Przykładowe zadania konkursowe

I. Circle the correct words.
Zakreśl właściwą opcję.

We have given / been given a car by our parents.

1 He told me that he hadn’t seen / didn’t see us that day.
2 He must have been / be murdered. There’s no other explanation.
3 If you hadn’t missed / didn’t miss your flight, you would have had a lovely holiday.
4 When are our parent’s / parents’ birthdays?
5 We asked them what they did want / wanted.
6 What were you being told / telling by the teacher when I walked in?
7 None / Any of the people here have got a car.
8 The artists / Artists are usually quite shy people.
9 By the time I left school I already learned / had already learned to drive.
10 They told us not to / to not be late.

II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
Użyj czasownika w nawiasie w odpowiedniej formie.

They’re late. I suppose they might have stopped (stop) for something to eat.

1 My mum won’t let me go (go) out tonight.
2 Are you going to have a cake make (make) for your wedding?
3 Sarah asked what we like (like) to do later that evening.
4 We hope finish (finish) building our house soon.
5 If they warn (warn) us, we wouldn’t have gone there.
6 The result announce (announce) later tonight.
7 We were told not cheat (not cheat).
8 I wish we tell (tell) the police last night.
9 Why we not give (we not give) more time in yesterday’s exam?
10 We’re interested in find out (find out) more about my husband’s family.

III. Rewrite the sentences. Use the words in capital letters. Do not change the meaning of the original sentences.

There is no one I know who enjoys flying. ANYONE
I don’t know anyone who enjoys flying.

1 Both Tom and Dan dislike tattoos. LIKE
Neither ____________________________________________________________________
2 Where do you have your hair cut? ME
Could you ____________________________________________________________________
3 I’m not shopping there if they don’t reduce the prices. UNLESS
I’m not ____________________________________________________________________
4 No one has ever solved the mystery of the Black Island. BEEN
The mystery ____________________________________________________________________
5 They are beating us. BEATEN
We ____________________________________________________________________
6. ‘I haven’t been here before’ said Tom. THERE
Tom said ____________________________________________

7. ‘Do you always look so pale?’ Jane asked me. IF
Jane asked ____________________________________________

8. ‘Don’t worry about anything’ said the waiter to us. TO
The waiter ____________________________________________

9. The hairdresser is colouring my hair. COLOURED
I __________________________________________________________

10. Is this the venue for the concert? IF
Do you __________________________________________________

IV. Wstaw czasownik w nawiasie w odpowiednim czasie.

1. Present Simple (f. podst lub -s, -es)
2. Present Continuous (am/are/is + -ing)
3. Present Perfect (have/has + imiesłów bierny)
4. Present Perfect Continuous (have/has+been + -ing)

1. Past Simple (-ed, -ed lub II kolumna)
2. Past Continuous (was/were + -ing)
3. Past Perfect (had + imiesłów bierny)
4. Past Perfect Continuous (have/has+been + -ing)

1. Future Simple (will+f. podst)
2. Future Continuous (will be + -ing)
3. Future Perfect (will have + imiesłów bierny)

1. When Carol (call) ............................................. last night, I (watch) ............................................. my favourite show on television.

2. I (work) ............................................. for this company for more than thirty years, and I intend to stay here until I retire!

3. Sharon (love) ............................................. to travel. She (go) ............................................. abroad almost every summer. Next year, she plans to go to Peru.

4. Thomas is an author. He (write) ............................................. mystery novels and travel memoirs. He (write) ............................................. since he was twenty-eight. Altogether, he (write) ............................................. seven novels, three collections of short stories and a book of poetry.

5. We were late because we had some car problems. By the time we (get) ............................................. to the train station, Susan (wait) ............................................. for us for more than two hours.

6. Sam (try) ............................................. to change a light bulb when he (slip) ............................................. and (fall) ............................................. .

7. Every day I (wake) ............................................. up at 6 o’clock, (eat) ............................................. breakfast at 7 o’clock and (leave) ............................................. for work at 8 o’clock. However, this morning I (get) ............................................. up at 6:30, (skip) ............................................. breakfast and (leave) ............................................. for work late because I (forget) ............................................. to set my alarm.

8. Right now, Jim (read) ............................................. the newspaper and Kathy (make) ............................................. dinner. Last night at this time, they (do) ............................................. the same thing. She (cook) ............................................. and he (read) ............................................. the newspaper. Tomorrow at this time, they (do, also) ............................................. the same thing. She (prepare) ............................................. dinner and he (read) ............................................. . They are very predictable people!

9. By this time next summer, you (complete) ............................................. your studies and (find) ............................................. a job. I, on the other hand, (accomplish, not) ............................................. anything. I (study, still) ............................................. and you (work) ............................................. in some new high paying job.

V. CZYTANIE ZE ZROZUMIENIEM - READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text and the test questions. You are going to read an article about a method for finding your way called ‘natural navigation’. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.
Take the Circle, District or Piccadilly Line to South Kensington, then walk up Exhibition Road. It will take you between 10 and 15 minutes. The Royal Geographical Society is on the junction between Exhibition Road and Kensington Gore. The instructions are so idiot-proof that at 9 am precisely all seven of us are in our places, like expectant schoolchildren.

A man in a check suit, with a neatly trimmed beard, enters and introduces himself. 'Tristan Gooley. Welcome.' He flashes a shy smile. 'Just to put this all into context, I think I can safely say that you are the only people in the world studying this particular topic today.' It is quite an intro. There are a few oohs and ahs from the audience. Tristan Gooley, navigator extraordinary, has his audience in the palm of his hand. We are here because we are curious about how you get from A to B. And if you are curious about how to get from A to B, who better to ask than Tristan Gooley? He is the only man alive who has flown and sailed solo across the Atlantic. You can't argue with that sort of CV.

'Natural navigation', his new baby, is exactly what that phrase suggests: route-finding that depends on interpreting natural signs - the sun, the stars, the direction of the wind, the alignment of the trees - rather than using maps, compasses or the ubiquitous satnav. 'Of course, 99.9 per cent of the time, you will have other ways of finding wherever it is you want to get to. But if you don’t ...' Gooley pauses theatrically, 'there is a lot to be said for understanding the science of navigation and direction-finding. If people become too dependent on technology, they can lose connection with nature, which is a pity.'

The natural navigator’s best friend, inevitably, is the sun. We all know that it rises in the east, sets in the west and, at its zenith, is due south. But if it is, say, three in the afternoon and you are lost in the desert, how do you get your bearings? The answer, says Gooley, is to find a stick. By noting the different places where its shadow falls over a short period of time, you will quickly locate the east-west axis. 'The sun influences things even if you can’t see it,' he explains. You might not be in the desert, but walking along a forest track in Britain. One side of the track is darker in colour than the other. 'Ah-ha!' thinks the natural navigator. It is darker because it is damper, which means it is getting less sun, because it is shaded by the trees, which means that south is that way. You can now stride confidently southwards - or in whichever direction you wish to head - without fiddling with a map.

As the day wears on, the detective work forces us to look at the world in new and unexpected ways. Just when we think we are getting the hang of it, Gooley sets us a particularly difficult task. A photograph of a house comes up on the screen. An orange sun is peeping over the horizon behind the house. There is a tree in the foreground. 'Just study the picture for a few minutes,' Gooley says, 'and tell me in which direction the photographer is pointing the camera.' Tricky. Very tricky. Is the sun rising or setting? Is the tree growing straight up or leaning to the right? Is that a star twinkling over the chimney? Are we in the northern or southern hemisphere? 'South-east,' I say firmly, having analysed the data in minute detail. 'Not quite.' 'Am I close?' 'Not really. The answer is north-west.' Ah well. Only 180 degrees out.

Still, if I am bottom of the class, I have caught the natural navigation bug. What a fascinating science, both mysterious and universal. It is hardly what you would call a practical skill: there are too many man-made aids to navigation at our disposal. But it connects us, thrillingly, to the world around us - and to those long-dead ancestors who circled the globe with nothing but stars to guide them. It reminds us what it means to be human.
1 What is the writer’s main point in the first paragraph?
   A that the Royal Geographical Society was easy for all of them to find
   B that the route to the Royal Geographical Society might sound complicated
   C that all of them wanted to arrive at the Royal Geographical Society on time
   D that they did not need instructions to find the Royal Geographical Society

2 What does the writer say about Tristan Gooley in the second paragraph?
   A He was different from what he had expected.
   B He began in an impressive way.
   C He had always wanted to meet him.
   D He seldom gave talks to the public.

3 What does Tristan Gooley say about ‘natural navigation’?
   A It can be more accurate than using technology.
   B It is quite a complicated skill to master.
   C It should only be used in emergency situations.
   D It is not required most of the time.

4 According to Gooley, the use of a stick which he explains
   A only works in the desert.
   B involves more than one piece of information.
   C works best at particular times of the day.
   D may surprise some people.

5 The example of walking along a forest track illustrates
   A the fact that the sun may not be important to finding your way.
   B the difference between the desert and other locations.
   C the advantage of learning natural navigation.
   D the relationship between natural navigation and other skills.

6 What does ‘it’ in the phrase ‘getting the hang of it’ (line 58) refer to?
   A something unexpected
   B the day
   C a particular problem
   D natural navigation

7 What does the writer say about the task involving a photograph?
   A It was not as simple as it first appeared.
   B He needed more information in order to do it successfully.
   C He became more confused the longer he spent on it.
   D He was not surprised to hear that his answer was wrong.

8 The writer’s attitude towards natural navigation is that
   A it would take a long time to be good at it.
   B it is a valuable skill in the modern world.
   C it is only likely to appeal to a certain kind of person.
   D it is exciting but not very useful.