary rocks and ocean sediment cores. Paleontological evidence looks at the changes in the geographical distribution of fossils. During cold time periods, organisms spread into lower latitudes and organisms that preferred warmer climates became extinct. These types of evidence have shown there were glacial periods over the past few million years.

C .....

There have been five major ice ages that chronicle the Earth's past: Huronian (over 2 million years ago), Cryogenian (about 850-630 million years ago), Andean-Saharan (about 460-420 million years ago), Karoo (360-260 million years ago), and the Quaternary Ice ages (the current ice age starting about 2.58 million years ago).

D .....

The climate is cooler and dryer over most of the Earth. Large land and sea ice masses extend outward from the poles. Mountain glaciers extend to lower elevations due to a lower snow line. Sea levels drop because large volumes of water above sea level are removed from the ice caps. Ocean circulation patterns are also disrupted.

E .....

There are many theories behind the ice ages. One theory is that the increase of ice and snow causes the earth to reflect more of the sun's energy and absorb less energy. When air temperatures decrease, ice and snow fields grow. Another theory hypothesizes that an ice-free Arctic Ocean leads to increased snowfall at high latitudes. Yet, another theory surrounds the concentrations of carbon dioxide and methane. An additional theory deals with the changes in

the Earth's orbit around the sun and possibly the Sun's orbit around the galaxy. Some scientists have noted that the motion of the tectonic plates has resulted in changes in the relative location and amount of continental and oceanic crust on the Earth's surface, which in turn affects wind and ocean currents which may also be a cause of the ice age. There is a theory about the impact of relatively large meteorites and another theory that volcanism, eruptions of super volcanoes, was a cause. It is noted that several of these factors may influence each other. One example is when the atmospheric composition of the earth changes, then climate is altered. This can change the atmospheric composition which repeats the cycle.

F .....

There are two known configurations of the continents (in existence today) that either block or reduce the warm water from the equator to the poles. For example, the continent of Antarctica sits on top of a pole and the polar Arctic Ocean is almost land-locked. These physical conditions lead geologists to believe that the Earth will continue to experience glacial periods in the near future.

G .....

The effects of the last glacial period are seen today. The moving ice impacted the landscape of Canada, Greenland, northern Eurasia and Antarctica. Typical features of erratic boulders, till, drumlins, eskers, fjords, kettle lakes, moraines, cirques, horns, etc. were left behind. The heavy weight of the ice deformed the Earth's crust and mantle. Global sea levels dropped over 330 feet (100 meters) to expose continental shelves in some areas. This caused land bridges to be formed between land masses and allowed animals to migrate. This type of rapidly changing land has been thought to have caused the Baltic and Scandinavian regions, as well as much of the North American coastlines.

1. What is the basis of an ice age?
  2. Will the Earth continue to experience glacial periods?
  3. What are some of the effects of the most recent glacial period?
  4. What is an ice age?
  5. What theories are there to explain the ice ages?
  6. What is the history of ice ages?
  7. What happens during glacial time periods?
1. Which type of evidence for ice ages is described as "changes in the geographical distribution of fossils"?
    - a. geological
    - b. chemical
    - c. paleontological
    - d. all of the above
  2. The present ice age period is called which "period"?
    - a. Huronian
    - b. Cryogenian
    - c. Andrea-Saharan
    - d. Karoo
    - e. Quaternary

## II. *Przeczytaj tekst i zaznacz właściwą odpowiedź.*

The Trojan War is one of the most famous wars in history. It is well known for the 10-year duration, for the heroism of a number of legendary characters, and for the Trojan horse. What may not be familiar, however, is the story of how the war began.

According to Greek myth, the strife between the Trojans and the Greeks started at the wedding of Peleus, King of Thessaly, and Thetis, a sea nymph. All of the gods and goddesses had been invited to the wedding celebration in Troy except Eris, goddess of discord. She had been omitted from the guest list because her presence always embroiled mortals and immortals alike in conflict.

To take revenge on those who had slighted her, Eris decided to cause a skirmish. Into the middle of the banquet hall, she threw a golden apple marked "for the most beautiful." All of the goddesses began to haggle over who should possess it. The gods and goddesses reached a stalemate when the choice was narrowed to Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite. Someone was needed to settle the controversy by picking a winner. The job eventually fell to Paris, son of King Priam of Troy, who was said to be a good judge of beauty. Paris did not have an easy job. Each goddess, eager to win the golden apple, tried aggressively to bribe him.

"I'll grant you vast kingdoms to rule," promised Hera. "Vast kingdoms are nothing in comparison with my gift," contradicted Athena. "Choose me and I'll see that you win victory and fame in war." Aphrodite outdid her adversaries, however. She won the golden apple by offering Helen, daughter of Zeus and the most beautiful mortal in the land, to Paris. Paris, anxious to claim Helen, set off for Sparta in Greece.

Although Paris learned that Helen was married, he nevertheless accepted the hospitality of her husband, King Menelaus of Sparta. Therefore, Menelaus was outraged for a number of reasons when Paris departed, taking Helen and much of the king's wealth back to Troy. Menelaus collected his loyal forces and set sail for Troy to begin the war to reclaim Helen.

1. Eris was known for \_\_\_\_\_ both mortals and immortals.

- A. scheming against
- B. creating conflict amongst
- C. feeling hostile toward
- D. ignoring
- E. comforting

2. Each goddess tried \_\_\_\_\_ to bribe Paris.

- A. boldly
- B. effectively
- C. secretly

D. carefully

E. Answer not available

3. Athena \_\_\_\_\_ Hera, promising Paris victory and fame in war.

A. disregarded the statement of

B. defeated

C. agreed with

D. restated the statement of

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

#### **Explore the Villages around Hartbridge**

Many visitors come to Hartbridge to see the wonderful art galleries and museums, the beautiful buildings and the fantastic parks. Few people go outside the city, and so they miss out on experiencing the scenery and the fascinating history of this beautiful area. This brochure will tell you what you can see if you take a short bus ride out of the city.

#### **Camberwell**

The historic village of Camberwell was once the home of the wealthy Hugo family. They lived in a huge country house, Camberwell Court, and owned all the land in the area. The family sold their house in the 1940s, and it is now open to the public. You can spend a whole day walking around the house and gardens. There is a small exhibition about the family, a children's play area, a gift shop and a restaurant. But the village of Camberwell is also worth a visit. There are some beautiful cottages with well kept gardens, and there is a small church which dates back to the eleventh century. To get to Camberwell, take Bus 46 from the Bus station. Buses leave every two hours.

#### **Hidcot**

Hidcot is an attractive village situated on the River Owell. Wildlife lovers should visit the Nature Park to the south of the village, where there are large numbers of rare birds and flowers. However, you will probably see plenty of wildlife from the bridge in the village centre! In Hidcot, you can take a two-hour river cruise - a great way to see the countryside and learn about the local wildlife from a guide. If you prefer to explore the river by yourself, it's well worth walking one and a half miles along the river to the pub 'The Boat' which cannot be reached by road. Here, you can hire small boats and explore the river at your leisure. To get to Hidcot, take Bus 7A to Reeford. Hidcot is half way between Hartbridge and Reeford.

#### **Tatterbridge**

The beautiful village of Tatterbridge was home to the children's writer Jane Potter, whose stories of Benjamin Bear are loved by adults and children around the world. Jane Potter's home is now a museum and tea shop, and is well worth a visit just for its wonderful gardens. It also has a gift shop where you can buy souvenirs and books. Tatterbridge has a number of interesting shops including an excellent cake shop, and 'Wendy's Giftshop' where you can

find lots of unusual gifts made by hand by local artists. Lovers of Jane Potter's books should also walk to the Green Valley woods, which have not changed since Jane Potter wrote her stories there one hundred years ago.

To get to Tatterbridge, take Bus 4 from outside the cinema. It takes about 40 minutes to get there.

### **Moordale**

This old industrial village is the highest village in the area. Here in the hills, coal was found in the late eighteenth century, and people came here in great numbers to take it out of the ground and transport it to the nearby towns. Many industries grew up in the area, including a paper factory and a cotton factory. The industries all closed down in the nineteenth century, and since then Moordale has gone back to being a quiet farming village. However, if you walk from the village centre up the steep hill to the north, you can still see the paths where horses used to carry the coal. There is a four mile walk around the village which has some amazing views, but walkers are must be careful as the path is steep in places and they could slip. To get to Moordale, take Bus 7A to Reeford, and then take the number 38 bus to Moordale.

1 It is unusual for visitors to visit the villages near Hartbridge.

- True  False

2 The Hugo family allows people to visit their current home.

- True  False

3 The leaflet advises visitors not to spend all day at Camberwell Court.

- True  False

4 You can hire small boats from the bridge in Hidcot.

- True  False

5 You can take the bus directly to 'The Boat' pub near Hidcot.

- True  False

6 The leaflet says that the gardens are the best part of Jane Potter's home.

- True  False

7 Jane Potter wrote her books in the Green Valley woods.

- True  False

8 You can visit the paper factory and the cotton factory in Moordale.

- True  False

9 You will see horses on farms as you walk around Moordale.

- True     False

10 You can get to all four villages directly from Hartbridge.

- True     False



**I. *Uzupełnij tłumaczenia podanych poniżej zdań na język angielski.***

1. Przyjaźń jest ważniejsza od pieniędzy.  
Friendship is.....

2. Pogoda jest zbyt brzydka, żeby zorganizować piknik.  
..... have a picnic.

3. Historia jest równie ciekawa jak język polski.  
History.....

4. Czy musisz pracować jutro?  
..... tomorrow?

5. Czy widziałeś wczoraj ten wypadek?  
..... yesterday?

6. Czy masz zamiar pomalować ten pokój na różowo?  
..... room pink?

7. Nie wolno jeść w bibliotece.  
You.....

8. Czy kiedykolwiek jechałeś na wielbłądzie?  
.....a camel?

9. Przygotujmy coś do jedzenia.  
.....to eat.

10. Interesuję się gotowaniem egzotycznych potraw.  
..... exotic dishes.

**II. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź A, B, C lub D:**

1. Hundreds of crimes..... every year.  
A committed B commit C are committing D are committed
2. Hurry up! The train..... in five minutes.  
A. leaves B left C was leaving D does leave
3. If you want to see the film, you..... buy a ticket.  
A. must to B have to C are having to D have
4. My older sister..... in June next year.  
A is married B is getting married C marry D married
5. Jack,..... mother is a teacher at our school, sits next to me in class.  
A who B that C which D whose
6. That's the..... milkshake I've ever tasted.  
A good B more good C better D best
7. My sister..... at three o'clock last night. The noise was terrible!  
A is snoring B was snoring C snores D had snored
8. I..... get my car repaired. It broke down again.  
A must B mustn't C can D can't
9. We..... very long. Only ten minutes.  
A are not waiting B haven't been waiting C waited D have been waiting
10. When we arrived at the stadium, the match.....  
A has started B had started C starts D is starting
11. Sam and Luke have been best friends..... they were children.  
A until B since C for D when
12. The cheetah is the..... animal in the world.  
A fast B faster C most fast D fastest
13. We're having a party..... April.  
A in B on C at D to
14. In 2050, we..... our holidays in space.  
A will to spend B can to spend C are spending D will be able to spend
15. Jane ran to the house and..... on the door.  
A knocks B knocked C is knocking D would knock
16. Juventus were beaten..... Manchester United in the match on Saturday.  
A with B for C by D in

17. If I'm not too tired, I..... out tonight.  
A may to go      B might to go    C am go      D may go
18. If I..... you, I'd take more exercise.  
A were            B am            C can be      D would be
19. The children stopped..... football to have a snack.  
A play            B to play      C for playing    D playing
20. I've left my dictionary at home. Can I borrow.....?  
A yours    B you            C your            D yourself
21. Everyone enjoyed..... at the party last night.  
A itself    B themselves    C ourselves    D them
22. That soup..... delicious!! What did you put in it?  
A is smelling    B smells      C will smell    D smelling
23. It wasn't easy, but we..... to fix the car in the end  
A could    B can            C are able      D managed
24. You haven't eaten anything today. I'm sure you..... be hungry.  
A may            B must            C can            D might
25. Are you..... in photography?  
A interest    B interesting    C interested    D interests
26. Lucy went to work..... she wasn't feeling very well.  
A although    B in spite      C despite      D nevertheless
27. Fantastic! We all..... the exam with full marks  
A succeeded    B passed      C won            D took
28. Do you..... going to the theatre tonight?  
A feel            B like            C enjoy          D fancy
29. If you hadn't overslept, you..... the train.  
A didn't miss    B wouldn't miss    C wouldn't have missed    D don't miss
30. Do you get a lot of presents..... Christmas?  
A to            B in            C on            D at

**III. Przeczytaj tekst i zdecyduj, która odpowiedź A, B, C lub D pasuje do miejsca oznaczonego odpowiednią cyfrą. Podkreśl prawidłową odpowiedź. Tylko jedna odpowiedź jest prawidłowa.**

Emily Brontë is perhaps (0) ..... writer of the three Brontë sisters – Charlotte, Emily and Anne. Emily Brontë (1) ..... only one novel, Wuthering Heights (1847), a (2)..... of sad love and revenge. But (3) ..... single work has its place among the masterpieces of English (4) ..... Emily Brontë was (5) ..... in Thorton,



Yorkshire. On July 30, 1818. Her father was the rector of Haworth: her mother died in 1828. The brotherhood Ann, Emily, Charlotte and their (6) ..... Branwell created imaginary worlds. They learnt a lot at home. In 1835 Emily (7) ..... school at Roe Head, but suffered from homesickness and returned home after a few months. In 1837 she (8) ..... a governess at Law Hill. In 1842 she and Charlotte went to Brussels to learn (9) ..... languages. The same year she came back Haworth. Her novel, Wuthering Heights did not (10) ..... the immediate success but it has attained later fame as one of the most interesting novels ever written in English. Emily Brontë died of tuberculosis on December 19, 1848.

1. A edited      B painted      C published      D directed
2. A novel      B summary      C plot      D story
3. A that      B a      C -      D one
4. A history      B classics      C literature      D books
5. A bear      B born      C bore      D beat
6. A son      B friend      C cousin      D brother
7. A attended      B accompanied      C undertook      D saw to
8. A suited      B made      C became      D wanted to
9. A home      B abroad      C own      D foreign
10. A gain      B reach      C achieve      D build

***IV. Przekształć podane zdania na zdanie o tym samym znaczeniu, dokończając podane niżej zdania.***

1. Mathematics has never been one of my interests.  
I .....
2. I do not want Peter to come here.  
I would rather .....
3. We will not go to Spain if we do not have enough money.  
Unless .....
4. They say Mary reads a lot.  
Mary .....
5. Peter lent me 10 zł.  
I .....
6. It is impossible that you received that letter.  
You .....
7. After he had had breakfast, he went out.  
Having .....
8. I travelled from Warszawa to Lublin for three hours.  
It .....
9. All students have to be punctual.  
Every .....
10. They seemed that they had known the truth.  
They seemed .....

**V. Przekształć podane zdania na zdania z użyciem słowa napisanego pogrubionym drukiem, zachowując sens przekształcanego zdania.**

1. I usually visit my friends on Wednesdays and Saturdays. **twice**  
.....
2. I asked them to write a project about endangered species but they said “no”. **refused**  
.....
3. When I was a child, I often played football. **used to**  
.....
4. She did not manage to pass her Biology test. **failed**  
.....
5. Painting gives him a lot of pleasure. **enjoy**  
.....
6. I would rather stay at home than go for a walk. **prefer**  
.....
7. We have very little money. **short**  
.....
8. His house was broken into when he was at work. **had**  
.....
9. It is no use crying over spilt milk. **point**  
.....
10. Do they really have to fly to Paris on Monday. **necessary**  
.....

**VI. Od słów podanych w nawiasie utwórz słowa pasujące do reszty zdania.**

1. Knowing English may be ..... (benefit).
2. This composition appeared to be a complete ..... (fail).
3. He has both money and ..... (popular).
4. Smoking is extremely ..... (harm) to your health.
5. Please, hurry up, this message is very ..... (urge).
6. Polish government has to face up the situation of rising ..... (employ).
7. Peter is very ..... (pride) of his daughter.
8. What is the ..... (differ) between width and length?
9. His unexpected ..... (arrive) astonished us.
10. Mary is quite a ..... (rely) person.



## **I. Odpowiedz na pytania.**

1. Kogo nazywamy królową ludzkich serc?  
.....
2. Ile dzieci ma królowa Elżbieta?  
.....
3. Podaj imiona synów księcia Karola.  
.....
4. Jak nazywa się Święty Mikołaj po angielsku?  
.....
5. Kto jest obecnym prezydentem USA?  
.....
6. Podaj imiona dzieci królowej Elżbiety.  
.....
7. Co jest stolicą Kanady?  
.....
8. Co jest stolicą Australii?  
.....
9. Co jest stolicą Szkocji?  
.....
10. Nad jaką rzeką leży Londyn?  
.....
11. Drugi język obowiązujący w Kanadzie to?  
.....
12. Kiedy jest Hallowe'en?  
.....
13. Co to takiego pudding?  
.....
14. Najśłynniejszy poeta i pisarz angielski wszechczasów to?  
.....
15. Z czego słynie Oxford i Cambridge?  
.....
16. Wymień 2 rzeki USA.  
.....
17. Co to jest hrabstwo?  
.....
18. Gdzie mieszkają Aborygeni?  
.....
19. Jakiego koloru jest flaga Wielkiej Brytanii?  
.....
20. Jakie państwa sąsiadują z USA?  
.....
21. Podaj imiona dzieci królowej Elżbiety II?  
.....
22. Jak nazywał się król, który miał 6 żon?  
.....
23. Jak nazywa się roślina wieszana pod sufitem w okresie świąt Bożego Narodzenia, pod którą można się całować i nie jest to grzechem?  
.....
24. Podaj nazwę jednej z byłych kolonii Wielkiej Brytanii.  
.....

.....  
25. Wymień 4 państwa, w których język angielski jest językiem urzędowym.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

26. Ile liter znajduje się w angielskim alfabecie?

.....

27. Jakie miasto jest stolicą USA?

.....

28. Jakie jest nazwisko rodu panującego obecnie w Wielkiej Brytanii?

.....

29. Podaj 4 części Zjednoczonego Królestwa Wielkiej Brytanii?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

30. W jakim mieście jest Statua Wolności?

.....

31. Jaka rzeka przepływa przez Waszyngton?

.....

32. Mężczyźni w Szkocji noszą.....

33. Podaj śniadanie charakterystyczne dla Brytyjczyka.

.....

POWIATOWY KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

**LOOK AHEAD**

LUTY 2016

SURNAME:	FIRST NAME:
SCHOOL:	
SCORE:	

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**PATRONAT:**

