MIĘDZYSZKOLNY KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

„BRAINSTORM”

(VI edycja)

II etap

**LISTENING**

(opracowała Katarzyna Chomik)

**Part 1** (5 points)

*Listen to the letter and answer the questions A, B or C.*

1. What does Brad have to do before he eats breakfast?

 A. clean his sleeping quarters

 B. go down to the stream to get some water

 C. feed the rooster and the other animals

2. What happened to Brad when he went fishing?

 A. A tree branch fell on him.

 B. He lost his fishing pole.

 C. He slipped and lost one of his shoes.

3. What did he eat for dinner?

 A. steak

 B. hot dogs

 C. beans

4. What was Brad doing when he got lost in the forest?

 A. He was running away from a bear.

 B. He was searching for wood.

 C. He was wondering around looking for the cabin.

5. How did Brad like summer camp?

 A. He had a great time.

 B. It was okay.

 C. He didn't have fun.

*Adapted from:* [*http://www.esl-lab.com/dear/dearrd1.htm*](http://www.esl-lab.com/dear/dearrd1.htm)

**Part 2** (6 points)

*Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).*

1. Starbucks has started asking for people's surnames when they order their
coffee. T/F

2. The writer considers being on first name terms with a Starbucks employee
'very American'. T/F

3. People don't always tell the employees their real names. T/F

4. Some people are against telling employees their names and don't want to
make friends, they just want a cup of coffee. T/F

5. Piers Guilar thinks it will be easier to keep the old system, where the
employee calls out the name of the drink that has been made. T/F

6. It will be easy for employees to pronounce people’s names in the UK, as
they are all very similar. T/F

Adapted from: http://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons

**READING**

(opracowała Anna Szewczyk)

**Part 1** (10 points)

*Read the text and decide if the statements (1–10 ) are false (F) or true (T).*

**Geography**

The United Kingdom is part of ‘The British Isles’. ‘Isles’ means ‘islands’ and there is one big island (mainland Britain), one medium-sized island (Ireland) and lots of smaller islands. The most well-known smaller islands are the Shetland Isles (north of Scotland), the Isle of Man (between England and Ireland), the Isle of Wight (close to southern England) and the Channel Islands (between England and France).

There are four countries in the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Mainland Britain (the biggest island) consists of Scotland (in the north), Wales (in the west) and England. Northern Ireland is the north part of Ireland, but the rest of Ireland is a separate country, called the Republic of Ireland.

**Government**

The central government of the United Kingdom is in London. The Queen is the head of the country, but the Prime Minister is the head of the government, which makes the laws and runs the country. But not all the laws come from London. Scotland and Wales have their own separate governments, called ‘regional assemblies’. These assemblies make some of the laws for Scotland and Wales. Scotland also has a different education system and a slightly different university system.

**Languages**

When people think of the United Kingdom, they think that everybody speaks English. But this isn’t true! Around 55 million people speak English as their first language, but there are six other main languages in the British Isles. These are Scots Gaelic, Irish Gaelic, Manx Gaelic (from the Isle of Man), Welsh (from Wales) and Cornish (from Cornwall, in the south-west of England). Some people in the Channel Islands speak French, as well.

But there are many more languages in the UK now. People who have come here from other countries speak their own languages (for example, Indian languages, Arabic, Chinese, Italian, Greek, Polish). In some big cities the signs and notices are written not just in English, but also in Urdu (an Indian language) and Arabic. In Wales and Ireland, signs are written in Welsh and Gaelic as well as English.

1) The whole Ireland is the part of the United Kingdom. ………

2) “The British Isles” is another name for the United Kingdom. ………

3) The Queen is not the head of the government. ………

4) More than 55 million people speak English as their first language. ………

5) In the United Kingdom signs are only written in English and Welsh. ………

6) Channel Islands are between England and Ireland. ………

7) Education system is different in Scotland. ………

8) The United Kingdom includes only England, Scotland and Wales. ………

9) The government in London make all the laws for the UK. ………

10) Not all the British people speak English as their first language. ………

**Part 2** (6 points)

*Read the text. Choose the best sentence A-F to complete gaps 1-6.*

**‘Telly addicts’**

British teenagers’ favourite way of spending their free time isn’t listening to music, isn’t meeting friends and isn’t playing sport – no, it’s watching television. ………………………………. (1) Watching television is, in fact, the most popular activity in the UK. It might not be very good for us, but it’s very addictive, and most houses in the UK have at least two television sets.

The British Broadcasting Company (BBC) is Britain’s national television company. It started life as a radio company in 1922, but its first TV broadcast came later. ……………………………… (2) He gave his first ‘TV broadcast’ at London’s Royal Institute in 1926. Then on 22 August 1932, the BBC broadcast their first television programme to the country.

British TV today consists of five terrestrial channels and hundreds of cable, satellite and digital channels. ……………………………… (3) The last three channels are independent, and show TV commercials, but there are no commercials on BBC channels.

…………………………………. (4) Imported programmes are quite popular, but most of the UK’s television is home-grown, with soap operas as the country’s favourite. ……………………………… (5) All three focus on the daily lives of ordinary people – Eastenders is set in the east end of London, Coronation Street in Manchester and Brookside in Liverpool. These attract millions of viewers every day – for example, a recent cliffhanger episode in Eastenders was watched by 15.8 million people. We also like Australian soaps – Neighbours and Home and Away are particularly popular with teenagers.

Other favourite programmes include: Do-It-Yourself documentaries, drama series, chat shows, situation comedies, like Friends, quiz shows, like Who wants to be a millionaire?, and the latest favourite – ‘reality TV’. ……………………………………… (6) It seems we like to escape real life by watching television – but what do we prefer to watch on television? Real life!

A) A Scottish inventor, John Baird, made a television from old wood, furniture, bicycle lights and string.

B) The top soaps are Eastenders, Coronation Street and Brookside.

C) The reality show Big Brother was a huge hit!

D) The five main channels are: BBC1, BBC2, ITV, Channel 4 and Channel 5.

E) Teenagers spend an average 2.5 hours per day watching television.

F) And what do the British like to watch?

**Part 3** (10 points)

*Read the text. Answer the questions.*

**British people on holiday!**

Holidays are very important to British people. Over the past twenty years, the number of people taking more than one holiday a year has risen dramatically. Holidays are very big business, and most families or couples take at least two holidays per year. Spain is still the Brit’s favourite holiday spot, but the USA, France, Greece and Australia are also popular. However, many British people also choose to holiday in the UK. Scotland, Wales and Ireland are popular with people who live in England.

It is more expensive to go on holiday at the times when the schools are on holiday. The three half-term weeks throughout the year are very popular for going away, with families often going over to France by car or Eurostar (a high speed train) for a few days, or even flying further away. Christmas was traditionally a time when people stayed at home with their families, but nowadays many are choosing to go abroad at Christmas, in search of warmer weather. Favourite Christmas and New Year destinations are North Africa, the Far East and Australia. People also like to go skiing at this time, and in spring. A lot of British people ski in Europe, but Canada and the USA are now also very popular for skiing. And you can ski in Scotland, too!

During the long summer holidays, people usually go away for at least two weeks. This can be abroad, but many families take advantage of the warmer British weather, and stay in the UK for their holiday. Caravanning and camping are both popular, and the south coast of England has some very good areas for water sports. Other popular tourist areas in the UK include the Lake District in the north (Cumbria), Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Norfolk (on the east coast) and London. Teenagers, however, often prefer to get away on their own, without their parents. Places like Greece and Spain are the number 1 favourites for teenage holidays.

1. Name four countries that are popular holiday destinations for British people.

2. When is the most expensive time to go on holiday?

3. Where do people often go for a short holiday at half-term?

4. Which holiday did people traditionally spend at home?

5. Why do some people like to go abroad at Christmas?

6. When do people like to go skiing?

7. Where can you ski in the UK?

8. How long is a typical family holiday in the summer?

9. Why do many people spend holidays in the UK during the summer?

10. Which area of the UK is particularly good for water sports?

# USE OF ENGLISH

(opracowała Katarzyna Kulasza)

**Part 1** (15 points)

*Choose the correct option A, B or C*

1. The news…..on at 8:00 on Channel 4
2. is b) are c) be
3. I’d rather you …..me first before you took my jacket
4. had asked b) have asked c) asked
5. Jerry is an extremely…..person
6. amuse b) amused c) amusing
7. The police…..the area for clues.
8. is searching b) are searching c) searches
9. I don’t remember…..the alarm system this morning.
10. turning on b) to turn on c) turn on
11. She made him…..the attic.
12. cleaning b) clean c) to clean
13. Do you often have to…..money from your parents?
14. borrow b) lend c) save
15. I reckon all the cars should be…..from the city centre as soon as possible.
16. banned b) stopped c) removed
17. Julie had a terrible…..with her parents last night.
18. row b) dispute c) argue
19. If you decide to buy a pet, you should…..out as much as possible about it.
20. go b) look c) find
21. Schools in my country no longer have…..punishment.
22. bodily b) physical c) corporal
23. Yesterday I realised that my bike …..stolen from my garage.
24. had been b) had c) has been
25. If my typewriter worked, I …..the report to you.
26. will type b) would typed c) would type
27. I wish I …..the flu.
28. wasn’t having b) didn’t have c) haven’t had
29. The curtains…..by Mary
30. are being made b) were make c) are making

**Part 2** (10 points)

*Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.*

1. When you phoned me, it was my lunch time.

**I**

 When you phoned me, ……………………………………………………………lunch.

1. I haven’t had a Chinese meal for ages.

**since**

 It’s ……………………………..………………………………….……a Chinese meal.

1. I regret not going to university.

**had**

 I…………………………………………………………………………….to university.

1. My parents made me study every night.

**was**

 I………………………….……………………………………..every night by my parents.

1. The weather is fine, but my flowers haven’t come out.

**of**

 My flowers haven’t come out …..…………………………………………………weather.

1. It’s possible that I left my wallet at home.

**could**

 I………………….……………………………………………………..my wallet at home.

1. I’m sorry I broke your flute.

**apologise**

 I…………………………….…………………………………………………..your flute.

1. Are you a good pianist?

**piano**

 Can you………………………………………………………………………….well?

1. This has nothing to do with you!

**none**

 This is…………………………………………………………………………..business!

1. I’m not as good at Maths as you are.

**better**

 You……………………………………………………………………………….I am.

**Part 3** (10 points)

*For each question, fill the space in the sentence using the base word given in bold at the end. The required word may be a noun, adverb, adjective or verb and it may be either positive (e.g. helpful) or negative (e.g. unhelpful)*

**Film review**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 'Battle for your heart' is the new film starring Hugh Grace. I'm afraid that my first 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was not very favourable. The scenes of violence are 2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the main character, Tony, is simply 3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The audience is supposed to feel great 4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Tony, an army officer, who is accused of 5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because he fails to attack the village where the 6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Miranda lives with her old father. Tony saves their lives, and although the idea of marrying him has little 7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for her, Miranda agrees to it out of 8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, she is still in love with Alex, one of the enemy army, and wants to remain 9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to him. The dialogue and the acting are just as bad as the plot. At the end, I breathed a sigh of 10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.This is definitely one to miss! | **IMPRESSOFFEND****IRRITATE****ADMIRE****COWARD****ADORE****ATTRACT****GRATEFUL****FAITH****RELIEVE** |