

POLIGLOTA

XV KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO DLA KANDYDATÓW DO LICEUM

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IMIĘ I NAZWISKO (drukowanymi literami) _____

KLASA: _____ SZKOŁA: _____

WYNIK:

GOOD LUCK !

1 Przeczytaj tekst i wypełnij każdą lukę jednym słowem z ramki. Nie wszystkie słowa są potrzebne.

agreement sample sampled share shares compensation
heard hear become became property currently

Harlem Shake artists 'featured without permission'

Thousands of people per day are uploading videos of themselves dancing to the Harlem Shake.

Reggae artist Hector Delgado and rapper Jayson Musson say the producer of the chart-topping hit Harlem Shake did not have permission to use their voices. The pair are now asking for (1) _____ from record label Mad Decent Records, which released the single, reports the New York Times. Harlem Shake has (2) _____ an internet sensation on video website YouTube. Producer Harry Rodrigues, also known as DJ Baauer, and Mad Decent Records refused to comment. Musson told the New York Times the record label had been "more than co-operative" but an (3) _____ had not yet been reached.

The song has inspired thousands of people around the world to upload videos of themselves dancing along to the first 30 seconds of the track - up to 4,000 a day are (4) _____ being put onto YouTube, according to the website. The song was initially released in 2012.

Rights issues

Delgado can be (5) _____ at the beginning of the track singing, "Con los terroristas," a (6) _____ from a single he released in 2006. Musson shouts, "Do the Harlem Shake," about 15 seconds in, which he says is taken from a rap by his group Plastic Little in 2001. In the New York Times, Delgado's agent, Javier Gomez, described the situation as "a clear breaking of intellectual (7) _____ rights".

Last month in an "ask me anything" session on website Reddit, Rodrigues was asked about the origin of a female Spanish vocal that also features on the track. "Found it on the innerweb," he wrote in reply.

Barney Hooper, from PRS for Music, which represents the rights of music creators, told the BBC: "If one piece of music is (8) _____ in another, then typically the creators of the original work would be entitled to a (9) _____ of royalties when the new work is played, performed or reproduced," he said. "A song can have a number of songwriters / composers and use samples of other works. "If this is the case, all could have an ownership share in the new work and these would be registered with organisations like PRS for Music.

"We then pay out the royalties we collect based on the ownership (10) _____ registered with us." However, the situation was sometimes complicated, Mr. Hooper added. "There are often ownership disputes relating to popular works where others musical works are sampled," he said.

Why are magpies so often hated?

Magpies are now one of the most common birds in the UK, says the RSPB. But they've also become one of the birds people most love to hate. Why?

They are described as challenging and arrogant, and that's by their supporters. With a reputation like that magpies would probably have an ASBO* slapped on them if they were teenagers.

1) _____. Their numbers have increased by 112% over the last 30 years and they are now the 13th most commonly seen bird in British gardens, according to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).

But when it comes to this intelligent black-and-white bird, most people love to hate them. After pigeons, they are one of the most vilified birds in the UK. **2)** _____, according to the RSPB. "It's their challenging, almost arrogant attitude, that has won them few friends," says a spokeswoman. "But magpies are beautiful striking birds."

They are scavengers and collect objects, with a weakness for shiny things. They are also seen as predators, eating other birds' eggs and their young. **3)** _____. But the flipside, often overlooked, is that they are good pest-destroyers. "We would never villainise them, they are just playing their role in nature's big picture," says the RSPB spokeswoman.

Where suspicion of the bird exists **4)** _____. In western Europe and North America magpies were thought to be bearers of bad omens and associated with the devil. The bird has found itself in this situation mainly by association, says Steve Roud, author of *The Penguin Guide to the Superstitions of Britain and Ireland*. "Large blackbirds, like crows and ravens, are viewed as evil in British folklore and white birds are viewed as good," he says. "Magpies have a dubious reputation because they are a bit of both. **5)** _____."

The negative connotations attached to magpies can be traced as far back as Shakespeare's time, when their "chattering" was complained about. In the late 19th Century, superstitions circulated locally, says Mr Roud. So, in Durham in the 1880s, it was believed they were the only bird not to go on the ark with Noah, **6)** _____.

To this day many people still have a ritual to negate the perceived bad influence of the magpie. **7)** _____ to elicit such a response. If one is seen on its own some people salute it and say: "I salute you Mr Magpie." Many variations exist, others turn around three times and say: "Hello Mr Magpie, how are you today, where's your wife, your child and your family?"

"Having such a ritual is extremely unusual," says Mr Roud. **8)** _____ the devil. It went "devil, devil, I defy thee" and can be traced back to Shropshire in the 1880s."

Thankfully, for bird lovers, magpies are not viewed with universal suspicion. **9)** _____, where it's seen as a bird of great good fortune, of sturdy spirit and a provider of prosperity and development. Shamanism believes that **10)** _____. Maybe someone should tell the MEPs who recently called for a bounty of one euro to be placed on the head of all magpies, along with crows.

www.news.bbc.co.uk

*ASBO: *Anti-Social Behaviour Order*

- A. it often goes back to folklore and myth
- B. The magpie is the national bird of Korea
- C. What's more, they're the only bird in British folklore
- D. preferring to sit outside "jabbering over the drowning world"
- E. the magpie's wisdom includes prophecy, intelligence and good luck
- F. Magpies are sometimes blamed with the overall decline in songbird numbers
- G. Love them or hate them, you can't miss them
- H. The original form of these ritualistic sayings was about banishing
- I. Reasons for this include their "cheekiness"
- K. Over the years they have been lumped in with blackbirds

3 Uzupełnij poniższe zdania jednym słowem. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie liter.

1. My brother works as a l _ _ _ _ u _ _ _ at a swimming pool.
2. If you keep on eating so much junk food, you will put on _ _ i _ _ _ .
3. The police didn't have enough e _ _ _ _ _ e to press charges.
4. Tim was really happy when his friends took him on a 4-day c _ _ _ _ _ on their boat around Southern Thailand and its surrounding islands.
5. In some parts of Africa there hasn't been any rain for two years. The d _ _ u _ _ _ is terrible. People have nothing to eat and no water to drink.
6. I got a l _ _ d _ _ _ _ e painting for my birthday. It shows a lake surrounded by trees.
7. You should wear a helmet while skateboarding to _ v _ _ _ injury.
8. This shop doesn't accept any items for return without a r _ _ _ i _ _ .
9. She fastened her seatbelt and g _ _ p _ _ d the edge of her seat tightly when the plane went down.
10. The sea was really r _ _ _ _ , it rained almost constantly and I got seasick.

4 Fragmenty zdań napisane drukowanymi literami przetłumacz na język angielski.

1. Unless she **ZACZNIE** revising now, she'll fail her exam. _____
2. This furniture **WYGLĄDAJĄ** really modern. _____
3. Do you know **GDZIE ON MIESZKA?** _____
4. They didn't like **SIĘ** when they were kids, now they're married. _____
5. This door **NIGDY NIE SAŻ ZAMYKANE.** _____
6. If you tell me what the problem is, I **BĘDĘ MÓGŁ** to help you. _____
7. Very **NIEWIELE** people have any savings in banks nowadays. _____
8. Let's wait until my dad comes, **DOBRCZE?** _____
9. Latin **JEST NAUCZANA** in our school since 1980s. _____
10. He was really exhausted as he **GRAŁ** computer games all night. _____

5 Czasowniki podane w nawiasach wstaw w odpowiedniej formie.

1. Tim misses his dad badly as he _____ (**not / see**) him for three years.
2. There _____ (**be**) some worrying news on TV at the moment.
3. We would have come to the party if we _____ (**be**) invited.
4. We need to hurry, the match _____ (**start**) in ten minutes.
5. My towel is wet! Who _____ (**use**) it?
6. You can't change the channel now while the programme _____ (**record**).
7. Will you parents let you _____ (**go**) to the festival?
8. We really enjoyed our stay in LA. Neither of us _____ (**be**) there before.
9. I spent all my money on this MP3 player. Now I wish I _____ (**not / buy**) it.
10. We have been friends since we _____ (**join**) the same gym.

KLUCZ

ZAD.1.

1. COMPENSATION
2. BECOME
3. AGREEMENT
4. CURRENTLY
5. HEARD
6. SAMPLE
7. PROPERTY
8. SAMPLED
9. SHARE
10. SHARES

ZAD.2.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1.G | 2.I | 3.F | 4.A | 5.K |
| 6.D | 7.C | 8.H | 9.B | 10.E |

ZAD. 3.

1. LIFEGUARD
2. WEIGHT
3. EVIDENCE
4. CRUISE
5. DROUGHT
6. LANDSCAPE
7. AVOID
8. RECEIPT
9. GRIPPED
10. ROUGH

ZAD. 4.

1. STARTS / BEGINS
2. LOOKS
3. WHERE SHE LIVES
4. EACH OTHER
5. IS NEVER CLOSED / IS NEVER LOCKED
6. WILL BE ABLE
7. FEW
8. SHALL WE?
9. HAS BEEN TAUGHT
10. HAD BEEN PLAYING

ZAD. 5.

1. HASN'T SEEN
2. IS
3. HAD BEEN
4. STARTS
5. HAS BEEN USING
6. IS BEING RECORDED
7. GO
8. HAD BEEN
9. HADN'T BOUGHT
10. JOINED