



**KAPITAŁ LUDZKI**  
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI

OPTIMA

UNIA EUROPEJSKA  
EUROPEJSKI  
FUNDUSZ SPOŁECZNY



Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

**Konkurs przedmiotowy z języka angielskiego  
w ramach projektu „Z Peryferii do Centrum” rok szkolny 2012/2013.  
Etap II.**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE COMPETITION 2013**

Name:

School:

**SECTION I. LISTENING**

*You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C). [Mark your answers in the table provided below the task.]*

1. You hear a woman talking on the radio about a trip to a rock festival.  
Why was she at the rock festival?  
A) to surprise her friends  
B) to spend time with her son  
C) to keep an eye on her son
2. You overhear a man and a woman talking about the woman's first week in a new job.  
What does she say about it?  
A) It was frightening.  
B) It was boring.  
C) It was tiring.
3. On the radio, you hear a review of a new travel book.  
What is the reviewer's opinion of the book?  
A) It is generally rather disappointing.  
B) It is surprisingly detailed account.  
C) It relies too heavily on written descriptions.
4. You hear a journalist talking about an athlete called Helen Wright.  
What is the journalist's main point?  
A) Helen lacks the will to win.  
B) Helen has always shown a natural talent.  
C) Helen is beginning to take running more seriously.
5. You overhear a man and a woman talking about holidays.  
How did the woman feel about her holiday on a cruise ship?  
A) She regretted that the stops had been so short.  
B) She thought the accommodation was inadequate.  
C) She found the other passengers uninteresting.
6. You turn on the radio and hear a man talking about modern life.  
What point is the man making about life today?  
A) People are lucky to be given a number of choices.  
B) People need to concentrate on improving their lifestyle.  
C) People often find life can get too complicated.

7. You hear a writer talking about on the radio.  
What is she explaining?  
A) Why she writes about the past.  
B) How her style of writing has changed.  
C) Where her inspiration comes from.
8. You overhear a conversation between two teachers.  
What are they planning?  
A) an educational trip  
B) a sports event  
C) a musical event

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

## SECTION II. READING

*You are going to read an extract from a book. For questions (1-7), choose the answer (A-D) which fits best. [Mark your answers in the table provided below the task.]*

### The Giant of Jazz

Born on 4 August, 1901 into a world of poverty and inequality, Louis Armstrong was to become one of the most famous musicians of all time. Growing up in one of the poorest areas of New Orleans, he was forced to start work at the age of eleven in order to help his mother make ends meet. It was from the money he made selling coal and newspapers that he bought his first cornet. His interest in music was born.

Louis' musical career took off a few years later as a result of his friendship with Joe Oliver, a man 15 years his senior and one of the first musicians to take jazz to different parts of the US. While Oliver went off on his travels, Louis often stood in for the older man and his reputation quickly spread. Then, when the infamous music halls of New Orleans closed down and most musicians found themselves out of work, Oliver was one of the first to establish himself in Chicago. It was not long before he asked Louis to join him.

While in Chicago, Louis met and married Lil Harding, Oliver's ambitious and talented pianist. Shortly after their marriage, Lil convinced her husband that it was time to emerge from Oliver's shadow, and Louis set off for New York where he joined Fletcher Henderson's famous Big Band. The partnership, however, was short-lived and Louis soon returned to Chicago, where his wife was urging him to join her.

Back in Chicago, Louis made a series of records with his wife on piano. As a result the 'Hot Five' were born, with a sound that was to turn the world of jazz upside down. Rather than the traditional 'front line' of trumpet, clarinet and trombone playing together all the time, Louis created space for each instrument to play extended solos. The next few years were enjoyable and lucrative for Louis. By 1929 the radio had helped him to break through to an even wider audience and he soon became a national star.

In the late 1940's Louis began moving away from the big-band format and in 1947 he formed the All Stars – the band he was to lead for the rest of his life. Despite his increasing health problems, Louis made numerous influential records with the All Stars and he and his band remained in popular demand, appearing in films, on television and on stage. But on 6 July 1971 Armstrong died in his sleep in the small hours of the morning at his home in Corona, New York. The world had lost a great entertainer and the first great genius of jazz.

#### 1. Why did Louis go out to work when he was still very young?

- A. He had to meet his mother's expectations.
- B. His family was very poor.
- C. He wanted to save up for musical instruments.
- D. He was interested in the newspaper business.

2. **When did Louis first acquire a reputation for his musical talent?**
  - A. When he was helping Joe Oliver out in New Orleans.
  - B. When he was touring the US with Joe Oliver.
  - C. When he moved to Chicago.
  - D. When the music halls of New Orleans closed down.
3. **Why did Louis move to Chicago?**
  - A. Musicians were better paid there.
  - B. His wife was urging him to join her there.
  - C. There was no work in New Orleans.
  - D. Jazz music was no longer popular in New Orleans.
4. **Why did Louis decide to separate from Joe Oliver?**
  - A. The two of them no longer got on.
  - B. Joe Oliver wanted to move to New York.
  - C. He wanted to save up for musical instruments.
  - D. He wanted to tour America.
5. **How did the sound of 'Hot Five' differ from traditional jazz music?**
  - A. In 'Hot Five' all the instruments were played at the same time.
  - B. In 'Hot Five' the instruments sometimes played individually.
  - C. 'Hot Five' included a wider range of instruments than in the past.
  - D. The sound of 'Hot Five' was dominated by the trumpet.
6. **What helped Louis Armstrong to become known nationwide?**
  - A. His records were on sale in every city in the US.
  - B. He spent most of his time touring the country.
  - C. His music got excellent reviews in the national press.
  - D. The coming of radio meant that more people heard his music.
7. **What will Louis Armstrong be remembered for?**
  - A. His television appearances.
  - B. His entertaining comedies.
  - C. His involvement in Big Band music.
  - D. His extraordinary musical talent.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

## SECTION III. USE OF ENGLISH

**Part 1.** Choose the right item (A-D) to complete each sentence (1-10).

1. She wanted to know whether ..... her new outfit.  
 A/ I like                      B/ I have liked                      C/ do I like                      D/ I liked
2. Grandmother made little Jenny ..... to bed early.  
 A/ go                      B/ to go                      C/ went                      D/ going
3. My brother, Dorian, ..... a good job by an Irish company.  
 A/ will offer                      B/ is going to offer                      C/ has been offered                      D/ doesn't offer
4. I ..... travelling by tube.  
 A/ am not used to                      B/ didn't use to                      C/ do not use to                      D/ used to
5. I wish I ..... busy yesterday; I could've helped you.  
 A/ wouldn't have been                      B/ hadn't been                      C/ had been                      D/ weren't

6. The students ..... names appear on the list all passed the exam.  
 A/ whose                      B/ who                      C/ which                      D/ that
7. I haven't seen that film and .....  
 A/ Tim has neither              B/ neither did Tim              C/ neither has Tim              D/ nor Tim has
8. He will not accept the job unless .....  
 A/ they don't pay enough                      C/ they pay too much  
 B/ they pay too little                      D/ he really likes it
9. He hardly ..... any work in the garden.  
 A/ doesn't do                      B/ hasn't done                      C/ has done                      D/ does
10. They were travelling in a camper van so they ..... take a tent.  
 A/ needn't have to              B/ didn't need to              C/ didn't have              D/ mustn't

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

**Part 2.** Fill in the correct word derived from the words in bold.

11. Slow down! The road is ..... today. **(SLIP)**
12. This is the most ..... situation I've ever been in. **(TROUBLE)**
13. The ..... of smoking made some people give up the habit.  
**(HARM)**
14. To our great ..... the audience was wild with excitement.  
**(ASTONISH)**
15. They must have decided to move house. I saw a ..... van in front of their house. **(REMOVE).**

**Part 3.** Complete the sentences (16-20), using the words in bold. Use three to six words.

16. When we arrive isn't really important, as long as we get there.  
**MATTER**  
 It really ..... time we arrive, as long as we get there.
17. "Don't try to be funny," Fiona said to Dick.  
**TOLD**  
 Fiona ..... funny.
18. I'm sure it wasn't Jim who did it.  
**HAVE**  
 It ..... Jim who did it.

