

# ENCJO – I Konkurs Języka Angielskiego dla Szkół Podstawowych.

## Etap I. KLUCZ ODPOWIEDZI

### Zadanie A

Wpisz brakujące wyrazy. Każda kreska zastępuje jedną literę. Nie wolno zmienić żadnej z liter już podanych. **Obowiązuje całkowita poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.**

#### PRZYKŁAD:

He - **L** - - - - football every weekend. → **PLAYS**

1. She felt really - - - - - **U** - when she lost her wallet. → **NERVOUS**
2. Please - - **R** - off the lights when you leave the room. → **TURN**
3. I couldn't - - **D** - - - - - the message because the handwriting was terrible. → **UNDERSTAND**
4. The food in that restaurant is always - - **L** - - - - - .--> **DELICIOUS**
5. He was absolutely - - **O** - - - - with his test score. He'd hoped for something much better. → **SHOCKED**
6. We - - **J** - - - - our holiday in Italy very much. → **ENJOYED**
7. I'm really - **F** - - - - of spiders. → **AFRAID**
8. We need to - - **G** - - - - a meeting between the teachers and the parents. → **ORGANIZE/ORGANISE**
9. This task is not simple; it - - **Q** - - - - some patience. → **REQUIRES**
10. The clown's tricks were so - **M** - - - - that everyone laughed. → **AMUSING**

### Zadanie B

Uzupełnij każde zdanie, przekształcając słowo podane w nawiasie tak, aby pasowało gramatycznie i logicznie.

1. He shouted at me \_\_\_\_\_. (ANGRY) → **ANGRILY**
2. I can't find my phone – it has \_\_\_\_\_. (APPEAR) → **DISAPPEARED**
3. Don't be so \_\_\_\_\_ – listen to my advice! (REASON) → **UNREASONABLE**
4. His latest book was a great \_\_\_\_\_. (SUCCEED) → **SUCCESS**
5. It was very \_\_\_\_\_ of you to break his phone. (KIND) → **UNKIND**
6. The storm caused a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in the town. (DESTROY) → **DESTRUCTION**

7. Rather than be \_\_\_\_\_, we should always tell the truth.  
(HONEST) → **DISHONEST**
8. We were absolutely surprised by her unexpected \_\_\_\_\_.  
(ARRIVE) → **ARRIVAL**
9. He's a good football player, but not very \_\_\_\_\_. (LUCK) → **LUCKY**
10. She was \_\_\_\_\_ because she lost her wallet. (SET) → **UPSET**

### Zadanie C

Zastąp wyróżnione grupy wyrazów tylko jednym słowem, tak by nie zmienić treści całego zdania.

1. She wants to make her English **become better** before the exam.  
She wants to **IMPROVE** her English before the exam.
2. He didn't hear me, so I had to **say the words again**.  
I had to **REPEAT** the words.
3. **The period of time when people go to work in the morning** is very stressful.  
The **RUSH** hour is very stressful.
4. **The part of my body that joins my arm to my hand** hurts a lot.  
My **WRIST** hurts a lot.
5. My grandfather **has no hair on his head**.  
My grandfather is completely **BALD**.
6. He always does his homework **in a way that is not careful**.  
He always does his homework **CARELESSLY**.
7. **A person who sells medicines** works in this shop.  
A **PHARMACIST/CHEMIST** works in this shop.
8. **A person whose job is to look after sick animals** is coming tomorrow.  
A **VET** is coming tomorrow.
9. She was very tired, but she **didn't stop** working on the project.  
She **CONTINUED** working on the project.
10. She **said the words very quietly so that nobody could hear them**.  
She **WHISPERED** the words so that nobody could hear them.

### Zadanie D

Wykorzystując podane słowa, wyróżnione pogrubionym drukiem, uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Można wpisać do 5 (pięciu) słów, wliczając w to wyraz wymagany. Słów podanych nie wolno w żaden sposób zmieniać. Niedopuszczalne SA formy skrócone (*isn't, won't, didn't*). Konieczna jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych fraz.

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1. She can't wait to meet Bill's parents.<br>She is <b>looking forward to meeting</b> Bill's parents.               | <b>forward</b> |
| 2. The boss forced us to work late.<br>The boss <b>made us work</b> late.   | <b>made</b>    |
| 3. I have never eaten such delicious food.<br>It's the first time I <b>have eaten such delicious</b> food.          | <b>tasted</b>  |
| 4. I think learning French is easier than learning German.<br>It is <b>easier to learn French</b> than German.      | <b>easier</b>  |
| 5. The teacher said: "Where do you live, Frank?"<br>The teacher <b>Frank where he lived</b> .                       | <b>asked</b>   |
| 6. People speak Spanish in many countries.<br>Spanish <b>is spoken</b> in many countries.                           | <b>is</b>      |
| 7. If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus.<br>You will miss the bus <b>unless you hurry</b> .                    | <b>unless</b>  |
| 8. He is too short to play basketball.<br>He <b>is not tall enough</b> to play basketball.                          | <b>enough</b>  |
| 9. Perhaps she is ill.<br>She <b>may be</b> ill.  | <b>may</b>     |
| 10. The test was very difficult. Everybody failed it.<br>The test was <b>so difficult that</b> everybody failed it. | <b>so</b>      |

### Zadanie E

Zakreśl tę formę, która nadaje się do wstawienia w lukę. Istnieje tylko jedna możliwość poprawnego wyboru.

1. She refused \_\_\_\_\_ the truth, even when everyone knew what had happened.  
A. having told      B. tell      C. telling      **D. to tell**
2. We'll have to hurry; the train leaves \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen minutes.  
A. after      B. during      C. for      **D. in**
3. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
A. do not go      **B. not to go**      C. that I didn't go      D. to not go
4. I'd like to know \_\_\_\_\_ interested in joining our club.  
A. are you      **B. if you**      C. if you are      D. whether you are
5. You should take an umbrella in case it \_\_\_\_\_ later.  
A. rained      B. rain      **C. rains**      D. will rain
6. They cancelled the match because the weather was \_\_\_\_\_ terrible.  
**A. absolutely**      B. fairly      C. pretty much      D. very
7. My neighbour complained \_\_\_\_\_ the music being too loud.  
**A. about**      B. for      C. over      D. with
8. She has been here \_\_\_\_\_ she completed the test.  
A. for      B. from when      **C. since**      D. when
9. Have you heard the news? Molly and John \_\_\_\_\_ married in August!  
**A. are getting**      B. get      C. will be getting      D. will get
10. Do you have any \_\_\_\_\_ dresses? This one is a bit expensive.  
**A. cheaper**      B. cheapper      C. cheapest      D. more cheaper

### Zadanie F

Wpisz w odpowiedniej formie czasownik w nawiasach.

1. She **hasn't called** (not call) me since she **went** (go) abroad.
2. We **were walking** (walk) through the park when it suddenly **began** (begin) to snow.
3. If he **ate** (eat) less fast food, he would feel healthier.
4. The teacher **has just explained** (just / explain) a new grammar point.
5. They **have lived/have been living** (live) in that flat for five years.
6. The windows **were cleaned** (clean) yesterday afternoon.
7. **Do you understand** (you/understand) what the guide **is saying** (say) now?