

Przykładowe zadania dla poziomu Master

Klasy I-III szkoły ponadpodstawowe oraz IV technikum

Etap 3 - wojewódzki

Wyrażenia idiomatyczne występujące w Click on 4 – uczeń rozumie wyrażenia idiomatyczne i potrafi wyjaśnić je po angielsku, a także podać polski odpowiednik.

couch potato - a lazy person - leniuch

- couch potato
- hit the roof
- too many cooks spoil the broth
- all in a fog
- fly the coop
- come rain or shine
- cast a cloud over
- weather the storm
- lightning never strikes twice
- make hay while the sun shines
- the calm before the storm
- have a big head
- do sth until you`re blue in the face
- have your head in the clouds
- keep your chin up
- go to your head
- keep one`s head
- as right as rain
- feel under the weather
- look the picture of health
- as fit as a fiddle
- eager beaver
- let sleeping dogs lie
- change horses in midstream
- let the cat out of the bag
- crocodile tears
- feel/be like a fish out of water
- a cog in the machine
- throw a spanner in the works
- get one`s wires crossed
- press one`s buttons
- pull the plug on sth
- break the mould
- take your hat off to sb
- hit below the belt
- money burn a hole in one`s pocket
- lose one`s shirt
- step into sb`s shoes
- fit like a glove
- cry over spilt milk
- have your cake and eat it
- piece of cake
- to be nuts about sth
- hard nut to crack
- ball is in your court
- skate on thin ice
- throw in the towel
- swim against the tide
- jump the gun
- get into the swing of sth
- no news is good news
- hear sth on the grapevine
- cut a long story short
- bad news travels fast
- read between the lines

Przykładowe zadania znajdują się w podręczniku Click on 4 SB i WB – odsyłamy do źródła

Zadanie 1

Usłyszysz krótkie nagranie. Na podstawie zawartych w nim informacji zdecyduj, czy podane poniżej zdania są prawdziwe (True) czy fałszywe (False) lub odpowiedz na pytanie.

1. Gillian has a lot of different allergies. T / F
2. Her allergies can even kill her. T / F
3. Gillian sees a specialist doctor regularly. T / F
4. What can help her take part in normal activities? _____ and _____
5. Her allergy is less strong in wintertime. T / F
6. What is the common symptom of her allergy? _____
7. Gillian didn't go on the school trip because of her health problems. T / F
8. Doctors tell Gillian she will completely recover. T / F
9. What career choice did she think about? being a _____
10. Gillian's allergy is not as bad as her father's. T / F

Adapted from Semester Test Teacher Resource

Zadanie 2

Przeczytaj tekst. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek (A-F) do każdego fragmentu tekstu. Wpisz odpowiednią literę w kratki 1-5. Jeden nagłówek został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego fragmentu.

Dopisz synonimy do wyrazów wytłuszczonych w tekście. Dla ułatwienia zostały podane pierwsze litery.

A. EASY BUT RATHER EXPENSIVE

B. NO LONGER FAR

C. SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE

D. THE NEWEST INVENTION

E. WHEREVER, WHENEVER

F. WORDS CAN TRAVEL

INVENTIONS

1.

The development in transportation influenced the social sphere of man's life. Fears that the speed of forty kilometres per hour might have a bad effect on our health soon gave way to love for travelling fast. After driving home from work and doing the shopping along the way, people now used the car as a tool for socializing. They were now able to visit friends in different places. With the arrival of jumbo jets in the 1970s, people could visit friends in **distant** places in record time.

2.

Instead of travelling all the way from Washington to Baltimore Samuel Morse, an American professor of arts and design and the inventor of Morse Code, sends words **encoded** in dots and dashes along a single wire. The year is

1844. A little more than ten years later this prototype of the present fax machine will receive the message in the form of a special tape, which will be 'translated' by a machine into a readable text.

3.

The greatest invention in the field of distance communication – the phone – is connected with the name of a Scottish inventor – Alexander Graham Bell. The phone has been an extremely useful means of keeping up-to-date with your friends. Alexander Bell may be **cursed** by some who, looking at their phone bill, discover that their husband or wife or children are in fact much more talkative than they appear over the dinner table at home, but the majority are thankful.

4.

At the beginning some of us were **annoyed** when passing strange-looking individuals in the street with little antennas sticking out of their hair, talking loud to themselves. Now blue flickering 'teeth' in the ears of passers-by are a standard. We're using our mobiles on the train, tube, bus, in shops, on Where in fact are we not using them? On the plane, but this, too, is changing.

5.

The computer revolutionized our life. The whole world opened up for us at a magic click of a magic mouse. At first, we just watched, but from passive observers we have become active creators. The Web offers **countless** opportunities for people to express themselves online to a worldwide audience. Anyone who has access to the Internet can now create a web site, write a blog, display photos, upload videos, and do lots of other things.

6. distant → r _____
7. encoded → h _____
8. cursed → s _____
9. annoyed → i _____
10. countless → n _____

Adapted from Semester Test Teacher Resources

Zadanie 3

Uzupełnij podane niżej zdania odpowiednimi wyrazami. Wpisz lub wybierz (zakreśl w kółko) wyraz z podanych.

1. After the earthquake, the **d** _____ was scattered over a large area.
2. The old theatre in our town was **r** _____ and will be open again soon for its first show in two years.
3. I've never had trouble saving money since my father has always managed my personal **bankruptcies / finances / commercials / debts**.
4. The newspaper **h** _____ says "School bullying more common".
5. If all students from the class want to see the performance, the theatre will give us a group **d** _____.
6. My sister is so **accurate / hooked / disabled / supple** that she can bend like a twig.
7. If you have all the **i** _____, turn on the oven and start cooking.
8. Because of the water **s** _____, it is advisable to build wells in the countries in Africa.

9. Mark is so **greedy / gullible / courageous / courteous**; he eats everything he sees.
10. I prefer s_____ salmon to marinated one.
11. Vitamin C is important for our i_____ system.
12. The victim was killed with a **sporrán / dagger / garment**.
13. I couldn't get my money back because I had lost the r_____.
14. I always look through the cookery book to find some interesting r_____ for delicious dishes.
15. I was **impressed / astonished / overwhelmed / overcharged** with joy when my son graduated from university with honours.

Adapted from Click on 4 Companion

Zadanie 4

Uzupełnij tekst utworzonymi od podanych słów.

Conventional hotel cooking is certainly not the most 1. _____ (**APPETITE**) of food. In my experience, even in the most 2. _____ (**ESTABLISH**) hotels, it is very difficult to find a dish that isn't loaded with 3. _____ (**ADD**) and a whole spectrum of 4. _____ (**PRESERVE**) and genetically modified ingredients, none of which are to be 5. _____ (**RECOMMEND**). It's high time that the people who are obliged to eat in hotels started 6. _____ (**CAMPAIGN**) against such 7. _____ (**TASTE**) catering and try to put a stop to it. People are 8. _____ (**INCREASE**) turning away from processed food and this is 9. _____ (**OBVIOUS**) going to affect the way that food is prepared in hotels in the future. We can all expect to see an improvement in the 10. _____ (**CATER**) in hotels soon.

Taken from Click on 4 Companion

Zadanie 5

Czasownik w nawiasie wstaw w odpowiedniej formie lub przekształć zdanie, tak by zachować sens zdania wyjściowego.

1. A: I _____ (**wait**) for over an hour.
B: Oh, I am terribly sorry.
2. The famous paintings _____ (**exhibit**) at the museum next week.
3. Romeo and Juliet _____ (**write**) by William Shakespeare.
4. All the tickets for Lady Gaga's concert _____ (**sell**).
5. People believe that the painting is a fake.
The painting _____ a fake.
6. Professional make-up artists do Sarah's make-up for her.
Sarah has _____ by a professional make-up artist.
7. You wouldn't have hurt your knee if you _____ (**wear**) knee pads.
8. You can't see the doctor because you didn't make an appointment.
If _____ an appointment, you _____ the doctor.
9. She isn't interested in becoming a doctor so she didn't study Biology.
If _____ in becoming a doctor, she _____ Biology.
10. He tells stories in a more convincing way than anyone else.
He tells stories _____ anyone else.
11. "How can we get rid of the stain?"
Do you know _____ rid of the stain?"
12. "Is this the right answer?"
I doubt _____ the right answer
13. It wasn't necessary for the authorities to evacuate the whole town. The earthquake wasn't that serious after all.
The authorities _____ the whole town as the earthquake wasn't that serious.
14. They cancelled the hiking tour because it _____ (**pour**) with rain for three hours and the paths in the forest were starting to flood.
15. Susan won a poetry writing competition. Her mum is a famous TV presenter.
Susan, _____ TV presenter, won a poetry writing competition.

Zadanie 6

Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednim czasownikiem złożonym (**MAKE, LOOK, BRING, GIVE**) w poprawnej formie. Dla ułatwienia podane zostały zwykłe wyrażenia czasownikowe.

1. You'll have to _____ (**think of**) a good excuse not to go to work tomorrow.
2. Tom couldn't _____ (**understand**) what was written on the sign.
3. I'm very sorry I ruined your evening. I will _____ it _____ (**compensate for it**) to you. OK?
4. I'm _____ (**anticipating, can't wait**) to meeting the new head teacher.
5. Did you _____ this word _____ (**check**) in the dictionary.
6. The police is _____ (**investigating**) the case again as new evidence appeared a few days ago.
7. J.K. Rowling is _____ (**publishing**) a new book next month.
8. The man had to _____ (**raise**) his two children on his own.
9. I hate it when people _____ (**reveal**) the end of a story.

10. Brad decided to _____ (stop) smoking as the

Zadanie 7

Usłyszysz krótkie nagranie. Na podstawie zawartych w nim informacji zdecyduj, czy podane poniżej zdania są prawdziwe (True) czy fałszywe (False) lub wpisz brakujący wyraz w przykładzie 4 i 7.

		True	False
1.	Ashley has chosen the school mainly because of its long traditions.		
2.	Ashley is quite happy that the school is large.		
3.	She thinks studying anatomy is not very important.		
4.	Ashley can't get used to _____ because intense workload.		
5.	She does her homework when she is back home.		
6.	Ashley thinks you shouldn't talk to customers about your problems.		
7.	She wants to get experience working on one of the _____ liners.		
8.	She hopes to work for a cosmetics company.		

Zadanie 8

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupelnij luki odpowiednimi zdaniami (A-F). UWAGA! JEDNO ZDANIE NIE PASUJE DO ŻADNEJ LUKI, a następnie dopasuj wyrazy synonimiczne do wyrazów wytłuszczonych w tekście.

- A. However, few Olympic teams could afford them and they were banned from competitions.
- B. In this way, a detailed profile can be built up of the performance of every member of the team.
- C. It contains an electrical device called an accelerometer.
- D. It fits tightly round the upper arms and legs in order to help reduce muscle vibration and save energy.
- E. It really helps build up their muscles.
- F. This problem has now been solved thanks to a new type of the manufactured ones by Eastern Archery of Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Future of Sport

Technology, which plays an important role in all our lives, has now entered the world of sport. Athletes can now use a wide range of modern **equipment** which will improve their performance on the track, in the pool, or on the field.

Super Swimsuit

Competitors in swimming events can now break their personal speed records by wearing an Adidas Supersuit. This special swimsuit covers the whole body except for the head and lower arms and legs. **1.**

_____ As a result, swimmers do not get so tired. The suit has been **coated** with Teflon, a kind of plastic which gives it a smooth surface, allowing a swimmer to glide through the water faster.

Power Punchbag

Boxers can now improve their punches by training with a special type of punchbag. **2.**

_____ This translates the force of every punch into diagrams which are then displayed on a computer screen. Boxers can view a video of themselves training and the numbers and graphics allow them and their **coaches** to study and improve aspects of the boxer's position and arm movements. Boxers using the accelerometer have already become stronger and better at their chosen sport.

Aero-dynamic Arrows

Archers often find that strong winds upset their performance as the **force** of the moving air tends to blow their arrows off course. The arrows have to travel a distance of 70 metres at a speed of more than 200 kilometres an hour and can easily be affected by the wind. **3.**_____ These arrows, which are only 5mm in diameter, have a special coating and heavy metal points which **provide** them with extra weight at the front. This helps them fly straight and fast, even in strong winds.

Brilliant Bikes

In 1996, GT Bikes introduced their new Superbike to the world of cycle racing. It was made of extremely **lightweight** materials and had tiny front wheels. Its handlebars were set so far forward that cyclists were forced into a **crouching** position which enabled them to cut down on wind resistance times by several seconds. **4.**_____ But the Superbike has made a comeback. Superbike III, with a diamond shaped frame, equal-sized wheels and more **upright** handlebars, is more aerodynamic than other models and was used by several Olympians in the 2000 Olympics. On these bikes, and wearing special bodysuits, cyclists can cut times by as much as one to three seconds.

Rower Regulator

When coaching a team of eight rowers, it can be difficult to tell which of the rowers' technique or timing needs to be corrected. To solve this problem, scientists **attached** sensors to the rowers' oars to find out how much effort each rower was putting into their stroke. The sensor-collected data is transmitted through a small antenna to a special laptop on the coach's boat. **5.** _____

6. contestant - _____

7. covered - _____

8. fastened - _____

9. gear - _____

10. give - _____

11. leaning - _____

12. not heavy - _____

13. straight - _____

14. strength - _____

15. trainers - _____

Zadanie 9

Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi wyrazami. Przetłumacz wyraz w nawiasie lub wstaw wyraz w luki. Dla ułatwienia podane zostały pierwsze litery wyrazu, a jedna kreska odpowiada jednej literze.

1. The campsite is situated on a beautiful (**piaszczystej plaży**) _____.
2. A kettle is a **h** _____ appliance.
3. It's a pretty village; the cottages and (**brukowane uliczki**) _____ give it a traditional look.
4. Tom has got a runny nose and he's **s** _____.
5. Young people usually have (**trądzik**) _____ and have to visit dermatologist.
6. The **v** _____ was awful. I was seasick most of the time.
7. It is essential to do something with excessive (**dwutlenek węgla**) _____ emissions.
8. I'd like to return this blouse and get a refund. Here's the **r** _____.
9. Mum is in the living room (**ściera kurze**) _____ the furniture.
10. He ordered a (**bukiet kwiatów**) _____ from the florist's.

Zadanie 10

Przetłumacz elementy zdań na język angielski, tak by były poprawne logicznie i gramatycznie. Za każdą poprawnie wypełnioną lukę otrzymasz 1p.

Jennifer nie może podejść teraz do telefonu. Ona odkurza dywany w pokoju gościnnym.

Jennifer 1. _____ the phone now. She 2. _____ in the living room now.

Tom wolałby zostać w domu, niż wyjść na miasto.

Tom 3. _____ to stay at home 4. _____ go out.

Z czego składa się dieta?

What 5. _____?

Wątpię czy wcześniej wróci, jako że zawsze się spóźnia.

I doubt 6. _____ early as 7. _____ late.

Pogoda jest nieprzewidywalna w tym kraju, więc lepiej weź kurtkę na wypadek gdyby padało.

The weather **8.** _____ in this country so **9.** _____ a jacket **10.**
_____.

Zamówmy pizzę, dobrze?

11. _____ a pizza, **12.** _____ ?

Zadanie 11

Uzupełnij tekst wyrazami utworzonymi od podanych.

After **0. GRADUATING** from high school, I took a year off to decide what I wanted to do with my life. I had never been a very good student and my teachers thought I was **1.** _____ and lazy. my parents had already explained to me that if I didn't go to college, my career choices would be quite **2.** _____ , so I decided to make an **3.** _____ with a career counsellor and ask him if I could get financial **4.** _____ to study. He said I couldn't so I decided to find a job. The first job I had was working in a local fast-food restaurant. Unfortunately, the place was filthy and the working conditions were **5.** _____. Being native, I decided to explain to the manager exactly what he should do to make his **6.** _____ a better place to work in. Unfortunately he didn't appreciate my suggestions, in fact he was so **7.** _____ about the opinions of the staff that he told me I could leave if I was that unhappy. Due to the manager's **8.** _____ attitude, I decided to quit. I had several jobs after that but none of them were interesting or well paid. I soon realized that I had acted rather **9.** _____ when I had my decision not to go to college. I do not regret the time I spent working because seeing bad management practices firsthand gave me the **10.** _____ to study hard so that I could help companies avoid similar problems.

GRADUATE

RESPONSIBLE

LIMIT

APPOINT

ASSIST

APPAL

ESTABLISH

CONCERN

FLEXIBLE

IMPULSIVE

DETERMINE

Taken from Click on 4 Companion

Zadanie 12

Uzupełnij tekst podanymi niżej wyrazami. Zaznacz w kółko A, B, C lub D.

Enforcing Censorship

All governments have secrets that they would rather not reveal. Obviously, this is vital if a state of 0) emergency exists. Information that would be useful to a(n) 1) has to be kept out of the media. It is also the duty of governments to 2) the citizens of their countries. Children need to be 3) from obscene or violent material in films and on TV. There are some people who would 4), however, that no grown-up has the 5) to tell another grown-up what he or she can read or watch.

6) countries do not allow violent or offensive material to be shown on TV until 7) at night. There is a special sign at the 8) of films, which indicates whether they are suitable or not for 9) children. Other films or dramas start with a warning that they may be suitable for older children 10) This gives parents a choice of whether to allow their children to watch them or not. Films 11) in cinemas may contain violent or offensive scenes, in which case children under a certain 12) are not allowed in.

Great Britain protects its state secrets by means of an Act of Parliament – The Official Secrets Act. A non-government body known as The British Board of Film Classification (BBFC) closely controls all films shown in cinemas, on TV, or videos for home use. This was 13) up in 1912 by the film industry itself. The films and videos are examined and rated by the board as to what age 14) they are suitable for. In some 15) they may decide to ban a film or video altogether, especially if it contains scenes that may be offensive to others.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 0 | A disaster | B tragedy | C emergency | D crisis |
| 1 | A foe | B rival | C opponent | D enemy |
| 2 | A preserve | B secure | C defend | D support |
| 3 | A hidden | B secluded | C sheltered | D confined |
| 4 | A disagree | B argue | C dispute | D bicker |
| 5 | A correct | B right | C true | D exact |
| 6 | A Mainly | B Generally | C Largely | D Most |
| 7 | A late | B behind | C past | D after |
| 8 | A creation | B foundation | C beginning | D launch |
| 9 | A young | B juvenile | C childish | D new |
| 10 | A merely | B simply | C only | D just |
| 11 | A shown | B exposed | C revealed | D displayed |
| 12 | A era | B age | C period | D time |
| 13 | A firm | B put | C set | D place |
| 14 | A group | B collection | C cluster | D bunch |
| 15 | A incidents | B definitions | C examples | D cases |

Rodzaje zadań sprawdzających umiejętność redagowania tekstu użytkowego:

- list formalny / nieformalny
- opowiadanie
- opis
- artykuł publicystyczny
- rozprawka (for&against / opinion essay)

Przykładowe zadanie:

Napisz opowiadanie zatytułowane „**A close shave**”, do którego podane zostało pierwsze i ostatnie zdanie. W twoim tekście powinny znaleźć się wszystkie następujące wyrażenia: **earthquake, tremble like a leaf, petrified, safe and sound**

Pamiętaj o zachowaniu formy właściwej dla wpisu na blogu oraz odpowiedniej długości (**200-250 słów**). Praca nieczytelna i niezgodna z tematem nie jest oceniana i otrzymuje 0p. Za to zadanie możesz otrzymać 12p

A CLOSE SHAVE	
The first day of my holiday finally began.	
.....	
.....	
.....	
What a holiday! It was a close shave but luckily we were able to survive to tell the tale.	

Poziom merytoryczny	Poziom kompozycji		Poziom jakości języka	
Treść 0-1-2-3-4	spójność i logika	0-1-2	zakres	0-1-2
	objętość	0-1	poprawność	0-1-2
	układ graficzny	0-1		

Co będzie podlegało ocenie?

- **poziom merytoryczny: treść**
- **poziom kompozycji: spójność i logika, objętość (liczba słów), układ graficzny**
- **poziom jakości języka: zakres struktur leksykalno-gramatycznych, poprawność**