

WOJEWÓDZKI KONKURS JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
dla SZKÓŁ PODSTAWOWYCH
WOJEWÓDZTWA OPOLSKIEGO

ROK SZKOLNY 2019/2020

ETAP MIEJSKI/GMINNY

Droga Uczennico/Drogi Uczniu!!!

- Masz przed sobą arkusz składający się z 14 zadań.
- Arkusz zawiera 7 stron. Upewnij się, że masz wszystkie strony i są one czytelne.
- Arkusz składa się z zadań zamkniętych i otwartych.
- W zadaniach zamkniętych **tylko jedna odpowiedź** jest prawidłowa.
- W zadaniach otwartych napisz odpowiedź własnymi słowami.
- Zapisz swoje odpowiedzi na **KARCIE ODPOWIEDZI**.
- Gdy się pomylisz – przekreśl błędną odpowiedź i zapisz wyraźnie inną.
- **KARTE ODPOWIEDZI** wypełniaj długopisem.
- **NIE WOLNO** używać korektora, ani zmywacza.
- Na rozwiązanie zadań masz **90 minut** oraz dodatkowo **5 minut** na sprawdzenie czy poprawnie przeniosłeś odpowiedzi na **KARTE ODPOWIEDZI**.
- Maksymalnie możesz uzyskać **100 punktów**. Aby przejść do etapu wojewódzkiego konkursu musisz uzyskać nie mniej niż **85% poprawnych odpowiedzi**, tzn. **85 punktów** za cały test.

ŻYCZYMY CI POWODZENIA ☺

REALIOZNAWSTWO

ZADANIE 1. (15 pkt.) Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź.

1. The capital city of Australia is
A. Melbourne B. Sydney C. Canberra
2. The biggest city in Australia is
A. Melbourne B. Sydney C. Canberra
3. What is Uluru?
A. a famous beach B. a massive rock C. a desert
4. What is the name of the highest mountain in Australia?
A. Mount Kosciuszko B. Mount Strzelecki C. Ayers Rock
5. The capital city of New Zealand is ...
A. Wellington B. Auckland C. Melbourne
6. The people who were indigenous to Australia before British colonization were
A. Dutch B. Aborigines C. Maori people
7. The people who were indigenous to New Zealand before British colonization were ...
A. Dutch B. Aborigines C. Maori people
8. The official head of state of Australia and New Zealand is ...
A. Queen of Great Britain B. the President C. the Prime Minister
9. Sir Edmund Hillary, the explorer who first climbed Mount Everest was ...
A. English B. Australian C. New Zealander
10. New Zealanders are known throughout the world by the name ...
A. kiwi B. sheep C. hobbits
11. *Kia ora*, a Maori word used in everyday language means ...
A. Welcome B. Thanks C. Please
12. Who was the first to discover New Zealand?
A. Abel Tasman B. James Cook C. prince Wellington
13. The national sport in New Zealand is ...
A. golf B. rugby C. cricket
14. The famous and distinctive Opera House in Australia is in the city ...
A. Sydney B. Adelaide C. Brisbane
15. AOTEAROA is the name of ...
A. an animal B. a desert C. New Zealand

ZADANIE 2. (5 pkt.) Spośród wymienionych nazwisk A-H wybierz znanego australijskiego lub nowozelandzkiego aktora, który zagrał w podanym filmie.

A. Mel Gibson	E. Nicole Kidman
B. Russel Crowe	F. Heath Lodger
C. Margot Robbie	G. Hugh Jackman
D. Cate Blanchett	H. Brian Brown

<i>The Gladiator</i>	16.
<i>Braveheart</i>	17.
<i>Batman Forever</i>	18.
<i>The Lord of the Rings</i>	19.
<i>X - men</i>	20.

ZADANIE 3. (10 pkt.) Połącz wyraz/wyrażenie z jednym odpowiednikiem, który się z nim kojarzy. Kilka wyrazów zostało podanych dodatkowo.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Steve Irwin | H. hokey pokey |
| B. Alice Springs | I. Uluru |
| C. Peter Jackson | J. the Great Barrier Reef |
| D. Sir Edmund Hillary | K. kangaroo, koala |
| E. Anna Pavlova | L. Land of the Long White Cloud |
| F. The All Blacks | M. Paweł Edmund Strzelecki |
| G. The Maoris | N. <i>New Holland</i> |

marsupials	21.	Mount Kosciuszko	26.
the Crocodile Hunter	22.	Australia	<i>New Holland</i>
New Zealand	23.	The Lord of the Rings	27.
Mount Everest	Sir Edmund Hillary	rugby	28.
School of the Air	24.	Queensland	29.
Ayers Rock	25.	famous cake	30.

Zadania gramatyczno – leksykalne

ZADANIE 4. (10 pkt) Uzupełnij zdania właściwym przyimkiem.

with	out	away	on	off	up	after	down	for	into
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31. This book came last year.
32. Can you look this word in the dictionary?
33. Please, turn TV I'm going to watch a comedy.
34. Tom will settle if he gets married.
35. My grandma passed peacefully in her bed.
36. They set at 6 o'clock and arrived late at night.
37. I am looking Paul. Have you seen him?
38. The car went the lamppost in the street.
39. We couldn't deal the tasks because they were too difficult.
40. My brother takes me, we are twins.

ZADANIE 5. (5 pkt) Połącz części zdań tak, aby tworzyły spójną i logiczną całość. Kilka fragmentów zdań (A – H) podano dodatkowo.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 41. She is responsible | A. writing this report. |
| 42. My sister and I take | B. of the music I play. |
| 43. We can't afford | C. meeting her at school. |
| 44. My parents are really fond | D. about the music they listen to. |
| 45. My friends always argue | E. for this job in writing. |
| | F. to buy a new car. |
| | G. turns doing the washing-up. |
| | H. for all the problems we have. |

ZADANIE 6. (10 pkt) Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź A, B lub C.

46. Computers more and more efficient.
A. are becoming B. become C. is becoming
47. The shop by the time I got there.
A. closes B. closed C. had closed
48. They often on holidays abroad when they were single.
A. went B. go C. have gone
49. Marco to Paris at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.
A. flies B. fly C. is flying
50. They in that house for five years.
A. have lived B. are living C. live
51. I would like for a picnic tomorrow.
A. going B. go C. to go
52. Please knock before the room.
A. to enter B. entering C. enter
53. You had better to John this week.
A. write B. to write C. wrote
54. Paul a computer game at the moment.
A. play B. plays C. is playing
55. I was used milk when I was 5.
A. to drink B. to drinking C. drink

Zadanie 7. (5 pkt) Z podanych trzech możliwości wybierz tę, która najlepiej pasuje do podanego zdania.

56. I don't think this blue shirt with the green trousers.
A. fits B. goes C. suits
57. The clock on two small batteries.
A. goes B. moves C. runs
58. The radiator will be repaired by a
A. tailor B. plumber C. heater
59. You are a good Your dinner is delicious.
A. cook B. cooker C. cooking
60. Computers a lot of information on the hard disc.
A. store B. keep C. hold

ZADANIE 8. (5 pkt) Wykorzystując podane wyrazy, uzupełnij każde zdanie tak, aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. W każdym zdaniu brakuje maksymalnie czterech elementów.

61. Kate likes chocolate. John likes chocolate, too.
and Both chocolate.
62. I've never heard such a silly story.
the That's I've ever heard.
63. "Let's go for a walk" he said.
going He for a walk.
64. "Don't forget to take the key" Mum said to me.
reminded Mum the key.
65. This T-shirt is too small for me to wear.
enough This T-shirt for me to wear.

ZADANIE 9. (5 pkt) Uzupełnij każde zdanie odpowiednią formą utworzoną od wyrazu podanego w nawiasie, tak aby zachować spójność i logikę zdania.

66. The boy was really (**HAPPY**) _____ when he couldn't play football.
67. It will take a lot of money to (**FURNITURE**) _____ such a big flat.
68. It was a terrible match. The team played very (**IMAGINE**) _____.
69. Every (**CITY**) _____ has the right to vote.
70. My dad asked for a (**RECEIVE**) _____ and the cashier gave him one.

ZADANIE 10. (5 pkt) Uzupełnij każde zdanie jednym wyrazem. Liczba kresek odpowiada liczbie brakujących liter w wyrazie. Niektóre litery zostały już podane. Wymagana jest całkowita poprawność ortograficzna.

71. There were so many people waiting to get in that we had to **q** _____ for one hour.
72. My parents are really _____ **d** of their beautiful garden.
73. An official document that proves who you are is called an **i** _____ **card**.
74. She was _____ **g** _____ up by grandmother when her parents died in the accident.
75. If you _____ **v** _____ ten by five, the answer is two.

ZADANIE 11. (5 pkt.) Z podanych dwóch możliwości wybierz jedną poprawną.

76. I like my smartwatch but the strap is too small for my **palm / wrist**.
77. He had to push his bike when he got a **flat / pierced** tyre.
78. Put all the ingredients in a bowl and **mix / stir** them together.
79. She put the key into the **lock / socket** but it didn't turn.
80. Peter was very ill. He was **painful / suffering** from the horrible headache.

Rozumienie wypowiedzi pisemnych (czytanie ze zrozumieniem)

ZADANIE 12. (5 pkt.) Przeczytaj wypowiedzi A – E z magazynu dla nastolatków. Wpisz litery A – E w luki w zdaniach 81 – 85, aby były one zgodne z tekstem.

- A. My nervousness and shyness are making my life miserable. I hate speaking in lessons and I don't like going to parties because I get really nervous when I talk to someone new. Can you help me?
B. I hate going to school. It makes me really miserable and I find it difficult to work. I always get low marks. I'm not good at anything except PE. Shall I stop going?
C. I really like the advice you give and I hope you can help me. I'm at a new school and I haven't made friends. The other students are nice. They don't bully me but they already have friends. What can I do?
D. You sound like a sensible guy and I'm sure people will want to be friends with you. You should join an after-school club to meet people who like the same things as you. Good luck!
E. You mustn't stop going to school. Talk to your teacher. Ask her for extra help with the subjects you find difficult. Join a sports club so you can spend more time doing what you enjoy.

81. gives advice about finding new friends.
82. is from someone who wants to leave school.
83. is from someone who doesn't like meeting people or answering questions in class.
84. is from someone who is lonely at school.
85. tells someone he/she has to go to school.

ZADANIE 13. (8 pkt.) Przeczytaj poniższy tekst i zdecyduj, które zdania są prawdziwe (T), a które fałszywe (F).

The bungee jumping

New Zealand is known as “the world’s biggest outdoor adventure playground” or Bungyland. At the Auckland Harbour Bridge, bungee jumpers leap 40 metres down to sea level. The rope brings them up and again. They can choose between putting their hands in the water as they reach the sea, or getting completely wet!

At the Auckland Sky Tower Jump a special machine controls your speed as you drop down – a total of 192 metres! The fall lasts around 20 seconds.

The Pipeline Bungee has a platform at 102 metres above the Shotover River. It takes just over 40 seconds of free fall here.

Thrillseeker’s Canyon is 35 metres high, so the free-falling experience lasts only a few seconds. Here you jump off a platform on the side of the 135-year-old Waiau Ferry Bridge, into the river below.

Even the bravest bungee jumpers have been nervous on the Nevis Highwire, 134 metres above sea level. The Nevis Highwire has a unique system: after you reach the bottom of the jump, you can pull on a cord. This means you can sit comfortably in a kind of seat on the way back, and enjoy the views.

Kawarau was the world's first commercial bungee jumping site. The platform, on the 140-year-old bridge, is 43 metres from the water below. If you are not quite brave enough for the jump, you can try a “virtual” bungee jump here in the Bungee Dome – for the same experience, but without moving!

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 86. The oldest bungee jumping site is Thrillseeker’s Canyon. | T / F |
| 87. Thrillseeker’s Canyon is higher than the Auckland Bridge. | T / F |
| 88. The shortest free fall experience is at the Auckland Bridge. | T / F |
| 89. The lowest jump is not at Kawarau. | T / F |
| 90. The Pipeline Bungee is higher than the Nevis Highwire. | T / F |
| 91. The highest jump is at the Auckland Sky Tower Jump. | T / F |
| 92. When you bungee jump, the fall lasts for several minutes. | T / F |
| 93. Bungee jumpers never get nervous. | T / F |

ZADANIE 14. (7 pkt.) Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto fragmenty zdań. Spośród zdań A – H dobierz brakujące fragmenty tak, aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Jeden fragment został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

The hardest language

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer because **94.....** . Firstly, in a first language the differences are unimportant as people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only relevant when learning a second language.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, for example, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so **95.....** . The greater the differences between the second language and our first, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese does appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, **96.....** using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as **97.....** . If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day to day life.

Apparently, British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that **98.....**, which will probably come as no surprise to many, but the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian. This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone, but it causes British diplomatic personnel, who are generally used to learning languages, the most difficulty.

Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though **99.....**, while struggling with languages that the British find relatively easy.

100....., though languages which are related to our first language are easier. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.

- A a first language can affect learning a second language
- B each learner's motivation for learning
- C no language is easy to learn well
- D the second hardest language is Japanese
- E it might cause more difficulty if British diplomats had to learn it
- F there are many factors to take into consideration
- G learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages
- H native speakers of related languages may find it easier